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Some Effects of the Operation of the California Minimum Wage Law.

By LOUIS BLOCH, STATISTICIAN, CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE California minimum wage law became effective in August, 1913. The work of the industrial welfare commission, charged with the administration and enforcement of this law, began in January, 1914, but the first general minimum wage order was not promulgated until September, 1917. The reason for this delay in issuing wage orders was that the commission felt constrained from acting until January, 1917, when the United States Supreme Court rendered its equally divided decision in regard to the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law.

Some of the results of the operation of this law, revealed by the statistics gathered by the California Industrial Welfare Commission, are herein briefly summarized.

Summary of Conclusions.

THE commission's experience with the administration of the minimum wage law points to the following conclusions concerning its usefulness to the woman wage earners and to the minors of the State.

1. The minimum wage has not tended to become the maximum wage, and has resulted in higher earnings by woman wage earners and by minors of both sexes.

2. The percentages of women and minors earning more than the prevailing minimum wage rates have been greater, in all industries, than the percentages whose weekly rates of wages were less than the prevailing minimum wage rates.

3. The minimum wage law has not generally resulted in the imposition of hardships upon women and minors unable to earn the legal minimum because of inexperience, advanced age, or physical defects.

4. The minimum wage law has not impeded the progress of California industries.

Principal Wage Orders.

THE California Industrial Welfare Commission has, since its inception, issued the following principal minimum wage orders:

MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS OF CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION, BY INDUSTRY AFFECTED.

Industry.	Date issued.	Date effective.	Weekly minimum.
Laundry.....	Nov. 14, 1917	Jan. 13, 1918	\$10.00
	June 21, 1919	Aug. 20, 1919	13.50
Manufacturing.....	June 1, 1920	July 31, 1920	16.00
	Nov. 2, 1918	Jan. 1, 1919	10.00
	June 27, 1919	Aug. 26, 1919	13.50
Mercantile.....	July 27, 1920	Sept. 25, 1920	16.00
	July 6, 1917	Sept. 4, 1917	10.00
	Apr. 22, 1919	June 21, 1919	13.50
	June 1, 1920	July 31, 1920	16.00

It might be reasonably assumed, in the absence of frequently reported violations, that these minimum wage orders have, ipso facto, raised the wages of all women and minors covered by these orders, who were receiving less than the new minimum rates prescribed. This assumption, however, is unnecessary in view of the availability of statistical data showing the effects of the minimum wage law upon the rates of wages and earnings of women and minors.

Scope of Data.

THAT this law has resulted in higher rates of wages and earnings by wage-earning women in California is shown by the data gathered by the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, as well as by data gathered independently by the California State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The following tables are taken from the records of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. These tables are based upon pay rolls secured from a large number of establishments and indicate changes in rates of wages which have taken place in consequence of the several minimum wage orders of the industrial welfare commission. The range of these data may be judged from Table 1, which shows the number of establishments and the number of employees covered by the pay roll records secured by the commission.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH PAY ROLLS WERE SECURED AND NUMBER OF TIME WORKERS COVERED, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry group and date of pay roll.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Industry group and date of pay roll.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.
Manufacturing:			Mercantile:		
Jan. 18, 1919.....	674	9,219	Mar. 8, 1919.....	1,336	21,627
Sept. 20, 1919.....	904	13,302	July 12, 1919.....	1,605	23,088
Oct. 2, 1920.....	1,030	14,491	Aug. 7, 1920.....	1,710	28,645
Mar. 11, 1922.....	1,216	12,516	Mar. 11, 1922.....	2,543	31,159
Laundry:			All industries:		
May 24, 1919.....	481	7,315	1919—\$10 minimum wage order.....	2,491	38,161
Aug. 30, 1919.....	568	7,983	1919—\$13.50 minimum wage order.....	3,077	44,373
Aug. 7, 1920.....	504	7,562	1920—\$16 minimum wage order.....	3,244	50,698
Mar. 11, 1922.....	591	8,651	1922—\$16 minimum wage order.....	4,350	52,326

It will be seen that the smallest number of employees for whom the industrial welfare commission secured information was 38,161, in 1919, under the \$10 minimum wage order, while the latest pay roll records secured by the commission, in March, 1922, covered as many as 52,326 employees. The wage data of the industrial welfare commission, therefore, in view of the large number of employees for whom information was secured, may be considered sufficiently representative.

Effects on Rates of Wages.

THE effect of the minimum wage order of \$16 per week, promulgated by the industrial welfare commission in July, 1920, is shown in

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Table 2. This table summarizes the latest data available on the rates of wages of women and minors subject to the minimum wage orders of the commission. The significant points shown in this table are these:

1. Only 8.2 per cent of all female and minor time workers for whom information was secured were in 1922 receiving less than the legal minimum wage rates.

2. Only 32.9 per cent of these workers were receiving the prevailing weekly minimum rate of \$16 or between \$16 and \$16.99.

3. At least 58.9 per cent of all wage earners covered in this table were receiving more than the legal minimum wage of \$16 per week.

4. The percentages of women receiving the minimum wage of \$16 or between \$16 and \$16.99 are very nearly the same in the three divisions of industry, but in the laundry and mercantile industries the proportions of women receiving the minimum wage or more are considerably greater than in the manufacturing industry.

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF WOMEN AND MINORS EARNING SPECIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN MARCH, 1922, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Weekly rate.	Industry group.							
	Manufacturing.		Laundry.		Mercantile.		Total.	
	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.
\$8.00 to \$8.99.....					0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
\$9.00 to \$9.99.....					.1	.3	.1	.2
\$10.00 to \$10.99.....	0.3	0.3			.7	1.0	.5	.7
\$11.00 to \$11.99.....	.0	.3			.1	1.1	.1	.8
\$12.00 to \$13.49.....	6.0	6.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.7
\$13.50.....	1.2	7.5	.1	1.5	.2	3.3	.4	4.1
\$13.51 to \$14.99.....	5.9	13.4	1.9	3.4	1.9	5.2	2.8	6.9
\$15.00 to \$15.99.....	2.6	16.0	.7	4.1	.9	6.1	1.3	8.2
\$16.00 to \$16.99.....	33.0	49.0	32.5	36.6	32.9	39.0	32.9	41.1
\$17.00 to \$17.99.....	7.8	56.8	16.1	52.7	9.6	48.6	10.2	51.3
\$18.00 to \$19.99.....	17.4	74.2	22.5	75.2	18.6	67.2	18.9	70.2
\$20.00 to \$22.49.....	12.2	86.4	13.1	88.3	12.6	79.8	12.6	82.8
\$22.50 to \$24.99.....	4.4	90.8	5.3	93.6	6.5	86.3	5.8	88.6
\$25.00 to \$29.99.....	5.2	96.0	5.3	98.9	7.1	93.4	6.4	95.0
\$30.00 and over.....	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.1	6.6	6.6	5.0	5.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table 3, the effects of the three successive minimum wage orders of the commission upon the weekly wage rates of the woman workers and of minors of the State are shown separately for each of the three principal divisions of industry. The outstanding features of this table are:

1. The percentages of women and minors receiving less than the established minimum wage rates increased in all industries, under the second wage order of \$13.50, but these percentages steadily decreased under the \$16 minimum wage order.

2. The percentages of women and minors receiving the prescribed minimum wage rates and more increased considerably in all divisions of industry from the second order of \$13.50 to the third order of \$16.

3. The proportions of women and minors receiving more than the minimum weekly rates of \$16 have increased in all divisions of indus-

try during the operation of the \$16 minimum wage order. Had there been a tendency for the minimum weekly rates to become maximum weekly rates, the reverse would have taken place; that is, the proportion receiving the minimum rates would have increased while the proportion receiving more than the minimum rates would have decreased.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF WOMEN AND MINORS RECEIVING LESS THAN THE WEEKLY MINIMUM WAGE RATES, THE MINIMUM WAGE RATES, AND MORE THAN THE MINIMUM WAGE RATES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry group and minimum wage orders.	Per cent of women and minors receiving—			
	Less than minimum rate.	Minimum rate.	Minimum rate or more.	More than minimum rate.
Manufacturing:				
\$10.00 order.....	14.8	23.6	85.2	61.6
\$13.50 order.....	27.0	22.6	73.0	50.4
\$16.00 order—				
In August, 1920.....	18.7	35.1	81.3	46.2
In March, 1922.....	16.0	33.0	84.0	51.0
Mercantile:				
\$10.00 order.....	10.0	16.2	90.0	73.8
\$13.50 order.....	25.1	23.6	74.9	51.3
\$16.00 order—				
In August, 1920.....	13.1	40.0	86.9	46.9
In March, 1922.....	6.1	32.9	93.9	61.0
Laundry:				
\$10.00 order.....	5.0	18.1	95.0	76.9
\$13.50 order.....	12.2	28.6	87.8	59.2
\$16.00 order—				
In August, 1920.....	9.4	31.5	90.6	59.1
In March, 1922.....	4.1	32.5	95.9	63.4

Effects on Earnings.

THAT the California minimum wage law has been effective in raising the earning power of women and minors is further corroborated in the twentieth biennial report of the State bureau of labor statistics.¹ Table 4, next presented, taken from this report, contains data gathered independently by the bureau of labor statistics. This table shows the weekly earnings of males and females 18 years of age and over and of minors, of both sexes, under 18 years of age. A careful examination of this table reveals the following facts:

1. Between 1918 and 1921 there was an especially marked increase in the weekly earnings of females 18 years of age and over as well as of minors of both sexes, who are also subject to the minimum wage orders of the California Industrial Welfare Commission. Thus in 1918, 77.1 per cent of females 18 years of age and over earned less than \$16 per week, while in 1921, only 28.2 per cent of them earned less than \$16 per week; the per cent of females 18 years of age and over earning \$16 or more per week during the same years was 22.9 and 71.8, respectively.

2. The weekly earnings of male wage earners, 18 years of age and over, who are not subject to the minimum wage orders of the industrial welfare commission, up to a certain point remained practically the same in 1921 as in 1918. Practically the same percentage of male

¹ This report is now in the hands of the California State printer.

workers 18 years of age and over earned less than \$18 per week in 1921 as in 1918.

3. The weekly earnings of male minors subject to the minimum wage orders, unlike the weekly earnings of male adults not subject to the orders, have considerably advanced in 1921 compared with 1918. This is shown by the fact that although the percentages of males 18 years of age and over earning less than \$16 and less than \$18 per week have remained practically the same in 1921 as compared with 1918, the proportions of males under 18 years of age earning these weekly rates have been considerably reduced in 1921 compared with 1918.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WAGE EARNERS EARNING EACH SPECIFIED WEEKLY AMOUNT IN 1918 AND IN 1921, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS.

Males 18 years of age and over.

Weekly earnings.	1918			1921		
	Number of wage earners.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative percentages.	Number of wage earners.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative percentages.
Under \$5.....	1,061	0.7	0.7	547	0.5	0.5
\$5 to \$5.99.....	312	.2	.9	484	.5	1.0
\$6 to \$6.99.....	333	.2	1.1	285	.3	1.3
\$7 to \$7.99.....	195	.1	1.2	247	.2	1.5
\$8 to \$8.99.....	505	.3	1.5	303	.3	1.8
\$10 to \$11.99.....	771	.5	2.0	390	.4	2.2
\$12 to \$13.99.....	1,562	.9	2.9	755	.7	2.9
\$14 to \$15.99.....	2,298	1.4	4.3	1,335	1.3	4.2
\$16 to \$17.99.....	5,071	3.1	7.4	3,233	3.1	7.3
\$18 to \$19.99.....	11,318	6.8	14.2	5,620	5.5	12.8
\$20 to \$21.99.....	14,898	9.0	23.2	8,841	8.6	21.4
\$22 to \$24.99.....	29,425	17.8	41.0	14,476	14.1	35.5
\$25 to \$29.99.....	36,282	21.9	62.9	19,724	19.2	54.7
\$30 to \$34.99.....	24,374	14.7	77.6	16,487	16.1	70.8
\$35 to \$39.99.....	25,367	15.3	92.9	14,086	13.8	84.6
\$40 and over.....	11,606	7.1	100.0	15,859	15.4	100.0
Total.....	165,378	100.0	100.0	102,672	100.0	100.0

Females 18 years of age and over.

Under \$5.....	827	2.2	2.2	873	2.4	2.4
\$5 to \$5.99.....	350	.9	3.1	267	.7	3.1
\$6 to \$6.99.....	600	1.5	4.6	299	.8	3.9
\$7 to \$7.99.....	1,176	3.0	7.6	412	1.1	5.0
\$8 to \$9.99.....	4,278	11.1	18.7	922	2.6	7.6
\$10 to \$11.99.....	8,447	22.0	40.7	1,351	3.8	11.4
\$12 to \$13.99.....	8,261	21.5	62.2	2,536	7.0	18.4
\$14 to \$15.99.....	5,739	14.9	77.1	3,542	9.8	28.2
\$16 to \$17.99.....	2,617	6.8	83.9	10,958	30.4	58.6
\$18 to \$19.99.....	2,275	5.9	89.8	4,917	13.6	72.2
\$20 to \$21.99.....	1,568	4.1	93.9	3,289	9.1	81.3
\$22 to \$24.99.....	1,066	2.8	96.7	2,777	7.7	89.0
\$25 to \$29.99.....	914	2.4	99.1	2,292	6.4	95.4
\$30 to \$34.99.....	234	.6	99.7	1,095	3.1	98.5
\$35 to \$39.99.....	82	.2	99.9	299	.8	99.3
\$40 and over.....	40	.1	100.0	243	.7	100.0
Total.....	38,474	100.0	100.0	36,072	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WAGE EARNERS EARNING EACH SPECIFIED WEEKLY AMOUNT IN 1918 AND IN 1921, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS—Concluded.

Males under 18 years of age.

Weekly earnings.	1918			1921		
	Number of wage earners.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative percentages.	Number of wage earners.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative percentages.
Under \$5.....	256	7.2	7.2	87	7.5	7.5
\$5 to \$5.99.....	47	1.3	8.5	18	1.6	9.1
\$6 to \$6.99.....	118	3.3	11.8	17	1.5	10.6
\$7 to \$7.99.....	197	5.6	17.4	23	2.0	12.6
\$8 to \$9.99.....	559	15.8	33.2	40	3.5	16.1
\$10 to \$11.99.....	556	15.7	48.9	120	10.4	26.5
\$12 to \$13.99.....	528	16.6	65.5	189	16.4	42.9
\$14 to \$15.99.....	411	11.6	77.1	243	21.1	64.0
\$16 to \$17.99.....	281	7.9	85.0	176	15.3	79.3
\$18 to \$19.99.....	185	5.2	90.2	61	5.3	84.6
\$20 to \$21.99.....	82	2.3	92.5	34	2.9	87.5
\$22 to \$24.99.....	227	6.4	98.9	32	2.8	90.3
\$25 to \$29.99.....	23	.6	99.5	47	4.1	94.4
\$30 to \$34.99.....	10	.3	99.8	21	1.8	96.2
\$35 to \$39.99.....	5	.1	99.9	33	2.9	99.1
\$40 and over.....	3	.1	100.0	11	.9	100.0
Total.....	3,548	100.0	100.0	1,152	100.0	100.0

Females under 18 years of age.

Under \$5.....	275	8.6	8.6	154	9.3	9.3
\$5 to \$5.99.....	221	6.9	15.5	64	3.9	13.2
\$6 to \$6.99.....	252	7.9	23.4	66	4.0	17.2
\$7 to \$7.99.....	327	10.2	33.6	61	3.7	20.9
\$8 to \$9.99.....	794	24.9	58.5	137	8.3	29.2
\$10 to \$11.99.....	597	18.7	77.2	158	9.6	38.8
\$12 to \$13.99.....	387	12.1	89.3	313	18.9	57.7
\$14 to \$15.99.....	163	5.1	94.4	180	10.9	68.6
\$16 to \$17.99.....	90	2.8	97.2	348	21.1	89.7
\$18 to \$19.99.....	56	1.8	99.0	85	5.1	94.8
\$20 to \$21.99.....	21	.7	99.7	39	2.3	97.1
\$22 to \$24.99.....	8	.2	99.9	19	1.1	98.2
\$25 to \$29.99.....	2	.1	100.0	21	1.3	99.5
\$30 to \$34.99.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.4	99.9
\$35 to \$39.99.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.1	100.0
\$40 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,193	100.0	100.0	1,653	100.0	100.0

Table 5 shows the actual weekly earnings of the woman and female minor time workers for whom the industrial welfare commission secured information. It will be seen that the weekly earnings of these wage earners in the manufacturing, mercantile, and laundry industries were lower than the weekly rates of wages in these industries. Thus, while in the manufacturing industry 16 per cent of the woman wage earners and minors received weekly wage rates of less than \$16 (Table 2), 37.2 per cent of these wage earners earned less than \$16 per week, as shown by the pay rolls for March 11, 1922 (Table 5).

According to the same pay rolls, 18.8 per cent of women and minors in the mercantile industry earned less than the weekly wage rate of \$16 per week (Table 5), compared with 6.1 per cent whose weekly rates of wages were less than \$16 per week (Table 2). Again, 24.7 per cent of the woman employees in the laundry industry earned less than \$16 per week (Table 5), as compared with 4.1 per cent whose weekly rates of wages were less than \$16 per week.

Further analysis of Table 5 shows that under each of the prevailing minimum weekly wage rates, and in all industry groups, the percentages of women and minors earning less than the weekly wage rates were larger than were the percentages of women and minors whose weekly wage rates were less than the prevailing legal minimums.

These statistics emphasize the recognized fact that there is a difference between legal minimum wage rates and earnings. The wage rates are determined by the administrative powers vested in the industrial welfare commission. The earnings, on the other hand, are determined by these wage rates as well as by employment conditions in the industry.

Other factors, of course, also enter into consideration, as, for instance, the presence or absence of union control. Unless it can be shown that the legal regulation of wages in California has resulted in decreased employment in the several industries, it appears logical to conclude that the earnings of the women and minors in the California industries would have been lower in the absence of the present \$16 legal minimum wage in this State.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WOMAN AND FEMALE MINOR TIME WORKERS EARNING SPECIFIED WEEKLY WAGES UNDER EACH MINIMUM WAGE ORDER.

Weekly wages.	<i>Manufacturing industries.</i>											
	\$10 minimum, in effect Jan. 1, 1919, pay roll of Jan. 18, 1919.			\$13.50 minimum, in effect Aug. 26, 1919, pay roll of Sept. 20, 1919.			\$16 minimum, in effect Sept. 25, 1920, pay roll of Oct. 2, 1920.			\$16 minimum, in effect Sept. 25, 1920, pay roll of Mar. 11, 1922.		
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Cu-mu-lative per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Cu-mu-lative per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Cu-mu-lative per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Cu-mu-lative per-cent.
Under \$5.....	676	7.3	7.3	553	4.2	4.2	404	2.8	2.8	361	2.9	2.9
\$5 to \$5.99.....	266	2.9	10.2	166	1.2	5.4	132	.9	3.7	150	1.2	4.1
\$6 to \$6.99.....	350	3.8	14.0	246	1.8	7.2	121	.8	4.5	145	1.2	5.3
\$7 to \$7.99.....	347	3.8	17.8	266	2.0	9.2	118	.8	5.3	116	.9	6.2
\$8 to \$8.99.....	703	7.7	25.5	392	3.0	12.2	192	1.3	6.6	220	1.8	8.0
\$9 to \$9.99.....	815	8.9	34.4	496	3.7	15.9	193	1.3	7.9	181	1.5	9.5
\$10 to \$10.99....	1,550	16.8	51.2	1,038	7.8	23.7	299	2.1	10.0	278	2.2	11.7
\$11 to \$11.99....	693	7.5	58.7	821	6.2	29.9	323	2.2	12.2	251	2.0	13.7
\$12 to \$13.49....	1,495	16.2	74.9	1,759	13.2	43.1	1,087	7.5	19.7	1,013	8.1	21.8
\$13.50.....	261	2.8	77.7	1,859	14.0	57.1	411	2.9	22.6	175	1.4	23.2
\$13.51 to \$14.99.	405	4.4	82.1	1,176	8.8	65.9	1,023	7.1	29.7	1,024	8.3	31.5
\$15 to \$15.99....	573	6.2	88.3	1,358	10.2	76.1	1,125	7.8	37.5	704	5.7	37.2
\$16 to \$16.99....	333	3.6	91.9	744	5.6	81.7	3,645	25.2	62.7	2,774	22.3	59.5
\$17 to \$17.99....	97	1.1	93.0	315	2.4	84.1	814	5.6	68.3	743	6.0	65.5
\$18 to \$19.99....	328	3.6	96.6	937	7.1	91.2	1,735	12.0	80.3	1,631	13.1	78.6
\$20 to \$22.49....	177	1.9	98.5	492	3.7	94.9	1,289	8.9	89.2	1,213	9.8	88.4
\$22.50 to \$24.99.	31	.3	98.8	219	1.7	96.6	521	3.6	92.8	470	3.8	92.2
\$25 to \$29.99....	72	.8	99.6	323	2.4	99.0	601	4.2	97.0	551	4.3	96.5
\$30 and over....	38	.4	100.0	133	1.0	100.0	436	3.0	100.0	437	3.5	100.0
Total.....	9,210	100.0	100.0	13,293	100.0	100.0	14,469	100.0	100.0	12,437	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WOMAN AND FEMALE MINOR TIME WORKERS EARNING SPECIFIED WEEKLY WAGES UNDER EACH MINIMUM WAGE ORDER—Concluded.

Weekly wages.	<i>Mercantile establishments.</i>											
	\$10 minimum, in effect Aug. 4, 1917, pay roll of Mar. 8, 1919.			\$13.50 minimum, in effect June 21, 1919, pay roll of July 12, 1919.			\$16 minimum, in effect July 31, 1920, pay roll of Aug. 7, 1920.			\$16 minimum, in effect July 31, 1920, pay roll of Mar. 11, 1922.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.
Under \$5.	844	4.3	4.3	851	4.0	4.0	858	3.1	3.1	530	1.7	1.7
\$5 to \$5.99.	259	1.3	5.6	255	1.2	5.2	245	.9	4.0	148	.5	2.2
\$6 to \$6.99.	444	2.2	7.8	324	1.5	6.7	320	1.2	5.2	203	.7	2.9
\$7 to \$7.99.	433	2.2	10.0	382	1.8	8.5	317	1.2	6.4	132	.4	3.3
\$8 to \$8.99.	722	3.6	13.6	791	3.7	12.2	529	1.9	8.3	253	.8	4.1
\$9 to \$9.99.	923	4.7	18.3	767	3.6	15.8	446	1.6	9.9	275	.9	5.0
\$10 to \$10.99.	2,024	10.2	28.5	1,228	5.8	21.6	689	2.5	12.4	438	1.4	6.4
\$11 to \$11.99.	1,691	8.5	37.0	1,105	5.2	26.8	427	1.5	13.9	369	1.2	7.6
\$12 to \$13.49.	2,966	15.0	52.0	1,789	8.4	35.2	1,408	5.1	19.0	1,121	3.6	11.2
\$13.50.	322	1.6	53.6	2,557	12.1	47.3	216	.8	19.8	69	.2	11.4
\$13.51 to \$14.99.	1,819	9.2	62.8	2,523	11.9	59.2	1,502	5.4	25.2	1,222	3.9	15.3
\$15 to \$15.99.	1,873	9.5	72.3	2,234	10.5	69.7	1,200	4.3	29.5	1,070	3.5	18.8
\$16 to \$16.99.	845	4.3	76.6	1,094	5.2	74.9	6,320	22.8	52.3	6,127	19.8	38.6
\$17 to \$17.99.	820	4.1	80.7	994	4.7	79.6	2,091	7.6	59.9	2,629	8.5	47.1
\$18 to \$19.99.	1,115	5.6	86.3	1,352	6.4	86.0	3,460	12.5	72.4	5,189	16.8	63.9
\$20 to \$22.49.	929	4.7	91.0	1,067	5.0	91.0	2,708	9.8	82.2	4,145	13.4	77.3
\$22.50 to \$24.99.	560	2.8	93.8	651	3.1	94.0	1,572	5.7	87.9	2,164	7.0	84.3
\$25 to \$29.99.	840	4.2	98.0	820	3.9	97.9	1,744	6.3	94.2	2,498	8.1	92.4
\$30 and over.	397	2.0	100.0	446	2.1	100.0	1,615	5.8	100.0	2,354	7.6	100.0
Total.	19,826	100.0	100.0	21,230	100.0	100.0	27,667	100.0	100.0	30,936	100.0	100.0
<i>Laundries.</i>												
Weekly wages.	\$10 minimum, in effect Jan. 13, 1918, pay roll of May 24, 1919.			\$13.50 minimum, in effect Aug. 20, 1919, pay roll of Aug. 30, 1919.			\$16 minimum, in effect Aug. 31, 1920, pay roll of Aug. 7, 1920.			\$16 minimum, in effect Aug. 31, 1920, pay roll of Mar. 11, 1922.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Cumulative per cent.
Under \$5.	255	3.5	3.5	247	3.1	3.1	158	2.1	2.1	156	1.8	1.8
\$5 to \$5.99.	99	1.3	4.8	69	.9	4.0	66	.9	3.0	88	1.0	2.8
\$6 to \$6.99.	160	2.2	7.0	120	1.5	5.5	60	.8	3.8	56	.6	3.4
\$7 to \$7.99.	198	2.7	9.7	84	1.0	6.5	54	.7	4.5	43	.5	3.9
\$8 to \$8.99.	337	4.6	14.3	108	1.4	7.9	109	1.4	5.9	134	1.6	5.5
\$9 to \$9.99.	532	7.3	21.6	152	1.9	9.8	67	.9	6.8	60	.7	6.2
\$10 to \$10.99.	1,081	14.8	36.4	438	5.5	15.3	119	1.6	8.4	148	1.7	7.9
\$11 to \$11.99.	1,053	14.4	50.8	401	5.0	20.3	91	1.2	9.6	92	1.1	9.0
\$12 to \$13.49.	1,401	19.2	70.0	722	9.1	29.4	459	6.1	15.7	489	5.7	14.7
\$13.50.	245	3.3	73.3	1,562	19.6	49.0	78	1.0	16.7	39	.4	15.1
\$13.51 to \$14.99.	427	5.8	79.1	585	7.3	56.3	433	5.7	22.4	466	5.4	20.5
\$15 to \$15.99.	597	8.2	87.3	1,211	15.2	71.5	405	5.4	27.8	359	4.2	24.7
\$16 to \$16.99.	251	3.4	90.7	680	7.3	78.8	1,788	23.6	51.4	2,122	24.5	49.2
\$17 to \$17.99.	130	1.8	92.5	394	4.9	83.7	1,017	13.4	64.8	1,190	13.8	63.0
\$18 to \$19.99.	287	3.9	96.4	655	8.2	91.9	1,170	15.5	80.3	1,472	17.0	80.0
\$20 to \$22.49.	178	2.4	98.8	376	4.7	96.6	844	11.2	91.5	897	10.4	90.4
\$22.50 to \$24.99.	34	.5	99.3	109	1.4	98.0	278	3.7	95.2	392	4.5	94.9
\$25 to \$29.99.	43	.6	99.9	141	1.8	99.8	302	4.0	99.2	374	4.3	99.2
\$30 and over.	6	.1	100.0	12	.2	100.0	60	.8	100.0	74	.8	100.0
Total.	7,314	100.0	100.0	7,966	100.0	100.0	7,558	100.0	100.0	8,651	100.0	100.0

Exemptions from Legal Minimum.

IN order not to impose hardships upon women or minors unable to earn the legal minimum rates because of inexperience, advanced age, or physical defects, the industrial welfare commission has, in compliance with the provisions and intent of the law, authorized the employment of apprentices and of infirm persons at special rates of compensation. At the same time, however, the commission has guarded against the substitution of learners for experienced workers.

The following table shows the length of apprenticeship and the apprenticeship rates permitted under the \$13.50 and the \$16 minimum wage rates. Similar rules were also promulgated under the \$10 minimum wage order but are not included in these statements.

It will be observed that the periods of apprenticeship vary with the relative skill and experience required in the several divisions of industry. Thus, while in the manufacturing industry the length of apprenticeship may extend over a period of 9 months for the minor and 6 months for the adult, in the laundry industry the apprenticeship period is reduced to 6 months for both minors and adults. Again, in the fish canning and the hotel and restaurant industries, where practically no skill is required, no period of apprenticeship has been allowed under the law.

The amount of the legal minimum wage ordered has also constituted a basis for apprenticeship regulations. Thus when the \$16 minimum was promulgated to take the place of the \$13.50 minimum, the length of apprenticeship was extended in certain divisions of industry. Under the \$13.50 minimum, for instance, the period of apprenticeship in general and professional offices was 9 months for minors and 6 months for adults, but under the \$16 minimum the period of apprenticeship was raised to 12 months for minors and was left at 6 months for adults.

TABLE 6.—LENGTH OF APPRENTICESHIP AND WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES OF WOMEN AND MINORS UNDER \$13.50 AND \$16 MINIMUM WAGE—1919 AND 1920.

1919—Minimum wage, \$13.50.

Industry.	Weekly wage.						Length of apprenticeship.
	First 6 months.	Second 6 months.	Third 6 months.	Fourth 6 months.	Fifth 6 months.	Sixth 6 months.	
Mercantile:							
Minor.....	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	3 years.
Adult ¹	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00			2 years.
Adult ²	10.00	11.00	12.00				1½ years.
	First 3 months.	Second 3 months.	Third 3 months.				
Manufacturing:							
Minor.....	\$9.00	\$10.50	\$12.00				9 months.
Adult.....	10.00	12.00					6 months.
General and professional offices:							
Minor.....	9.00	10.00	12.00				9 months.
Adult.....	10.00	12.00					Do.
Laundry:							
Minor.....	10.00	12.00					6 months.

¹ Beginning over 18 and under 20 years of age.

² Beginning 20 years of age and over.

TABLE 6.—LENGTH OF APPRENTICESHIP AND WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES OF WOMEN AND MINORS UNDER \$13.50 AND \$16 MINIMUM WAGE—1919 AND 1920—Continued.

1919—Minimum wage, \$13.50—Concluded.

Industry.	Weekly wage.						Length of apprenticeship.
	First 3 weeks.	After 3 weeks.					
Unclassified occupations:							
Minor.....	\$8.00	³ \$10.00					3 weeks.
Adult.....	10.00	13.50					
	Hourly wage.						
	First 2 weeks.	After 2 weeks.					
Fruit and vegetable packing:							
Minor.....	\$0.18	\$0.28					2 weeks. Do.
Adult.....	.21	.28					
	First week.	After first week.					
Fruit and vegetable canning, day work:							
Female minor.....	\$0.18	\$0.28					1 week. Do.
Male minor.....	.25	.25					
Adult.....	.21	.28					

³ Until 18 years of age.

1920—Minimum wage, \$16.

	First 6 months.	Second 6 months.	Third 6 months.	After 18 months.			
Mercantile:							
Minor.....	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00			18 months.
Adult.....	12.00	14.00	16.00				12 months.
	First 3 months.	Second 3 months.	Third 3 months.	After 9 months.			
Manufacturing:							
Minor.....	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00			9 months.
Adult.....	12.00	14.00	16.00				6 months.
					Fourth 3 months.	After 1 year.	
General and professional offices:							
Minor.....	10.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	\$16.00		12 months.
Adult.....	12.00	14.00	16.00				6 months.
			After 6 months.				
Laundry:							
Minor.....	12.00	14.00	\$16.00				Do.
Adult.....	12.00	14.00	16.00				Do.

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TABLE 6.—LENGTH OF APPRENTICESHIP AND WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES OF WOMEN AND MINORS UNDER \$13.50 AND \$16 MINIMUM WAGE—1919 AND 1920—Concluded.

1920—Minimum wage, \$16—Concluded.

Industry.	Weekly wage.					Length of apprenticeship.
	First 3 weeks.	After 3 weeks.				
Unclassified occupation:						
Minor.....	\$10.56	\$12.00				3 weeks.
Adult.....	12.00	16.00				
	First 2 weeks.	After 2 weeks.				
Fruit and vegetable packing:						
Minor.....	\$10.56	\$16.00				2 weeks. Do.
Adult.....	12.00	16.00				
	First 4 weeks.	After 4 weeks.				
Packing of citrus fruits, dried figs, and layer raisins:						
Minor.....	\$10.56	\$16.00				4 weeks. Do.
Adult.....	12.00	16.00				
	First week.	After first week.				
Fruit and vegetable canning:						
Female minor.....	\$10.56	\$16.00				1 week. Do.
Adult.....	12.00	16.00				
Male minor.....	14.40					
	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week.	After 4 weeks.	
Fish canning:						
Minor and adult.....	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00	4 weeks.

The industrial welfare commission has established a system of permits for the industrially handicapped. These permits, which must be renewed every six months, are granted to the infirm and aged to allow them to be employed at wages less than the legal minimum. Permits are issued only when authoritative and satisfactory evidence is submitted regarding the nature of the incapacity. Altogether, the industrial welfare commission issued during the year 1922, 127 such permits in three major industries. This represents twenty-two one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the 58,957 women employed. There is no evidence whatever of any significant substitutions of this class of workers for the standard workers entitled to the legal minimum wage.

Substitution of Apprentices.

THE next table shows that the apprenticeship regulations of the industrial welfare commission have not resulted in the substitution of apprentices for experienced workers, as was feared by the opponents of the minimum wage law.

The outstanding features of this table are:

1. The proportions of women and minors receiving less than the minimum rates were highest under the \$13.50 minimum wage order in the three divisions of industry.

2. These high proportions have declined in each of the divisions of industry under the \$16 minimum wage order, and have continued to decline under this order. In the manufacturing industry this decline has been relatively smallest.

TABLE 7.—PER CENT OF WOMEN AND MINORS RECEIVING LESS THAN THE MINIMUM WAGE RATES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry group.	Minimum wage rates.			
	\$10.00	\$13.50	\$16.00 (1920)	\$16.00 (1922)
Manufacturing.....	14.8	27.0	18.7	16.0
Mercantile.....	10.0	25.1	13.1	6.1
Laundry.....	5.0	12.2	9.4	4.1

Effect on California Industries.

STATISTICAL data are lacking to enable the drawing of a close correlation between the operation of the minimum wage law and the growth of industries in the State; but whatever data are available pertaining to the progress of California industries show that these industries have been enjoying normal growth and relative prosperity.

The proportion of female wage earners to the total number of persons engaged in manufactures has steadily increased from 12.5 per cent in 1909 to 14.2 per cent in 1914, and to 16.1 per cent in 1919.

Evidence showing that the California industries have not suffered in recent years is furnished by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in its official weekly organ called San Francisco Business. On page 8 of the January 19, 1923, issue of this publication, the following fact, among others, is cited to prove that "the year 1922 showed enormous increases in nearly all phases of California production."

The canners' league, reporting to the chamber of commerce, shows 1922 the greatest in the history of that industry, the pack amounting to 22,391,236 cases of fruits and vegetables. This doubles the mark of 1921 and is 14 per cent greater than the previous record established in 1919.

The progress made by the canning and preserving of fruits industry is cited because this industry is considerably affected by the State's minimum wage law, since the preponderant majority of all employees in this industry are women subject to the minimum wage and sanitation orders of the industrial welfare commission. The steady increase in the proportion of female wage earners to the total number of persons engaged in manufactures, referred to above, does not suggest any slackening in the employment of women as a result of the State's minimum wage law.

An Example of Arbitration in the San Francisco Newspaper Publishing Industry.

By DAVID WEISS, A. M.

THERE is probably no better way to study industrial arbitration and its consequent results, than to examine carefully and to analyze actual cases and from them deduce principles—if at all possible—upon which the awards were based. Arbitration principles must be built upon practical experience. For unless such is the case, they will be found useless the very first time they are applied to an industrial dispute. Furthermore, arbitration machinery and principles must be practicable and flexible and should have a large degree of general applicability, else they will be acceptable neither to employers nor to trade-unionists.

For the present article the arbitration proceedings between the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association have been chosen, for two reasons: Both are members of powerful parent organizations and are as nearly equal in bargaining power as any other two industrial groups on the continent; and the entire hearing was public, there being an official and complete stenographic report of the proceedings.¹

When the 1919-20 wage contract expired on September 1 of the latter year, the typographical union made demands on the publishers' association for a minimum increase of \$10.50 a week for journeymen employed on evening papers and \$11 for those on morning papers. The employers peremptorily refused this demand, and, as customary, submitted a counterproposition calling for a reduction from the then existing wage scale, which was \$42 a week for afternoon papers and \$45 for morning papers.² Meeting after meeting was held; but neither side would yield an inch. After 30 days the case went to local arbitration.

Four of the five San Francisco daily papers, the Examiner, the Chronicle, the Bulletin, and the Call, had arbitration contracts. The Bulletin, however, had a national agreement whereas the three other papers had local agreements. But, with the consent of all parties concerned, the Bulletin was allowed to become a party to the local proceedings. The Daily News, although not a member of the association, agreed to abide by the arbitration award.

In compliance with the arbitration pact, the union chose Louis Borkheim, Don Stauffer, and Harry Johnstone, and the publishers appointed W. H. B. Fowler, J. A. Callahan, and H. W. Norton. The last two named on each group served as "appearances," or chief spokesmen. These six selected Paul Sinsheimer as the seventh person, and chairman of the committee.

Public hearings were begun on October 11 and continued intermittently until November 4, 1920. Both disputants presented voluminous testimony, exhibits, and charts; verbal evidence alone filled 852 typewritten pages. It is not possible, necessary, or even

¹ Arbitration proceedings between San Francisco Publishers' Association and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. The facts given in the present article are drawn from the report of these proceedings.

² Proof readers usually receive 50 cents a day over the regular scale. Foremen and assistant foremen are paid more than the scale, the amount depending upon their own bargaining power.

desirable, in a treatise of this nature, to include all the arguments presented. It is sufficient for present purposes briefly to summarize the case, and present the main points upon which each of the parties based its case, and conclude with the award of the arbitrator.

At the opening session of the committee, the parties, with the approval of the chairman, agreed that the typographical union was the "offensive" and the publishers the "defensive," that the burden of proof rested with the union, and that the demands of the employees were for increased wages. The chairman ruled that the wage arrived at must be "just from two standpoints. Just to the workers, and just to the proprietors."

Points in Dispute.

THE typographical union's demand for an increase, according to the official stenographic report, rested upon four main points: (1) The increased cost of living; (2) the ability of the employers to pay; (3) increased production of the worker; (4) the fact that, taking into consideration the skill and intelligence required, the printer, in comparison with other skilled trades, is the poorest paid. The association, on the other hand, based its opposition on five grounds: (1) Journeymen already receive more than a living wage; (2) the publishers' inability to pay an increase; (3) printers in San Francisco receive higher pay than printers living in other cities of the same size as San Francisco; (4) low production, and lack of a production standard; (5) the union always asks more than it expects to get.

Cost-of-Living Issue.

BOTH sides made the cost of living their strongest point. The union asserted that \$42 and \$45 a week for day and night workers, respectively, were insufficient for the support of an average family in San Francisco or for the maintenance of the standard of living to which newspaper printers' intelligence and skill entitled them; that the printers were entitled to wages which would enable them to live in "comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in old age"; that the value of the dollar from 1896 to 1920 had depreciated until it was now worth but 36 cents; and that the purchasing power of the dollar from 1914 to 1920 had dwindled one-half. The printers' spokesman declared that wages could not be expected to rise and fall automatically as the cost of living rises and falls, but they "must bear some relationship to the cost of things wages buy. Our aim is to restore to our wages the purchasing power that has been lost." The union contended, furthermore, that the cost of living should be given primary consideration, with due regard to wages paid to other crafts in San Francisco, and in support of this, quoted former President Wilson, as saying: "In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort."

The perplexing problem then was, What constitutes a health and reasonable comfort standard, and upon what should it be based?

The printers insisted that a minimum fair wage to-day "is the fair pre-war wage plus the increase cost in living costs determined by accurate investigation." This the union held to be the basic principle

recognized by the National War Labor Board during the war and by the Railway Labor Board and practically every other arbitration board since the war. In applying the above rule, the union representatives said, the War Labor Board maintained that "the financial condition of the employing corporation was entirely irrelevant under the principles proclaimed by the President [Wilson] and would not be considered if increases of pay to workers were just and proper." Moreover, the union held that in no instance should workers be held responsible for a lack of foresight on the part of employers, when making contracts.

The printers' representative cited figures from the *Annalist* to the effect that wholesale prices from December, 1914, to August, 1920, had increased 87.4 per cent; Bradstreet's, he added, showed a rise of 108 per cent in retail prices, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, gave 96 per cent for approximately the same period. Using the Bureau of Labor statistics' figure as a basis, Mr. Johnstone took up the union's 1914 wage scale and added to that 96 per cent, obtaining the following results:

	Day work.	Night work.
1914.....	\$29. 00	\$32. 00
1920.....	56. 84	62. 72
	<i>a</i> 60. 86	<i>a</i> 67. 16

In presenting the above table of wages, complaint was made that the San Francisco union was the only typographical body on the Pacific coast which had actually received a setback since 1914, since the local union had a 7-hour day until 1917, but was forced to give it up at that time because of an arbitration decision. The first rate for 1920, given above, was based upon the 7-hour day, and the second, upon the 7½-hour day.

The printers declared that the local union had received from 1914 to 1920 increases which amounted to \$10.65 and \$10.95, respectively, for day and night work, a total increase of 40 per cent, whereas unions in eight leading cities³ had received advances which averaged between \$19.52 and \$20.29.

As a point for discussion the printers presented a budget totaling \$2,200, which, they said, had the approval of Professors Peixotto, Cross, Plehn, and Blum, of the University of California, but pointed out that this was merely a subsistence budget and therefore was not applicable to a trade which demands the "highest degree of skill, intelligence, and exactitude."

Gradually beginning to feel that their demand for a reduction in wages would be untenable, the publishers withdrew their first counter-proposal and substituted a second, maintaining the prevailing rate of \$42 a week for day work and \$45 for night work. Status quo was now the desideratum of the employers.

The association based all its budgets upon a family of 4.7 persons. The publishers, through their representative, Mr. Norton, presented numerous estimates, none of which totaled over \$1,800; and in support of these cited figures from the *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW* to the effect the 22 principal articles of food could be bought in January, 1920, at an annual cost of \$506.36, in San Francisco, whereas these

^a Up to 1917 the local union had a 42-hour week; the week is now 45 hours.

³ New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore, and Buffalo.

same commodities cost \$289.68 more in Dallas; \$10.79 more in Butte; \$1.98 less in Seattle; \$15.64 less in Portland, Oreg.; \$35.96 less in Denver; and \$37.55 less in Salt Lake City. Food, they said, constitutes 37.9 per cent of the average family budget in San Francisco.

The publishers based their budget arguments upon the award handed down in an arbitration between the San Francisco & Oakland Terminal Railways and the Oakland Carmen's Union, in which the arbitrator in December, 1919, fixed \$1,863.48 as a living wage for an average family in the Bay District. Upon evidence of the union, however, the publishers' representative agreed that, bringing this budget up to June, 1920, during which period prices rose 4.39 per cent, the wage should total \$1,945.29. This wage, he asserted, was a "just" wage for printers, and added: "Since they were already earning more than that sum, they were not entitled to an increase."

The printers vigorously denied that \$1,945.83 was a "just wage," explaining that if it were adequate for carmen, it did not nearly begin to cover the real needs of a printer "whose trade requires a great deal more intelligence, knowledge, and exactitude than that of a carman." And moreover, it was emphasized that compositors had to have more than a subsistence wage, and that "printers must have a wage which will allow their families to live in reasonable comfort, and without fear of poverty in old age."

The publishers attacked the \$2,200 budget, presented by the union as a subsistence budget, on the ground that it was made in Washington, D. C., and was therefore not applicable to San Francisco, and that the allowance of \$99.12 for fuel was extravagant, \$68 a year for fuel and light being more than required in the "favorable San Francisco climate."

Suddenly, without explanation, the publishers' representative discarded his Oakland carmen's budget of \$1,945.83 and insisted that \$1,670.24 was an adequate wage for printers in San Francisco, declaring that he based his figures upon statistics published by the National Industrial Conference Board, and that from July, 1914, to July, 1920, the five major items of the budget had increased as follows: Food, 119 per cent; shelter, 58 per cent; clothing, 166 per cent; fuel and light, 66 per cent; and sundries, 85 per cent.

To prove that San Francisco newspaper typographers were getting "more than a living wage," he presented the following "representative wage figures" as taken from the pay rolls of the Chronicle, the Examiner, and the Call, for the year preceding September, 1920.

WAGE DATA OF REPRESENTATIVE SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPERS, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.

Newspaper.	Number of men.	Average annual income. ¹	Average number of weeks worked per man.	Average number of weeks' layoff per man.	Average earnings per week.
Chronicle.....	19	\$2,246.00	48.82	3.15	\$43.46
Call.....	16	2,391.34	51.07	.93	² 45.98
Examiner.....	33	2,476.38	49.67	2.33	.....

¹ Includes wages paid for overtime, bonus, and extra compensation of 33½ cents five days a week on morning papers for an employee who begins work before 6 p. m.

² Night work.

He further contended that if newspaper printers worked full time, a night worker could earn \$2,340 a year and a day worker \$2,184. He then presented a list of 197 regular employees and declared that the average rate for night workers was \$47.23, and \$45.68 for day workers.

The printers' representative, however, explained that the above was the average only of employees who held regular situations, and that the substitutes on these papers did not earn more than about half that sum, some averaging less than two and three days a week during the year. He explained that some "regulars" would take a layoff to give a needy substitute, unable to get work, a chance to work a day or two.

Again taking up the carmen's budget of \$1,945.83, Mr. Norton declared that a printer working full time, at night work, received \$391.71 in excess of this budget, and a day worker \$238.71 more than the budget. In concluding his cost-of-living arguments, he presented scores of newspaper clippings containing statements that the cost of living was on the decline.

Employers' Ability to Pay Increased Wages.

NEXT to the cost of living, the "ability of the employers to pay" a higher wage was the most important item stressed by the union. But how could the union representatives prove this to the satisfaction of employers and chairman when the members of the publishers' association refused to open their books? Not only did the publishers refuse to furnish the union with their gross income and operating expense, Mr. Johnstone declared, but they refused to give the union their advertising rates, and these it was also impossible to secure from their accredited agencies.

The union representatives declared that the four newspapers involved in the arbitration had been in business for over half a century; that each of them had a circulation of over 100,000 daily; that they had plenty of advertising; and that they had never been so prosperous.

It was further asserted that the charge for advertising, as shown by printed rate cards, was 80 per cent higher for a Sunday insertion than for the same space in a week-day issue. Moreover, the San Francisco papers had practically no competition and they circulated over the entire Pacific coast. Subscription rates, the union said, had been advanced 83½ per cent by the Call and the Bulletin, and 20 per cent by the Chronicle and the Examiner, an average of 51.6 per cent for all the papers, during the period 1914 to 1918. Evidence was presented to show that the "increase of advertising over reading matter" from May, 1914, to May, 1920, ranged from 46 per cent for the Chronicle to 65 per cent for the Examiner and that the increase in advertising rates ranged from 8½ per cent for the Call to 30 per cent for the Bulletin. "They have not proved that they are unable to pay," said Mr. Johnstone. "At no time have the publishers been so prosperous as to-day, and any charge to the contrary would have no weight whatever unless the publishers produce their books showing gross and net earnings."

The publishers denied most vigorously the union's statement that they were able to meet the increase demanded by the printers. They

asserted that they were now "carrying the heaviest costs in their history and facing a very unpromising future with every prospect of a reduction in advertising revenue." And they pointed out that if compelled to pay the increase demanded by the union a sum of over \$260,000 would be added to their annual pay roll. It was pointed out that the cost of newsprint paper had increased from \$50 to \$150 per ton in the period 1914 to 1920. Presumably to show the financial condition of the smaller and less prosperous newspapers, several letters from newspaper proprietors were read, declaring their inability to pay an increase to printers, and stating that if compelled to pay the new scale demanded by the union, they would not be able to continue in business.

"Pity the smaller dailies," Mr. Norton pleaded.

"The smaller dailies are more at the mercy of the Publishers' Association," Mr. Johnstone replied, "than at the mercy of the typographical union."

Production.

ALTHOUGH both sides said much about production records, neither could present any formidable statistics, for none were available. The publishers argued that the local union did not maintain a standard of competency, and that linotype operators did not set as much type as was set by operators working in "piece-rate cities." The union spokesman replied that it had information from reliable executives (whose names were withheld) that a column of type costs less in San Francisco than in any piece-rate town in the country. He pointed out that the local typographical organization maintained the second highest competency standard in the country, and that a linotype operator was obliged to set an average of 5,000 six-point ems an hour—that being the "deadline"—providing the machine was in good working order. Moreover, he declared that the local union standard was highest on the Pacific coast, the "deadline" in Los Angeles being 4,000 ems an hour, in Seattle 4,600, in Chicago 4,000, in Tacoma 4,600, and in Denver 5,060, the highest minimum of any union.

The union representatives agreed with the publishers that the equipment was partly responsible for the increased production in local composing rooms, but took exception to their employers' opinion as to the part attributable to the increased skill of their members. As evidence of the increased skill of local printers, Mr. Johnstone presented the following table comparing the productivity of May, 1914, with that of May, 1920, as arrived at by the union:

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY RECORD OF PRINTERS ON SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPERS, MAY, 1914 AND 1920.

Newspaper.	1914			1920		
	Number of shifts.	Number of pages.	Number of columns.	Number of shifts.	Number of pages.	Number of columns.
Examiner.....	2,045	816	6,544	1,999	1,132	9,056
Bulletin.....		380	3,040	1,048	594	4,752
Call.....		416	3,328	772	548	4,384
Total.....		1,614	12,912	3,719	2,274	18,192

This table [p. 18] gives the number of pages, columns, and shifts for four weeks of the month of May, 1914, 1920, respectively. The Chronicle data is not available, as they did not have records of 1914. The increased efficiency on the three papers necessarily apply to the Chronicle, as the same standard of competency is in effect in all offices. These figures represent the first 28 days of the month, and allow for peculiarities, for changes in size of columns, etc.

Wages.

CONSIDERABLE time and energy were expended in argument as to skill and wages paid in the printing trades as compared to other trades. "Of all organized trades," the union representative said, "that of the printer requires the most skill, intelligence, and exactitude. And taking into consideration the training and skill required, we are prepared to prove that the printer is the poorest paid, and is the most conservative [in regard to wage demands]." A compositor, he added, must also have a wide range of knowledge.

The union presented a table of wage statistics of 19 different trades in San Francisco showing that between 1914 and 1920, these crafts had received wage increases ranging from 75 per cent (and one-half hour a day reduction in working hours) for waiters to 133 per cent for asphalt workers, as compared with a 40 per cent advance given to the local typographical union. Hod carriers, it was said, were receiving \$8 a day and bakery drivers \$7.50 a day, whereas compositors were paid \$7 and \$7.50 a day. In order to compare the wages paid to printers in San Francisco with those paid in New York and Chicago, the following table was introduced:

WAGES PAID TO PRINTERS IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO, 1914 to 1920.

City.	1914			1920			Approximate increase over 1914 (per cent).
	Hours per week.	Day rate per week.	Night rate per week.	Hours per week.	Day rate per week.	Night rate per week.	
New York.....	45	\$30.00	\$33.00	45	\$55.00	\$58.00	83
Chicago.....	45	27.90	30.15	45	55.00	60.00	100
San Francisco.....	42	29.00	32.00	45	42.00	45.00	40

Contrasting the San Francisco wage scale with that of Seattle—Tacoma, Portland, and Stockton having similar conditions—Mr. Johnstone declared that the Seattle daily rate was \$8 for day work and \$8.50 for night work (with 7½ hours constituting a day's work and 7 hours a night's work⁴), although the "deadline" in Seattle was only 32,000 ems a day as compared with 37,000 in San Francisco. "We are prepared to prove," he said, "that our wages never have been commensurate with the intelligence and skill required of our members."

⁴ Including one-half hour for lunch.

The publishers, however, not accepting the wage statistics presented by the union, submitted the following data showing average weekly wage scales:

	Day work.	Night work.
108 cities:		
Operators.....	\$37. 57	\$40. 54
Hand compositors.....	37. 83	40. 57
Cities of western division: ^a		
Operators.....	42. 63	45. 63
Hand compositors.....	^b 42. 39	^b 45. 39

The union contended that in many cases the above wage figures included rates established by old contracts about to expire and that they would have to be increased substantially when new contracts were signed.

Still another point stressed by the publishers' association was that the local union, in wage negotiations, always asked a great deal more than it expected to get, and in this manner, often got more than it was entitled to.

The Award.

THE proceedings closed with each organization summing up its case, the union, in the final analysis, adding to the points already enumerated (p. 14), a fifth point: Employers should, in the form of wages, help pay for the typographical union beneficial features.

The final award of the chairman was an increase of \$6.50 a week for both day and night workers, bringing the San Francisco typographical scale up to \$48.50 and \$51.50 a week of 45 hours.⁵

The arbitrator's decision, according to the secretary-treasurer of the union, was based upon the proposition that local compositors, in comparison with other skilled mechanics, were underpaid, and therefore entitled to an increase in wages, no attention being paid to the union's arguments on the cost of living.

Conclusion.

A CAREFUL study of the above proceedings reveals unmistakably that the typographical union failed to make the most of its brief, and that its arbitration committee lacked in at least three essentials: (1) Specific information and a knowledge of statistics; (2) it lacked a perspective of labor problems and economics; (3) it was a better "fighting committee" than an expert arbitration committee.

The union spokesmen overlooked, or greatly underestimated, the significance and value of the International Typographical Union's beneficial features, such as old age pensions, mortuary fund, Printers' Home, etc., for which all compositors are taxed. From both a social and an economic standpoint these are of inestimable value to both printer and employer. And most printers are of the opinion that the employer, in the form of increased wages, should help pay for these benefits which redound equally to him and to society, and are indispensable to the printing industry.

^a Includes Los Angeles, Spokane, San Diego, Denver, Tacoma, Seattle, and Portland.

^b Includes also Salt Lake City.

⁵ Not including one-half hour for lunch.

The publishers' committee, on the other hand, being on the "defensive," spent most of its time in refuting the arguments of the union. It, too, like the printers' committee, lacked expert information, reliable statistics, and a broad, social viewpoint, seeking more to discredit the union's testimony than to ascertain the real facts. True, the committee was in a most difficult position in attempting to prove that the newspaper business in San Francisco could not pay the increase in wages asked for by the printers. But to prove this point it would have been necessary to open the books of the members of the association, a request which both the publishers' committee and the union knew would be refused. Because of this failure, however, the chairman ruled that until the publishers produced their books, he could not entertain the publishers' plea that they could not afford to pay an increase in wages.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Report of United States Coal Commission on the Anthracite Industry.

THE United States Coal Commission on July 5, 1923, transmitted to the President and the Congress its separate report on the anthracite industry. The commission in its study has endeavored to determine "whether in the anthracite industry a reasonable return on investment can be paid to the owners and operators, decent living conditions and an adequate wage based on American standards furnished to the mine workers, a proper return made to the railroads and the dealers, and coal be delivered to the patrons of the industry at lower prices than those now charged," and also "what can be done to assure an ample supply of anthracite with a constant flow from mine to consumer." It points out that "peace with justice in the industry is the first requisite and economy is the second."

Conditions in the Anthracite Field.

THE report points out that there are 147,456 workers engaged in mining anthracite; these, together with their families, constitute 500,000 persons, or about one-half of the population of the counties in which the anthracite fields lie. Approximately 90 per cent of these workers live in communities independent of the employing companies—a striking contrast to the conditions in bituminous coal mining. "Of the mine workers reported by the 1920 census, 69,645 were native-born whites, 46 were native-born colored, while 77,765 were foreign-born. Thus 47.3 per cent of the total number of mine workers were native born as against 52.7 per cent foreign born."

Wages, hours, and employment.—The report traces the course of wages and hours in the anthracite field since 1880. It was found that since 1902 there has been a general decrease in hours from 10 to 8 per day, and an increase in wage rates, the relative wage rates of contract miners (for instance) in 1923, on the basis of 1902 rates as 100, being 213.6. The report, however, states that "the improvement in the economic condition of the anthracite mine worker is not fully reflected by the increases in contract and wage rates. A further and much more important increase in his earning power is due to the increased opportunities afforded him to work," the average number of days worked per year having increased from 206 in 1903 to 271 in 1921.

The commission found that the earnings of full-time miners "certainly permit the essentials of a reasonable standard of living * * * even without supplementary earnings of wife or children. On the other hand many of the families of the miners' helpers or laborers have a very uncertain and inadequate income."

Ownership and Operating Conditions.

THE report emphasizes the fact that Eastern Pennsylvania has a practical monopoly of anthracite and that "the coal lands are owned by a small number of corporations, estates, and individuals, who seldom offer even small tracts for sale and who enjoy the full unearned increment caused by increasing demand and by differential advantages. Ninety per cent or more of the unmined coal is controlled by eight coal companies and affiliated corporations."

There is also a "unified control of mine labor, the entire region being, for practical purposes, 100 per cent organized for collective bargaining."

Operating costs.—In the past 10 years, the commission finds, "labor costs in the production of fresh-mined coal have risen from \$1.56 a gross ton in 1913 to \$4.12 in the first quarter of 1923, the cost of supplies from 35 to 71 cents, and general expenses from 32 to 92 cents. Labor cost bears about the same relation to total mine cost in 1923 (71.7 per cent) as in 1913 (70 per cent); supplies cost relatively less in 1923; and general expenses are relatively higher in 1923."

Profits.—Measured by the margin between cost of production and net sales realization "anthracite operators are receiving much larger profits at present than they customarily did before the war," since their present margin is "three times the pre-war margin." The report states, however, that "until the total earnings can be compared with the total investment, the public should withhold judgment as to the profits received by the anthracite industry."

Conclusions and Recommendations.

SOME of the conclusions and recommendations of the commission are as follows:

Governmental regulation.—The commission does not recommend the abolition of existing property rights, however much might be said for the view that mineral deposits should have been held from the beginning as national rather than individual property. The commission does not recommend Government ownership either by purchase at present value or by expropriation. It does, however, hold the view that a limited natural monopoly like anthracite, held by a relatively small number of individuals, estates, and companies, and supplying a necessity of life for millions of our people, can not continue to be treated as if it were not affected by a public interest.

Declaration of national emergency.—The President of the United States should be authorized by act of Congress to declare that a national emergency exists whenever, through failure of operators and miners in the anthracite industry to agree upon the terms of employment or for any other reason, there is a suspension of mining operations seriously interrupting the normal supply of anthracite fuel in interstate commerce; and to take over the operation of the mines and the transportation and distribution and marketing of the product, with full power to determine the wages to be paid to mine workers, the prices at which the coal shall be sold, and, subject to court review, the compensation to be paid to land and mine owners.

Hours.—While a general eight-hour day was established by the agreement of 1916, there are still a considerable number of employees working nine or more hours per day. * * * In the face of the principle of the eight-hour day * * * there can be no justification for the employment of a considerable number of men on shifts of 12 hours or more.

Wages and conditions of miners' laborers.—* * * Many of the families of the miners' helpers or laborers have a very uncertain and inadequate income. These families, often large, are frequently in economic distress. The scarcity of labor, which the commission has elsewhere called the limiting factor at the present time in the production of anthracite, is precisely in this class of labor. The connection is obvious between the irregular and low earnings and the supply. The industry and the public

are especially interested in this aspect of the wage problem for the reason that miners' helpers are the only ones who can get the experience and training to become qualified and certificated miners, and if their wages and conditions of employment are not such as to recruit the right type of men, the future supply of miners is unfavorably affected at its very source. Operators and unions have the remedy in their own hands. Some adjustment of wages and of the terms of employment which will bring larger and more assured incomes to these laborers is the first step in increasing their number and efficiency. To increase production is not the only or main reason for this readjustment, but if it has that effect consumers of anthracite will have no reason to complain.

Hazards.—The commission can not refrain from calling attention to the hazards to life and limb in the anthracite mining industry and to the need for reviving and intensifying interest in safety precautions. Notwithstanding the striking absence of great disasters such as occur in bituminous coal mines from dust explosions, the daily toll of the lives of miners and miners' helpers from falls of coal and slate and from gas and powder explosions in the working places carries the aggregate of fatalities to a higher rate than prevails among bituminous miners in the same State in which the anthracite mines are located. * * *

Fire bosses and section foremen hold the key to the company side of underground safety; but the active participation of miners in any safety-first campaign is essential. The education and training of miner and mine official in the prevention of hazards have a moral as well as a practical value. A safety committee in every colliery, composed of officials and miners, would be helpful. A pooling of experience and ideas among the different mines of each company and among the companies operating in a district under similar conditions would be desirable.

Production.—Insufficiency of the available supply of anthracite is the acute problem of the moment and the serious problem of the future. * * *

The conservative policy of the larger operators in stabilizing the market is based no doubt on sad experiences of the past when unrestricted production caused disaster from which everyone connected with the industry suffered. This policy may be carried too far. If production is kept under demand, as it has been over many years, any temporary disturbance will, of course, give opportunity for swollen profits. Full credit should be given to operators, jobbers, and retailers who for any reason do not take advantage of this chance to profiteer. The "companies" and some of the independents as well as many retailers and wholesalers deserve this credit. This does not, however, absolve the anthracite operators from responsibility for creating the permanent conditions which in a crisis make such profiteering possible; and even in a crisis the wholesalers and retailers can not justify a sweeping advance in prices by any evidence which the commission has obtained as to what they actually paid for premium coal and the amount of it which they actually bought. It is very desirable to prevent the panicky market which results from the stoppage of production; but it is also desirable that the normal demand for anthracite shall be met and that this shall be done at a lower price level if by any reasonable reduction of royalties, operating costs, freight rates, or profits, this is possible. The coal companies should not be allowed to hold large reserves indefinitely, instead of developing them. Such a policy would make the coal last longer and this is sometimes defended as conservation. But a sound conservation policy does not require the present generation to pay extravagant prices or resort to inferior substitutes for the sake of a doubtful benefit to posterity. Genuine conservation will prevent waste and encourage the mining of even high-cost thin seams, when the coal would otherwise be lost altogether, but will not countenance the holding reserves undeveloped for the purpose of stabilizing prices at a high level or insuring future tonnage to particular railroads. * * *

When the working capacity of present mine and breaker development has been reached, the question of double-shift operation should be considered as well as the opening of new mines or the building of new breakers. It is economy to make this more continuous use of the equipment which represents so large a part of the necessary investment in the anthracite industry. The difficulties in the way of establishing a new practice in this respect are recognized but they are not insurmountable.

The commission concludes that at present the supply of unskilled laborers is the immediate limiting factor in anthracite production. This has been the condition since 1916. It may not be described, however, as a physical limitation over which the operators have no control.

Readjustment of royalties.—One suggestion is that all existing leases with this sliding scale royalty be amended to refer to the circular price instead of the premium price taken from the distressed consumer. Landowners can well offer this equitable adjustment since the royalty would surely exceed their fondest expectations of 10 years

ago. The owners of anthracite lands should be as much concerned as others in the industry, operators and mine workers, in setting the house in order to avoid any future demand for drastic regulation for the protection of the consumer.

Publicity of accounts.—Regardless of the final verdict as to reasonableness of profits, the commission is convinced that publicity of costs, prices, and profits must be provided to protect the interest of the public. The commission, therefore, recommends legislation providing for regular accounting reports to be rendered by all companies whose product moves in interstate commerce, and further recommends that the agency to which the reports are rendered shall have the power to prescribe the form of accounts. The opportunities for inflating figures of costs are so numerous and the questions as to how investment shall be reckoned are so unsettled that without such continuous publicity the commission fears that the concentrated control of the anthracite industry may take indefensible profits.

Improved practices.—Improved practices in the use of anthracite as well as in its preparation that promise some relief relate to the sizing of anthracite and the disposition of the smaller sizes; better inspection of the coal as it leaves the breakers; use of substitutes and better fuel economy in household heating. * * *

Reducing the standard sizes from seven to four, as proposed from time to time and as already practiced in part by one of the large producers, would reduce costs and increase the amount of domestic coal available. It would facilitate wider use of the small sizes for heating.

The commission therefore urges that the question of simplified sizing be considered at once, by a joint conference of producers, railroads, retailers and chairmen of State and municipal fuel committees, and that the Bureau of Mines be consulted in determining the sizes to be produced, and in reporting on the relative heating values of the present and proposed sizes. The simplification is recommended in the interest of the public.

The commission * * * suggests to the anthracite producers that they join in an intercompany inspection service, which shall be empowered to prescribe standards, inspect and sample shipments, reject inferior coal, and certify if not guarantee, the quality of coal passed. Membership in the inspection service should be optional but few producers could afford to stay aloof from such an association, when once established.

To this plan the objections commonly raised to grading do not apply. The sizes of anthracite are already largely standardized, and the number of grades is small compared with bituminous coal. It is not proposed to abolish trade names which represent an investment in good will, but merely to certify that the coal in question reaches a minimum standard of quality.

As a pledge of good faith to the public, the commission suggests that the operators invite the United States Bureau of Mines to participate in the proposed inspection service both by technical advice in laying down standards of preparation and by detail of a fuel engineer to observe and check the work of inspection and grading.

Cooperative inspection is preferable to compulsory Government inspection, because it can be inaugurated at small expense by consolidating the inspection forces already maintained by many of the companies and because it is in line with the idea that the responsibility for management should be thrown back upon the industry itself. If, however, this proposal is not accepted by the anthracite trade or should it not in practice effect the desired purpose, the commission recommends that a Federal law should be enacted for permissive grading and inspection.

Uniform standard ton.—The commission urges the Congress to fix a uniform standard of weight for anthracite and bituminous coal throughout the country. Bituminous coal, except in the export and tidewater business, is mined, transported, and sold by the net tons of 2,000 pounds. Anthracite is mined, sold at the mine, and transported by the gross ton of 2,240 pounds, but it is retailed in some places by the one unit and in some by the other. To guard against temporary opportunities for injustice, the change should be accompanied by the widest publicity.

Reexamination of freight rates.—As so large a part of the anthracite consumer's dollar goes as freight charges, a material reduction in the price of coal might come through a reduction of freight rates. With a keen appreciation of the public demand for the scrutiny of every item in the cost of anthracite, the Coal Commission urges upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, the duly constituted agency of the Federal Government, a reexamination of the reasonableness of anthracite freight rates. The pending separation of carriers and mining companies in the three larger systems makes opportune the reconsideration of the subject by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Supplementary fuels.—[The use of supplementary fuels such as small sizes of anthracite, briquets, coke, etc., is recommended.]

Wage agreements.—The commission recommends that in the next agreement there should be a provision for a continuing umpire and that he or an assistant named by him should sit with the conciliation board at all its meetings, but without a vote.

In view of the delays that have been caused by the absence of members of the conciliation board, alternates of like standing in the industry should be selected with authority to act in the absence of the original member.

The operators' group should appoint a full-time representative and all necessary assistants to consider jointly at the mine with the district officers of the union each case before it is appealed to the conciliation board in the hope of securing a local agreement, arriving at a better understanding by each side of the difficulties and problems of the other, and thus producing a mutual feeling of respect for the other's opinions and each obtaining the outlook of the other upon the problems.

So many changes have taken place since 1903 that the agreement should provide for a joint committee to work out a restatement of the whole agreement in the terms of to-day, and this agreement should be specific enough to be the code by which all persons having anything to do with the settlement of grievances shall be bound.

If the board of conciliation does not clearly understand the facts involved in any case, it should appoint an examiner from each side immediately to investigate and furnish it with all the facts.

The agreement should provide for penalties for the breach thereof by either party, and the method by which such penalties are to be enforced.

The renewed agreements have too rigidly retained the practices and conditions of 1902 and have not had adequate flexibility. An industry which is necessarily constantly changing can not tie itself inflexibly to conditions of 20 years ago without hampering the management and working injustice to miners. A second joint committee should be provided for in the next agreement and directed to make an engineering study of the elements of the job of mining anthracite coal, for the purpose of building up a scientific and more equitable basis for rate making. Until, however, such committee shall disclose fundamental facts which shall form a decidedly better basis, the old 1903 base should, of course, be retained, for however inequitable the basis of 1903 with its subsequent modifications is, it is better than no basis at all.

The expiration of the contract in the anthracite region should not coincide with the expiration of that in the bituminous region. The contract should run for a definite period of time with the proviso that it shall be deemed to be renewed for a like period of time except as to such provisions thereof in which notice of a desired change shall have been given by either party to the other at least 90 days before the renewal date. Upon these proposed changes the parties shall immediately confer, and if, 60 days before the date fixed for the renewal of the contract, they have been unable to agree, they shall report such fact to the President of the United States, specifying clearly the controverted points. The President shall thereupon appoint a person or persons to inquire into and make public a report upon all the relevant facts in controversy before the date of such renewal shall have arrived.

Industrial Council in the Electrical Construction Industry.

Origin of the Council.

THE Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry had its inception in the meetings of a small group of not more than 25 employers in the electrical construction industry who met periodically to discuss matters pertaining to the industry and who called themselves the "Conference Club." This group came to the conclusion that "since money paid out in wages to union members of the industry amounted to from 25 to 50 per cent of the gross cost of all installation work—perhaps \$100,000,000 annually—it was utterly stupid to refer so important an item of business to the arbitrament of war."¹ The club decided that the only way to transform labor from an enemy to an ally must lead

¹ Academy of Political Science. Proceedings, vol. 9, No. 4, p. 613, "Joint and national counseling in the electrical construction industry," by L. K. Comstock.

through cooperation. Early in 1919 the club appointed a committee of five employers to seek a meeting with five officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to see if anything could be done toward the working out of a general plan of cooperation. As a result of the joint meeting so conceived, a declaration of principles, mutually agreed upon and considered to be fundamental in right industrial relations, was adopted. These principles provide that—

1. The facilities of the electrical industry for service to the public will be developed and enhanced by recognition that the overlapping of the functions of the various groups in the industry is wasteful and should be eliminated.

2. Close contact and a mutually sympathetic interest between employee and employer will develop a better working system, which will tend constantly to stimulate production, while improving the relationship between employee, employer, and the community.

3. Strikes and lockouts are detrimental to the interests alike of employee, employer, and the public, and should be avoided.

4. Agreements or understandings which are designed to obstruct directly or indirectly the free development of trade, or to secure to special groups special privileges and advantages, are subversive of the public interest, and cancel the doctrine of equality of rights and opportunity, and should be condemned.

5. The public interest is conserved, hazard to life and property is reduced, and standards of work are improved by fixing an adequate minimum of qualification in knowledge and experience as a requirement precedent to the right of an individual to engage in the electrical construction industry, and by the rigid inspection of electrical work, old and new.

6. Public welfare, as well as the interests of the trade, demands that electrical work be done by the electrical industry.

7. Cooperation between employee and employer acquires constructive power, as both employees and employers become more completely organized.

8. The right of employees and employers in local groups to establish local wage scales and local working rules is recognized, and nothing herein is to be construed as infringing that right.²

Because of its small membership, the committee deemed it advisable to offer the idea to the National Association of Electrical Contractors at its annual convention in July, 1919. This was done with some trepidation on the part of the committee, because the national association had put a ban on all labor discussions some years earlier, on the ground that disruption would probably follow such discussion. The idea was adopted, however, by a narrow margin, and a committee of five appointed to meet with a similar committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, if such a committee should be appointed, and to recommend means by which these principles could be carried out.

At its convention held in New Orleans in September, 1919, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers adopted the principles and appointed a committee to meet the employers' committee, empowering it to proceed with any program which might be jointly worked out. The two committees met in January, 1920, and recommended to their parent organizations that a national joint body be created. These recommendations were accepted and in April, 1920, the two committees organized themselves into the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry of the United States and Canada.

² Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry in the United States and Canada. Its origin, function, and purpose. Published by the council, March, 1921. Pp. 3, 4.

Fundamental Principles Agreed Upon.

THE council realized that before it could function with any likelihood of success, its members must be in substantial agreement upon fundamentals. After numerous deliberations, therefore, agreement was reached upon the following fundamental ideas:

1. Strikes and lockouts are undesirable from every point of view.
2. No dispute can arise between employer and employee which can not be settled in friendly negotiation, by conciliation or by arbitration, provided the parties to the dispute have the will honestly to try one or more of these methods.
3. The industry can not fail to thrive on cooperation between employer and employee, and will surely languish if such cooperation is absent.
4. Cooperation resulting in mutual good will is the key to increased production and better craftsmanship.
5. The road to the highest efficiency of the individual working unit lies through the field of frank cooperation and fair dealing.
6. Local union leadership must be greatly improved.
7. The mere display of power is the last thing in the world that insures the success of an association, an organization, or an industry.
8. Labor unions, and associations dealing with them, must stop thinking so much about organization and think very much more about the essentials of the cause of the workingman.
9. Labor unions and associations dealing with them must declare their purpose to bring about three things: (a) Good working conditions; (b) good wages; (c) the highest possible standard of craftsmanship.
10. Labor unions and associations dealing with them must plan their campaigns wholly on the basis of the service they are each capable of rendering.
11. If a labor union or an association is to make itself desirable and indispensable and cherished for all time, the way to do it is to forget itself in the widest possible service of its cause.³

In a number of instances these principles have been adopted by contractors and the electrical workers employed by them and have become a part of their local agreements.

Structure of the Council.

THE council consists of five representatives appointed by each of the member organizations for a period of two years, their appointments alternating, two one year and three the next. Representatives serve without compensation from the council. Either member organization may withdraw its representatives from the council on four months' written notice to the other member organization.

At its annual meeting called in April, the council elects a chairman, a vice-chairman, an executive secretary, and a treasurer. Officers serve without compensation and for a period of one year, but an officer may succeed himself. The chairman, vice-chairman, and two other council members constitute the executive committee, which exercises the powers of the council when it is not in session.

The council meets upon the call of the chair, or upon written request to the chair by three members. A quorum consists of three members of each member organization. The representatives of each member organization present at any meeting have the right to cast the votes of absent representatives, and in the absence of a

³ Academy of Political Science. Proceedings, vol. 9, No. 4, p. 616, "Joint and national counseling in the electrical construction industry," by L. K. Comstock.

quorum may appoint one alternate to take the place of an absent representative. Meetings of the council are open to the public.

The council is empowered to appoint, and delegate special powers to, such committees as it deems advantageous in promoting the purposes of the member organizations in creating the council. Such committees may be appointed for special study and research. The chairman of such a committee must be a member of the council, but the members of the committee may be persons, not members of the council, who have special knowledge of the matter to be studied.

The council is empowered to rent and equip a suitable office and hire such persons as may be needed to perform the office work incident to the operations of the council. Expenses incurred by the council are borne equally by the member organizations.

Purpose of the Council.

THE council's broad purpose is the substitution of harmony for strife in the industry. Mediation and conciliation of disputes is the immediate function. The prime interest of the council, however, says Mr. Comstock, its chairman, is the discovery and removal of the causes of disputes which call for settlement. "Causes are discovered by a study of effects, by research and diagnoses, and for that reason the council has placed itself at the service of the industry as mediator. By rendering this service the council promotes its own ends, for mediation affords it an opportunity to deal with realities and add to its fund of factual knowledge."

The century-old struggle for economic advantage between employers and wage workers has given birth to and stimulated the growth of powerful organizations on both sides. These organizations have employed the strike and lockout as weapons in offensive and defensive warfare. The common purpose has been to dominate. Instead of being instruments for constructive collective action, these organizations have sought to accumulate power for collective action that has been destructive. They have made bad blood where, had they been differently motivated, they might have created good will and a spirit of cooperation. They have divided the industrial house against itself in bitterness and augmented thirst for revenge, when they should have been moved by an impelling knowledge of their absolute interdependence for common future well-being. Call those who compose these hostile groups what you will—employer and employee, or directive and directed labor, or management and labor, technicians and hand workers—neither can serve humanity or themselves without the cooperation of the other.

Understanding this fundamental truth the council conceived its purpose to be that of substituting cooperation and a will to unite in promoting common interests for strife in the relations between employers and employed, at least in the electrical construction industry.⁴

The Member Organizations.

THE organizations which are members of the council are the Association of Electragists—International, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Union.

The trade-union member of the council is the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a craft union claiming jurisdiction over

⁴ Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry in the United States and Canada. Its origin, function, and purpose. Published by the council, March, 1921. Pp. 9, 10.

persons engaged in the manufacture, installation, maintenance, assembling, and operation of all electrical devices by which electric power is generated, utilized, or controlled.⁵ The union, organized in 1891, had in 1922 more than 100,000 members.

There is no industry in which the electrical worker is not interested and in the operation of which his services are not necessary. The union is of necessity, therefore, an amalgamation in which more than 30 branches of the trade are represented. Some of these branches are closely allied and the work is performed by the same journeymen, but there are 14 kinds of local unions, each composed of the employees of a particular branch of the trade, now chartered by the international union, among them unions composed exclusively of linemen, wiremen, railroad workers, inside men, cable splicers, shopmen, cranemen, telephone men, power men, meter men, inside wiremen, inside telephone men, and bridge operators. The membership is classified into four general groups—the outside electrical workers (the linemen), the inside electrical workers (the wiremen), the railroad electrical workers, and the shop electrical workers. It is the inside electrical workers, of whom the union states there are about 32,000, who are affiliated with the Council on Industrial Relations in the Electrical Construction Industry.⁶ Besides the wiremen, the group includes cranemen and repairmen, signalmen, switchboard operators and erectors, inside cable splicers, telephone-switchboard and telephone-exchange installers, picture-machine operators, inspectors, fixture hangers, bridge operators, meter testers and installers, battery men, fire and burglar alarm installers, and marine electrical workers, both in radio and telegraphy.

The work over which this group exercises jurisdiction consists in "wiring in" and installing all conduits, raceways and supports, moldings, and metal trimming, when it becomes part of the electrical system of the building; placing of all cables and wires in all buildings and structures, subways, tunnels, mines, ships, bridges, and cars; installing, repairing, wiring, and maintaining, as the case may be, electric charging plants, vehicles, batteries, and electric starting and ignition systems, automobiles, and electric locomotives; installing, operating, repairing, and maintaining isolated block plants, electrical equipment on private property, hanging drop cords, and wiring show cases; installing annunciators and thermostats and electric heating systems, automatic controlling devices; installing wireless systems; installing and operating all lamps for motion-picture or projecting machines; erecting, assembling, wiring, and hanging of electrical decorations and signs; maintaining, erecting, operating, and installing electric motors used on conveyors, bridges, concrete mixers, air compressors, motor generators, pumps, hoists, and elevators for carrying passengers or material of any kind; installing and maintaining of telephone exchanges, and telephone work done inside the building; installing speaking and voice tubes; installing and maintaining radio equipment on ships; installing and maintaining and operating electrical devices in theaters and amusement parks; hanging and connecting electric gas and combination fixtures; and cutting and channeling made necessary by the introduction of any electrical device.⁷

The Employers' Association.

The Association of Electragists—International, was founded in 1901 under the name "National Association of Electrical Contractors and

⁵ Jurisdiction over part of such work has been conceded to other organizations, e. g., the commercial telegraphers and the railroad telegraphers have jurisdiction over those employed in the operations of the telegraph; the theatrical stage employees over motion-picture operators, etc.

⁶ For details of history, structure, and function of this union, see *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, by M. A. Mulcaire, Washington University Press, 1923.

⁷ *Idem.*, pp. 25, 26.

Dealers." It is now a strong association of employers with local associations in most of the larger cities of 21 States, numbering among its members employers whose chief business is the construction of electrical installation and the retail distribution of electrical supplies. The group engaged chiefly in the construction of electrical installations has among its members strong adherents of the open-shop and of the union-shop plan of employment. As a result of this divergence in opinion as to labor policy, action was taken at the Cincinnati convention of the association, held in 1922, toward the establishment of a union section and a nonunion section of the association similar to the arrangement already existing in the printing industry.

Members are not required to join either section. In order to keep the executive committee of the international association in touch with the two sections, each section elects a chairman who automatically becomes a member of the executive committee. The executive committee, however, can not treat with labor matters.

In the conduct of labor matters, which is its one function, each section enjoys complete autonomy, except that neither section may admit to membership any person, firm, or corporation who is not a member of the international association. Each section is self-supporting, has full control of its own funds, and may levy necessary assessments, but no international funds may be used to promote the work of either section. The international treasurer is the custodian of the funds of each section. The secretary of each section may have headquarters at the office of the international association and thus utilize as far as applicable without expense to the international, the machinery of the international association.

The labor committee of the international association is composed of six members, three from each section, to enable the open-shop and the union-shop sections to cooperate if they so desire in matters of mutual interest.

The organization of the two sections is not yet completed, but it is expected that about 1,400 of the 2,400 contractors and dealers organized in the international association will join the union-shop group and will support and make use of the council plan.

Method of Adjustment of Disputes.

Local Machinery.

LOCAL machinery for the adjustment of disputes in the electrical construction industry is provided in many of the local agreements between employing contractors and electrical workers. Such agreements vary in scope from those signed with individual employers to those affecting an entire community, and are negotiated by a committee representing the local union and a committee representing the employer or employer's association—subject to a referendum vote of the union, and of the association, in case it is negotiated by the latter. The agreements are usually countersigned, by way of guaranty, by the international president of the brotherhood and the international vice president of the district in which negotiated.

The local conciliation and arbitration machinery varies. In some cases conciliation alone by a committee of the parties in dispute

is provided, with no provision for reference of the dispute in case of disagreement (e. g., in Baton Rouge, La.).⁸ The usual plan, however, provides for some form of local arbitration. Some of the more recent agreements go further and make specific provision for reference of disputes which can not be settled locally to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. The structure of the local boards is also varied. They may consist of two members, as in Galveston, of four members, as in Rochester, N. Y., or six members, as is the case in Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, or even of ten members as in Indianapolis. Upon failure to agree by such bipartisan board, or grievance committee, an umpire, or rarely, an impartial board of three members, may be jointly agreed upon, in any case, with the understanding that there shall be no cessation of work pending decision.

The agreement in Scranton, Pa., provides for a conciliation committee of six men, three chosen by the contractors and three by the union, to settle, if possible, all disputes before resorting to arbitration. If adjustment after this manner is not possible, a tripartite board is selected whose decision, which must be made within 10 days, is final, work to continue pending adjustment.⁹

The provisions for conciliation and arbitration in the new Rochester agreement are more specific in expediting the machinery of the board.

During the term of this agreement the questions relating to its interpretation or its violation shall be submitted to and determined by conciliation and arbitration, it being understood, however, that the plain provisions of this agreement shall remain fixed during the term of this agreement. In the event of differences between parties, all work shall continue without interruption pending proceedings for conciliation, and under the conditions prevailing at the time when the differences may arise. In the event that one of the parties claims the other is violating this agreement, or is acting contrary to its provision, or ought for any reason to change its conduct in any particular, such claims shall be reduced to writing, and served upon the other, and two representatives of each party shall meet at the Builders' Exchange, No. 25 Main Street East, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the day following the service of the claim for the purpose of conciliation.

If the differences shall not have been adjusted by conciliation within 48 hours, then on the fourth day after the claim shall have been served, at the same hour and place, three representatives of each of the parties shall meet for the purpose of arbitration. Each party shall have the privilege to challenge one of such representatives of the other side, and the two remaining on each side shall constitute the four arbitrators.

The four so selected shall choose a fifth person to act as chairman of the board of arbitration.

Such board of arbitration shall hold daily sessions until the matter submitted to it shall have been decided. All questions shall be determined by a majority vote of the five arbitrators.

Pending the proceedings herein provided for, neither party shall permit any walk-out, strike, or lockout. A decision reached by conciliation or arbitration shall be forthwith reduced to writing and a copy thereof served upon each of the parties hereto and shall be binding upon both sides.¹⁰

⁸ The provision in this agreement reads as follows: "There shall be a joint governing board, to consist of one representative from each employer party of the first part and an equal number of members of the executive board of the party of the second part, whose duties shall be to meet when called upon, for the purpose of settling all disputes or disagreements that may arise between employer and employee. They shall render a decision no later than three days after being called upon. Their decision shall be final."

⁹ 1923-24 agreement between the Electrical Contractors of the city of Scranton, Pa., and Local No. 81 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

¹⁰ 1923-24 agreement between the contractors of Rochester, N. Y., and Local No. 88, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The agreements at present operative in Davenport, Iowa (Tri-city), Indianapolis, and Birmingham, Ala., provide examples of the more complete machinery for adjustment of disputes. In all three cases disputes which can not be settled locally are referred to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. In Davenport, the procedure is as follows:

17. The arbitration committee * * * shall consist of two members of Local Union 635 as selected by said local, but with the understanding that these two members shall be employees of one or more of the signatory contractors to this agreement, or an employee of the I. B. E. W., and two members shall be signatory contractors as selected by the signatory contractors, or an employee of the signatory contractors.

Within 24 hours after this agreement becomes in force each party to this agreement shall name their members to act as a permanent arbitration committee with the understanding that should any one of these members be a party to a dispute, then a substitute for that member shall be named during the settlement of the dispute in question.

The contractor shall name one of their members, and the brotherhood shall name one of their members, and these members so named shall be the ones to whom any official notification shall be sent. Should a dispute arise, a notification shall be sent by the aggrieved party, and the arbitration committee must meet to take action on the dispute within 48 hours after such notification. Pending the first meeting of the arbitration committee, work must continue, but if the arbitration committee fails to reach an agreement at their first meeting work may cease on the job in question. Should the arbitration committee fail to reach an agreement after three meetings, then the matter shall be referred for final adjudication to the officers of the National Electrical Contractors' Association for the contractors and the international officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the brotherhood, and their decision shall be final and binding on all parties.¹¹

In Indianapolis all questions in dispute pertaining either to changes in wage rates or to violation of the working conditions under this agreement are referred to a joint conference committee consisting of five members appointed by each of the contracting parties, who meet within 48 hours of notice by either party to the other and if possible render a unanimous decision. Upon failure to agree, a written report of the material facts is made to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, whose decision is final and binding upon both parties.¹²

The Birmingham agreement provides for the adoption of the declaration of principles governing the relations between employer and employee adopted in 1919 by the electrical contractors' association and the brotherhood (see p. 27), and creates the following local machinery, with final reference to the council.

ARTICLE X. 1. There shall be a local arbitration board to consist of two members of the Birmingham branch of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers, and two members of Local No. 136 I. B. E. W., whose duties shall be to meet when called upon for the purpose of settling all disputes or disagreements which may arise between the two parties hereto. These four members shall elect a fifth man who shall not be connected in any manner with either party to this agreement. The decision of this arbitration board shall be final and binding upon both parties as regards minor differences. They shall render a decision within three days after being called upon.

2. Either party, through its regularly constituted officers, may call upon the arbitration board at any time to settle any differences.

3. The arbitration board shall convene on call of three members of the Birmingham branch of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers or six members

¹¹ 1923-24 agreement between the contractors of Davenport, Bettendorf, and Rockingham, Iowa, with Local 635, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

¹² 1923-24 agreement between the Electrical Contractors' Association of Indianapolis and Local 481, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

of Local No. 136 I. B. E. W. in writing, the same as though called by regularly constituted officers.

4. Any major differences which can not be satisfactorily settled by the local arbitration board, upon two-thirds majority vote of entire membership of the Birmingham branch of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers or Local No. 136, I. B. E. W. must be submitted to the joint committee referred to in the preamble to this agreement and known as "The Council of Industrial Relations," whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties and without appeal.

5. A representative authorized by either party shall have the privilege of meeting with and participating in the decision at any meeting in which vote for appeal from local arbitration board's decision is being taken.¹³

How the Council Functions.

Disputes which can not be adjusted locally may be submitted to the council whether or not the local machinery so provides. Such action is voluntary, however, on the part of employers. The union committed itself to the conciliation principle at its 1919 convention. The council has no mandatory powers; it relies upon the spirit of fairness of the individuals involved and upon publicity and public opinion for compliance with its pronouncements. Settlement is made by mediation or conciliation. There is no provision for arbitration. That all decisions of the council have been unanimous is attributed by council members to the fact that there is no third party to whom disputes may be referred.

Notice may be sent by either of the parties in dispute to the secretary of the council. The secretary or the executive committee, after investigation, may, if circumstances warrant, request each side to submit the dispute to a board of mediation, to be composed of two representatives from each side, parties to the dispute, and one representative selected by the council and usually a member of it who shall act as chairman and mediator but cast no vote. The appointment by the parties in dispute of representatives to act for them constitutes a voluntary agreement between the parties to accept the unanimous decision of the board.

In case the board can not agree, a finding of material facts and statement of the reasons for disagreement are made to the council, which then constitutes itself a conciliation board. If the council reaches a unanimous agreement, it reports its decision back to the board of mediation through its chairman, and the board states the agreement between the parties to the dispute the same as if the board itself had reached a unanimous decision. If the council fails to agree unanimously, a majority opinion is transmitted to the chairman of the board of mediation, who publishes it to inform the public of the material facts and the reasons why the council has been unable to bring about adjustment.

Principles Upon which Decisions have been Based.

THE council has attempted to base its findings upon a principle which would establish a sound basis for industrial relations in the industry, and which, if applied, would, in the opinion of the council, not only prevent a recurrence of the difficulty, but also tend to remove the causes of friction and dispute and secure

¹³ 1922-23 agreement between Birmingham, Ala., electrical contractors and Local No. 136, I. B. E. W.

a progressively larger measure of genuine cooperation between the member organizations, and generally, between employer and employee. The principle decided upon was the adjustment of wages according to the cost of living. In order to bring about a stabilization of wages the council aimed to apply to this principle certain corrective factors such as wages in similarly conditioned localities and in other trades in the building industry. A study of its decisions shows, however, that the council has not always found it possible to hold to this principle. It has been necessary, upon occasions, to give the corrective factors more weight than the principle itself, and absolute justice based upon this principle has had to give way to temporarily satisfactory compromises. In its second Detroit decision, rendered June 1, 1923, the council says: "The council is under a clear obligation to rest its decision on a sound principle, although it can not always avoid some degree of compromise; but compromise is tolerated, not accepted, as a principle in conciliation." The council's principles, together with its arguments in defense of its conclusions as set forth in its printed decisions, are herewith summarized:

In arriving at a principle the council found itself confronted in the beginning with the necessity of answering the primary question common to all wage disputes, namely, "What is a fair wage?" The attempt to answer this question raised another in the opinion of the council even more fundamental—i. e., "the security of employment and the worker's annual income with their resultant influence upon his attitude of mind toward his work." The worker's interest in his job and therefore his productive efficiency are stimulated far more by the sense of economic security than by the amount in the pay envelope at the end of the week, when there is no certainty that it may be depended upon for any fixed period. Consideration of the problem led the council into an inquiry into the causes of the violent fluctuations in the building trades employer's demand for workers and the resultant periodic unemployment. The council says:

The inquiry brings to light the fact that the whole industry is operating on what might be termed the peak-load basis. That is to say, every step in the process, from the mining of ore or the felling of trees to the fabrication of manufactured products into the finished building, is organized, equipped, and manned executive to meet a peak or maximum demand which is reached only occasionally and for brief periods. Everyone is striving to create and maintain a profitable demand for services that will call for peak production. This condition results in chaos and incalculable waste, all of which is and must be a charge on the cost of construction, compared to which any alleged inflation of the wages paid for work performed is trivial. One large item of this waste is total of wages lost by reason of unemployment and the supercost of production due to the worker's inefficiency because of the insecurity of his employment and the consequent loss of interest in his work.

Until the demand factor in the building industry as a whole is equalized, until the peaks and valleys in the load curve are ironed out, neither electrical construction nor any other trade can be placed on that stable, ordered basis which alone will insure security of employment and maximum effort by the wage earners.¹⁴

The council was convinced that insecurity of employment was one of the principal causes contributing to the general unrest in the Detroit dispute, but was forced reluctantly to admit its inability to

¹⁴ Detroit decision, Mar. 15, 1921 (Council Bulletin No. 1), p. 4.

formulate a workable principle that would provide security of employment for the wage earner, and to exclude consideration of security of employment in deciding the issue before it. It was the belief of the council, however, that—

A direct obligation rests on the industry which employs a wage earner to offer him the opportunity to work for such wages and for such periods as will furnish him and the dependent members of his family food, clothing, and shelter. These he must have for himself and his dependents whether he is employed or not. If he has no opportunity to provide them, the community must and does, and he and his dependents become public charges. But industry owes more than a bare subsistence to its workers. We need not discuss this obligation from the standpoint of morals or ethics. Self-interest would seem to demand of an industry that it satisfy these needs of the worker which contribute to a right mental attitude as well as his material needs, for out of the satisfaction of the former grows undivided interest in the job, loyalty to the work, unreserved application of energy and good will, all of which constitute the basis of industrial morale.¹⁵

In deciding the first question, "What is a fair wage?" the council was of the opinion that a fair wage is one which "upon an assumption based on statistics as to the duration of employment, will satisfy as nearly as possible all of the worker's needs." The council will not, it states further, lend its support, even by implication, to any practice which tends toward establishing wages at the minimum figure, which will purchase only the imperative necessities of life. "The wage, to be fair, should include an allowance over and above the bare cost of living proportioned to the increase in production and national wealth."¹⁶

The adequacy of the wage to satisfy the workers' needs, the council decided, is regulated by the cost of living and will vary with the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar.

The council did not make up a budget of costs for the workman and his family, and made use of the budget plan in the first case only. In that case the National Industrial Conference Board percentage division into necessities and luxuries was utilized. It did not look with favor upon the idea of standardizing the family budget. "It prefers a method which presupposes the utmost possible latitude for expression in his [the worker's] meager income."

The council felt justified in assuming that in general the scales of wages prevailing in the years immediately preceding the war were sufficiently high to satisfy all the worker's needs. As a medium for measurement the wholesale commodity price index number was chosen in the beginning instead of the cost-of-living figure, because in its opinion it better reflected the commodity purchasing value of the dollar and the council believed the commodity purchasing power of the dollar to be a sounder and more accurate basis for wage determination than the cost-of-living figures compiled on variable retail prices. This procedure was changed later, however, and the cost-of-living figures prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics are now utilized. The year 1914 was chosen as the base year because it was the last normal year as shown by the wholesale price index, and for the additional reason that there was at that time an apparent general satisfaction with the wage standard.

The council in its first decision did not increase the whole wage in the ratio established by the index numbers; instead it accepted the

¹⁵ Detroit decision, Mar. 15, 1921 (Council Bulletin No. 1), pp. 4, 5.

¹⁶ Indianapolis decision, July 8, 1921.

apportionment of expenditures—79.6 per cent to the cost of subsistence and 20.4 per cent to “other purposes”—published by the National Industrial Conference Board in its budget for the skilled workman’s family, and applied the increase, in the ratio fixed by the index numbers, only to that part of the wage apportioned to meet the cost of imperative necessities.

It would be unjust and oppressive to reduce the allowance made for the imperative necessities of life. The sacrifice must be made, therefore, in the allowance for satisfying the worker’s other requirements. The council therefore carries the 20.4 per cent of the budget apportioned to the satisfaction of the worker’s needs other than imperative necessities into the present wage as a constant expressed in dollars.¹⁷

This procedure was later modified and in its later decisions the council applied the ratio of increase as determined from the index numbers to the entire 1914 wage—i. e., to the portion of the budget allotted to other purposes as well as to the cost of subsistence.

The chief corrective factors of which the council has found it necessary to take cognizance are (1) wages in localities similarly located and conditioned, (2) wages paid to other crafts in the building industry, and (3) prior underpayment.

The decision of July 1, 1922 (Terre Haute decision), states the position of the council relative to the relation of wage rates in towns similarly located and conditioned.

It is not possible in the opinion of the council, when considering the wage rate for journeymen electricians in Terre Haute, to entirely ignore the rates of wages and the living costs in similarly located and conditioned towns, because the available data, of undoubted and unbiased authority pertaining to the economic conditions in any one town, are too meager to form the basis of a wage adjustment; and because of the further and more important fact of the partial if not complete industrial dependence of such towns as Terre Haute on the nearby larger industrial communities which serve as centers of supply for food, clothing, materials, labor, and banking facilities.¹⁸

The council became convinced of the economic fallacy of fixing wages for electricians at the lowest notch in any particular locality because the lowest-paid trade in the building industry has uniformly tended toward stagnation in growth, due to the unattractiveness of the monetary return as compared with other callings. “The lowest-paid trade tends toward disintegration, because the best mechanics seek other kinds of work.”

In April, 1923, when wages in other building trades were soaring, the council was forced to base its decision largely upon the corrective factor and to consider primarily the rates in other crafts in the building industry. “The question before the council is not a justification of the 1914 rates and therefore a 1923 rate comparable to it by the application of an index number, but rather an equitable rate of wages in comparison with the rates of other crafts in the building industry.”

The council is of the opinion that an electrician earns as much as any other craftsman of comparable skill in the building trade, and therefore should receive as great a yearly income as any other. In the Cleveland case the cost-of-living index numbers justified a rate of \$1.10 per hour. The wage set by the board was \$1.25, the average of the 14 principal crafts in the industry. The council

¹⁷ Indianapolis decision, July 8, 1921, p. 6.

¹⁸ Terre Haute decision, July 1, 1922 (Council Bulletin No. 5), p. 2.

deplores the departure from what it considers the most scientific method of wage adjustment in the following terms:

The application of index numbers to wage adjustment is the most practical method known, from a scientific standpoint, but in the building industry, where many crafts are employed, each craft to a certain extent determining its own wage, it does not seem possible to adjust the wage of one craft without some consideration being given to the other, even though the others are determined by arbitrary, haphazard, and totally unscientific methods.¹⁹

The council stated in its earlier decisions that it does not accept the theory of wage adjustment which seeks to make compensation for what may be considered prior underpayment, but that it does seek, wherever possible, to bring about a reasonable amount of stabilization between similarly conditioned communities and between trades in the building industry.

From the beginning, however, the council indirectly took cognizance of prior underpayment when, in its determination of the basic 1914 wage, the average was taken of wages paid inside wiremen in certain comparable cities. The council later recognized this apparent contradiction and in three of its recent decisions has taken into consideration the wage lag or the wage gain over cost of living. In its Indianapolis decision the council supported its allowance of an increase by the fact that the two years ending April 30, 1920, and April 21, 1921, showed a lag in wages behind the cost of living of 10 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively.

In the Washington decision the council found that the worker's average yearly loss for the nine-year period 1914 to 1922 was \$70.40. In Cleveland the council found a total net gain for the nine-year period of \$386.62. These computations, which show also the estimated yearly earnings and the real earnings as based on the purchasing power of the dollar, are as follows:

AVERAGE ACTUAL AND REAL WAGES OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO,^a AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,^b 1914 TO 1922, AND INCREASE OR DECREASE EACH YEAR AS COMPARED WITH 1914.

Year.	Cleveland, Ohio.				Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1914 earnings.	Washington, D. C.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1914 earnings.
	Average hourly rate.	Average yearly earnings (234 days).	Purchasing power of dollar. ^c	Real average earnings per year.		Average yearly earnings (270 days).	Purchasing power of dollar.	Real average earnings per year.	
1914.....	\$0.60	\$1,123.20	\$1.00	\$1,123.20	.....	\$1,296	\$1.00	\$1,296.00	.....
1915.....	.68 ³	1,287.00	.995	1,222.65	+\$99.65	1,296	.995	1,289.52	-\$6.48
1916.....	.70	1,310.40	.92	1,205.56	+82.56	1,296	.92	1,192.32	-103.68
1917.....	.75 ⁵	1,415.23	.762	1,078.40	-44.60	1,296	.762	987.55	-308.45
1918.....	.81 ⁶	1,527.55	.657	1,003.60	-120.40	1,620	.657	1,064.34	-231.66
1919.....	.96 ⁶	1,808.35	.581	1,050.65	-72.35	2,160	.581	1,254.96	-41.04
1920.....	1.21 ⁸	2,280.09	.489	1,114.96	-8.04	2,160	.489	1,056.24	-239.76
1921.....	1.19	2,227.68	.613	1,365.56	+242.56	2,295	.613	1,406.82	+110.82
1922.....	1.10	2,059.20	.646	1,330.24	+207.24	2,295	.646	1,482.57	+186.57
Total gain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632.01	.....	.....	.....	290.39
Total loss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245.39	.....	.....	.....	931.07
Net gain or loss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+386.62	.....	.....	.....	-633.68
Average yearly loss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-70.40

¹⁹ Second Cleveland decision, Apr. 30, 1923 (Council Bulletin No. 9), p. 2.

^a Second Cleveland decision, Apr. 30, 1923, p. 4.

^b Washington, D. C., decision, May 1, 1923 (Council Bulletin No. 8), p. 5.

^c As determined by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The council has stated that it was opposed to a national wage and that it favored allowance for betterment, and that it believed some allowance justified because of the unemployment in the industry.

In the matter of competition and underbidding by so-called open and nonunion shops, the council doubts whether either wage reductions or increases would correct this condition, as experience shows there always exists a differential between the two classes of shops, and where revisions occur downward in the wages of union employees, similar reductions follow for nonunion employees. The same is true when increases occur, thus leaving the gap relatively the same.

In the opinion of the council, this unsatisfactory situation can be relieved only if the superior productive capacity of the union mechanic offsets the monetary differential represented in wages.

The council does not believe that a reduction in the union scale would affect competition as between the union and open-shop employers. History shows that there is a more or less constant differential between union wage scales and wages paid by open-shop employers except when the demand for workers exceeds the supply. The council is fully convinced that the only satisfactory way in which the competition of the open-shop employer can be successfully met is by improving the productive efficiency of the union mechanic. The situation in Detroit lays a clear responsibility upon the union mechanics to make a conscientious and sustained effort to deliver a much larger measure of service for their wage than that which the evidence conclusively establishes they have been rendering in the past. Indeed the life of the union and the maintenance of living standards which it has secured depend upon the delivery of this larger measure of service by its members.²⁰

Decisions of the Council.

SINCE its inception in 1920, the council has handed down 11 formal decisions, dealing for the most part with wages of journeymen and apprentices. Overtime has been an issue in some cases. Other questions have been settled directly by the parties in dispute or by the conciliation boards, without reference to the council. These decisions, as the plan requires, have been unanimous and have been made without the intervention of a third party. They have provided for increases in four cases, and have preserved the status quo in five cases. There have been two reductions.

The first Cleveland decision fixed the rate for work performed during the first two hours of overtime at time and one-half, with all other overtime at the regular rate. The second Cleveland decision found no evidence to show that this ruling had been abused in practice and continued it. The council further recommended that overtime work be discouraged to the utmost possible extent, because "work performed under such circumstances is uneconomic; it tends to destroy the individual workman's efficiency; and it provides opportunities for foremen to exercise undue favoritism which may easily become a disruptive force in any organization."

In its consideration of the period through which the adjustment shall apply, the council has uniformly recommended that its decisions continue uninterruptedly until adjustment is again made in a predetermined manner, and has appended to each decision a form of agreement which runs indefinitely.

Following is a summary of the board's decisions, showing the party initiating the dispute, the demands involved, and the ground of their presentation, together with the decision of the board and the bases upon which the decisions were made.

²⁰ Detroit decision, Mar. 15, 1921, p. 3.

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS OF COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
[N. I. C. B.=National Industrial Conference Board.]

City.	Date.	Initiation of dispute.	Employers' demand.	Basis for employers' demand.	Workers' demand.
Detroit.....	Mar. 15, 1921	Employers demanded reductions.	Reduction, \$1.25 to \$1 per hour.	Open-shop competition. Decline in cost of living.	Continuation of \$1.25 scale.
Indianapolis.....	July 8, 1921	Employers requested reductions.	Reduction, \$1 to 85 cents per hour.	Cuts in wages in other building trades. Probable future decline in living costs. Lower building costs would revive industry.	Increase, \$1 to \$1.15. Probable rise in cost of living.
Cleveland.....	Apr. 8, 1922	.....do.....	Reduction, journeymen, 10 cents per hour; each of 4 classes of apprentices, 5 cents per hour. Overtime; time and one-half, first 4 hours.	Decrease in cost of living; wage decreases in other trades.	Continuation of old rates. Double time for all overtime.
East Liverpool...	May 18, 1922	.....do.....	Reduction, journeymen, \$1 to 87½ cents per hour.	.....do.....	Status quo.....
Terre Haute.....	July 1, 1922	.....do.....	From \$1 to less than 90 cents an hour.	Uniformity with cities of similar size and condition.	.....do.....
Hamilton, Ohio..	July 20, 1922	.....do.....	.....do.....	Open-shop competition. Decline in cost of living.	Increase of 10 cents per hour.
Baltimore.....	Oct. 19, 1922	.....do.....	Reduction, \$1 to 90 cents per hour.	Cost of living less than in cities of equal population.	Increase, \$1 to \$1.10 per hour.
Washington, D.C.	May 1, 1923	Union requested increase.	Status quo....	Notification by union of desired increase made after time stipulated in agreement.	Increase, \$1.06½ to \$1.25 per hour.
Cleveland (second decision).	Apr. 30, 1923	.....do.....	More liberal apprenticeship ratio. Wages: Status quo.	Bargaining basis; refutation.	Increase, \$1.10 to \$1.37½ per hour. Double overtime instead of time and one-half.
Detroit (second decision).	June 1, 1923	.....do.....	Refutation....	Not warranted by cost of living or by wages in other crafts.	Restoration of \$10 wage granted in first decision.
New York City...	June 13, 1923	.....do.....	Status quo; revision of apprenticeship system.	Workers' demand did not give time for necessary commercial adjustments for work under construction and pending estimates.	Increase of 12½ cents per hour.

¹ In this decision the council found that the cost of living would not justify a wage above \$1.10, the pre-
rested its decision upon the equalization of wages with those in other crafts in the building industry.

LATIONS FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.
B. L. S.= U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.]

Basis for workers' demand.	Decision.	Basis of decision.	Recommendation.
Reduction would not alter competitive condition. No appreciable decline in living costs.	Status quo.....	Cost of living: Base, 1914 average wage in 4 cities, N. I. C. B. budget. Increase applied to necessities. Medium of measurement, wholesale prices index.	Utilization of council method in future disputes.
Electricians should receive same wage as other skilled crafts.	.....do.....	Cost of living: Base, 1914 average wage in 7 cities. Increase applied to whole wage. Medium of measurement, wholesale price index. Prior underpayment. Allowance for unemployment.	
Refutation.....	Reduction. Journeymen, \$1.10; second year apprentices, Class B, 45 cents; Class A, 50 cents; third-year apprentices, Class B, 55 cents; Class A, 60 cents; fourth-year apprentices, Class B, 65 cents; Class A, 75 cents. Overtime, first 2 hours, time and one-half; all other, double time.	Cost of living: Base, 1914 rate. Medium of measurement, B. L. S. cost-of-living figures. Rising tendency in cost of living.	Continuing agreement; discouragement of overtime work.
.....do.....	Status quo. Journeymen, \$1; fourth-year apprentices, 75 cents; third-year apprentices, 62½ cents.	Cost of living: Base, 1914 average in 6 cities. Medium of measurement, B. L. S. cost-of-living figures. Wages in similarly located and conditioned cities, and in other building trades.	Continuing agreement; discouragement of overtime.
No brief submitted....	Reduction to 95 cents per hour.	Same as East Liverpool.....	Same as East Liverpool.
Paid less than other skilled crafts. Cost of living as high as in near-by large cities.	Status quo.....	Cost of living: Base, average wage in competing cities. Medium of measurement, B. L. S. cost-of-living index. Cost of living tendency upward. Wages in other cities and trades. Lowering wage does not materially affect competition.	Do.
1914-16 wage less than in other cities and for other trades.	.....do.....	Cost of living: Base, 1914 wage in 12 cities. Medium of measurement, B. L. S. cost-of-living figures. Conditions in comparable cities. Wages in other skilled crafts in building trade.	Do.
Agreement provided increase for electricians in case other trades were increased.	Increase to \$1.12½, Apr. 16 to Oct. 1; to \$1.18½, Oct. 1, 1923, to Feb. 29, 1923.	Lag of wages behind cost of living, 1914 to 1922. Stabilization and equalization of wages between localities and between trades. Cost of living: Base, 1914 average in 8 cities. Medium of measurement, B. L. S. cost-of-living index.	Do.
Prior underpayment; lag in wages behind cost of living.	Increase to \$1.25 per hour. No change in overtime rate. No change in apprenticeship rules unless mutually agreed upon.	Wages in other building trades. Allowance for betterment. ¹	
Restoration of wage voluntarily lowered in effort to stimulate business.	Increase from \$1 to \$1.12½ from June 2, 1923.	Stabilization of wages between trades and between localities. Cost of living plus 10 per cent corrective factor based on wages in other trades.	Do.
Terms of working agreement which provide that if rates for plumbers and steam fitters were changed, rates for electricians should be subject to change in manner provided.	Increase to \$1.25 for journeymen from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1923. \$1¼ cents for helpers. No action on apprenticeship.	Stipulations of existing agreement. Stabilization of wages and correction of inequalities. Committee of building trades congress already working on apprenticeship plan.	Necessity urged for equitable classification of helpers, commensurate with their qualifications and length of service.

vailing rate, and that the wages of electrical workers showed a total gain over the period 1914-1922, but

In the Detroit case, after the council's decision maintaining the status quo, the union voluntarily accepted a reduction from \$10 per day to \$9 and later to \$8 on the theory advanced by the employers that a lower wage would stimulate business. "Events have been slow," says the chairman, "to say the least, in confirming the correctness of this theory, not alone in Detroit, but elsewhere. However, the action of the union in voluntarily reducing the wage demonstrates a high degree of cooperation."²¹ For the two-year period 1920-21, the union reported 57 strikes and lockouts affecting electrical workers in the building trades. In July, 1921, after the council had been functioning a little over a year, the chairman of the council reported services rendered by the council in about 100 cases, in which favorable adjustment had been realized. Two cases were formally handled by the council during this period. In every case of informal adjustment a reasonable degree of satisfaction to both parties to the dispute resulted. "In a few cases where the adjustment has not been complete, the least that can be said is that a disagreeable situation has been rendered less disagreeable."²² In June, 1923, the council reports that approximately 280 cases have been handled informally and 11 cases have been formally decided. The council therefore has to its credit a yearly average of about 100 adjustments.

Cost of the Plan.

MEMBERS of the council serve without remuneration, and the cost of the plan is now a nominal one—about \$200 monthly—jointly borne by the union and the employer group subscribing to the plan. At the present cost of operation (\$200 per month) and rate of adjustment (100 per year), the total cost of adjustment of each dispute would be about \$25—a result of interest in view of the cost of strikes.

Since the formation of the union-shop group of the employers' association (at the 1922 convention), the matter of financing the council has been much less difficult, and it is now planned to enlarge the research work of the council in the matter of prevention of causes of disputes, which the council considers its primary function.

Work of Council in the Prevention of Disputes.

SINCE its inception, the council has aimed, so far as possible, to eradicate the causes of disputes, which it found in the first cases considered to be as follows:

Intermittent and shifting employment, which breeds discontent on the part of the wage earner;

The system of price competition which drives both employers and employees to exploit the job to their mutual detriment; and

The lack of any general and moving understanding of the indissoluble partnership which exists in industry between management and labor.²³

As a method of prevention of such causes, the council has in each of its decisions recommended that the parties adopt a so-called "continuing" agreement, a form for it being provided in the deci-

²¹ Academy of Political Science, Proceedings, vol. 9, No. 4, p. 75. "Joint and national counseling in the electrical construction industry," by L. K. Comstock.

²² Report of chairman to convention of National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers, July, 1921.

²³ Council Bulletin No. 2, Apr. 15, 1921, p. 7.

sion. The continuing agreement is recommended on the ground that under it the occasion for misunderstandings resulting from the annual conferences will be largely removed. Unless the union or the employer has serious reason to request a change in the agreement, it will not invite a conference where it has to state its reasons therefor, and give several months' notice of such conference.

This continuing agreement embodies the principles adopted by the council and stated above, and provides that the agreement shall remain in effect permanently or until nullified by 12 months' notice by either party to the other. The recommended agreement prohibits strikes and lockouts, and provides machinery for the immediate adjustment of controversies, however they may arise.

It is the belief of the council that there should be a national agreement embodying the principles regarded as fundamental in right relations, and defining the rights and obligations of the parties and their respective functions. In the opinion of the council such an agreement should not include wage scales (the council has declared itself unfavorable to uniform scales), but should provide a method of fixing wage scales for specified periods, through a permanent wage scale conference board.

The council now has at work a legislative committee which is formulating a program for codifying the principles which shall guide the council, and a committee preparing the draft of a national agreement.

Report of Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

THE third annual report of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations covers the calendar year 1922. As it now exists, the court consists of five general divisions, as follows: The industrial division, labor division, woman's division (including child labor), free employment service, and miscellaneous activities. Under this last are included reports and investigations of settlements in industrial accident cases and advice with respect to workmen's compensation claims.

The division relating to industrial disputes is said to be not the larger part of the work of the court, though it is the one that attracts the greatest attention. The duties of this division are a general oversight of the administration of the industrial court law, and the adjudication of disputes affecting essential industries, protection of the public against injury from lack of production, assisting in agreements between employers and employees so as to avoid litigation and antagonism, and investigations into essential industries in the State. It is said that there were no local strikes in essential industries in the State in 1922, except a very short cessation of work by the employees of an elevator. A considerable amount of activity was called for, however, in connection with the local effects of national disputes in the coal industry and the railway shop crafts. On account of their origin, and particularly on account of the jurisdiction of the Railroad Labor Board in the shop-crafts dispute, the court was not able to go into the merits of these disputes. Several cases came up as criminal cases on account of violation of the industrial court law as to picketing, and a number of

convictions were secured. In the coal industry, in which work was suspended on the expiration of the contract between the operators and miners on April 1, 1922, there was constant supervision of the conditions, resulting in a much higher production in Kansas than in the neighboring States of Missouri and Iowa. Thus, in June and July, Kansas produced 27.7 per cent of full-time output, while Missouri produced only 4.4 per cent and Iowa produced none. "Kansas holds the unique record of producing all the coal necessary to meet the needs of her people, in a thoroughly unionized field, during the national suspension of work on the part of the union miners."

Detailed statistics are given showing the situation developed with each of the principal railway companies operating in this State as a consequence of the strike of 1922. This report shows that, "so far as the ton-miles of freight hauled are concerned, during the strike period the total for all railroads in Kansas was practically the same as for the same period in 1921; while in December, 1922, the railroads of Kansas handled approximately 500,000,000 more ton-miles of freight than in the same month in 1921."

A summary is given of the extraordinary expense occasioned by the strike, as reported by the railroads, amounting to \$2,958,216.50. Of this nearly one-half was for maintenance and expenses of employees, and more than \$600,000 was for guards and police protection. No effort was made to ascertain the extraordinary cost to the State by way of military protection or to the local government by way of police expense.

Ten cases were submitted to the industrial side of the court during the year, asking for an adjudication of decisions or the modification of orders. In this connection the court states, "It is also interesting to note that in a number of instances employers and employees who had heretofore submitted controversies to the court, during the present year have continued their relationship on the basis of the court's decisions previously rendered." In several cases employers and employees, in their collective agreements, have eliminated the arbitration clause of their contracts, substituting therefor a provision to submit disputes to the court for adjudication.

Other portions of the report covering the subject of factory inspection showed 3,757 factories inspected during the year and 371 orders for betterment issued; compliance was reported in 300 cases.

Industrial accidents are reported to the court, the total for 1922 being 7,595. Of these, 4,893 occasioned the loss of one week's time or less, 86 were fatal, 142 caused amputation or other permanent disability, and 2,474 others caused the loss of more than one week's time—in all a loss of working days aggregating 41,196. Of the fatal accidents, 70 were under the compensation law, one-half of the workmen leaving widows. The number of orphans is reported as 4, and other dependents 67, the average compensation paid being \$2,224. In temporary total disability cases the wage loss was given at \$447,672, and the total compensation paid \$151,815. The average length of disability was 30 days, and the average weekly wage \$26. The amount of compensation averaged \$111 per case.

Other divisions of the report take up women's work (see under minimum wage), child labor, the State free employment service, and mine inspection.

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, June 15, 1922, and May 15 and June 15, 1923, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of sugar per pound was 7.1 cents on June 15, 1922, 11.2 cents on May 15, 1923, and 11.1 cents on June 15, 1923. These figures show an increase of 56 per cent in the year, but a decrease of 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food² combined showed an increase of 3 per cent in June, 1923, as compared with June 15, 1922, and an increase of 1 per cent in June, 1923, as compared with May, 1923.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, JUNE 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1922, AND MAY 15, 1923.

[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 (-) June 15, 1923, compared with—	
		June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	38.4	38.7	40.1	+4	+4
Round steak.....	do.....	33.5	33.0	34.5	+3	+5
Rib roast.....	do.....	28.2	28.2	28.8	+2	+2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.1	19.9	20.4	+1	+3
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.9	12.7	12.6	-2	-1
Pork chops.....	do.....	33.9	30.0	29.9	-12	-0.3
Bacon.....	do.....	49.4	39.1	39.0	-3	-0.3
Ham.....	do.....	51.9	45.3	45.9	-12	+1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	38.0	36.7	38.1	+0.3	+4
Hens.....	do.....	36.9	36.2	35.4	-4	-2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	32.2	31.2	31.1	-3	-0.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	12.5	13.5	13.5	+8	0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	10.9	12.2	12.2	+12	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.9	52.1	50.0	+11	-4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.5	29.1	29.1	+6	0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	26.7	27.6	27.5	+3	-0.4
Cheese.....	do.....	31.1	35.5	36.1	+16	+2
Lard.....	do.....	17.2	17.3	17.2	0	-1

¹ In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and dry goods from each of 51 cities and for electricity from 32 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

² The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and 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, JUNE 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1922, AND MAY 15, 1923—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) June 15, 1923, compared with—	
		June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Vegetable lard substitute.....	Pound.....	22.4	22.6	22.7	+1	+0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	34.1	35.1	35.4	+4	+1
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.8	8.7	8.7	-1	0
Flour.....	do.....	5.3	4.8	4.8	-9	0
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	+3	0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.7	8.8	8.8	+1	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.9	9.7	9.7	-2	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.8	24.5	24.4	-5	-0.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.0	19.7	19.7	-1	0
Rice.....	do.....	9.6	9.4	9.4	-2	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.6	11.4	11.4	+8	0
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.5	2.7	3.2	-9	+19
Onions.....	do.....	8.0	7.8	8.1	+1	+4
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.1	8.0	6.2	+22	-23
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.2	13.0	13.0	-2	0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.5	15.4	15.4	-1	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.8	17.5	17.5	-2	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.9	13.0	13.0	-6	0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.1	11.2	11.1	+56	-1
Tea.....	do.....	68.0	69.3	69.4	+2	+0.1
Coffee.....	do.....	36.1	38.0	37.8	+5	-1
Prunes.....	do.....	20.6	19.5	19.3	-6	-1
Raisins.....	do.....	24.1	17.8	17.6	-27	-1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	36.3	37.0	38.1	+5	+3
Oranges.....	do.....	63.5	55.3	53.9	-15	-3
All articles combined ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+3	+1

¹ See note 2, p. 45.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on June 15, 1913 and 1914, and on June 15 of each year from 1918 to 1923, together with percentage changes in June of each of these specified years compared with June, 1913. For example, the price per pound of flour was 3.3 cents in June, 1913; 3.3 cents in June, 1914; 6.7 cents in June 1918; 7.5 cents in June, 1919; 8.8 cents in June, 1920; 5.9 cents in June, 1921; 5.3 cents in June, 1922; and 4.8 cents in June, 1923. These figures show the following percentage increases: No change in June, 1914; 103 per cent in June, 1918; 127 per cent in June, 1919; 167 per cent in June, 1920; 79 per cent in June, 1921; 61 per cent in June, 1922; and 45 per cent in June, 1923.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 48 per cent in June, 1923, as compared with June 1913.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price June 15—									Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) June 15 of each specified year compared with June 15, 1913.						
		1913	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>								
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.	25.9	26.3	42.6	43.1	46.1	40.0	38.4	40.1	+2	+64	+66	+78	+54	+48	+55	
Round steak.....	do.	22.6	23.7	40.6	40.4	42.6	35.6	33.5	34.5	+5	+80	+79	+88	+58	+48	+53	
Rib roast.....	do.	20.1	20.5	33.5	33.8	34.8	29.8	28.2	28.8	+2	+67	+68	+73	+48	+40	+43	
Chuck roast.....	do.	16.3	16.7	29.5	28.1	27.8	21.6	20.1	20.4	+2	+81	+72	+71	+33	+23	+25	
Plate beef.....	do.	12.2	12.5	22.7	21.0	19.0	14.1	12.9	12.6	+2	+86	+72	+56	-16	+6	+3	
Pork chops.....	do.	20.8	21.6	37.2	42.4	40.8	34.1	33.9	29.9	+4	+79	+104	+96	+64	+63	+44	
Bacon.....	do.	27.3	27.9	51.5	57.2	53.9	42.9	40.4	39.0	-1	+89	+110	+97	+57	+48	+43	
Ham.....	do.	27.3	27.0	46.5	55.2	57.7	48.9	51.9	45.9	-1	+70	+102	+111	+79	+90	+68	
Lamb, leg of.....	do.	19.4	20.0	37.4	38.4	41.5	35.0	38.0	38.1	+3	+93	+98	+114	+80	+96	+96	
Hens.....	do.	21.9	22.0	37.6	42.6	46.0	38.6	36.9	35.4	+0.4	+72	+95	+110	+76	+68	+62	
Salmon (canned), red.	do.	.....	.....	29.6	32.0	38.9	37.5	32.2	31.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.	8.8	8.9	13.0	14.9	16.2	14.2	12.5	13.5	+1	+48	+69	+84	+61	+42	+53	
Milk, evaporated.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	15.4	15.0	13.8	10.9	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	Pound.	35.2	33.5	51.1	63.3	67.2	40.2	44.9	50.0	-5	+45	+80	+91	+14	+28	+42	
Oleomargarine.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	41.4	42.8	29.9	27.5	29.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	35.4	36.1	26.8	26.7	27.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....	do.	21.8	22.7	33.2	42.4	41.8	29.5	31.1	36.1	+4	+52	+94	+92	+35	+43	+66	
Lard.....	do.	15.8	15.4	32.6	40.2	29.3	16.2	17.2	17.2	-3	+106	+154	+85	+3	+9	+9	
Vegetable lard substitute.	do.	.....	.....	.....	35.3	36.6	21.2	22.4	22.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.	Dozen.	27.9	28.2	42.5	53.5	53.6	35.0	34.1	35.4	+1	+52	+92	+92	+25	+22	+27	
Bread.....	Pound.	5.6	6.2	10.0	9.9	11.8	9.8	8.8	8.7	+11	+79	+77	+111	+75	+57	+55	
Flour.....	do.	3.3	3.3	6.7	7.5	8.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	0	+103	+127	+167	+79	+61	+45	
Corn meal.....	do.	2.9	3.1	6.7	6.3	6.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	+7	+131	+117	+138	+55	+34	+38	
Rolled oats.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	8.5	10.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	14.0	14.4	12.3	9.9	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat cereal.....	(d)	.....	.....	.....	25.1	30.2	29.8	25.8	24.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.	.....	.....	.....	19.3	20.9	20.7	20.0	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	do.	8.6	8.7	12.5	13.8	18.7	8.8	9.6	9.4	+1	+45	+60	+117	+2	+12	+9	
Beans, navy.....	do.	.....	.....	17.5	12.1	11.8	7.9	10.6	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	do.	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.8	10.3	2.7	3.5	3.2	+22	+61	+111	+472	+50	+100	+78	
Onions.....	do.	.....	.....	4.8	11.2	8.1	5.7	8.0	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	6.8	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	17.3	16.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	19.1	18.7	15.9	15.5	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	19.0	19.3	17.6	17.8	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	(e)	.....	.....	.....	15.9	15.2	11.3	13.9	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.	5.3	5.1	9.1	10.6	26.7	7.8	7.1	11.1	-4	+72	+100	+404	+47	+34	+109	
Tea.....	do.	54.4	54.7	64.8	70.1	74.1	68.3	68.0	69.4	+1	+19	+29	+36	+26	+25	+28	
Coffee.....	do.	29.8	29.7	30.2	42.6	49.2	35.7	36.1	37.8	-0.3	+1	+43	+65	+20	+21	+27	
Prunes.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	16.6	25.4	28.2	18.5	20.6	19.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins.....	do.	.....	.....	15.1	16.8	27.7	30.9	24.1	17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.	.....	.....	.....	38.2	46.3	41.6	36.3	38.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	54.4	63.9	49.9	63.5	53.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined. ^f										+2	+66	+88	+124	+48	+44	+48	

a Both pink and red.
b 15-16-ounce can.
c 8-ounce package.

d 28-ounce package.
e No. 2 can.
f See note 2, page 45.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail price of each of 22 articles of food³ as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1, each year, 1913 to 1922, and for June, 1923.

³ Although monthly prices of 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices of 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 1922, AND IN JUNE, 1923.

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.
1913.....	\$0.254	Lbs. 3.9	Per lb. \$0.223	Lbs. 4.5	Per lb. \$0.198	Lbs. 5.1	Per lb. \$0.160	Lbs. 6.3	Per lb. \$0.121	Lbs. 8.3	Per lb. \$0.210	Lbs. 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.....	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922.....	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923: June.....	.401	2.5	.345	2.9	.288	3.5	.204	4.9	.126	7.9	.299	3.3
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per dz.	Dozs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.270	3.7	\$0.269	3.7	\$0.158	6.3	\$0.213	4.7	\$0.345	2.9	\$0.383	2.6
1914.....	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915.....	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916.....	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917.....	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918.....	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919.....	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920.....	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921.....	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922.....	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923: June.....	.390	2.6	.459	2.2	.172	5.8	.354	2.8	.354	2.8	.500	2.0
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per qt.	Qts.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.
1913.....	\$0.221	4.5	\$0.089	11.2	\$0.056	17.9	\$0.033	30.3	\$0.030	33.3	\$0.087	11.5
1914.....	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915.....	.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.....	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922.....	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923: June.....	.361	2.8	.135	7.4	.087	11.5	.048	20.8	.040	25.0	.094	10.6
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.	Per lb.	Lbs.				
1913.....	\$0.017	58.8	\$0.055	18.2	\$0.298	3.4	\$0.544	1.8				
1914.....	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915.....	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916.....	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917.....	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918.....	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919.....	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920.....	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921.....	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922.....	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923: June.....	.032	31.3	.111	9.0	.378	2.6	.694	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 1922, and by months for 1922,⁵ and for January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1923. 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 51 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 June, 1923, to approximately where it was in April, 1917. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale,⁶ because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

⁴ See note 2, p. 45.

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. 20-24. 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 1922, BY MONTHS FOR 1922, AND FOR JANUARY TO JUNE, 1923.

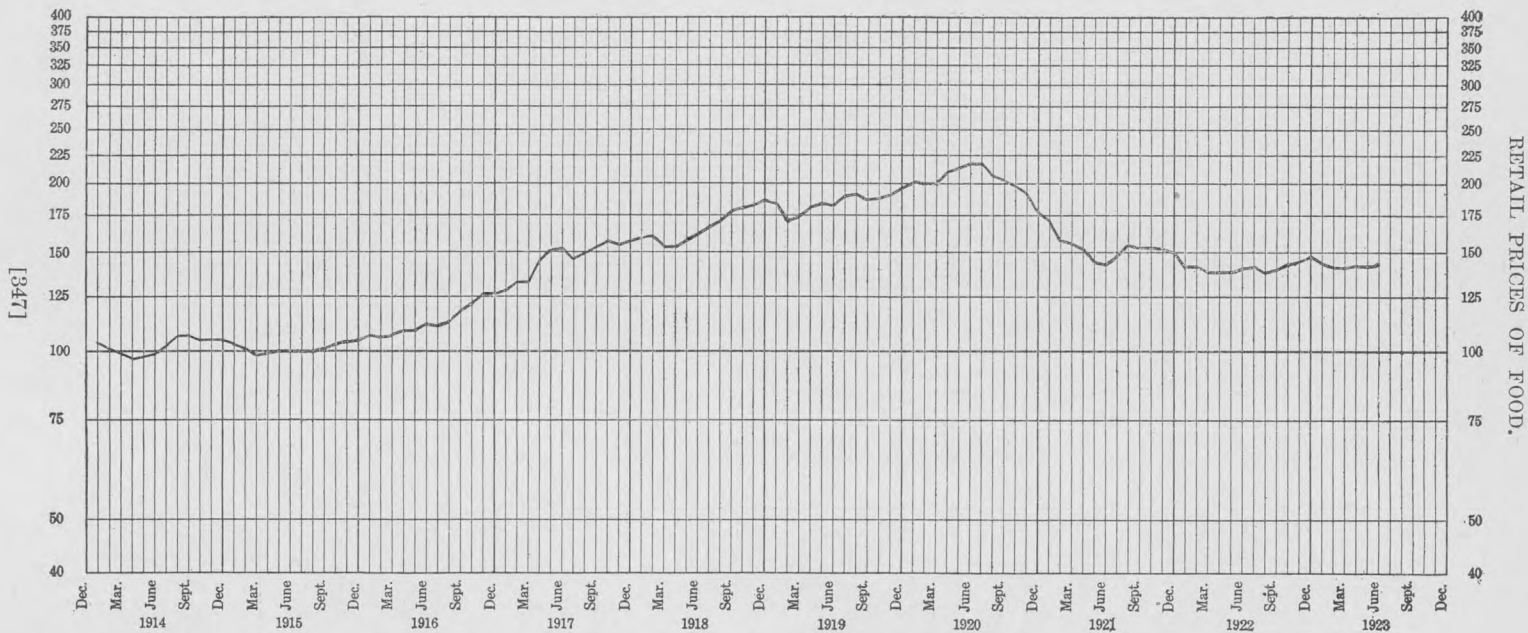
[Average for year 1913=100.]

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	190	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.....	172	177	168	164	151	201	194	206	187	210	197	183	188	188	205	245	217	200	371	353	158	135	203	
1921.....	153	154	147	133	118	166	158	181	114	186	148	135	154	164	177	176	150	109	182	145	122	128	153	
1922: Av. for year.....	147	145	139	123	106	157	147	181	108	169	129	125	149	147	155	155	130	109	165	133	121	125	142	
January.....	139	136	135	119	106	138	139	164	97	173	145	118	149	153	157	148	130	107	194	113	120	126	142	
February.....	139	135	134	118	106	140	140	173	101	173	140	120	149	148	154	155	130	107	194	116	119	125	142	
March.....	141	138	136	121	107	149	144	185	109	177	92	120	149	146	155	161	130	107	182	118	119	124	139	
April.....	143	141	138	122	107	157	147	188	107	177	92	118	145	143	155	161	130	108	171	122	120	124	139	
May.....	148	146	141	124	107	164	147	191	108	177	97	117	139	140	157	161	127	109	176	120	120	125	139	
June.....	151	150	142	126	107	161	150	193	109	173	99	117	141	140	157	161	130	110	206	129	121	125	141	
July.....	154	153	144	127	106	164	150	194	109	168	104	119	143	144	157	158	130	110	212	138	121	125	142	
August.....	154	153	142	125	104	167	150	189	109	164	108	115	144	146	155	155	130	110	153	147	121	125	139	
September.....	152	151	142	125	104	173	150	180	109	164	130	122	145	147	155	148	130	110	135	144	121	125	140	
October.....	151	148	141	124	106	174	151	177	111	163	157	133	154	149	155	145	130	110	129	144	122	125	143	
November.....	147	144	139	123	105	157	151	172	111	159	187	143	161	151	155	145	130	109	124	147	122	125	145	
December.....	145	141	138	121	105	140	149	169	111	158	193	157	166	154	154	148	133	109	124	151	123	126	147	
1923: January.....	146	142	139	123	107	140	147	168	110	162	161	154	169	154	155	148	133	108	124	158	126	127	142	
February.....	146	141	139	122	106	137	146	167	110	167	134	151	170	154	155	148	133	108	129	185	127	127	142	
March.....	147	142	139	122	106	135	145	167	110	168	112	150	168	153	155	145	133	108	147	193	128	127	143	
April.....	149	145	140	123	105	135	145	168	111	169	100	150	164	153	155	148	133	108	159	204	128	127	143	
May.....	152	148	142	124	105	143	145	168	109	170	102	136	161	152	155	145	133	108	159	204	128	127	143	
June.....	158	155	145	128	104	142	144	171	109	166	103	131	163	152	155	145	133	108	188	202	127	128	144	

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TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, COMBINED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1914, TO JUNE, 1923.

[1913=100.]



RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Retail Prices of Food in 51

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

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[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.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 24.0	Cts. 35.4	Cts. 34.9	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 23.3	Cts. 36.8	Cts. 37.3	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 26.8	Cts. 34.8	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 37.1
Round steak.....	do.....	21.4	32.5	31.1	31.6	22.0	33.2	34.0	36.4	22.5	30.7	31.2	32.6
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.6	27.5	26.4	27.8	18.7	28.9	29.3	30.8	19.9	25.5	26.4	27.1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.4	19.7	19.8	20.5	15.7	19.1	19.7	20.5	16.8	19.5	21.2	22.1
Plate beef.....	do.....	10.4	13.1	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.7	13.2	10.5	12.7	13.6	13.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	22.5	33.4	27.3	28.2	18.7	33.2	30.2	30.0	19.5	32.3	28.4	29.7
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	32.0	39.3	35.9	35.8	23.7	34.0	34.4	34.0	33.8	42.3	40.1	39.4
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	29.0	51.1	45.6	45.6	31.0	55.6	52.2	51.7	30.0	51.7	45.0	45.5
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.0	36.3	35.9	35.5	18.5	38.5	37.3	38.5	21.7	37.0	38.3	38.9
Hens.....	do.....	20.5	30.1	31.1	31.2	22.4	38.6	39.1	37.2	18.7	30.5	31.7	31.5
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....		30.6	30.0	29.0		26.6	26.6	26.6		31.2	30.7	30.4
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	15.7	16.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	20.0	18.5	18.5
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....		13.2	14.2	14.3		10.3	11.9	12.0		12.2	13.3	13.3
Butter.....	Pound.....	37.9	46.6	54.6	52.1	38.3	49.1	58.1	55.6	40.0	44.6	55.5	52.5
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		29.5	32.4	32.4		25.3	26.3	26.7		32.6	34.2	33.9
Nut margarine.....	do.....		26.0	27.3	26.7		25.6	26.7	26.6		28.1	31.3	31.9
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	30.7	33.7	35.1	22.0	30.9	26.7	26.6	21.8	29.5	35.4	35.9
Lard.....	do.....	15.5	18.3	17.6	17.9	14.1	16.4	16.6	16.5	15.4	17.7	17.3	17.4
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....		22.2	20.7	20.7		20.4	21.8	21.8		21.2	19.6	19.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.2	30.7	32.9	33.4	24.7	31.4	33.1	32.9	27.0	30.0	33.1	34.5
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	10.0	9.2	9.2	5.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	5.3	9.2	8.9	8.9
Flour.....	do.....	3.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.2	5.1	4.4	4.4	3.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.2
Rolled oats.....	do.....		9.8	9.4	9.2		8.3	8.4	8.4		9.3	9.4	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		9.6	9.8	9.8		9.0	8.9	8.9		9.8	9.9	10.0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....		27.0	26.2	25.5		24.9	23.0	23.0		27.1	26.5	26.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		21.9	21.0	20.9		18.3	18.9	19.0		19.3	18.8	19.1
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	9.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.2	8.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....		11.1	12.7	12.8		10.1	10.9	10.8		10.8	12.5	12.4
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.9	4.7	3.6	4.4	2.1	3.8	2.7	4.2	2.3	4.3	3.9	4.3
Onions.....	do.....		9.5	9.4	9.5		7.6	7.7	8.9		9.7	9.7	9.6
Cabbage.....	do.....		3.3	7.4	4.2		3.9	7.5	5.1		4.3	8.4	6.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		13.5	13.5	13.8		12.1	11.8	11.9		15.1	14.4	14.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....		16.2	15.6	15.6		14.4	14.5	14.5		16.6	16.9	16.9
Pears, canned.....	do.....		17.2	18.5	18.1		16.3	16.4	16.5		20.0	20.4	20.7
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		13.9	13.1	13.0		11.3	12.0	12.1		13.1	11.8	12.0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.4	7.4	11.5	11.7	4.5	6.3	10.5	10.5	5.2	7.2	11.6	11.5
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	88.4	94.4	93.1	56.0	66.1	65.7	66.1	61.3	79.7	83.7	84.3
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	35.9	37.2	37.3	25.2	31.3	33.2	33.2	28.8	36.5	39.0	38.9
Prunes.....	do.....		21.6	20.7	20.3		18.3	17.7	17.7		22.7	21.3	20.8
Raisins.....	do.....		25.3	20.2	20.1		22.8	15.2	14.6		25.1	19.6	18.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		26.6	26.3	28.4		24.5	27.3	28.6		34.5	35.7	37.5
Oranges.....	do.....		66.4	48.6	53.6		70.9	63.1	58.5		62.7	56.0	55.0

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

Cities on Specified Dates.

for June 15, 1913 and 1922, and for May 15 and June 15, 1923, exception of June, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON 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.			
June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	
1913	1922						1913	1922						1913	1922			1913	1922
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
137.0	158.8	161.1	163.8	43.1	44.9	46.5	22.8	36.8	37.0	38.6	33.0	31.0	31.1	22.3	37.9	36.5	36.5	
34.0	49.2	49.1	52.7	37.1	37.9	39.5	19.8	30.9	30.9	32.7	28.5	26.0	26.3	21.0	36.3	33.5	34.0	
25.0	34.8	35.6	37.3	33.4	34.7	36.2	17.5	27.6	27.3	28.1	26.3	23.5	24.4	21.3	30.8	29.0	28.5	
18.0	23.0	23.4	24.0	23.3	23.2	25.3	15.5	19.5	19.8	20.5	18.3	17.7	17.7	15.0	24.2	20.5	21.0	
.....	14.8	14.9	15.5	10.1	9.9	10.3	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.5	12.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	15.4	14.2	14.3	
24.0	36.8	33.2	33.0	35.1	32.0	31.2	20.3	36.3	32.9	32.2	34.6	28.1	28.5	22.5	34.5	30.0	30.5	
25.4	36.6	37.8	37.9	43.7	45.1	45.2	23.3	34.2	32.7	32.9	50.0	47.3	48.2	25.8	35.5	34.6	34.9	
31.8	59.7	51.1	51.6	63.5	52.1	53.4	26.3	50.3	44.8	45.1	58.3	49.5	50.9	28.3	48.9	41.3	41.3	
23.0	41.6	39.9	42.1	40.4	38.1	41.1	18.7	34.6	31.9	34.5	33.6	32.5	32.8	21.3	43.9	41.9	41.3	
26.2	41.4	39.6	39.9	41.0	39.8	39.1	21.7	36.9	36.7	36.6	35.0	31.9	31.7	21.4	39.4	37.3	36.9	
.....	31.2	28.9	29.0	33.3	30.5	30.1	.....	27.7	27.5	27.4	36.5	38.2	38.2	.....	28.0	26.3	26.1
8.9	12.5	13.9	13.9	13.9	12.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.5	12.3	13.7	14.2	14.2	11.7	18.7	18.0	18.0	
.....	11.4	12.8	12.9	10.6	12.5	12.7	.....	10.1	11.8	11.8	11.3	12.5	12.5	35.2	10.5	12.1	12.1
35.3	45.3	53.9	51.4	45.6	54.2	50.3	32.9	44.0	51.5	48.3	44.2	50.8	50.3	.....	45.1	52.0	48.9
.....	29.6	31.7	31.3	25.5	28.3	26.8	.....	26.5	28.5	28.5	30.0	30.0	.....	26.7	28.2	28.5	.....
.....	26.7	25.6	25.6	24.0	27.8	27.6	.....	26.1	27.1	27.2	29.8	32.2	32.2	.....	28.0	28.0	28.5
21.4	33.1	38.1	38.4	32.6	37.3	37.5	19.0	30.3	35.4	35.5	33.8	37.1	36.7	20.0	28.2	28.0	32.5	
16.0	18.0	17.5	17.5	16.6	17.1	16.9	14.2	15.9	16.2	16.4	20.9	20.9	20.9	15.0	18.4	18.7	18.5	
.....	22.8	24.3	24.2	21.3	23.0	22.9	.....	19.9	22.1	22.3	25.8	26.3	26.3	.....	22.3	22.5	21.9
34.4	47.8	49.4	49.5	43.2	44.0	45.6	25.8	34.4	36.8	36.0	35.5	39.4	42.3	25.3	32.6	32.9	33.9	
5.9	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	5.5	8.6	8.4	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	5.9	9.5	10.2	10.2	
3.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.9	3.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	5.8	5.5	5.4	3.7	6.1	6.0	6.0	
3.6	4.8	5.1	5.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	
.....	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.4	.....	7.7	7.5	7.8	6.5	6.7	6.8	.....	9.8	9.5	9.5
.....	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.4	.....	9.5	9.2	9.2	11.9	11.9	11.9	.....	10.5	10.0	10.0
.....	25.9	24.9	24.8	25.4	23.5	23.7	.....	24.9	24.1	24.1	29.2	28.8	28.8	.....	25.0	25.0	25.0
.....	23.9	23.6	23.3	24.5	24.2	24.2	.....	22.0	21.5	21.5	23.2	21.3	20.8	.....	19.8	20.6	20.6
.....	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.5	8.9	8.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	5.5	6.8	6.3	6.4	
.....	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.4	11.9	11.9	.....	9.8	11.4	11.4	9.5	10.4	10.8	.....	10.3	11.9	11.9
.....	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	
.....	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.7	9.3	9.0	.....	8.0	8.1	8.9	8.2	4.7	5.3	.....	8.5	7.3	7.6
.....	6.0	9.1	6.4	5.5	9.3	6.8	.....	5.1	8.6	5.7	6.3	7.9	7.7	.....	3.2	4.7	4.3
.....	14.4	14.5	14.5	11.7	12.1	12.2	.....	10.9	11.1	11.2	19.1	17.5	17.5	.....	11.3	11.4	11.2
.....	18.7	19.2	19.2	18.3	18.9	18.6	.....	14.4	14.8	14.8	17.3	15.2	15.3	.....	14.7	14.5	14.5
.....	21.4	21.2	21.3	19.5	21.3	21.4	.....	16.9	16.5	16.2	16.9	16.3	16.3	.....	19.3	18.0	18.0
.....	14.5	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.3	.....	13.7	13.7	13.6	16.5	15.1	15.5	.....	12.0	11.0	11.0
.....	5.1	6.8	11.1	11.1	6.7	10.9	5.2	6.7	10.9	10.9	8.9	13.6	13.6	5.0	6.6	10.8	10.8	
.....	58.6	67.6	69.9	56.4	57.9	58.3	45.0	58.4	62.5	62.2	78.6	82.5	82.0	50.0	74.6	71.5	71.5	
.....	33.0	42.7	43.3	43.1	34.4	36.2	29.3	34.1	35.8	35.9	45.6	45.4	45.4	26.3	32.9	33.8	34.2	
.....	20.6	19.5	19.2	20.4	18.7	18.5	.....	19.6	19.1	19.1	21.0	20.4	20.0	.....	20.7	19.7	19.3
.....	21.9	16.3	16.0	23.9	17.1	16.8	.....	20.2	15.8	15.7	27.5	21.3	20.8	.....	24.8	16.7	16.9
.....	44.5	45.0	47.1	37.3	35.5	37.3	.....	42.8	45.6	44.6	21.5	15.0	15.1	.....	33.0	38.1	39.4
.....	69.6	62.9	59.8	66.5	58.9	57.9	.....	63.1	56.9	52.2	56.5	50.0	49.5	.....	64.0	52.7	51.8

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 23.4	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 38.5	Cts. 39.3	Cts. 23.9	Cts. 34.9	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 36.1	Cts. 25.2	Cts. 35.7	Cts. 36.5	Cts. 38.1
Round steak	do.	20.3	29.5	29.6	30.2	21.3	31.8	31.1	32.6	22.0	29.7	29.4	30.9
Rib roast	do.	20.0	28.9	30.1	29.4	19.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	20.0	24.8	26.1	26.5
Chuck roast	do.	15.9	19.3	19.5	19.9	15.8	18.5	18.3	18.6	17.2	19.2	19.0	19.4
Plate beef	do.	11.2	11.7	11.9	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.4	13.9	12.5	10.5	10.9	10.2
Pork chops	do.	18.8	29.8	27.7	26.0	19.6	32.4	28.5	28.0	20.7	33.8	30.6	30.8
Bacon, sliced	do.	32.0	46.4	45.2	44.2	26.4	34.3	33.5	33.6	28.6	39.1	39.0	39.3
Ham, sliced	do.	32.4	51.7	48.0	47.8	29.2	54.3	48.5	46.8	36.0	52.4	47.1	47.6
Lamb, leg of	do.	20.2	36.8	34.6	36.1	16.5	37.0	35.8	37.1	19.2	35.0	33.9	34.8
Hens	do.	20.3	33.9	34.7	32.9	24.9	37.0	38.0	36.7	22.3	35.9	37.2	35.8
Salmon, canned, red	do.	32.2	32.8	32.9	.....	28.0	27.8	27.6	.....	30.5	29.3	29.3	.....
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	11.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can.	.....	9.9	11.3	11.4	.....	10.2	11.4	11.4	.....	10.2	11.8	11.9
Butter	Pound	32.7	41.3	49.0	46.2	35.1	41.1	48.7	47.1	36.2	45.8	51.9	49.2
Oleomargarine	do.	23.3	25.4	25.6	.....	28.0	29.7	29.7	.....	27.6	29.1	29.3	.....
Nut margarine	do.	22.9	24.8	24.6	.....	27.2	28.0	27.9	.....	26.1	27.7	27.7	.....
Cheese	do.	25.0	33.3	40.1	40.0	21.0	31.4	35.5	38.1	23.0	29.4	35.1	35.3
Lard	do.	15.0	16.2	16.4	16.7	14.2	15.0	15.3	15.3	16.5	17.5	18.1	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do.	.....	22.1	23.3	23.3	.....	21.2	23.0	22.9	.....	21.5	24.3	24.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	34.5	36.6	36.6	21.3	28.6	30.2	26.3	27.6	33.4	35.3	34.7
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.5	7.9	8.2	8.1
Flour	do.	2.8	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.3	5.3	4.5	4.5	3.2	5.3	4.9	4.9
Corn meal	do.	2.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
Rolled oats	do.	.....	7.9	8.0	8.3	.....	8.4	8.6	8.6	.....	8.4	8.6	8.6
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	.....	9.5	9.4	9.3	.....	9.6	9.3	9.3	.....	10.4	9.7	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	.....	24.9	23.5	24.0	.....	24.6	22.9	23.0	.....	25.4	23.9	24.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.2	18.2	18.0	.....	16.9	16.2	16.3	.....	20.1	19.5	19.4
Rice	do.	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.2	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.9
Beans, navy	do.	.....	10.5	11.8	11.5	.....	11.3	10.7	10.7	.....	11.1	11.3	11.3
Potatoes	do.	1.2	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	4.6	2.4	3.6	1.5	4.4	2.7	3.8
Onions	do.	.....	7.3	8.2	8.4	.....	8.1	7.8	7.9	.....	7.2	9.2	8.5
Cabbage	do.	.....	5.0	8.4	6.5	.....	5.0	8.0	6.4	.....	5.3	8.3	6.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.	.....	12.4	12.8	12.9	.....	11.6	11.6	11.7	.....	12.1	12.7	12.9
Corn, canned	do.	.....	14.5	14.8	14.8	.....	14.2	13.9	13.9	.....	15.9	15.2	15.1
Peas, canned	do.	.....	15.7	16.3	16.1	.....	17.1	16.5	16.8	.....	17.8	16.9	16.6
Tomatoes, canned	do.	.....	14.1	14.1	14.1	.....	14.1	12.3	12.4	.....	14.0	14.1	13.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	6.7	10.4	10.4	5.0	7.0	10.8	10.8	5.0	7.1	11.1	11.1
Tea	do.	53.3	63.1	70.2	70.3	60.0	69.1	70.3	70.9	50.0	65.2	68.7	68.7
Coffee	do.	30.7	34.1	38.6	38.4	25.6	31.5	34.0	33.8	26.5	36.0	40.5	40.5
Prunes	do.	.....	21.3	20.3	20.1	.....	20.1	19.1	19.4	.....	19.3	19.5	19.1
Raisins	do.	.....	24.5	18.3	18.0	.....	22.1	18.0	17.9	.....	22.7	17.3	17.0
Bananas	Dozen	.....	35.2	38.5	38.4	.....	37.5	40.3	41.5	.....	45.2	46.9	49.8
Oranges	do.	.....	63.5	53.3	55.5	.....	58.6	55.1	51.2	.....	60.3	55.7	54.8

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

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
34.1	34.6	36.4	22.5	37.2	35.0	34.4	24.2	32.1	30.6	33.5	24.2	36.9	38.0	39.8	34.5	55.6	56.4	57.9
29.7	30.8	31.5	20.8	35.0	31.5	30.6	22.1	27.7	26.4	29.2	19.4	29.4	29.3	31.1	27.5	41.8	42.8	43.3
26.9	25.5	27.7	19.2	29.3	27.0	26.7	17.8	24.2	22.4	23.9	19.4	27.4	26.7	27.2	23.5	26.8	27.0	27.5
20.6	20.5	22.1	16.3	22.7	22.1	21.7	15.8	17.8	16.8	18.1	15.0	19.2	18.5	19.7	19.0	20.2	20.1	20.5
13.6	12.8	12.4	12.8	17.9	15.7	15.4	9.4	9.8	9.7	10.6	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	.....	12.4	11.6	11.6
31.8	26.8	27.1	21.7	35.2	27.5	28.1	20.3	32.5	27.5	28.9	19.2	33.9	29.8	28.8	22.0	33.5	28.6	28.4
37.2	36.6	39.0	38.0	47.0	39.3	39.6	28.0	44.8	43.2	43.0	24.0	40.9	39.2	39.5	25.8	39.4	37.7	37.0
51.7	45.4	45.4	31.3	55.4	50.0	50.0	30.0	56.1	50.0	50.0	25.5	56.1	48.6	48.9	32.7	54.4	46.6	46.4
38.8	33.8	38.4	22.0	42.0	43.0	41.3	17.8	35.9	34.7	37.7	17.4	40.6	38.2	40.9	21.0	40.9	38.7	41.1
34.8	34.3	33.3	18.3	31.5	30.0	29.9	21.2	32.9	31.6	29.7	21.6	36.9	37.3	36.5	24.5	44.8	41.6	41.3
32.1	31.3	31.3	.....	32.0	32.5	30.9	.....	35.6	33.3	33.3	.....	29.8	29.8	30.2	.....	31.5	31.0	31.3
11.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	9.8	11.8	11.8	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
10.0	11.8	11.8	.....	12.7	14.0	13.9	.....	10.4	11.7	11.7	.....	10.5	11.8	11.8	.....	12.1	13.5	13.5
42.5	48.8	47.1	36.0	43.2	50.9	48.3	34.3	40.0	47.6	44.2	34.0	44.2	52.6	50.2	35.4	45.1	52.4	49.6
24.7	27.3	27.8	.....	27.0	26.7	28.3	.....	28.8	28.6	28.3	.....	25.9	28.9	28.5	.....	28.5	31.3	31.7
24.4	27.1	26.3	.....	29.4	30.8	31.1	.....	28.2	28.7	28.7	.....	25.1	27.2	26.5	.....	30.7	27.7	27.7
28.7	33.6	33.6	20.0	31.0	33.6	34.1	26.1	33.3	37.2	37.9	20.3	29.5	35.3	36.9	23.4	33.1	37.3	36.8
14.8	14.7	14.6	17.5	20.7	20.5	20.4	16.3	18.8	19.1	18.8	16.1	16.9	17.5	17.3	15.0	16.5	16.8	16.6
22.2	22.6	22.5	.....	21.4	21.0	20.7	.....	24.5	20.6	20.9	.....	21.7	23.2	23.0	.....	22.0	23.7	23.7
26.7	28.2	27.1	22.0	30.5	27.8	29.4	25.0	32.1	32.0	32.7	26.0	37.1	36.7	37.6	33.6	45.8	45.4	45.8
8.1	7.9	7.9	5.4	9.1	8.9	8.9	5.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	5.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	9.3	9.1	9.1
4.9	4.4	4.4	3.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	2.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.1	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.3	5.6	5.1	5.0
3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.4	6.1	5.8	5.5
8.9	9.0	9.3	.....	10.6	10.6	10.5	.....	9.2	9.2	9.1	.....	9.5	9.1	8.8	.....	9.6	9.8	9.8
9.6	10.0	10.1	.....	11.4	10.8	10.4	.....	10.2	9.9	9.9	.....	9.1	8.9	9.0	.....	10.5	9.9	9.9
25.6	23.6	23.6	.....	25.7	25.8	25.5	.....	25.5	24.6	24.8	.....	25.1	24.0	23.9	.....	27.7	26.8	26.7
19.9	18.3	18.5	.....	21.2	21.0	21.1	.....	21.3	21.2	20.7	.....	18.9	18.9	19.1	.....	24.0	24.0	23.8
10.8	9.7	10.0	9.3	10.9	10.5	10.3	8.6	9.9	9.7	9.5	8.4	9.7	9.8	9.4	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
11.9	10.6	10.3	.....	10.7	11.8	11.8	.....	10.0	12.2	12.4	1.5	10.9	11.0	11.0	.....	10.1	11.0	10.8
3.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.5	3.7	4.1	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.6	1.5	3.7	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.8
9.6	9.5	9.5	.....	7.9	8.8	8.2	.....	8.3	7.1	8.5	.....	7.5	8.4	7.7	.....	9.0	7.8	9.6
5.9	9.1	7.3	.....	6.4	7.9	6.5	.....	6.5	8.4	7.7	.....	5.1	8.1	6.4	.....	5.9	8.6	6.5
13.3	13.4	13.4	.....	15.5	14.4	14.4	.....	14.4	14.5	14.4	.....	11.8	12.3	12.4	.....	13.3	13.1	13.1
13.2	12.5	12.5	.....	17.7	16.3	16.1	.....	14.9	14.8	14.8	.....	14.8	15.0	14.6	.....	15.7	16.1	16.1
14.9	15.0	14.9	.....	21.8	20.8	21.1	.....	17.3	16.5	16.4	.....	16.5	16.8	16.5	.....	17.8	17.9	17.8
14.4	13.0	13.2	.....	14.5	14.1	14.1	.....	13.3	13.3	13.4	.....	13.4	13.2	13.1	.....	13.4	13.7	13.7
7.1	10.9	11.1	5.7	7.4	11.7	11.9	5.4	7.9	12.1	12.0	5.0	6.8	10.9	10.7	5.3	6.9	11.3	11.2
78.4	74.6	74.6	66.7	90.6	92.7	92.3	52.8	69.6	68.8	69.0	43.3	61.3	62.7	62.3	44.2	54.7	60.6	60.4
34.7	37.7	37.6	36.7	41.3	43.0	42.5	29.4	35.7	37.2	36.4	29.3	35.7	38.0	37.7	33.0	37.9	39.9	40.0
21.1	20.0	19.8	.....	23.5	23.1	22.5	.....	21.6	21.0	20.7	.....	20.8	20.2	19.9	.....	18.5	18.2	17.8
23.0	17.2	17.2	.....	26.2	19.3	19.1	.....	25.3	17.9	18.8	.....	23.4	17.2	17.3	.....	24.0	18.2	17.8
38.5	39.0	39.0	.....	35.6	33.3	34.0	.....	21.6 ²	11.8 ²	11.9	.....	33.9	34.4	36.2	.....	10.4 ²	10.6 ²	10.6 ²
63.5	57.9	53.6	.....	69.3	53.8	55.0	.....	60.7	51.9	52.5	.....	60.6	57.4	54.2	.....	59.3	56.2	54.3

² Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
					1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 32.9	Cts. 30.9	Cts. 30.3	Cts. 24.7	Cts. 36.6	Cts. 35.4	Cts. 37.3	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 34.5
Round steak.....	do.....	32.0	29.9	29.6	23.3	34.3	34.3	36.2	20.3	30.5	29.0	29.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	25.2	24.6	24.6	17.8	26.6	25.3	25.6	23.3	26.2	25.5	26.5
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.8	20.4	20.1	16.4	21.6	21.6	22.5	14.0	17.9	17.5	17.6
Plate beef.....	do.....	16.2	16.0	15.8	12.5	14.1	13.4	13.5	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	30.9	27.8	28.0	21.3	32.5	28.3	27.2	21.3	34.1	29.8	29.8
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	49.4	45.6	45.1	29.0	39.1	37.6	37.3	26.3	36.7	35.5	35.0
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	52.0	43.8	43.8	31.2	56.4	49.6	49.1	28.3	50.0	42.5	43.5
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	38.8	34.4	35.0	21.7	40.0	40.8	42.5	19.3	37.5	34.0	37.0
Hens.....	do.....	30.0	33.0	30.3	20.8	34.6	34.8	33.3	22.0	34.0	33.7	33.2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.5	30.8	30.6	.....	38.5	36.1	36.1	.....	30.8	30.6	30.6
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	15.3	15.3	15.3	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	14.7	17.3	16.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	11.4	13.1	13.0	.....	10.0	11.6	11.6	39.2	11.2	12.7	12.8
Butter.....	Pound.....	43.8	50.7	47.9	34.7	40.9	48.8	46.7	22.5	45.7	52.9	51.2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	31.3	31.7	31.3	.....	26.8	29.0	28.9	.....	27.7	27.7	27.8
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.6	28.8	28.7	.....	26.6	27.2	27.0	.....	26.7	26.5	27.0
Cheese.....	do.....	28.6	32.5	34.3	20.5	30.8	34.6	35.3	.....	28.8	32.3	32.9
Lard.....	do.....	17.9	19.8	19.1	15.2	14.5	14.4	14.3	15.5	18.0	18.0	16.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	24.0	18.7	18.4	.....	21.9	23.2	24.0	.....	22.4	22.0	22.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	29.2	28.1	29.6	22.5	27.3	29.3	27.2	30.0	34.6	34.0	36.1
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.1	8.1	8.5	8.5	6.5	10.7	10.3	10.3
Flour.....	do.....	5.3	5.0	4.9	3.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.6
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.5
Rollod oats.....	do.....	8.7	8.8	9.0	.....	7.8	7.5	7.7	.....	9.3	9.6	9.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.8	9.7	9.7	.....	9.2	8.9	9.0	.....	9.8	9.8	9.6
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.8	24.1	24.1	.....	25.9	24.6	24.4	.....	27.4	23.8	24.0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.1	20.2	19.9	.....	19.1	18.2	18.4	.....	18.6	19.4	19.4
Rice.....	do.....	8.1	7.8	7.6	9.2	9.9	9.9	10.1	6.6	9.2	8.5	8.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.9	10.6	10.9	.....	11.9	11.1	11.2	.....	11.2	12.6	12.1
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.9	3.7	4.0	1.4	4.0	2.0	2.9	2.6	4.4	3.7	4.3
Onions.....	do.....	7.1	7.4	6.7	.....	9.1	9.6	9.7	.....	8.8	7.2	8.0
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.9	5.7	7.0	.....	5.1	8.5	5.6	.....	4.3	4.9	5.6
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.0	13.7	13.7	.....	13.0	13.4	13.5	.....	11.8	12.2	12.0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	14.3	14.0	14.0	.....	14.3	13.3	13.3	.....	15.8	16.3	16.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.8	18.7	18.8	.....	15.4	15.4	15.9	.....	17.7	16.9	16.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.9	12.1	12.1	.....	14.9	14.2	14.5	.....	13.3	11.4	11.4
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.9	11.0	11.0	5.6	7.5	11.6	11.4	5.9	7.3	11.4	11.1
Tea.....	do.....	73.9	71.4	71.4	60.0	74.2	76.9	76.9	60.0	86.5	84.7	85.7
Coffee.....	do.....	31.3	34.2	34.1	30.5	36.6	38.2	38.2	34.5	38.2	39.2	39.1
Prunes.....	do.....	23.4	19.2	19.1	.....	20.8	20.8	19.9	.....	21.5	19.5	19.1
Raisins.....	do.....	24.4	18.2	18.2	.....	25.9	18.4	18.5	.....	25.6	19.1	18.7
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	30.0	30.4	30.4	.....	31.0	32.3	33.7	.....	29.4	30.0	30.8
Oranges.....	do.....	52.7	47.5	45.2	.....	61.9	50.4	50.9	.....	60.3	48.3	48.0

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.				
June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	
1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	37.4	36.4	37.4	26.3	34.1	33.3	33.7	24.0	34.4	34.3	33.7	23.6	32.3	32.1	33.1	35.8	52.5	55.3	57.4	57.4
21.6	32.5	30.2	31.9	19.9	31.8	30.8	31.1	20.8	28.5	27.7	27.4	20.0	29.4	28.5	30.2	28.8	44.1	44.5	49.1	49.1
18.2	25.2	25.1	25.7	19.4	27.0	26.1	26.4	20.0	28.2	28.8	28.0	18.3	23.8	23.8	20.7	26.9	26.0	27.9	27.9	27.9
15.0	17.9	17.8	18.1	11.6	20.1	20.0	20.0	15.8	17.9	17.5	17.7	15.6	18.2	17.6	18.3	16.8	21.9	20.4	21.5	21.5
11.7	11.1	10.9	10.9	13.5	15.0	14.6	14.3	12.1	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.4	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2
18.7	30.6	27.1	25.9	21.3	33.3	29.6	30.0	25.4	38.3	36.2	36.2	19.6	30.8	24.6	23.8	20.2	33.6	29.8	30.4	30.4
28.8	46.1	41.7	41.9	37.0	42.2	41.2	41.2	33.8	52.0	49.7	48.9	29.1	35.5	33.4	33.2	23.7	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.5
27.8	55.0	46.0	46.5	31.3	54.4	47.1	47.1	35.8	62.7	57.8	57.2	29.4	47.5	40.8	40.7	28.8	49.5	40.4	40.9	40.9
19.2	34.3	32.4	32.5	21.3	39.3	38.1	37.2	19.2	32.6	33.2	32.7	18.1	36.0	37.0	37.0	21.5	37.3	35.7	38.2	38.2
18.0	31.8	32.5	31.2	20.0	29.8	29.3	28.6	26.6	41.3	39.8	39.5	23.2	32.4	33.5	32.9	25.3	45.0	42.7	42.5	42.5
---	31.6	32.6	32.7	---	31.5	32.2	32.2	---	40.9	38.1	38.1	---	30.0	29.2	28.7	---	31.7	29.5	29.8	29.8
8.7	12.0	13.3	13.3	10.0	13.0	15.3	15.3	10.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	9.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
34.8	44.0	52.3	49.5	37.9	46.0	52.9	50.2	34.5	51.2	54.9	57.0	35.4	44.8	50.6	48.5	37.2	49.6	56.0	53.1	53.1
---	28.1	26.9	26.8	---	31.3	31.0	31.0	---	29.7	32.1	32.1	---	26.9	28.8	28.7	---	28.3	29.2	29.6	29.6
---	27.5	27.3	27.6	---	27.8	28.0	27.5	---	27.5	28.5	28.5	---	26.5	26.4	26.3	---	23.6	22.0	21.7	21.7
21.8	33.2	36.1	36.8	21.7	31.6	35.8	35.8	19.5	34.8	35.2	35.9	20.8	27.7	33.5	34.3	21.5	32.1	37.4	37.2	37.2
16.2	17.7	17.5	17.6	15.8	20.0	18.9	18.9	18.0	18.4	19.6	19.5	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.3	16.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
---	24.3	23.1	23.2	---	23.1	21.5	21.2	---	23.4	22.1	22.1	---	22.1	23.3	23.3	---	22.6	20.9	20.5	20.5
22.2	29.4	30.6	30.9	27.5	31.9	29.8	33.2	30.5	35.8	37.8	38.2	20.8	25.7	29.0	26.0	30.0	41.1	42.5	43.2	43.2
6.1	7.8	8.1	8.1	6.0	8.4	8.2	---	6.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.4	6.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	3.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	3.4	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2
2.5	4.3	4.6	4.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	---	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	---	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
---	8.1	8.4	8.5	---	10.1	10.6	10.5	---	10.1	9.8	9.8	---	8.2	8.3	8.3	---	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
---	9.9	10.2	10.2	---	9.8	9.7	9.7	3.2	9.9	9.6	9.6	---	9.6	9.3	9.2	3.6	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8
---	26.4	25.4	25.4	---	26.5	25.5	24.9	---	24.8	23.2	23.2	---	24.7	23.8	23.6	---	26.4	25.2	25.2	25.2
---	22.1	21.4	21.4	---	22.3	20.6	20.8	---	16.6	15.9	15.9	---	17.9	16.5	16.5	---	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9
8.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.1	9.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.1
---	11.7	11.8	11.7	---	11.4	12.4	12.7	---	9.5	9.9	9.9	---	10.5	10.0	10.3	---	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.2
1.5	3.6	2.2	2.5	1.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.0	3.8	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
---	8.3	8.9	8.5	---	9.7	9.4	9.4	---	6.0	6.6	6.3	---	6.1	8.9	7.6	---	7.5	7.3	8.2	8.2
---	4.6	8.1	5.5	---	5.0	8.9	6.9	---	4.1	4.5	4.4	---	4.4	8.4	6.3	---	5.9	9.9	6.8	6.8
---	14.2	14.3	14.3	---	13.5	13.4	13.0	---	13.8	12.9	13.1	---	11.9	11.7	11.7	---	14.9	14.5	14.6	14.6
---	13.3	13.3	13.5	---	15.3	15.6	15.7	---	17.1	17.1	17.3	---	15.2	13.3	13.5	---	18.4	17.7	17.5	17.5
---	15.3	15.4	14.9	---	19.5	18.3	18.3	---	19.6	19.1	18.9	---	16.4	15.2	15.6	---	22.1	20.9	20.9	20.9
---	14.3	13.7	13.8	---	14.7	13.5	13.7	---	21.6	21.5	21.5	---	13.6	11.4	11.5	---	32.0	32.0	32.8	32.8
5.5	7.4	11.8	11.7	5.5	7.8	12.3	12.3	5.3	7.3	11.4	11.3	5.1	7.1	11.2	11.1	5.1	7.4	11.6	11.6	11.6
54.0	78.1	79.1	79.0	50.0	92.5	91.4	91.4	54.5	72.3	69.4	69.4	62.5	76.2	71.4	71.4	46.3	57.1	57.7	57.7	57.7
27.8	37.1	39.1	39.3	30.8	39.8	41.6	41.1	36.3	38.2	39.6	39.6	27.5	34.9	36.7	36.7	32.0	38.6	39.9	39.6	39.6
---	21.6	19.8	19.5	---	21.5	20.6	20.8	---	20.0	19.1	18.7	---	19.5	19.1	18.7	---	19.9	18.8	18.4	18.4
---	27.2	19.9	19.9	---	24.6	20.6	20.0	---	24.2	17.9	18.0	---	24.3	17.0	16.8	---	22.2	16.4	16.0	16.0
---	11.8	12.9	13.1	---	41.0	40.5	---	---	41.8	41.4	41.6	---	36.5	38.1	39.3	---	41.0	38.8	38.8	38.8
---	59.9	54.5	53.5	---	67.8	56.8	48.9	---	40.0	41.4	37.3	---	46.3	46.2	44.0	---	67.4	57.1	54.0	54.0

² No. 2½ can.

³ No. 3 can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		June 15—		May 15,	June 15,	June 15—		May 15,	June 15,	June 15—		May 15,	June 15,
		1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	<i>Cts.</i> 22.5	<i>Cts.</i> 31.7	<i>Cts.</i> 32.2	<i>Cts.</i> 34.4	<i>Cts.</i> 22.5	<i>Cts.</i> 37.5	<i>Cts.</i> 36.7	<i>Cts.</i> 37.8	<i>Cts.</i> 23.5	<i>Cts.</i> 33.1	<i>Cts.</i> 32.6	<i>Cts.</i> 34.5
Round steak.....	do.....	19.4	28.0	28.6	30.3	21.0	33.2	31.9	33.2	21.0	30.2	27.9	30.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.4	24.1	24.2	25.6	18.5	27.0	26.8	27.1	20.5	25.0	24.9	25.8
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.5	16.8	17.3	18.1	16.5	21.3	21.2	21.3	16.5	19.2	19.7	26.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.2	12.2	13.0	13.0	11.5	12.4	11.9	12.2	10.1	9.1	9.9	10.4
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.0	28.9	25.2	24.5	19.5	32.4	29.1	28.8	18.3	33.2	29.3	27.7
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	30.0	38.1	37.3	36.7	27.3	42.8	41.1	41.1	26.7	43.9	41.3	41.5
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	30.0	51.7	43.5	43.8	27.8	49.1	44.3	44.3	28.3	52.8	45.3	46.7
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.8	36.8	35.3	36.5	19.5	39.3	37.7	39.4	17.0	33.8	33.3	34.4
Hens.....	do.....	19.7	31.5	29.6	29.0	21.5	33.5	37.0	33.0	18.2	30.6	32.9	29.7
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	36.3	35.3	36.0	.....	32.1	34.1	33.5	.....	38.6	36.9	36.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	.....	11.8	12.5	12.7	.....	10.4	11.7	11.6	.....	11.4	12.5	12.6
Butter.....	Pound.....	37.1	41.9	49.7	48.6	32.8	40.9	48.2	45.7	31.8	40.7	46.9	45.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	30.6	26.3	27.7	.....	24.4	26.7	26.7	.....	26.3	27.0	27.5
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	28.8	24.7	24.7	.....	23.7	25.5	25.6	.....	24.6	26.0	25.9
Cheese.....	do.....	21.3	28.6	31.7	33.8	21.3	28.0	33.7	35.0	20.0	29.4	34.1	34.2
Lard.....	do.....	15.5	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.4	17.4	17.8	17.6	15.4	16.7	17.1	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	22.3	21.1	22.2	.....	21.8	23.0	23.1	.....	23.3	24.4	24.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.3	28.9	31.3	31.8	22.2	30.0	31.2	30.1	22.0	29.8	30.6	28.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	9.2	9.0	9.2	5.6	9.3	8.9	8.9	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.1	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.0	5.1	4.6	4.5
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
Rollod oats.....	do.....	.....	9.4	9.4	9.1	.....	7.2	6.9	6.9	.....	8.3	9.0	8.8
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	9.8	9.6	9.8	.....	9.3	9.2	9.2	.....	10.2	10.2	10.2
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	26.4	24.5	24.2	.....	25.1	24.2	23.7	.....	25.4	24.4	24.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	17.3	17.7	17.6	.....	17.4	17.4	17.7	.....	18.0	17.7	17.6
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	8.6	7.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	11.0	11.5	11.5	.....	10.6	11.6	11.6	.....	9.9	12.1	12.1
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	4.0	2.7	3.2	1.1	2.9	1.7	2.2	0.8	3.3	1.8	1.8
Onions.....	do.....	.....	6.8	7.2	7.3	.....	7.8	9.0	9.1	.....	8.6	8.1	8.7
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	4.0	6.8	4.6	.....	5.4	9.2	6.3	.....	5.7	8.7	6.9
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	13.6	13.0	13.0	.....	11.3	11.5	11.5	.....	14.7	14.3	13.9
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.7	15.2	15.2	.....	14.7	15.4	15.2	.....	13.3	13.1	13.1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.9	17.9	18.5	.....	15.6	15.4	15.4	.....	15.6	15.8	15.9
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	13.7	13.2	13.2	.....	14.7	14.0	13.9	.....	15.2	14.9	14.8
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.2	7.0	11.3	11.3	5.3	6.8	10.8	10.7	5.6	7.3	11.4	11.5
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	86.2	84.1	82.8	50.0	69.0	70.7	71.0	45.0	62.7	65.0	65.0
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	37.6	37.4	37.2	27.5	32.8	35.7	35.7	30.8	40.5	41.7	41.9
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	21.2	19.7	19.5	.....	21.4	19.8	19.8	.....	21.4	21.7	21.8
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	26.3	19.4	19.7	.....	24.5	17.3	17.5	.....	25.0	18.3	18.2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	33.6	34.4	36.9	.....	² 9.8	² 10.2	² 10.6	.....	² 10.7	² 12.1	² 12.1
Oranges.....	do.....	70.6	53.2	52.3	57.9	55.0	54.6	67.3	54.6	53.3

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.				
June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	
			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
31.2	33.1	33.3	27.2	41.2	43.6	46.3	32.4	46.8	48.2	49.6	22.5	32.6	33.1	33.1	26.3	42.0	41.4	43.4	43.4
30.4	32.3	32.5	26.8	39.6	40.6	43.1	29.6	38.5	39.0	40.6	19.5	30.3	29.2	29.0	25.3	40.2	39.6	40.9	40.9
26.1	27.7	26.7	21.6	32.8	34.6	35.2	24.2	34.1	34.3	34.8	19.4	27.7	27.2	22.5	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.7	36.7
21.2	21.0	20.6	18.0	19.7	21.6	22.5	19.2	23.8	24.8	25.3	14.5	19.7	19.5	19.1	16.4	21.3	21.6	22.2	22.2
16.6	16.2	15.4	12.8	11.4	12.3	12.5	.....	14.0	14.2	14.4	10.9	15.4	15.2	13.8	15.3	17.8	18.4	17.9	17.9
33.8	33.8	32.5	21.8	34.9	31.5	31.2	23.2	34.4	30.2	29.7	21.9	36.0	30.1	29.6	21.5	36.6	33.0	32.3	32.3
40.3	40.3	39.4	24.4	37.1	37.5	37.3	28.8	41.1	40.6	39.9	29.7	42.2	40.3	38.9	26.0	37.8	37.5	37.5	37.5
49.2	43.8	43.6	20.8	35.0	27.0	27.3	33.4	59.1	51.6	52.2	26.8	51.5	42.1	41.9	29.5	57.7	50.7	50.0	50.0
34.3	36.3	36.3	21.2	38.1	39.1	43.2	20.8	41.4	39.0	42.4	21.3	39.9	38.9	40.5	17.2	35.0	35.4	37.1	37.1
34.7	35.7	34.7	23.8	40.1	38.3	38.6	23.7	42.5	39.7	40.4	20.0	37.8	36.5	36.4	22.1	39.1	36.8	36.6	36.6
31.1	28.8	29.4	.....	28.4	27.4	27.4	.....	35.1	33.3	33.4	.....	35.3	37.2	37.7	.....	29.5	28.3	28.0	28.0
15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	14.3	15.5	15.5	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11.4	13.1	13.0	.....	10.2	11.9	11.9	.....	11.0	12.3	12.4	.....	10.5	11.8	11.7	.....	10.0	11.8	11.7	11.7
47.9	53.9	52.1	36.4	44.3	53.0	49.3	34.2	44.4	53.3	49.8	35.0	45.4	52.7	51.1	34.5	44.4	51.4	48.0	48.0
29.7	30.0	30.3	.....	28.4	29.4	29.4	.....	28.3	31.3	30.8	.....	27.4	29.9	29.9	.....	27.6	30.4	30.2	30.2
26.9	27.6	27.3	.....	25.4	27.3	26.9	.....	26.2	27.8	28.3	.....	26.4	28.9	28.6	.....	25.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
30.5	32.2	35.6	24.2	33.3	39.3	39.8	22.0	32.1	37.7	37.5	22.0	30.9	33.0	19.4	19.4	32.9	36.9	37.0	37.0
16.9	17.0	17.0	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.9	15.7	16.4	17.1	16.8	14.9	16.3	16.4	16.1	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8
22.6	19.1	19.6	.....	21.2	22.4	22.4	.....	20.6	21.8	21.6	.....	23.7	22.8	22.9	.....	21.2	23.1	23.1	23.1
31.6	30.8	34.9	34.6	43.8	46.0	46.0	35.0	43.6	43.6	45.2	25.6	31.2	30.6	33.1	32.8	42.6	43.3	44.9	44.9
8.2	9.0	8.8	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	5.2	8.0	7.7	7.7	6.2	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
5.4	5.5	5.5	3.6	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.2	5.3	4.7	4.6	3.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.3	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
9.2	9.0	9.2	.....	7.4	8.1	8.2	.....	9.1	8.7	8.8	.....	8.9	8.5	8.5	.....	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2
9.6	9.3	9.3	.....	8.9	8.8	8.9	.....	9.6	9.5	9.6	.....	9.7	9.4	9.3	.....	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.6
24.9	23.5	23.5	.....	25.3	23.4	23.7	.....	24.8	24.1	24.1	.....	24.7	24.0	24.0	.....	25.0	22.9	22.9	22.9
20.2	20.3	20.0	.....	21.4	21.4	21.4	.....	22.0	22.3	22.2	.....	9.8	8.8	8.8	.....	21.0	20.2	20.4	20.4
8.5	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.9	7.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.0	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.3
10.9	12.2	11.7	.....	10.3	11.1	10.9	.....	10.7	11.5	11.4	.....	10.5	10.9	10.6	.....	10.7	11.7	11.8	11.8
3.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.2	4.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.0	2.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	4.8	3.9	4.7	4.7
7.4	7.6	6.9	.....	8.1	8.9	9.8	.....	8.4	8.4	9.2	.....	4.7	4.6	4.8	.....	7.4	7.5	8.5	8.5
3.9	4.3	4.6	.....	5.3	7.6	6.4	.....	5.2	8.9	6.2	.....	3.2	4.3	4.4	.....	5.1	8.0	6.1	6.1
13.5	12.3	12.1	.....	11.1	10.9	10.9	.....	12.3	12.1	12.0	.....	12.7	12.9	12.7	.....	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.6
15.8	15.3	15.3	.....	15.4	14.3	14.4	.....	18.2	17.8	18.3	.....	13.4	13.7	13.2	.....	13.6	15.3	15.3	15.3
16.8	15.8	15.9	.....	17.8	16.7	16.8	.....	21.3	21.3	21.3	.....	16.9	17.5	17.4	.....	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.8
13.7	12.3	12.4	.....	12.9	12.0	11.8	.....	21.8	22.1	21.5	.....	13.6	11.8	11.7	.....	12.4	11.7	11.7	11.7
7.5	11.7	11.5	5.1	6.3	10.5	10.6	5.1	6.7	10.9	10.9	5.1	6.7	10.6	10.4	4.8	6.3	10.3	10.4	10.4
73.4	77.2	74.4	53.8	48.6	54.9	54.9	55.0	56.3	58.6	5.86	62.1	72.0	69.0	68.9	43.3	49.5	55.0	55.1	55.1
34.1	37.3	37.8	29.3	32.8	35.7	35.6	.....	37.9	40.6	39.6	26.7	30.7	32.7	32.5	27.5	32.6	35.2	35.0	35.0
22.7	21.3	21.1	.....	18.6	16.9	16.4	.....	19.0	18.9	18.5	.....	21.8	20.1	20.7	.....	19.7	17.8	17.3	17.3
25.5	18.4	19.4	.....	21.3	15.5	15.5	.....	22.7	16.9	16.0	.....	25.3	18.4	18.3	.....	21.8	15.8	15.6	15.6
26.3	27.1	29.1	.....	40.6	37.9	38.6	.....	35.4	33.1	33.5	.....	22.0	22.0	22.5	.....	41.8	43.3	42.5	42.5
69.0	53.0	50.8	.....	72.5	58.9	59.9	.....	68.9	57.8	56.9	.....	62.9	56.3	53.3	.....	74.6	65.8	65.5	65.5

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Neb.				Peoria, Ill.		
		June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
					1913	1922					
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 38.1	Cts. 38.4	Cts. 40.9	Cts. 25.1	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 34.6	Cts. 34.7	Cts. 34.3	Cts. 32.5	Cts. 33.2
Round steak.....	do.....	32.0	32.4	35.6	22.0	33.1	31.4	32.4	32.8	31.6	32.5
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.1	31.4	33.5	18.1	24.9	25.2	25.4	24.2	24.2	23.8
Chuck roast.....	do.....	18.5	19.6	20.9	15.1	19.1	19.3	19.9	20.1	19.4	19.4
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.9	14.4	15.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.8	12.1	12.6	12.6
Pork chops.....	do.....	32.3	29.3	29.1	18.7	31.0	27.7	26.4	30.1	28.1	27.1
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	36.3	35.4	35.0	27.5	46.3	45.3	45.3	42.7	40.6	41.1
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	45.0	39.1	38.3	29.0	55.4	49.4	48.8	52.0	45.4	46.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	40.9	38.4	40.4	17.8	40.8	35.8	37.2	35.0	35.0	36.3
Hens.....	do.....	38.0	37.4	37.2	17.6	31.3	31.6	30.1	33.1	31.0	31.2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	29.4	29.5	29.1	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.5	32.3	32.3	32.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.8	10.6
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	10.3	11.5	11.5	10.7	12.0	12.0	10.9	10.9	12.0	12.1
Butter.....	Pound.....	46.4	53.5	52.5	34.0	42.2	48.6	46.1	41.2	49.9	45.6
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.0	28.3	28.3	28.8	28.3	28.3	29.7	27.6	29.3	29.5
Nut margarine.....	do.....	27.8	27.2	26.8	28.2	28.1	28.1	26.5	27.3	27.1	27.1
Cheese.....	do.....	28.2	31.0	32.9	22.3	30.0	34.3	34.7	30.6	36.1	36.2
Lard.....	do.....	17.0	16.1	15.6	17.3	19.4	19.0	19.1	17.3	17.0	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.0	17.4	17.6	24.6	22.5	23.5	23.4	25.3	24.3	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	34.1	35.1	35.5	22.8	29.2	30.2	29.7	28.3	29.0	27.7
Bread.....	Pound.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	5.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	8.6	8.0	8.0
Flour.....	do.....	5.1	4.8	4.7	2.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.0	7.7	8.2	10.4	9.8	9.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.5	9.2	9.5	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.7	23.9	23.8	26.3	23.9	23.9	27.3	25.7	26.1	26.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.0	19.4	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.1	20.0	19.5	19.5	19.5
Rice.....	do.....	9.8	9.7	9.6	8.5	9.0	8.9	8.8	10.3	9.5	9.4
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.2	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.0	11.9	11.9
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.4	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.4	1.9	2.1	3.7	2.0	2.5
Onions.....	do.....	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.6	9.1	9.1
Cabbage.....	do.....	2.9	4.9	4.1	5.3	9.1	7.5	6.5	9.5	6.8	6.8
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	10.5	10.0	10.0	15.9	15.3	15.2	13.1	13.4	13.1	13.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	14.7	15.0	15.8	16.4	15.7	15.7	14.5	14.6	14.9	14.9
Peanut butter.....	do.....	18.5	18.6	19.3	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.8	17.1	17.0	17.0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.9	11.5	12.0	14.8	13.9	14.1	15.5	14.2	14.2	14.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.5	10.4	10.4	5.7	7.3	11.6	11.3	7.6	11.6	11.6
Tea.....	do.....	73.3	78.8	78.4	56.0	72.1	74.2	75.1	61.7	61.6	61.4
Coffee.....	do.....	35.9	36.5	38.2	30.0	40.0	41.2	41.2	34.4	37.7	36.9
Prunes.....	do.....	19.6	18.2	17.8	20.8	20.0	20.2	22.9	21.2	20.9	20.9
Raisins.....	do.....	23.3	17.6	17.2	27.5	20.4	20.2	26.3	19.6	19.2	19.2
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	33.6	33.5	35.4	10.1	12.0	12.3	10.2	10.8	11.0	11.0
Oranges.....	do.....	60.9	52.0	54.1	60.8	55.5	51.5	55.0	47.9	48.7	48.7

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

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	
1913	1922		1913	1922							1913	1922		1913	1922				
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
30.0	147.5	149.0	151.5	27.2	40.8	42.7	145.6	155.2	156.9	159.6	23.5	30.1	28.8	28.8	39.6	163.0	165.0	167.8	167.8
25.4	39.0	38.1	41.2	23.7	34.0	34.9	37.7	44.6	44.5	46.6	21.2	27.2	25.0	25.0	31.0	45.3	46.2	49.1	49.1
22.3	31.9	32.7	33.7	22.0	30.0	31.3	32.2	28.0	28.3	29.7	19.5	25.6	24.3	24.3	23.8	34.2	35.1	37.2	37.2
17.6	19.9	18.9	20.1	17.0	20.7	21.5	21.5	18.6	18.7	19.6	16.9	18.5	17.5	17.3	18.8	24.7	25.8	28.9	28.9
12.3	10.3	9.5	9.5	11.5	10.2	10.7	10.3	14.6	13.7	15.5	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.6	.....	16.3	16.1	16.6	16.6
20.8	37.1	33.1	32.5	22.0	33.8	31.3	31.8	35.0	30.4	31.6	21.6	31.8	29.9	28.6	21.8	36.4	33.6	34.0	34.0
27.1	37.8	36.2	35.8	29.0	40.9	40.3	40.8	36.8	37.4	37.7	30.6	45.9	45.2	45.2	23.4	35.5	36.6	36.6	36.6
31.6	58.1	52.0	50.9	29.6	56.7	53.0	54.0	57.6	46.1	47.2	30.8	51.1	47.4	47.7	32.3	57.6	53.4	53.5	53.5
21.4	42.1	38.9	40.3	21.4	39.8	39.3	40.0	40.1	36.3	36.9	18.1	33.8	33.8	32.4	20.0	43.2	41.8	43.3	43.3
23.2	42.0	39.7	40.0	24.8	42.2	40.9	40.3	43.8	41.6	41.0	20.0	34.5	32.8	31.8	24.8	42.4	41.4	40.9	40.9
.....	28.6	26.6	26.1	.....	29.2	29.2	28.8	28.8	28.0	27.9	.....	41.8	35.0	35.0	.....	31.7	31.2	31.2	31.2
8.0	11.0	13.0	13.0	8.6	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.5	13.5	9.3	11.8	12.6	12.6	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
.....	11.0	12.3	12.2	.....	10.1	11.9	12.1	11.9	13.4	13.5	.....	11.5	12.0	12.0	.....	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
39.7	50.2	57.6	54.5	36.7	45.5	53.0	50.4	49.5	57.5	54.2	35.0	45.5	48.8	50.5	36.2	45.5	54.3	50.4	50.4
.....	28.0	39.7	29.3	.....	25.0	28.1	28.1	30.5	30.9	30.9	.....	29.0	29.3	29.3	.....	29.8	30.3	30.0	30.0
.....	26.0	28.2	28.2	.....	25.3	26.8	26.4	27.9	27.5	27.3	.....	27.7	27.0	26.9	.....	27.5	27.1	28.8	28.8
25.0	34.8	38.3	37.7	24.5	31.1	37.0	37.0	31.7	38.5	38.1	20.5	33.1	34.5	36.4	21.7	30.7	36.2	36.1	36.1
15.3	15.9	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.5	15.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.2	20.0	19.7	19.6	15.2	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.9
.....	20.6	22.6	22.8	.....	20.8	23.1	23.2	22.6	22.9	22.2	.....	24.8	24.8	24.8	.....	22.6	23.1	23.2	23.2
27.7	35.6	36.7	36.9	25.5	34.8	36.7	37.1	39.8	41.2	41.3	26.3	27.8	30.9	30.9	32.8	42.7	42.4	43.9	43.9
4.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	5.4	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
3.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.2	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.5	4.9	4.9	2.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.2
2.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.7	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
.....	8.0	8.1	8.1	.....	8.9	9.0	9.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	.....	9.6	9.4	9.5	.....	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4
.....	9.5	9.0	9.0	.....	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	.....	11.6	11.4	11.4	.....	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
.....	24.9	24.0	23.8	.....	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.9	24.9	24.9	.....	28.6	26.3	26.4	.....	26.3	24.5	24.4	24.4
9.8	10.0	10.5	10.4	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	8.6	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	22.5	22.2	21.9	21.9
.....	9.8	11.5	11.4	.....	10.9	11.4	11.3	10.5	11.3	11.3	.....	9.2	10.2	10.1	.....	10.4	11.2	11.0	11.0
2.5	4.6	4.0	4.4	1.7	3.8	2.5	4.4	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
.....	6.5	8.5	8.5	.....	8.0	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.2	7.9	.....	6.9	4.5	5.1	.....	8.8	7.5	8.5	8.5
.....	4.5	7.9	5.4	.....	4.9	8.6	6.4	5.1	8.7	6.3	.....	6.0	8.0	6.2	.....	4.8	8.8	5.9	5.9
.....	11.8	11.3	11.1	.....	12.8	12.5	12.6	15.4	15.7	15.7	.....	17.3	16.3	16.3	.....	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.5
.....	15.0	14.7	14.4	.....	14.2	14.6	14.7	15.8	16.0	16.2	.....	17.7	17.3	17.3	.....	17.3	17.6	17.5	17.5
.....	16.7	16.3	16.4	.....	15.5	16.1	16.3	20.8	20.2	20.6	.....	18.4	16.9	16.9	.....	20.4	19.7	19.7	19.7
.....	13.0	12.9	12.8	.....	13.4	12.6	12.6	22.4	23.0	22.6	.....	15.5	16.2	16.4	.....	14.4	13.8	13.8	13.8
4.9	6.4	10.6	10.5	5.5	6.9	11.1	10.9	7.1	11.3	11.3	6.2	7.5	11.0	11.0	5.0	6.8	10.9	10.9	10.9
54.0	60.3	58.0	58.8	58.0	76.3	74.4	75.0	56.8	58.1	58.1	55.0	61.9	64.6	64.3	48.3	60.1	62.0	61.6	61.6
25.0	31.0	32.9	32.4	30.0	36.2	37.8	37.8	39.8	41.6	41.4	35.0	37.2	37.1	37.1	30.0	40.1	41.7	41.6	41.6
.....	17.9	16.9	16.9	.....	20.7	20.6	20.3	19.3	18.1	18.1	.....	19.0	12.5	12.5	.....	19.9	19.7	19.4	19.4
.....	22.4	16.6	16.4	.....	24.3	17.8	17.5	21.9	16.7	16.1	.....	24.6	18.2	17.3	.....	22.9	17.2	16.9	16.9
.....	32.9	33.0	33.2	.....	42.5	42.9	45.0	41.0	41.2	41.3	.....	13.7	15.7	15.4	.....	36.3	33.8	37.5	37.5
.....	69.8	58.9	52.3	.....	62.7	57.2	55.5	75.6	62.2	59.8	.....	56.7	49.6	51.8	.....	76.3	65.6	61.6	61.6

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.			
		June 15—		May	June	June	May	June	June 15—		May	June
		1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	21.8	39.2	38.1	38.4	37.6	37.5	38.8	23.7	33.5	33.6	34.5
Round steak.....	do.....	19.6	34.4	33.9	34.0	33.0	32.0	32.9	22.2	30.6	31.8	32.3
Rib roast.....	do.....	18.9	30.0	29.1	29.9	27.8	28.7	28.5	18.3	26.1	26.3	26.5
Chuck.....	do.....	15.3	23.0	21.6	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.6	14.3	18.5	17.8	17.4
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.3	17.2	15.3	15.3	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.7	12.8	12.0	11.6
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.8	34.5	29.7	30.6	36.6	33.2	33.7	18.2	29.0	26.7	26.4
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	25.0	35.7	34.2	34.2	33.9	34.7	34.7	26.0	39.8	37.5	38.5
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	25.7	47.2	38.6	38.1	51.4	43.9	45.2	27.3	50.8	42.5	42.7
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.3	44.2	42.9	43.5	38.4	38.2	38.9	18.0	35.0	37.3	35.4
Hens.....	do.....	21.3	37.1	37.2	37.3	40.8	41.2	40.5	18.5	32.6	32.2	31.1
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	33.5	30.0	31.0	28.9	29.1	30.6	.....	32.8	31.8	31.1	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	10.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	.....	12.3	13.5	13.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	.....	9.8	11.4	11.2
Butter.....	Pound.....	38.6	52.4	58.3	56.7	44.4	51.2	48.8	34.4	45.3	51.8	49.2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	30.2	30.2	30.6	28.1	30.2	30.7	.....	26.1	26.9	26.9
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.0	28.9	28.9	26.2	27.7	27.7	.....	24.9	24.5	24.2	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	30.8	35.9	36.2	31.3	36.4	35.9	19.3	27.7	32.7	34.3
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	17.8	17.6	17.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	13.6	13.5	13.1	13.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.7	23.1	23.3	20.8	20.3	20.6	.....	21.0	22.4	22.6	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	25.0	33.9	34.2	34.3	34.4	36.2	36.0	21.4	29.5	31.3	30.5
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.4	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.5	9.3	8.9	8.9
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	4.2	4.2
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.4
Rolled oats.....	do.....	10.1	9.4	9.4	7.0	8.4	8.4	.....	8.2	8.1	8.2	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	.....	9.2	9.1	9.1	.....
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	27.1	24.1	24.6	25.0	23.8	23.7	.....	24.6	23.4	23.3	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	21.3	21.8	21.8	18.5	18.4	18.3	.....	20.5	19.6	19.4	.....
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	11.9	11.0	11.2	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.8
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.3	12.3	12.2	10.8	11.2	11.1	.....	11.1	11.3	11.2	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.1	4.9	3.0	4.4	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	4.4	2.7	2.9
Onions.....	do.....	9.2	8.0	8.1	8.6	7.9	8.8	.....	7.0	7.8	7.1	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	2.2	8.2	4.0	5.1	8.6	6.7	.....	4.7	7.6	5.5	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.3	.....	11.4	11.3	11.2	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	16.3	16.3	.....	14.7	15.0	15.0	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	19.6	19.5	19.2	18.6	19.3	19.1	.....	16.3	16.6	16.9	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.5	12.4	12.4	.....	14.1	11.8	11.9	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.0	7.1	11.1	11.2	6.7	10.6	10.7	5.0	6.9	11.0	10.9
Tea.....	do.....	56.0	81.0	81.2	83.2	60.6	62.7	62.2	55.0	67.5	66.8	66.8
Coffee.....	do.....	26.8	35.9	38.9	38.5	33.3	35.3	35.2	24.3	34.8	36.0	35.9
Prunes.....	do.....	22.2	22.1	21.6	20.1	19.8	20.3	.....	21.2	20.8	21.5	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	22.9	18.1	17.8	23.6	16.6	15.8	.....	26.0	17.3	17.3	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	37.1	37.7	39.6	41.0	42.7	43.3	.....	32.0	31.0	33.4	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	66.3	53.1	53.8	57.9	55.0	53.2	.....	56.5	51.4	49.5	.....

¹ No. 2½ can.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15, 1922.	May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	June 15—		May 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1922.	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
25.9	35.5	34.6	35.9	22.9	29.4	27.1	28.4	20.7	30.7	29.4	29.1	30.7	32.3	32.5	25.8	47.4	47.1	48.3
23.0	30.5	27.7	30.0	22.0	26.3	24.4	24.7	19.0	27.7	26.7	26.4	27.9	27.5	27.1	21.5	36.8	37.5	39.1
21.0	28.6	27.6	28.1	19.9	22.6	21.1	20.9	21.0	28.2	28.3	28.0	25.3	25.5	25.0	23.5	35.1	34.7	35.4
17.1	20.9	19.9	20.7	15.7	17.9	16.5	16.7	14.6	18.6	17.5	17.1	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.5	25.2	24.3	24.9
10.8	10.1	10.4	10.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.7	13.3	13.5	13.2	13.1	15.8	14.4	14.1	12.1	10.8	10.7	10.5
18.9	33.4	27.5	27.3	23.1	33.8	28.1	29.0	23.7	38.8	33.8	34.9	31.7	25.8	26.7	20.0	38.2	32.0	33.4
26.7	42.2	39.7	38.4	31.7	40.0	38.3	38.6	33.9	54.3	49.2	49.7	35.6	32.8	34.2	27.5	43.5	42.7	41.8
28.3	51.7	43.8	43.5	30.7	49.7	42.7	43.5	30.0	57.9	50.3	51.5	43.5	35.5	35.5	31.0	57.7	52.8	53.6
19.1	36.6	34.0	34.4	18.8	33.6	33.6	34.0	16.7	35.4	32.2	34.7	39.0	37.5	37.5	20.0	45.7	42.7	44.3
20.3	30.3	31.7	27.3	24.3	34.1	31.7	31.9	23.4	39.5	40.5	41.0	33.5	31.9	31.7	24.2	45.1	42.4	43.2
.....	36.2	34.8	34.8	.....	33.9	33.7	34.8	.....	27.8	28.1	27.5	36.3	34.2	34.8	.....	36.9	35.4	35.7
6.4	10.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	17.8	8.4	12.0	13.0	13.0
.....	11.9	12.1	12.1	.....	10.5	11.2	11.1	.....	10.1	11.0	11.0	10.2	11.7	11.6	.....	11.3	12.3	12.3
32.9	40.6	46.1	44.1	34.4	43.7	49.1	49.3	34.6	48.8	53.1	55.8	45.7	55.1	53.7	35.3	44.2	53.0	49.6
.....	28.7	27.8	28.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.3	27.8	27.8	30.2	32.9	32.9	.....	26.0	29.5	29.5
.....	27.3	27.1	26.8	.....	28.8	27.7	27.9	.....	27.4	28.3	28.3	27.4	30.9	30.1	.....	21.0	24.5	22.0
21.0	29.6	34.5	34.5	23.3	27.3	29.3	30.4	19.0	33.7	35.8	37.9	28.5	33.9	34.1	18.3	30.0	34.7	34.2
15.0	17.4	17.7	17.7	19.2	18.8	19.8	19.6	18.4	19.2	19.3	19.5	17.7	17.3	17.6	15.6	17.8	17.8	17.6
.....	24.3	24.1	24.2	.....	25.3	26.7	26.7	.....	24.1	25.7	25.0	20.3	19.2	19.2	.....	22.3	22.8	22.9
22.5	30.2	31.0	29.9	24.4	28.1	26.9	29.6	29.6	32.6	34.6	35.3	33.0	35.0	36.6	26.5	35.1	36.8	37.1
5.9	9.3	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.5	9.5	9.6	5.9	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.7	8.7	5.6	9.2	8.6	8.7
3.1	5.4	4.8	4.7	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.5	5.8	5.4	5.4
2.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	.....	4.5	4.7	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	.....	6.2	5.8	5.8
.....	8.6	9.9	9.9	8.0	9.7	9.3	9.4	.....	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.1	8.5	8.5	.....	9.8	9.7	9.5
.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	.....	12.5	11.0	11.4	3.4	10.7	10.5	10.5	8.9	9.1	9.1	.....	10.2	10.1	9.9
.....	26.2	25.0	25.0	.....	26.6	25.3	24.9	.....	24.9	23.9	23.7	25.1	23.3	23.5	.....	27.1	26.3	25.8
.....	18.6	18.2	18.2	.....	21.2	19.3	19.9	.....	12.9	14.3	14.3	18.7	17.4	17.1	.....	23.2	23.1	22.9
10.0	9.6	9.3	9.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.5	9.8	9.7	9.6
.....	10.3	11.9	11.9	.....	9.2	10.6	10.8	.....	8.8	9.8	9.6	10.8	11.9	12.3	.....	10.8	12.4	12.2
0.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	1.7	3.8	3.0	3.4
.....	10.2	8.0	8.6	.....	8.2	3.9	5.7	.....	4.8	4.4	4.1	9.0	7.7	7.8	.....	8.5	7.8	8.4
.....	5.2	8.5	5.8	.....	5.7	7.2	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.8	4.2	4.0	.....	5.1	8.2	6.0
.....	14.0	14.2	14.2	.....	17.0	15.7	15.7	.....	14.8	14.7	14.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	.....	12.4	12.1	12.1
.....	14.9	14.2	14.5	.....	15.1	14.2	14.3	.....	16.7	16.6	16.6	14.5	15.0	14.6	.....	16.8	16.6	16.5
.....	16.3	16.4	16.2	.....	15.9	15.3	15.7	.....	17.8	17.5	17.6	16.9	17.3	17.4	.....	17.2	17.8	17.8
.....	14.8	13.9	14.0	.....	14.1	12.9	12.9	.....	13.5	14.2	14.3	12.6	11.1	11.1	.....	13.8	13.1	12.9
5.4	7.5	11.4	11.7	5.9	8.1	11.9	11.8	5.3	6.9	11.2	11.1	6.8	10.9	10.8	5.3	6.9	11.1	11.2
45.0	65.0	66.7	67.1	65.7	78.1	79.7	79.3	50.0	56.7	57.3	59.3	67.6	68.1	69.1	52.5	59.7	61.0	60.7
30.0	39.6	40.0	40.4	35.8	44.1	44.7	44.5	32.0	35.2	36.2	36.1	31.9	35.1	35.1	31.3	37.7	39.9	39.9
.....	22.3	21.1	20.7	.....	20.4	18.5	17.8	.....	19.1	18.4	18.8	19.1	17.3	18.2	.....	18.6	17.9	17.5
.....	26.7	19.3	18.7	.....	25.3	18.1	18.1	.....	22.4	16.3	16.0	22.9	16.9	16.8	.....	24.7	17.8	17.7
.....	211.4	212.4	212.4	.....	217.5	215.6	215.7	.....	37.9	35.7	33.6	31.4	38.8	39.6	.....	35.6	32.6	34.4
.....	67.7	61.9	69.9	.....	54.8	52.4	49.3	.....	60.4	49.8	49.9	81.0	55.9	56.8	.....	66.1	58.6	51.5

² Per pound.

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

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.				Washington, D. C.			
		June 15—		May 15,	June 15,	June 15,	May 15,	June 15,	June 15—		May 15,	June 15,	
		1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	23.8	31.5	31.7	31.1	33.9	32.9	35.5	27.5	42.2	42.9	45.7	
Round steak.....	do.....	21.5	27.6	27.5	27.2	33.5	32.2	34.7	23.9	36.9	36.7	39.6	
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.0	25.4	25.5	24.6	23.2	22.7	23.5	21.6	33.5	34.3	35.6	
Chuck roast.....	do.....	16.8	17.2	17.0	16.3	20.6	19.0	20.4	17.9	23.1	23.4	23.7	
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.0	13.4	13.3	12.7	13.4	12.6	12.2	12.1	13.3	11.8	12.7	
Pork chops.....	do.....	24.2	34.4	33.3	32.6	31.2	27.5	25.1	20.9	37.9	34.3	34.1	
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.7	51.3	48.6	49.0	39.0	40.0	38.7	26.8	37.2	38.1	38.0	
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	30.8	53.9	50.0	50.4	52.1	43.6	43.9	30.0	58.3	55.2	54.8	
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.8	34.3	33.3	33.1	40.5	37.1	40.0	20.9	43.9	41.7	45.5	
Hens.....	do.....	24.3	34.9	32.9	32.2	34.3	33.9	32.5	22.6	41.6	41.3	41.7	
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.0	30.4	30.9	33.9	33.0	33.1	33.0	33.1	30.3	23.0	27.8	
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	8.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.0	11.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	
Butter.....	Pound.....	35.0	44.9	48.4	50.1	44.3	49.3	49.3	37.4	48.5	55.3	53.8	
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.5	29.7	30.0	27.8	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.8	28.5	28.5	
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.1	28.9	29.1	27.1	27.0	27.3	27.3	26.2	27.3	26.6	26.6	
Cheese.....	do.....	21.7	31.3	34.4	35.6	32.5	37.3	37.4	22.8	33.2	38.0	38.3	
Lard.....	do.....	17.7	18.6	19.0	19.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	14.8	16.9	17.2	17.1	
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	25.3	24.6	24.8	22.8	24.4	25.0	25.0	21.8	23.4	23.3	23.3	
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	28.5	31.2	31.9	33.2	29.3	30.5	29.9	25.6	35.7	35.8	36.1	
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.2	5.7	8.7	8.2	8.4	
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.0	3.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.1	
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.6	8.2	8.1	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.2	
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	
Wheat, cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	27.0	24.8	24.7	27.6	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.7	24.2	24.3	24.3	
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	18.9	18.2	18.1	20.3	19.4	19.3	19.3	21.8	21.0	21.2	21.2	
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	11.0	10.9	11.4	10.3	9.8	10.1	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.3	
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.6	10.9	10.6	12.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	10.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.1	2.8	1.9	2.2	3.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	4.4	2.9	4.3	
Onions.....	do.....	8.0	6.1	6.5	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.3	
Cabbage.....	do.....	6.5	7.8	7.3	6.4	9.7	7.8	7.8	4.2	7.9	5.5	5.5	
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	16.0	15.4	15.4	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.5	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	
Corn, canned.....	do.....	17.4	16.7	16.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.7	18.6	18.6	17.3	17.9	17.9	17.9	16.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.9	7.5	11.8	11.6	7.8	12.0	12.0	4.9	6.8	10.7	10.7	
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	64.2	67.0	66.6	72.5	71.1	72.1	57.5	72.2	76.8	76.7	
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	39.0	39.1	38.5	35.5	38.4	38.4	28.8	33.3	35.8	35.3	
Prunes.....	do.....	21.4	17.6	16.8	20.9	20.6	20.1	20.1	21.2	22.0	21.7	21.7	
Raisins.....	do.....	24.5	18.4	18.0	25.6	19.9	20.5	20.5	24.3	16.8	17.0	17.0	
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	15.0	15.8	15.8	9.8	9.8	10.6	11.2	36.5	37.9	38.8	38.8	
Oranges.....	do.....	60.6	51.8	47.9	64.2	56.6	51.2	51.2	65.6	59.1	59.8	59.8	

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food ⁷ in June, 1923, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in June, 1922, and in May, 1923. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁸

⁷ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 45.⁸ The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of June 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 40 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Denver, Indianapolis, Little Rock, Louisville, Los Angeles, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, Springfield, and Washington, D. C.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JUNE, 1923.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	99	99	99	99.2	98	99.5
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	40	11	7	11	5	6

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD, IN JUNE, 1923, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MAY, 1923, JUNE, 1922, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES.

City.	Percentage increase June, 1923, compared with year 1913.	Percentage increase June, 1923, compared with June 1922.	Percentage increase June, 1923, compared with May, 1923.	City.	Percentage increase June, 1923, compared with year 1913.	Percentage increase June, 1923, compared with June 1922.	Percentage increase June, 1923, compared with May, 1923.
Atlanta.....	42	0.3	1	Milwaukee.....	45	1	0
Baltimore.....	52	5	2	Minneapolis.....	43	10.4	11
Birmingham.....	49	4	0.4	Mobile.....	4		0
Boston.....	46	5	1	Newark.....	45	6	3
Bridgeport.....	7	1	1	New Haven.....	45	6	1
Buffalo.....	46	2	10.2	New Orleans.....	40	10.4	11
Butte.....	3	1	1	New York.....	51	3	1
Charleston.....	48	1	0.3	Norfolk.....	3	3	2
Chicago.....	49	2	0.3	Omaha.....	40	11	11
Cincinnati.....	43	10.4	2	Peoria.....	12	12	10.3
Cleveland.....	46	6	2	Philadelphia.....	49	3	10.1
Columbus.....	10.4	10.4	0.2	Pittsburgh.....	49	8	3
Dallas.....	41	0	10.2	Portland, Me.....	4	4	11
Denver.....	35	3	1	Portland, Oreg.....	31	2	1
Detroit.....	51	3	2	Providence.....	48	5	10.3
Fall River.....	44	3	11	Richmond.....	55	0.3	1
Houston.....	2	2	10.3	Rochester.....	2	2	10.4
Indianapolis.....	41	2	1	St. Louis.....	43	1	11
Jacksonville.....	37	1	1	St. Paul.....	11	11	11
Kansas City.....	40	1	10.2	Salt Lake City.....	25	2	2
Little Rock.....	39	2	0.2	San Francisco.....	40	2	2
Los Angeles.....	39	4	1	Savannah.....	2	2	0.1
Louisville.....	34	2	0	Scranton.....	49	2	0.4
Manchester.....	46	6	0.3	Seattle.....	36	1	1
Memphis.....	7	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....	13	13	0.1
				Washington, D. C.....	55	3	3

¹ Decrease.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on June 15, 1922, and on May 15 and June 15, 1923, 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 JUNE 15, 1922, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923.

City, and kind of coal.	1922	1923	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	\$14.882	\$14.964	\$14.869
Chestnut.....	14.925	14.958	14.952
Bituminous.....	9.477	10.080	10.039
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous.....	8.135	8.365	8.327
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 15.000	¹ 15.750	¹ 15.750
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.750	¹ 15.750	¹ 15.750
Bituminous.....	7.950	8.800	8.700
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	6.048	7.407	7.529
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.000	15.000	15.000
Chestnut.....	15.000	15.000	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.750	15.000	15.000
Chestnut.....	13.750	15.000	15.000
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.813	13.175	13.175
Chestnut.....	12.813	13.175	13.175
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous.....	11.490	11.132	11.158
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.000
Chestnut.....	¹ 17.100	¹ 17.000	¹ 17.100
Bituminous.....	12.000	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.538	15.875	15.875
Chestnut.....	15.450	15.875	15.750
Bituminous.....	8.854	8.813	8.828
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous.....	6.769	8.577	8.615
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.375	14.583	14.583
Chestnut.....	14.438	14.583	14.583
Bituminous.....	8.014	9.681	9.706
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous.....	6.750	8.039	7.882

^a 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.

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JUNE 15, 1922, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1922	1923	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	\$16.300	\$15.750	\$15.917
Bituminous.....	14.692	13.542	13.792
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	15.750	16.333	16.083
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	15.750	16.333	16.083
Bituminous.....	10.211	9.777	9.966
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.563	15.625	15.750
Chestnut.....	14.563	15.625	15.750
Bituminous.....	8.844	10.821	10.607
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.250	15.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	15.000	15.417	15.417
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous.....	10.333	12.000	11.833
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.625	15.875	16.000
Chestnut.....	15.667	15.875	16.000
Bituminous.....	7.182	8.185	8.185
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous.....	13.000	14.000	13.000
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace.....	16.429	15.500	15.429
Stove, No. 4.....	17.063	16.625	16.750
Bituminous.....	8,734	8,647	8,529
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg.....	15.000	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	11.688	11.000	11.000
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous.....	14.000	15.500	15.500
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous.....	7.315	8.635	8.573
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	16.000	17.167	17.000
Chestnut.....	16.000	17.167	17.000
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous.....	7.786	7.571	7.518
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	15.990	16.030	16.030
Chestnut.....	15.950	16.010	16.010
Bituminous.....	9.620	10.611	10.509
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.750	17.500	17.500
Chestnut.....	17.750	17.380	17.380
Bituminous.....	11.948	12.825	12.438
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous.....	8.813	10.286	10.286
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	12.750	12.750	12.750
Chestnut.....	12.750	12.750	12.750
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	14.583	15.000
Chestnut.....	14.000	14.583	15.000
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	17.000	21.250	.....
Chestnut.....	17.000	21.250	21.250
Bituminous.....	8.357	9.708	9.708
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	13.142	13.667	13.667
Chestnut.....	13.142	13.667	13.667
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove.....	14.000	15.500	15.000
Chestnut.....	14.000	15.500	15.000
Bituminous.....	9.619	12.048	11.429

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JUNE 15, 1922, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	1922		1923	
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.	June 15.
Omaha, Nebr.:				
Bituminous.....	\$11.857	\$10.702	\$10.893	
Peoria, Ill.:				
Bituminous.....	6.696	6.792	6.688	
Philadelphia, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	¹ 14.094	¹ 14.536	¹ 14.679	
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.094	¹ 14.536	¹ 14.536	
Pittsburgh, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	¹ 15.750	¹ 16.750	¹ 16.500	
Chestnut.....	¹ 15.667	¹ 16.833	¹ 16.500	
Bituminous.....	6.750	7.607	7.893	
Portland, Me.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	15.843	15.843	15.840	
Chestnut.....	15.843	15.843	15.840	
Portland, Oreg.:				
Bituminous.....	12.833	13.630	13.565	
Providence, R. I.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	² 15.000	² 15.000	² 15.000	
Chestnut.....	² 15.000	² 15.000	² 15.000	
Richmond, Va.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	14.250	15.625	15.625	
Chestnut.....	14.250	15.625	15.625	
Bituminous.....	8.692	11.779	11.779	
Rochester, N. Y.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	13.450	13.450	13.450	
Chestnut.....	13.450	13.450	13.450	
St. Louis, Mo.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	16.063	16.000	16.000	
Chestnut.....	16.250	16.250	16.250	
Bituminous.....	6.974	6.764	6.986	
St. Paul, Minn.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	17.750	17.517	17.500	
Chestnut.....	17.750	17.442	17.350	
Bituminous.....	12.374	13.154	12.938	
Salt Lake City, Utah:				
Colorado anthracite—				
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	19.125	18.333	17.500	
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	20.000	18.333	17.500	
Bituminous.....	8.567	8.375	8.403	
San Francisco, Calif.:				
New Mexico anthracite—				
Cerrillos egg.....	27.250	25.500	25.250	
Colorado anthracite—				
Egg.....	26.250	24.000	24.000	
Bituminous.....	18.038	16.000	16.000	
Savannah, Ga.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	³ 16.100	³ 17.050	³ 17.050	
Chestnut.....	³ 16.100	³ 17.050	³ 17.050	
Bituminous.....	³ 10.100	³ 11.200	³ 11.283	
Seranton, Pa.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	9.700	9.817	9.817	
Chestnut.....	10.183	9.817	9.817	
Seattle, Wash.:				
Bituminous.....	⁴ 10.043	⁴ 10.257	10.079	
Springfield, Ill.:				
Bituminous.....	4.725	4.975	4.975	
Washington, D. C.:				
Pennsylvania anthracite—				
Stove.....	¹ 14.629	¹ 15.393	¹ 15.429	
Chestnut.....	¹ 14.667	¹ 15.321	¹ 15.321	
Bituminous.....	¹ 8.854	¹ 10.286	¹ 10.357	

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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

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

⁴ Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: June, 1922, \$1.75; May and June 1923, \$1.25. These charges have been included in the prices.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States.^a

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

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923, BY CITIES.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
Atlanta.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.00	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65
Baltimore.....	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.85	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Birmingham.....	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80
Boston.....	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25
Bridgeport.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Buffalo.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75 ¹	.94	.90	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Cleveland.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Denver.....	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79
Fall River.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis.....	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.15
Jacksonville.....	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Manchester.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Memphis.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.90	.98	.98	.98	.98
Minneapolis.....	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.02	1.02	.99	.99	1.03	1.05
Mobile.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark.....	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
New Haven.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New Orleans.....	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York.....	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	1.36	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.21	1.21	1.23
Norfolk.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40
Omaha.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Peoria.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Portland, Me.....	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.55	1.55
Portland, Oreg.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Providence.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.05
Richmond.....	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05
St. Louis.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00
St. Paul.....	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.10	1.00	1.00	.85	1.00	1.00	.85
Salt Lake City.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	1.32	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
San Francisco.....	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	1.02	.92	.92	.92	.92
Savannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Seranton.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Seattle.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35
Washington, D. C.....	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05

^a Retail prices of gas are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

¹ Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

² The rate was increased from 90 cents by order of the Federal court, and is subject to final decision by the same court. Pending the decision this increase has been impounded.

³ Plus 25 cents per month service charge.

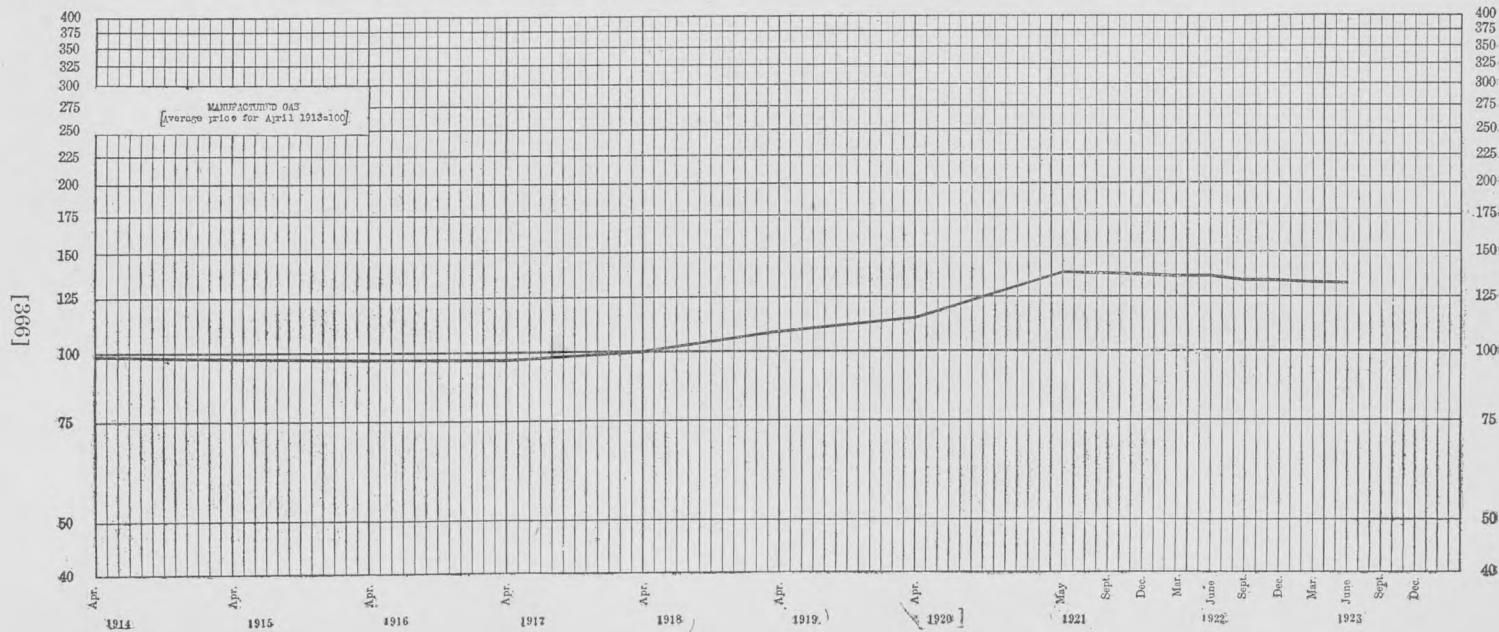
⁴ The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

⁵ The price of one company included in this average has an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

⁶ Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.

⁷ Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

TREND IN RETAIL PRICE OF GAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1914, TO JUNE, 1923.



NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923, BY CITIES—Concluded.

Natural gas.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.
Buffalo.....	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.42	\$0.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.50	.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50
Cleveland.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	1.45
Columbus.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dallas.....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68
Kansas City, Mo.....	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Little Rock.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Louisville.....	.....	.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed.

Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.76	\$0.73	\$0.70	\$0.69	\$0.68	\$0.68
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.62	.62

¹ Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

⁸ Price includes a coal charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, 1921, and March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, and March 15, and June 15, 1923. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in June, 1923, showed an increase of 33 per cent since April, 1913. From March, 1923, to June, 1923, there was no change in price.

AVERAGE ¹ AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920; AND ON MAY 15, 1921; MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922; AND MARCH 15, AND JUNE 15, 1923, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED.

[Average prices in April, 1913=100.]

Date.	Average price.	Relative price.	Date.	Average price.	Relative price.
Apr. 15, 1913.....	\$0.95	100	May 15, 1921.....	\$1.32	139
Apr. 15, 1914.....	.94	99	Mar. 15, 1922.....	1.29	136
Apr. 15, 1915.....	.93	98	June 15, 1922.....	1.29	136
Apr. 15, 1916.....	.92	97	Sept. 15, 1922.....	1.27	134
Apr. 15, 1917.....	.92	97	Dec. 15, 1922.....	1.27	134
Apr. 15, 1918.....	.95	100	Mar. 15, 1923.....	1.26	133
Apr. 15, 1919.....	1.04	109	June 15, 1923.....	1.26	133
Apr. 15, 1920.....	1.09	115			

¹ Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States.

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, from 1913 to 1923.

For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given following the table.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1923, FOR 51 CITIES.

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	De- cember, 1913.	De- cember, 1914.	De- cember, 1915.	De- cember, 1916.	De- cember, 1917.	June, 1918.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	May, 1921.	1922				1923	
											March.	June.	Sept- ember.	De- cember.	March.	June.
Atlanta.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	Cents. 17.0	Cents. 17.0	Cents. 17.0	Cents. 17.0	Cents. 17.0	Cents. 17.0	Cents. 8.0	Cents. 8.0	Cents. 8.1	Cents. 8.1	Cents. 8.1	Cents. 8.1	Cents. 8.1	Cents. 8.1	Cents. 8.1
Baltimore.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Birmingham.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	2 8.5	2 8.5	2 8.5	2 7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:																
Company A.....	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	3 11.5	3 11.8	3 11.3	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Company B.....	do.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	3 11.5	3 11.8	3 11.3	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Bridgeport.....	do.....	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
Buffalo 4.....	First 60 hours' use of demand.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand.....	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Charleston.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	5 10.0	5 10.0	5 10.0	5 10.0	5 10.0	5 10.0	5 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0								
Chicago 4.....	First 30 hours' use of demand.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess.....	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati 4.....	First 30 hours' use of demand.....	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand.....	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess.....	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:																
Company A.....	All current.....	6 10.0	6 10.0	6 10.0	6 10.0	6 10.0	6 10.0	6 10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0								
Company B.....	All current.....	7 8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt hours.....	5.0														
Columbus.....	All current.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Dallas.....	First 800 kilowatt hours.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver.....	All current.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room.....	8 12.6	8 12.6	8 12.6	8 12.6	8 12.6	8 12.6	8 12.6	8 12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Excess.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River.....	First 25 kilowatt hours.....	9 9.5	9 9.5	9 8.6	9 8.6	9 8.6	10 8.6	10 9.5	10 10.5	10 10.5	10 10.5	10 10.5	10 9.5	10 9.5	10 9.5	9.0
	Next 975 kilowatt hours.....															8.5
Houston 4.....	First 30 hours' use of demand.....	11 12.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess.....		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:																
Company A.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	9 7.0	9 7.0	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 7.5	12 7.5	12 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 150 kilowatt hours.....			14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 7.0	14 7.0	14 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Company B.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	9 7.0	9 7.0	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 6.5	12 7.5	12 7.5	12 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 150 kilowatt hours.....			14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 5.0	14 7.0	14 7.0	14 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Jacksonville.....	All current.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

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Kansas City.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).					7.6	7.6	¹⁵ 8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Excess.....					4.8	4.8	¹⁵ 5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Little Rock.....	First 200 kilowatt hours.....	¹⁶ 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:																
Company A.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B.....	do.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Louisville.....	First 6 kilowatt hours per room.....	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6	¹⁷ 7.6
	Excess.....															
Manchester.....	First 25 kilowatt hours.....	¹⁶ 11.4	¹⁶ 11.4	¹⁶ 11.4	¹⁶ 11.4	¹⁶ 11.4	¹⁶ 11.4	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0	¹⁸ 12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....							¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0	¹⁸ 6.0
Memphis.....	First 6 kilowatt hours per room.....	¹⁶ 10.0	¹⁶ 10.0	¹⁶ 10.0	¹⁶ 10.0	¹⁶ 10.0	¹⁶ 10.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0	¹⁹ 6.0
	Excess.....															
Milwaukee.....	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms. ²⁰	²¹ 11.4	²¹ 10.5	²¹ 10.5	²¹ 9.5	²¹ 9.5	²¹ 9.5	²³ 10.3	²³ 10.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours for each active room.	^b 4.8	^b 4.8	²² 4.8	²² 4.8	²² 4.8	²² 4.8	²³ 5.6	²³ 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess.....	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	²³ 2.7	²³ 2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Minneapolis.....	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room.....	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt hours per active room.....	¹⁴ 5.7	¹⁴ 5.7	¹⁴ 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	10.8	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Newark.....	First 500 kilowatt hours.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
New Haven.....	All current.....	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5
New Orleans.....	First 20 kilowatt hours ¹⁸	²⁴ 13	²⁴ 12	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt hours.....	¹⁴ 6.0	¹⁴ 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
New York:																
Company A.....	First 1,000 kilowatt hours.....	²⁵ 10.0	²⁶ 10.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	²⁷ 7.9	²⁷ 7.5	²⁷ 7.4	²⁷ 7.4	²⁷ 7.6	²⁷ 7.6	²⁷ 7.6
Company B.....	All current ⁶	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C.....	First 60 hours' used of demand.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	²⁷ 8.8	²⁷ 8.4	²⁷ 8.4	²⁷ 8.5	²⁷ 8.6	²⁷ 8.6	²⁷ 8.6
Norfolk.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Omaha.....	First 150 kilowatt hours.....	²⁴ 11.4	²⁴ 10.5	⁵ 8.0	⁶ 8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 150 kilowatt hours.....	¹⁴ 5.7	¹⁴ 5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

^a First 50 kilowatt hours.

^b Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt hours.

¹ First 150 kilowatt hours.

² The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt hours per month.

³ Price includes a coal charge, and surcharges of 10 per cent from December, 1918, to June, 1920, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, to December, 1921.

⁴ For determination of demand see explanation following table.

⁵ First 25 kilowatt hours.

⁶ First 36 hours' use of demand: For determination of demand, see explanation following table.

⁷ First 10 kilowatt hours.

⁸ First 2 kilowatt hours per active room.

⁹ First 200 kilowatt hours.

¹⁰ First 500 kilowatt hours.

¹¹ First 2 kilowatt hours per 16 candle power of installation.

¹² First 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.

¹³ First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms plus the first 3 kilowatt hours for each additional active room, but not less than 15 kilowatt hours per month.

¹⁴ Excess.

¹⁵ Price includes a surcharge of 10 per cent.

¹⁶ All current.

¹⁷ 1 to 149 kilowatt hours.

¹⁸ Surcharge, 25 cents per month.

¹⁹ First 50 kilowatt hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt hour is refunded.

²⁰ And the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

²¹ First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

²² Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.

²³ Same schedule as preceding date plus a surcharge of 8 mills.

²⁴ First 30 hours' use of connected load.

²⁵ First 250 kilowatt hours.

²⁶ First 900 kilowatt hours.

²⁷ Price includes a coal charge.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1923, FOR 51 CITIES—Concluded.

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	De- cember, 1913.	De- cember, 1914.	De- cember, 1915.	De- cember, 1916.	De- cember, 1917.	June, 1918.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	May, 1921.	1922				1923	
											March.	June.	Septem- ber.	De- cember.	March.	June.
Peoria.....	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms. ³⁰	Cents. 31 9.9	Cents. 31 9.9	Cents. 31 9.9	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0	Cents. 9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms. ³⁰	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:																
Company A.....	First 12 kilowatt hours.....	16 10.0	16 10.0	16 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 48 kilowatt hours.....	-----	-----	-----	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0	32 7.0
Company B.....	First 500 kilowatt hours.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Pittsburgh.....	First 30 hours' use of demand.....	16 10.0	16 10.0	16 10.0	16 9.0	16 8.0	16 8.0	16 8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Portland, Me.....	All current.....	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:																
Company A.....	First 9 kilowatt hours.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt hours ³²	34 6.7	34 6.7	34 6.7	34 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....	35 5.7	35 5.7	35 5.7	35 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B.....	First 13 kilowatt hours.....	36 9.0	36 9.0	36 9.0	36 8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next kilowatt hours ³⁷	38 7.0	38 7.0	38 7.0	38 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours.....	14 14.0	14 4.0	14 4.0	14 3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence.....	All current.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	39 7.5	39 7.5	39 7.5	39 7.5	39 7.0	39 7.0	39 7.0	39 6.9	39 6.9	39 6.9
Richmond.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Rochester.....	All current.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:																
Company A.....	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 rooms. ³⁰	21 9.5	21 9.5	21 8.6	21 8.1	21 7.6	21 7.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours per room.	14 5.7	14 5.7	22 5.7	22 5.7	22 5.7	22 5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess.....	-----	-----	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B.....	First 15 kilowatt hours ⁴⁰	c 9.0	c 9.0	43 8.6	42 7.6	42 7.6	42 7.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next 12 kilowatt hours ⁴⁰	14 5.7	14 5.7	43 5.7	42 5.7	42 5.7	42 5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess.....	-----	-----	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
St. Paul.....	First 30 kilowatt hours.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
	Excess.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Salt Lake City.....	First 250 kilowatt hours.....	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:																
Company A.....	First 10 kilowatt hours.....	43 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	44 8.0	44 8.0	a 8.5	a 8.5	a 8.5	a 8.5	a 8.5	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.0
Company B.....	First 10 kilowatt hours.....	43 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	a 7.0	44 8.0	44 8.0	a 8.5	a 8.5	a 8.5	a 8.5	a 8.5	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.0

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Savannah:																		
Company A.....	First 50 kilowatt hours.....	⁴⁵ 12.0	⁷ 10.8	⁷ 10.8	⁷ 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
	Excess.....	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4													
Company B.....	First 100 kilowatt hours.....	⁷ 12.0	⁷ 12.0	⁷ 12.0	⁷ 12.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
	Excess.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0													
Seranton.....	First 150 kilowatt hours.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Seattle:																		
Company A.....	First 40 kilowatt hours.....	⁴⁶ 6.0	⁴⁶ 6.0	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	5.5
Company B.....	.....do.....	⁴⁶ 6.0	⁴⁶ 6.0	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 5.5	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	⁴⁷ 6.0	5.5
Springfield:																		
Company A.....	First 30 kilowatt hours.....	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	²⁴ 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt hours.....	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	⁴⁸ 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B.....	First 30 kilowatt hours.....				6.0	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Excess.....				3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C. ⁴	First 120 hours' use of demand.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

^a First 50 kilowatt hours.

^c For a house of 6 rooms or less, 15 kilowatt hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours.

⁴ For determination of demand see explanation following table.

⁷ First 10 kilowatt hours.

¹⁴ Excess.

¹⁶ All current.

²⁰ And the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

²¹ First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

²² Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.

²⁴ First 30 hours' use of connected load.

³⁰ And 4 kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

³¹ 1 to 200 kilowatt hours.

³² Next 75 kilowatt hours.

³³ The number of kilowatt hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand has been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

³⁴ Next 70 kilowatt hours.

³⁵ Next 100 kilowatt hours.

³⁶ First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

³⁷ For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt hour will apply.

³⁸ Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

³⁹ Service charge, 50 cents per month additional.

⁴⁰ For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms, 10 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate and 8 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate and 16 at the secondary rate.

⁴¹ For a house of 6 rooms or less, 15 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 5 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 10 at the secondary rate.

⁴² For a house of 4 rooms or less, 8 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms, 12 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 16 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate.

⁴³ First 100 kilowatt hours.

⁴⁴ First 30 kilowatt hours.

⁴⁵ First 15 kilowatt hours.

⁴⁶ First 60 kilowatt hours.

⁴⁷ First 45 kilowatt hours.

⁴⁸ Next 30 hours' use of connected load.

Determination of Demand.

IN BUFFALO the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago, the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati, the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time, there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston, the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Company C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, to March, 1923, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Washington, D. C., from December, 1914, to March, 1923, the demand as determined by inspection consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Retail Prices of Dry Goods in the United States.

THE following table gives the average retail prices of 10 articles of dry goods on the 15th of March, June, September, and December, 1922, and the 15th of March and June, 1923.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923.

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.						Baltimore, Md.						
		1922				1923		1922				1923		
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.150						\$0.217						
Percale.....	do.....	.263	\$0.257	\$0.268	\$0.264	\$0.267	\$0.269	.235	\$0.244	\$0.243	.258	\$0.208		
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.171	.178	.175	.178	.186	.187	.158	.156	.158	.171	.191	.200	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.254	.253	.259	.261	.248	.248	.243	.236	.233	.235	.242	.290	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.459	.471	.452	.451	.444	.439	.376	.361	.366	.386	.376	.383	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.204	.212	.217	.234	.238	.248	.226	.212	.218	.237	.251	.245	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.735	.728	.718	.708	.743	.739	.739	.695	.689	.686	.721	.786	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.646	1.652	1.655	1.652	1.689	1.843	1.718	1.655	1.673	1.778	1.929	1.885	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.218	.210	.216	.225	.244	.242	.223	.216	.231	.236	.241	.248	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.950		.990	1.000	1.047	1.070	1.000	.952	.993	.968	1.170	1.145	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	3.913	3.868	3.695	2.483	3.483	3.740	4.131	4.479	4.427	4.633	5.074	5.101	
		Birmingham, Ala.						Boston, Mass.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.113	\$0.113		\$0.142	\$0.142	\$0.161				
Percale.....	do.....	.261	.245	.245	.265	.268	\$0.286	.257	.261	.246	\$0.250	\$0.290	\$0.280	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.161	.170	.163	.162	.168	.190	.173	.170	.174	.177	.173	.170	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.246	.257	.265	.269	.268	.260	.239	.238	.228	.225	.225	.263	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.490	.463	.473	.436	.422	.415	.490	.462	.440	.447	.431	.418	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.177	.177	.191	.218	.238	.234	.249	.252	.244	.247	.265	.279	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.639	.648	.643	.639	.667	.670	.681	.669	.672	.666	.689	.765	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.469	1.482	1.491	1.509	1.518	1.608	1.659	1.685	1.636	1.501	1.657	1.743	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.202	.205	.215	.216	.216	.217	.211	.212	.215	.239	.235	.242	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.868	.923	1.004	1.063	1.095	1.043	.880	.880	.896	.950	.938	.938	
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.183	4.183	4.036	4.320	4.122	4.074	4.000	3.995	3.675	3.709	4.142	4.101	
		Bridgeport, Conn.						Buffalo, N. Y.						
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....							\$0.106	\$0.113	\$0.141		\$0.190	\$0.190	
Percale.....	do.....	\$0.246	\$0.245	\$0.255	\$0.258	\$0.258	\$0.274	.263	.263	.281	\$0.289	.290	.290	
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.170	.174	.174	.178	.196	.210	.181	.179	.201	.213	.223	.212	
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.260	.227	.244	.249	.258	.258	.266	.261	.255	.266	.267	.260	
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.496	.450	.423	.445	.422	.407	.533	.482	.510	.503	.463	.440	
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.223	.227	.232	.233	.250	.252	.229	.216	.219	.240	.251	.255	
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.709	.678	.680	.688	.740	.757	.708	.674	.667	.671	.710	.755	
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.786	1.773	1.710	1.710	1.819	1.884	1.739	1.674	1.648	1.669	1.708	1.753	
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.238	.274	.246	.249	.253	.282	.212	.240	.218	.233	.249	.247	
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.750	.670	.897	.833	1.000		.865	.865	.913				
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	5.042	5.150	4.388	4.388	4.438	4.488	4.796	4.474	4.160	4.241	4.626	4.618	

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RETAIL PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923—Continued.

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Article.	Unit.	Butte, Mont.						Charleston, S. C.					
		1922				1923		1922				1923	
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.100	\$0.133			\$0.119	\$0.119	\$0.125	\$0.150	\$0.144	\$0.200
Percale.....	do.....	.263	.335	.305	.295	\$0.285	\$0.278	.238	.241	.241	.255	.259	.186
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.170	.178	.182	.178	.190	.180	.153	.163	.161	.179	.190	.274
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.261	.237	.235	.242	.239	.246	.247	.236	.228	.228	.208	.388
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.438	.430	.464	.460	.453	.470	.415	.403	.424	.428	.376	.238
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.241	.239	.239	.243	.243	.246	.203	.199	.204	.219	.235	.755
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.803	.823	.816	.810	.847	.843	.684	.614	.607	.663	.685	1.774
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	2.044	1.991	2.010	2.000	2.020	2.113	1.685	1.579	1.521	1.703	1.716	.225
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.264	.266	.267	.259	.252	.261	.208	.207	.208	.235	.222	.850
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.890	.964	.980	1.088	1.200	1.038	.760	.818	.835	.938	.800	.850
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	5.130	5.260	4.860	5.088	4.766	4.861	3.880	-----	4.215	3.800	3.642	-----
		Chicago, Ill.						Cincinnati, Ohio.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.117	\$0.119	\$0.122	\$0.107	\$0.120	\$0.129	\$0.144	\$0.132	\$0.150	\$0.144	\$0.160	\$0.155
Percale.....	do.....	.231	.226	.237	.240	.251	.277	.246	.244	.235	\$.242	.265	.270
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.157	.154	.155	.160	.170	.187	.149	.155	.161	.182	.193	.192
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.236	.226	.228	.224	.233	.242	.237	.240	.250	.261	.243	.242
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.537	.503	.456	.453	.423	.394	.511	.490	.462	.449	.402	.411
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.203	.205	.215	.234	.242	.253	.198	.196	.204	.218	.231	.229
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.672	.666	.667	.709	.696	.740	.625	.629	.645	.650	.697	.740
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.643	1.574	1.655	1.640	1.703	1.734	1.667	1.650	1.624	1.581	1.595	1.738
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.189	.198	.210	.213	.227	.234	.202	.200	.201	.211	.227	.237
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	1.420	1.400	1.475	1.500	1.667	1.045	.926	.926	.928	.963	.973	.945
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.772	4.688	4.667	4.492	4.268	4.052	3.903	3.976	4.115	4.237	4.630	5.060
		Cleveland, Ohio.						Columbus, Ohio.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.133	\$0.158	\$0.160	\$0.160	\$0.184	\$0.190	\$0.148	\$0.141	\$0.144	\$0.140	\$0.142	\$0.178
Percale.....	do.....	.259	.250	.265	.279	.299	.311	.246	.253	.258	.271	.280	.284
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.167	.168	.176	.189	.195	.223	.169	.167	.173	.196	.198	.232
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.242	.243	.244	.257	.252	.252	.281	.280	.293	.308	.300	.290
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.553	.473	.489	.490	.462	.445	.581	.556	.534	.459	.438	.435
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.239	.230	.238	.241	.259	.258	.215	.210	.215	.242	.254	.258
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.682	.642	.656	.692	.719	.730	.750	.736	.726	.748	.752	.809
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.675	1.625	1.655	1.714	1.757	1.823	1.785	1.763	1.750	1.762	1.808	1.889
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.229	.215	.243	.240	.246	.261	.234	.238	.247	.250	.254	.274
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.983	1.017	1.017	.950	1.033	1.200	1.250	1.250	1.000	-----	-----	1.125
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.550	4.441	4.494	4.572	4.582	4.733	4.089	4.205	4.272	4.211	4.289	4.266

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		Dallas, Tex.						Denver, Colo.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.100	\$0.108	\$0.108	\$0.119	\$0.125	\$0.133	\$0.167	\$0.195	\$0.175	\$0.152	\$0.194	\$0.200
Percale.....	do.....	.219	.246	.238	.239	.247	.258	.298	.298	.275	.279	.281	.285
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.162	.162	.168	.187	.192	.192	.168	.178	.176	.178	.189	.190
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.237	.245	.249	.248	.245	.245	.258	.263	.269	.267	.270	.273
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.497	.457	.439	.433	.429	.426	.535	.507	.479	.502	.456	.435
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.206	.204	.214	.225	.224	.233	.221	.231	.236	.238	.246	.251
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.627	.625	.593	.632	.655	.659	.768	.779	.739	.725	.767	.802
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.561	1.486	1.506	1.508	1.624	1.648	1.754	1.704	1.673	1.676	1.917	1.938
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.188	.187	.191	.217	.225	.225	.218	.237	.228	.233	.246	.248
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.750	.750	.850	1.000	1.050	1.175	.979	.979	.973	.967	1.100	1.004
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.522	4.500	3.960	4.321	4.136	4.175	4.854	4.725	4.842	4.569	4.558	4.727
		Detroit, Mich.						Fall River, Mass.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.129	\$0.121	\$0.120									
Percale.....	do.....	.264	.258	.258	\$0.255	\$0.264	\$0.263	\$0.258	\$0.258	\$0.246	\$0.260	\$0.274	\$0.283
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.172	.178	.176	.193	.202	.205	.158	.155	.156	.164	.188	.167
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.223	.220	.216	.227	.238	.238	.283	.283	.280	.280	.290	.290
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.510	.494	.472	.460	.444	.452	.443	.433	.450	.430	.416	.413
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.223	.228	.231	.242	.248	.250	.223	.227	.240	.244	.245	.259
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.733	.718	.714	.744	.743	.759	.720	.705	.693	.714	.734	.734
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.751	1.733	1.746	1.781	1.818	1.980	1.710	1.717	1.655	1.740	1.810	1.778
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.220	.218	.226	.236	.240	.244	.228	.203	.170	.245	.245	.245
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	1.233	1.317	1.067	1.083	1.050	1.000	.923	.910	.903	.903	.913	.995
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.270	4.144	4.280	4.375	4.614	4.683	4.406	4.384	4.278	3.903	4.134	4.487
		Houston, Tex.						Indianapolis, Ind.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.122	\$0.126	\$0.128	\$0.133	\$0.136	\$0.128	\$0.126	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.131	\$0.133	\$0.133
Percale.....	do.....	.268	.242	.252	.257	.247	.270	.277	.272	.270	.252	.270	.268
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.172	.167	.167	.181	.187	.190	.168	.173	.172	.180	.193	.190
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.210	.205	.208	.224	.216	.234	.260	.257	.278	.261	.259	.274
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.505	.486	.485	.460	.434	.411	.532	.512	.461	.443	.388	.351
Muslin bleached.....	do.....	.188	.184	.190	.199	.223	.224	.208	.213	.213	.241	.251	.248
Sheeting, bleached 9-4.....	do.....	.579	.574	.582	.600	.669	.676	.693	.683	.657	.684	.712	.719
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.613	1.518	1.576	1.609	1.638	1.689	1.611	1.593	1.564	1.561	1.684	1.723
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.182	.173	.198	.197	.214	.218	.200	.206	.210	.211	.219	.235
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.762	.773	.850	.845	1.110	1.000	1.023	1.050	1.033	1.005	1.013	1.050
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.270		4.733	4.599	4.490	4.615	4.628	4.439	4.484	4.468	4.462	4.829

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON MARCH 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Jacksonville, Fla.						Kansas City, Mo.					
		1922				1923		1922				1923	
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.144	\$0.142	\$0.142	\$0.107	\$0.135	\$0.150	\$0.144	\$0.142	\$0.145	\$0.140	\$0.148	\$0.150
Percale.....	do.....	.270	.270	.270	.266	.266	.274	.270	.258	.270	.277	.290	.278
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.170	.164	.160	.163	.183	.203	.206	.210	.210	.210	.217	.200
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.240	.232	.228	.246	.270	.....	.270	.282	.276	.276	.280	.280
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.465	.439	.425	.423	.422	.421	.487	.490	.470	.447	.450	.444
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.215	.217	.219	.235	.241	.266	.229	.223	.233	.255	.272	.263
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.670	.710	.750	.733	.737	.770	.743	.718	.718	.749	.759	.778
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.498	1.460	1.478	1.462	1.532	1.561	1.612	1.646	1.647	1.574	1.703	1.769
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.220	.195	.195	.235	.227	.233	.222	.220	.240	.230	.247	.249
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.750	.750	.750	.....	.....	.850	.725	.725	.975	1.125	1.175
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.186	4.250	3.908	3.893	4.023	4.063	4.997	5.176	4.747	4.783	4.867	4.867
		Little Rock, Ark.						Los Angeles, Calif.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.113	\$0.114	\$0.118	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.163	\$0.138	\$0.168	\$0.223	.....	\$0.197
Percale.....	do.....	.235	.255	.269	.261	.256	.256	.297	.274	.274	.287	.....	.294
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.150	.150	.175	.188	.218	.207	.172	.173	.173	.186	.....	.228
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.231	.229	.233	.262	.253	.267	.257	.255	.240	.243	.....	.268
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.451	.427	.436	.406	.431	.424	.556	.548	.550	.561	.....	.500
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.183	.184	.204	.240	.252	.242	.226	.225	.237	.238	.....	.254
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.687	.611	.658	.672	.719	.745	.744	.709	.685	.679	.....	.772
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.646	1.531	1.640	1.607	1.670	1.715	1.662	1.632	1.695	1.699	1.804	1.841
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.178	.187	.228	.233	.239	.242	.239	.241	.242	.258	.....	.281
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.894	.867	.915	1.067	1.063	1.164	1.250	1.125	1.125	1.033	1.050	1.825
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	3.676	3.386	3.393	3.792	4.109	4.150	4.443	4.436	4.489	4.493	4.481	4.425
		Louisville, Ky.						Manchester, N. H.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.122	\$0.125	\$0.133	\$0.140	\$0.156	\$0.161	\$0.133	\$0.139	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.138	\$0.139
Percale.....	do.....	.257	.270	.261	.263	.266	.278	.220	.215	.217	.223	.232	.233
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.163	.156	.163	.180	.200	.200	.167	.151	.170	.178	.202	.199
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.252	.262	.251	.275	.268	.266	.224	.211	.210	.236	.251	.247
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.454	.461	.478	.491	.461	.457	.456	.453	.387	.387	.378	.373
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.198	.207	.210	.219	.229	.237	.225	.220	.232	.245	.245	.247
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.675	.658	.635	.683	.694	.708	.644	.577	.571	.668	.686	.679
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.620	1.579	1.566	1.709	1.744	1.780	1.656	1.505	1.520	1.630	1.677	1.699
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.240	.240	.251	.240	.245	.245	.223	.231	.230	.216	.232	.255
Flannel, white, wool, 27 inch.....	do.....	.807	.973	1.053	1.007	1.090	1.020	.864	.868	.895	.903	.990	.980
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	3.787	4.057	4.722	4.490	4.490	4.403	4.083	3.752	3.464	4.102	3.891	3.944

		Memphis, Tenn.						Milwaukee, Wis.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.132	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.150	.....	\$0.150	\$0.132	\$0.123	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150
Percale.....	.....do.....	.252	.238	.266	.265	\$0.284	.288	.258	.258	.231	.244	.256	.264
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	.....do.....	.159	.156	.159	.175	.199	.199	.176	.176	.165	.173	.193	.199
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	.....do.....	.251	.249	.259	.290	.270	.263	.241	.244	.208	.286	.246	.274
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	.....do.....	.518	.501	.461	.455	.438	.457	.473	.465	.415	.431	.407	.400
Muslin, bleached.....	.....do.....	.203	.206	.237	.231	.235	.241	.232	.225	.238	.239	.246	.256
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	.....do.....	.672	.632	.691	.683	.704	.747	.708	.682	.707	.706	.721	.762
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.741	1.661	1.723	1.756	1.871	1.889	1.763	1.530	1.736	1.780	1.812	1.835
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.190	.185	.240	.230	.227	.215	.224	.234	.221	.217	.223	.219
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	.....do.....	.870	.870	.990	.....	.....	1.063	1.000	.750	.750	1.000	.980	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.506	4.459	4.326	4.488	4.483	4.689	4.411	4.353	4.184	4.380	4.308	4.220
		Minneapolis, Minn.						Mobile, Ala.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.107	\$0.105	\$0.105	\$0.121	\$0.152	\$0.190	\$0.148	\$0.146	\$0.153	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.150
Percale.....	.....do.....	.267	.259	.256	.262	.259	.273	.239	.239	.260	.266	.293	.290
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	.....do.....	.162	.155	.159	.170	.191	.191	.150	.150	.150	.150	.150	.170
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	.....do.....	.258	.260	.244	.252	.264	.267	.212	.212	.221	.222	.218	.218
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	.....do.....	.543	.494	.520	.558	.494	.491	.421	.397	.440	.510	.417	.387
Muslin, bleached.....	.....do.....	.226	.228	.230	.239	.263	.261	.198	.202	.198	.195	.214	.225
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	.....do.....	.666	.659	.656	.661	.731	.739	.568	.593	.624	.624	.632	.648
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.741	1.670	1.709	1.765	1.841	1.869	1.517	1.493	1.556	1.571	1.591	1.696
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.206	.215	.221	.237	.242	.265	.188	.188	.201	.207	.208	.216
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	.....do.....	.948	.990	.990	.928	.802	.900	.890	.785	.910	.795	.868	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.509	4.542	4.703	4.751	4.952	4.869	4.428	4.464	4.281	4.247	3.529	.....
		Newark, N. J.						New Haven, Conn.					
Calico, 24 to 25-inch.....	Yard....	\$0.100	\$0.102	\$0.107	\$0.129	\$0.134	\$0.105	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	.....
Percale.....	.....do.....	.277	.293	.283	.282	.280	.301	.248	.254	.260	.274	.274	\$0.278
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	.....do.....	.150	.153	.164	.188	.188	.198	.159	.159	.164	.179	.197	.206
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	.....do.....	.241	.236	.236	.290	.290	.265	.239	.233	.232	.273	.273	.267
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	.....do.....	.554	.502	.456	.461	.444	.432	.498	.454	.424	.460	.426	.432
Muslin, bleached.....	.....do.....	.231	.234	.231	.234	.259	.260	.222	.220	.226	.227	.247	.253
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	.....do.....	.745	.745	.745	.747	.744	.755	.671	.648	.628	.649	.695	.727
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.824	1.841	1.768	1.718	1.789	1.821	1.608	1.563	1.572	1.639	1.721	1.856
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.222	.225	.237	.242	.244	.256	.219	.218	.219	.242	.247	.238
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	.....do.....	1.020	1.062	1.083	1.183	1.286	1.338	.875	.857	.837	.916	.968	.900
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	5.125	4.536	4.042	3.875	4.370	4.493	4.457	4.643	4.583	5.050	4.983	5.150

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		Pittsburgh, Pa.						Portland, Me.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.133	\$0.135	\$0.138	\$0.138	\$0.164	\$0.168	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.205	\$0.248	\$0.253
Percale.....	do.....	.251	.233	.233	.238	.259	.272	.246	\$0.242	.273	.210	.190	.190
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.162	.166	.171	.175	.202	.224	.190	.190	.210	.210	.190	.190
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.238	.240	.244	.243	.263	.266	.250	.253	.248	.248	.249	.250
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.498	.447	.433	.451	.475	.441	.494	.446	.464	.448	.427	.427
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.221	.205	.221	.226	.234	.235	.218	.212	.210	.212	.230	.231
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.664	.670	.704	.664	.716	.761	.680	.651	.660	.681	.708	.706
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.623	1.538	1.436	1.479	1.682	1.781	1.688	1.594	1.551	1.657	1.635	1.702
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.194	.208	.214	.215	.222	.225	.217	.212	.236	.222	.234	.250
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.772	.791	.950	1.020	.900	1.067	.985	.985	1.088	1.070	1.095	1.058
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	3.600		4.183	3.338	3.492	3.630	4.273	3.886	4.200	4.100	4.975	4.317
		Portland, Oreg.						Providence, R. I.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.135	\$0.135	\$0.129	\$0.138	\$0.150	\$0.144	\$0.143	\$0.245	\$0.248	\$0.138	\$0.138	\$0.138
Percale.....	do.....	.286	.286	.307	.320	.290	.292	.232	\$0.245	\$0.248	.248	.261	.270
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.161	.167	.167	.178	.195	.195	.174	.173	.174	.175	.191	.195
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.238	.239	.242	.244	.243	.260	.240	.235	.226	.240	.252	.252
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.558	.553	.541	.539	.474	.432	.453	.408	.407	.404	.391	.388
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.233	.238	.235	.238	.258	.254	.212	.217	.218	.223	.234	.242
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.652	.669	.666	.661	.669	.762	.666	.643	.637	.650	.655	.701
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.756	1.821	1.812	1.790	1.825	2.020	1.717	1.537	1.545	1.553	1.549	1.733
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.218	.215	.231	.230	.238	.239	.235	.233	.219	.221	.235	.242
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	1.100	.925	1.033	1.150	1.150	1.500	.888	.980	1.020	.932	.920	1.043
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.495	4.271	4.521	4.519	4.775	4.825	4.717	4.516	4.433	4.406	4.470	4.463
		Richmond, Va.						Rochester,					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.127	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.133	\$0.146	\$0.151	\$0.143	\$0.134	\$0.140	\$0.133	\$0.142	\$0.154
Percale.....	do.....	.243	.246	.246	.248	.256	.268	.257	.258	.239	.244	.252	.271
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.178	.175	.175	.175	.180	.193	.163	.163	.165	.167	.167	.171
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.239	.243	.246	.260	.263	.278	.230	.221	.221	.235	.238	.246
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.482	.447	.413	.414	.400	.417	.531	.514	.472	.469	.408	.407
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.210	.210	.220	.238	.249	.255	.209	.205	.211	.218	.242	.240
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.703	.663	.635	.651	.699	.751	.647	.631	.626	.639	.721	.728
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.675	1.625	1.632	1.665	1.767	1.855	1.815	1.659	1.710	1.775	1.966	2.009
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.200	.201	.207	.223	.237	.251	.203	.205	.203	.205	.239	.238
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.876	.864	.923	.957	.983	1.049	1.115	1.016	.935	.990	1.040	1.043
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.398	3.788	4.137	4.228	4.406		4.432	4.450	4.243	4.210	4.836	4.548

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON MARCH 15, AND JUNE 15, 1923—Concluded.

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Article.	Unit.	St. Louis, Mo.						St. Paul, Minn.					
		1922				1923		1922				1923	
		Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.150	\$0.150	\$0.142	\$0.140	\$0.154	\$0.163	\$0.128	\$0.128	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.150	\$0.125
Percale.....	do.....	.269	.241	.254	.258	.264	.280	.261	.253	.255	.256	.261	.190
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.169	.166	.164	.179	.180	.184	.163	.166	.168	.173	.180	.200
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.256	.262	.248	.248	.248	.276	.243	.251	.251	.247	.244	.249
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.517	.503	.519	.491	.450	.440	.463	.489	.506	.493	.442	.452
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.201	.195	.205	.227	.232	.238	.225	.215	.217	.230	.241	.248
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.711	.668	.659	.686	.733	.764	.699	.648	.650	.668	.702	.747
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each....	1.601	1.629	1.601	1.695	1.811	1.857	1.712	1.683	1.697	1.706	1.776	1.835
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard....	.198	.190	.177	.200	.222	.246	.202	.201	.206	.219	.231	.236
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.....	.....	.925	.925	.....	.....	.975	.975	.750	1.077	.990	1.000
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	4.385	4.365	4.511	4.388	4.607	4.534	4.501	4.758	4.598	4.449	4.353	4.444
		Salt Lake City, Utah.						San Francisco, Calif.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard....	\$0.144	\$0.144	\$0.150	\$0.138	\$0.133	\$0.150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percale.....	do.....	.300	.305	.315	.318	.301	.304	\$0.329	\$0.301	\$0.287	\$0.290	\$0.287	\$0.294
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.169	.154	.172	.172	.176	.176	.165	.190	.250	.225	.233	.235
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.275	.275	.275	.274	.288	.284	.261	.247	.426	.259	.261	.275
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.517	.521	.519	.527	.462	.419	.571	.527	.518	.522	.469	.459
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.230	.220	.233	.239	.262	.247	.222	.225	.225	.234	.252	.253
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.749	.756	.744	.748	.755	.785	.775	.735	.725	.761	.786	.779
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each....	1.834	1.816	1.787	1.786	1.826	1.794	1.846	1.693	1.675	2.011	2.036	1.913
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard....	.234	.232	.239	.251	.262	.266	.243	.249	.249	.262	.274	.282
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.717	.900	1.021	.937	1.008	.974	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.250	1.371	1.338
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair....	4.774	4.631	4.916	4.630	5.015	5.096	4.955	4.383	4.867	4.950	4.617

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		Savannah, Ga.						Scranton, Pa.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....												
Percalé.....	do.....	\$0.263	\$0.245	\$0.260	\$0.261	\$0.263	\$0.263	\$0.121	\$0.122	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.258	\$0.256
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.175	.172	.167	.174	.179	.194	.247	.241	.244	.256	.188	.191
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.252	.268	.264	.265	.274	.261	.169	.175	.167	.176	.265	.261
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.494	.486	.464	.471	.442	.432	.248	.255	.246	.255	.408	.397
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.233	.222	.229	.239	.255	.262	.484	.490	.467	.437	.251	.240
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.699	.713	.697	.688	.726	.721	.220	.236	.231	.237	.747	.752
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.671	1.723	1.662	1.728	1.798	1.884	.758	.745	.689	.703	1.755	1.793
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.201	.206	.205	.205	.256	.258	1.809	1.828	1.760	1.683	.217	.234
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.785	.785	.785	.785	1.000	1.000	.215	.215	.214	.203	.979	1.000
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....				3.923	3.820		.903	.928	.938	.958	3.820	
								4.671	4.288	4.301	4.284		
		Seattle, Wash.						Springfield, Ill.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.117	\$0.117	\$0.140				\$0.124	\$0.115	\$0.127	\$0.123	\$0.120	\$0.129
Percalé.....	do.....	.279	.279	.295	\$0.294	\$0.296	\$0.296	.244	.245	.251	.253	.259	.255
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.183	.190	.180	.196	.206	.196	.171	.166	.165	.170	.170	.181
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.245	.239	.239	.244	.247	.246	.248	.244	.248	.243	.253	.249
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.540	.533	.564	.505	.463	.438	.411	.396	.413	.413	.358	.408
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.245	.235	.242	.242	.258	.275	.200	.196	.205	.229	.247	.235
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.753	.710	.714	.727	.729	.729	.659	.672	.615	.650	.670	.685
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.883	1.800	1.810	1.804	1.850	1.862	1.706	1.594	1.611	1.623	1.777	1.788
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.241	.235	.247	.262	.253	.271	.227	.215	.188	.236	.236	.173
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	1.138	1.075	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.125	.750	.725	.783	.750		
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.707	4.707	4.450	4.288	4.350	4.393	4.108	4.085	3.958	3.698	3.658	3.620
		Washington, D. C.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch.....	Yard.....	\$0.160											
Percalé.....	do.....	.270	\$0.255	\$0.271	\$0.274	\$0.273	\$0.279						
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch.....	do.....	.165	.173	.169	.188	.210	.214						
Gingham, dress, 27-inch.....	do.....	.275	.268	.249	.262	.268							
Gingham, dress, 32-inch.....	do.....	.498	.465	.458	.433	.416							
Muslin, bleached.....	do.....	.201	.203	.203	.229	.241	.252						
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4.....	do.....	.702	.662	.693	.700	.714	.718						
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90.....	Each.....	1.625	1.630	1.672	1.645	1.725	1.772						
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch.....	Yard.....	.202	.202	.198	.199	.205	.231						
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch.....	do.....	.980	.997	1.054	.956	1.011	1.059						
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80.....	Pair.....	4.562	4.296	3.955	3.931	4.221	4.392						

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in June, 1923.

A FURTHER decline in the general level of wholesale prices is shown for June by information gathered in leading markets of the country by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Measured by the bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, the decrease from May to June was nearly 2 per cent, or from 156 to 153.

Building materials and metals showed the largest decreases from the preceding month, due mainly to decided declines in douglas fir, oak, and yellow-pine lumber, paint materials, structural steel, pig iron, steel billets and sheets, tin plate, copper, lead, tin, and zinc. The decreases in these two groups averaged 4 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, respectively. Chemicals and drugs declined $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and fuel and lighting materials dropped more than 2 per cent, due to continued decreases in bituminous coal, coke, gasoline, and petroleum.

Smaller decreases were recorded for the groups of farm products, foods, cloths and clothing, and miscellaneous commodities. No change in the general price level was reported for house-furnishing goods.

Of the 404 commodities or series of quotations for which comparable data for May and June were collected, decreases were shown in 190 instances and increases in 53 instances. In 161 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Group.	1922	1923	
	June.	May.	June.
Farm products.....	131	139	138
Foods.....	140	144	142
Cloths and clothing.....	179	201	198
Fuel and lighting.....	225	190	186
Metals and metal products.....	120	152	148
Building materials.....	167	202	194
Chemicals and drugs.....	122	134	131
House-furnishing goods.....	176	187	187
Miscellaneous.....	114	125	123
All commodities.....	150	156	153

Comparing prices in June with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level has risen 2 per cent. Metals and metal products show the largest increase, $23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Building materials follow next with an increase of 16 per cent. Cloths and clothing have increased $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, miscellaneous commodities nearly 8 per cent, and chemicals and drugs $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in price in the year. Farm products, foods, and house-furnishing goods show smaller increases compared with prices of a year ago. Fuel and lighting materials, on the contrary, were $17\frac{1}{3}$ per cent cheaper than in June of last year.

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Wholesale Prices of Commodities, April to June, 1923.

IN CONTINUATION of information first published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1922, there are presented herewith the average prices in April, May, and June, 1923, of the commodities included in the series of index numbers of wholesale prices constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the statement of absolute money prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Farm products.</i>						
(a) Grains:						
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago.....	\$0.670	\$0.673	\$0.643	107.1	107.6	102.7
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades.....	.793	.809	.839	126.8	129.5	134.3
No. 3, mixed.....	.785	.805	.834	127.5	130.8	135.6
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago.....	.466	.451	.439	124.0	120.0	116.8
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago.....	.853	.777	.687	134.0	122.1	108.0
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago.....	1.253	1.200	1.105	137.2	131.4	121.0
No. 2, red winter, Chicago.....	1.320	1.289	1.189	133.8	130.7	120.5
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City.....	1.208	1.160	1.050	137.7	132.3	119.8
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.....	1.279	1.250	1.139	146.4	143.1	130.4
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg.....	1.370	1.324	1.198	147.5	142.5	128.9
(b) Live stock and poultry:						
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime.....	9.815	10.225	11.000	109.9	114.5	123.2
Good to choice.....	9.015	9.538	10.313	106.0	112.1	121.2
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy.....	7.965	7.450	6.950	95.2	89.1	83.1
Light.....	8.250	7.619	7.075	97.6	90.1	83.7
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades.....	7.565	6.169	4.813	161.4	131.6	102.7
Lambs, western, good to choice.....	13.055	13.144	14.781	167.5	168.6	189.6
Wethers, fed, good to choice.....	9.075	7.600	6.906	169.7	142.1	129.2
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.244	.256	.208	158.2	166.1	134.7
New York.....	.251	.294	.233	150.1	175.5	138.9
(c) Other farm products:						
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York.....	8.406	8.000	7.969	210.7	200.5	199.7
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	18.000	16.900	17.500	109.0	102.3	106.0
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans.....	.284	.268	.286	223.2	211.0	225.2
New York.....	.290	.277	.284	226.3	216.3	222.4
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin.....	47.600	46.580	43.140	218.5	213.8	198.0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston.....	.278	.274	.251	110.3	108.9	99.9
Firsts, Chicago.....	.253	.244	.227	112.0	108.2	100.5
Extra firsts, Cincinnati.....	.254	.238	.198	113.7	106.4	88.3
Candled, New Orleans.....	.244	.264	.272	104.2	112.7	116.0
Firsts, New York.....	.273	.274	.243	109.4	109.8	97.4
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia.....	.284	.290	.272	107.9	110.0	103.2
Extra, pullets, San Francisco.....	.271	.271	.278	101.3	101.2	103.6
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis.....	3.389	3.027	2.828	251.3	224.4	209.6
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	26.250	26.000	23.850	185.0	183.3	168.1
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati.....	17.438	18.250	17.875	111.9	117.1	114.7
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	21.800	22.500	23.375	136.0	140.4	145.8
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago.....	.166	.171	.153	88.2	90.4	80.9
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York.....	.995	.980	.929	140.0	137.9	130.7
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago.....	.128	.128	.113	84.5	84.5	74.6
Hides, packers, heavy, native steers, Chicago.....	.188	.187	.163	102.1	101.4	88.7
Hides, packers, heavy, Texas steers, Chicago.....	.181	.178	.154	99.8	98.4	85.0
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York.....	.195	.195	.195	73.2	73.2	73.2
Pacific, Portland, Oreg.....	.095	.103	.109	55.3	59.6	63.3

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Farm products—Concluded.</i>						
(c) Other farm products—Concluded.						
Milk, fresh, per quart—						
Chicago.....	\$0.062	\$0.060	\$0.059	144.6	140.2	138.1
New York.....	.077	.067	.067	173.6	151.0	151.0
San Francisco.....	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	3.938	4.088	4.400	250.5	259.9	280.4
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va.....	.066	.066	.066	184.8	184.8	184.8
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago.	1.325	1.731	1.886	129.4	169.1	184.2
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadel- phia.....	.613	.788	1.025	126.9	163.2	212.4
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean.....	.039	.038	.038	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean.....	.055	.056	.056	108.9	109.7	110.3
Tobacco, Burley, good leaf, dark red, per 100 pounds, Louisville, Ky.....	27.500	27.500	27.800	208.3	208.3	210.6
Wool, Ohio, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing, scoured.....	1.460	1.460	1.432	236.3	236.3	232.0
Fine delaine, scoured.....	1.405	1.405	1.357	255.7	255.7	247.0
Half blood, scoured.....	1.217	1.217	1.196	244.8	244.8	240.3
One-fourth and three-eighths grades, scoured..	1.018	1.018	.982	212.7	212.7	205.2
<i>Foods.</i>						
(a) Meats:						
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good native steers, Chicago.....	.145	.145	.151	112.0	112.0	116.6
Sides, native, New York.....	.139	.145	.143	110.9	115.4	113.8
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	17.250	16.100	15.000	91.2	85.1	79.3
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago.....	.212	.211	.211	127.7	127.1	126.7
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago.....	.230	.265	.300	154.7	178.2	201.7
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York.....	.120	.136	.096	117.1	132.7	94.0
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago.....	.153	.193	.160	102.6	129.5	107.7
Loins, western, New York.....	.168	.193	.177	110.0	126.4	116.2
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.	27.500	27.150	25.688	122.4	120.8	114.3
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago.....	.113	.104	.104	91.5	84.0	84.0
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago.....	.123	.114	.113	96.2	89.3	88.8
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago.....	.259	.270	.228	179.0	186.7	157.3
Fowls, 48-56 pounds to dozen, New York.....	.295	.298	.286	161.7	163.1	156.8
Veal, dressed, good to prime, per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	165.9	165.9	165.9
(b) Butter, cheese, and milk:						
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston.....	.475	.424	.395	149.7	133.7	124.5
Chicago.....	.451	.403	.393	145.3	129.7	126.4
Cincinnati ².....	.440	.388	.380	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans.....	.528	.464	.450	156.9	138.1	133.9
New York.....	.471	.418	.390	146.0	129.7	120.9
Philadelphia.....	.460	.426	.401	141.1	130.8	123.0
St. Louis.....	.453	.414	.393	146.4	134.0	127.1
San Francisco.....	.448	.459	.476	141.1	144.8	150.2
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago.....	.207	.222	.234	145.9	156.7	165.3
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York.	.217	.225	.243	140.8	146.0	157.6
California flats, fancy, San Francisco.....	.220	.220	.260	138.0	138.0	163.1
Milk, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	6.238	6.270	6.275	132.7	133.4	133.5
Milk, evaporated, case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York.....	4.713	4.660	4.681	133.3	131.8	132.4
(c) Other foods:						
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound—						
Chicago.....	.076	.076	.076	177.0	177.0	177.0
Cincinnati.....	.062	.062	.062	174.7	174.7	174.7
New Orleans.....	.060	.060	.060	196.7	196.7	196.7
New York.....	.069	.069	.069	162.5	162.5	162.5
San Francisco.....	.069	.069	.069	173.0	173.0	173.0
Cocoa, beans, Arriba, per pound, New York.....	.120	.114	.113	78.2	74.3	73.6
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per pound, New York.....	.115	.116	.117	103.5	104.3	104.8
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York.	.060	.057	.049	57.6	54.6	46.5
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						

¹ No 1913 base price.² As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Foods—Concluded.</i>						
(c) Other foods—Concluded.						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.....	\$7.250	\$7.250	\$7.750	108.1	108.1	115.5
Herring, large, split, per barrel (180-190 pounds), New York.....	7.500	7.500	7.500	113.2	113.2	113.2
Mackerel, salt, large, 8s, per barrel, Boston....	10.890	10.890	11.880	98.1	98.1	107.1
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory.....	2.325	2.325	2.363	159.2	159.2	161.8
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis.....	4.681	4.115	3.850	149.9	131.8	123.3
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City.....	6.606	6.525	6.080	164.7	162.7	151.6
Winter straights, Kansas City.....	5.744	5.675	5.325	149.3	147.5	138.4
Standard patents, Minneapolis.....	6.956	6.720	6.263	151.8	146.6	136.6
Second patents, Minneapolis.....	6.731	6.505	6.106	152.2	147.1	138.1
Patents, Portland, Oreg.....	7.761	7.723	7.363	172.6	171.8	163.8
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	6.350	6.350	5.865	139.1	139.1	128.4
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis.....	5.738	5.581	5.140	134.9	131.2	120.9
Patents, Toledo.....	6.375	6.256	5.920	134.9	132.4	125.3
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s.....	1.975	1.940	1.800	130.2	127.8	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s.....	3.625	3.625	3.625	176.6	176.6	176.6
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice.....	.113	.109	.108	157.1	151.1	149.7
Currants, Patras, cleaned.....	.138	.135	.139	179.4	176.2	181.2
Prunes, California, 60-70s.....	.098	.095	.090	148.6	144.8	137.2
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk.....	.090	.090	.090	124.0	124.0	124.0
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwins, per barrel, Chicago.....	5.469	6.050	6.333	172.3	190.6	199.6
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York....	2.035	2.100	2.835	132.4	136.6	184.3
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago....	4.906	6.125	8.875	85.0	106.1	153.7
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago....	4.625	5.350	4.969	104.6	121.0	112.4
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York....	3.273	3.360	3.473	153.1	157.2	162.5
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.....						
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York.....	1.700	1.728	1.748	103.0	104.7	105.9
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. Decatur, Ill.....	1.650	1.678	1.698	103.1	104.8	106.1
Yellow, Philadelphia.....	2.013	2.163	2.200	140.3	150.8	153.5
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York.....						
Oatmeal, car lots in barrels (180 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York.....	.535	.565	.565	140.4	148.4	148.4
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago.....	3.198	3.136	3.056	129.2	126.7	123.5
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago.....	.205	.205	.205	126.2	126.2	126.2
Pepper, black, Singapore, per pound, New York....	.133	.133	.120	115.6	115.3	103.8
Rice. (See Farm products.).....	.109	.109	.108	100.8	100.0	99.1
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago.....						
Sugar, per pound, New York—	2.490	2.490	2.490	244.1	244.1	244.1
Granulated, in barrels.....	.092	.094	.092	214.5	220.4	215.2
Raw, 96° centrifugal.....	.078	.079	.074	223.1	226.6	212.6
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago.....	.102	.093	.081	128.0	116.5	101.8
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York.....	.310	.310	.310	124.8	124.8	124.8
Vegetables, canned—						
Corn, Maryland, standard, per dozen, New York.....	.875	.875	.875	138.0	138.0	138.0
Peas, State and western, No. 5, per dozen, New York.....	1.350	1.350	1.350	155.8	155.8	155.8
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3, per dozen, New York.....	1.750	1.900	2.000	134.6	146.2	153.8
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York.....	.105	.109	.104	78.0	80.8	77.3
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York....	.125	.123	.121	205.9	203.3	199.8
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York.....	.117	.117	.113	161.5	161.4	156.0
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	1.800	1.800	1.800	106.6	106.6	106.6
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.140	.139	.130	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York.....	.129	.132	.128	210.5	215.7	209.6
Vinegar, cider, 40 grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York.....	.210	.210	.210	188.1	188.1	188.1

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Cloths and clothing.</i>						
(a) Boots and shoes, per pair, factory:						
Children's—						
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher.....	\$1.615	\$1.615	\$1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut.....	1.568	1.568	1.568	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut.....	1.853	1.853	1.853	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher.....	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher.....	6.500	6.500	6.500	208.8	208.8	208.8
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal.....	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.150	3.150	3.150	140.8	140.8	140.8
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher.....	4.350	4.350	4.350	222.5	222.5	222.5
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf.....	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather.....	3.350	3.350	3.350	149.7	149.7	149.7
Chocolate, elk, blucher.....	1.786	1.786	1.786	125.4	125.4	125.4
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt.....	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—						
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch lace.....	4.250	4.250	4.250	141.7	141.7	141.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace oxford.....	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace oxford.....	3.500	3.500	3.500	235.0	235.0	235.0
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed.....	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
(b) Cotton goods:						
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, New York.....	.265	.265	.265	205.8	205.8	205.8
Drillings, brown, per yard, New York—						
Massachusetts D standard, 30-inch.....	.181	.175	.169	219.2	211.1	204.2
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound.....	.185	.185	.177	224.8	224.8	215.4
Flannels, per yard, New York—						
Colored, 2.75 to the pound.....	.218	.218	.218	214.7	214.7	214.7
Unbleached, 3.80 yards to the pound.....	.171	.171	.171	230.7	230.7	230.7
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound, New York.....	.144	.144	.144	221.5	221.5	221.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound, Boston.....	.145	.145	.145	234.6	234.6	234.6
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn, New York.....	1.750	1.750	1.750	217.5	217.5	217.5
Women's cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam, New York.....	2.725	2.725	2.575	153.9	153.9	145.4
Women's combed yarn, 16-ounce, New York.....	1.862	1.862	1.862	186.2	186.2	186.2
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom, New York.....	.195	.195	.193	228.4	228.4	226.1
Lonsdale, factory.....	.172	.172	.170	212.2	212.2	210.4
Rough Rider, New York.....	.168	.162	.154	209.0	202.1	191.4
Wamsutta, factory.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	.....	.....	.....
Print cloth, 27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound, per yard, Boston.....	.079	.073	.070	229.3	211.9	202.9
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound, Boston.....	.170	.170	.170	201.9	201.9	201.9
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound, New York.....	.155	.155	.150	211.5	211.5	204.2
Ware Shoals, 4 yards to the pound, New York.....	.129	.124	.119	210.4	202.1	194.3
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool, New York.....	.058	.058	.058	148.7	148.7	148.7
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, New York.....	7.500	7.500	7.500	209.7	209.7	209.7
Women's union suits, combed yarn, per dozen, New York.....	12.500	12.500	12.500	182.4	182.4	182.4
Yarn, per pound, Boston—						
Carded, white, mulspun, northern, 10/1 cones.....	.448	.423	.412	202.4	191.1	186.0
Carded, white, mulspun, northern, 22/1 cones.....	.495	.471	.458	199.8	190.1	185.2
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 20/2.....	.514	.465	.434	221.3	199.8	186.7
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 40/2.....	.689	.632	.591	179.9	164.9	154.3
(c) Woolen goods:						
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory.....	1.040	1.040	1.040	224.4	224.4	224.4
Overcoating, soft-faced, black, per yard, Boston.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	.....	.....	.....
Suiting, per yard—						
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 12-ounce, factory.....	2.678	2.678	(³)	227.4	227.4	.....
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce, factory.....	3.420	3.420	(³)	247.5	247.5	.....
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce, New York.....	3.510	3.690	3.690	227.2	238.8	238.8
Serge, 11-ounce, factory.....	2.813	2.813	(³)	248.8	248.8	.....

³ No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Cloths and clothing—Concluded.</i>						
(c) Woolen goods—Concluded.						
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½-ounce, per yard, New York.....	\$1.725	\$1.725	\$1.725	152.4	152.4	152.4
Underwear—						
Merino, shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, factory.....	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen, New York.....	29.400	29.400	29.400	299.5	299.5	299.5
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch, New York....	2.255	2.255	2.255	171.6	171.6	171.6
French serge, 35-inch, factory.....	.750	.750	.750	227.3	227.3	227.3
Poplar cloth, cotton warp, factory.....	.365	.365	.365	192.1	192.1	192.1
Silician cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch, New York.	.635	.635	.635	196.3	196.3	196.3
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch, factory.....	1.035	1.035	1.035	184.0	184.0	184.0
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s, per pound, Boston.....	1.750	1.800	1.800	225.3	231.8	231.8
Half blood, 2/40s, per pound, Philadelphia.....	2.350	2.300	2.300	210.6	206.1	206.1
Fine domestic, 2/50s, per pound, Philadelphia.	2.700	2.675	2.650	256.1	253.7	251.4
(d) Silk, etc.:						
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York.....	2.077	2.077	2.077	232.6	232.6	232.6
Silk, raw, per pound—						
China, Canton filature, extra extra A, New York.....	8.702	8.918	7.938	248.7	254.9	226.9
Japan, Kansai, No. 1, New York.....	9.310	8.428	7.693	255.8	231.6	211.4
Japan, special extra extra, New York.....	9.702	8.918	8.134	238.1	218.8	199.6
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1.....	5.037	5.272	5.174	172.7	180.8	177.4
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1.....	6.037	6.331	6.350	174.1	182.6	183.2
<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>						
(a) Anthracite coal, per gross ton, New York, tide-water:						
Broken.....	10.640	10.640	10.640	239.3	239.3	239.3
Chestnut.....	10.623	10.625	10.621	199.9	200.0	199.9
Egg.....	10.624	10.617	10.613	209.8	209.7	209.6
Stove.....	10.624	10.618	10.618	209.9	209.8	209.8
(b) Bituminous coal:						
Mine run, per net ton, Chicago.....	5.075	4.925	4.955	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Chicago.....	5.750	5.988	6.070	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, per net ton, Chicago.....	3.263	3.463	3.285	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mine run, Kanawha, per net ton, Cincinnati.....	4.890	4.390	4.140	222.3	199.5	188.2
Mine run, smokeless, New River, per net ton, Cincinnati.....	5.990	5.990	5.990	248.3	248.3	248.3
Mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton, Norfolk, Va.....	6.500	6.500	6.000	216.7	216.7	200.0
Prepared sizes, Pittsburgh, per net ton.....	5.000	4.500	4.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
(c) Other fuel and lighting:						
Coke, Connellsville, furnace, at ovens, per net ton.	6.313	5.150	4.750	258.7	211.1	194.7
Gasoline, motor, per gallon, New York.....	.240	.220	.215	142.6	130.7	127.7
Matches, average of several brands, per gross, New York.....	1.540	1.540	1.540	189.7	189.7	189.7
Crude petroleum, at wells, per barrel—						
California, 20°.....	.620	.620	.620	177.1	177.1	177.1
Kansas-Oklahoma.....	1.825	1.525	1.450	195.3	163.2	155.2
Pennsylvania.....	3.875	3.400	3.125	158.2	138.8	127.6
Refined petroleum, per gallon, New York—						
Standard white, 110° fire test.....	.133	.130	.130	153.5	150.6	150.6
Water white, 150° fire test.....	.218	.210	.210	176.4	170.3	170.3
<i>Metals and metal products.</i>						
(a) Iron and steel:						
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent.....	6.200	6.200	6.200	149.4	149.4	149.4
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent.....	5.550	5.550	5.550	163.2	163.2	163.2
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace.....	31.000	29.000	27.375	210.8	197.2	186.2
Bessemer, Pittsburgh.....	32.770	31.870	30.270	191.3	186.0	176.7
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh.....	32.770	31.970	29.645	204.7	199.7	185.2
Foundry, No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.....	27.000	26.700	25.250	230.9	228.4	216.0

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Metals and metal products—Concluded.</i>						
(a) Iron and steel—Concluded.						
Ferromanganese, per gross ton, seaboard.....	\$125.000	\$129.000	\$127.500	214.5	221.3	218.7
Spiegeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, per gross ton, furnace.....	39.250	49.500	49.063	137.0	198.0	196.3
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia.....	.034	.035	.035	179.2	181.2	181.2
Common, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.....	.032	.033	.033	193.3	197.0	197.0
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.900	2.575	2.450	145.4	187.2	178.1
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	3.025	3.100	3.100	166.3	170.4	170.4
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York.....	58.500	58.500	60.400	250.3	250.3	258.4
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.388	2.470	2.450	171.8	177.7	176.3
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer.....	45.000	44.600	42.625	174.5	172.9	165.3
Open hearth.....	45.000	45.000	43.125	172.4	172.4	165.3
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.500	2.400	2.400	161.5	155.0	155.0
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh.....	.025	.025	.025	168.9	168.9	168.9
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer standard.....	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard.....	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.....	.037	.040	.038	170.3	181.7	173.5
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh.....	2.600	2.625	2.550	172.1	173.8	168.8
Ternplate, 8 pounds I. C., per base box (200 pounds), Pittsburgh.....	10.200	11.300	11.300	147.0	162.9	162.9
Tin plate, domestic, coke, per 100 pounds, Pitts- burgh.....	6.000	5.700	5.500	168.6	160.2	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago.....	4.065	4.140	4.140	176.0	179.3	179.3
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh.....	2.675	2.750	2.788	176.9	181.8	184.3
(b) Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum, per pound, New York.....	.263	.265	.260	111.0	112.1	110.0
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery.....	.169	.156	.148	107.5	99.4	94.0
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York.....	.248	.242	.235	116.8	114.0	110.7
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill.....	.199	.193	.184	118.8	115.1	110.1
Lead, pig, per pound, New York.....	.083	.074	.072	188.4	168.4	163.6
Lead, pipe, per 100 pounds, New York.....	9.552	8.987	8.820	188.0	176.8	173.6
Quicksilver, per pound, New York.....	.913	.897	.893	161.7	158.7	158.1
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York.....	.673	.675	.652	109.8	110.2	106.4
Tin, pig, per pound, New York.....	.463	.428	.411	103.1	95.4	91.6
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory.....	9.168	8.636	8.406	126.5	119.2	116.0
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York.....	.077	.071	.064	132.6	121.4	110.0
<i>Building materials.</i>						
(a) Lumber:						
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1 common, boards.....	21.500	21.500	19.500	233.5	233.5	211.8
No. 2 and better, drop siding.....	46.000	46.000	45.000	265.4	265.4	259.6
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis.....	57.000	55.100	52.625	275.6	266.4	254.4
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago.....	39.500	39.500	39.500	187.4	187.4	187.4
Maple, hard, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago.....	77.500	77.500	77.500	257.2	257.2	257.2
Oak, white, plain, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati.....	80.000	75.000	70.000	216.3	202.7	189.2
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y. Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—	70.000	67.700	67.000	239.5	231.3	229.3
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8.....	26.440	26.880	24.580	207.6	211.1	193.0
Flooring, B and better.....	53.530	51.690	48.870	232.4	224.4	212.1
Timbers, square edge and sound.....	34.470	33.600	31.660	235.5	229.6	216.3
Poplar, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati.....	75.000	75.000	67.500	227.1	227.1	204.3
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston.....	40.000	40.000	38.375	184.5	184.5	177.0
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, mill.....	6.060	6.040	5.310	199.3	198.7	174.7
Shingles—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill.....	6.000	6.000	6.000	169.4	169.4	169.4
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill.....	3.270	2.980	2.740	166.3	151.5	139.3
(b) Brick, common building, per 1,000: Simple average of 82 yard prices.....	14.467	14.564	14.698	212.9	214.3	216.4
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago.....	8.790	8.790	8.710	178.0	178.0	176.4
(c) Structural steel. (See Metals and metal products.)						
(d) Other building materials:						
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pa., Ind., Minn., Tex., and Calif.....	1.892	1.892	1.892	182.0	182.0	182.0
Buffington, Ind.....	1.750	1.750	1.750	173.1	173.1	173.1

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Building materials—Concluded.</i>						
<i>(d) Other building materials—Concluded.</i>						
Crushed stone, 1½", per cubic yard, New York . . .	\$1.650	\$1.650	\$1.650	183.3	183.3	183.3
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 27 plant prices . . . . .	.946	.951	.958	191.4	192.3	193.9
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago . . . . .	.067	.103	.083	105.3	161.3	128.9
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, average of 15 plant prices	9.611	9.926	9.913	232.9	240.6	240.3
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.585	1.588	1.552	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, individual	4.914	4.884	4.723	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, strip	4.966	4.976	4.724	(1)	(1)	(1)
Slate surfaced	1.846	1.832	1.789	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 31 plant prices . . . . .	.623	.628	.622	163.7	164.9	163.3
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry . . .	9.500	10.500	10.500	205.4	227.0	227.0
Glass, plate—						
3 to 5 square feet, per square foot, New York . . .	.550	.550	.550	232.4	232.4	232.4
5 to 10 square feet, per square foot, New York . . .	.730	.730	.730	229.3	229.3	229.3
Glass, window, American, f. o. b. works—						
Single, A, per 50 square feet	4.275	4.275	4.275	188.0	188.0	188.0
Single, B, per 50 square feet	3.612	3.612	3.612	162.7	162.7	162.7
Linseed oil, per gallon, New York	1.160	1.148	1.116	251.0	248.3	241.5
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York . . . . .	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York . . .	6.225	6.070	5.825	129.2	126.0	120.9
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York . .	1.524	1.167	1.046	356.1	272.7	244.5
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York . . .	.123	.123	.123	181.2	181.2	181.2
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York . . . . .	.073	.073	.073	134.8	134.8	134.8
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
<i>Chemicals and drugs.</i>						
<i>(a) Chemicals:</i>						
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent . . . . .	.032	.034	.034	166.5	174.2	174.2
Muriatic, 20° . . . . .	.010	.010	.010	76.9	76.9	76.9
Nitric, 42° . . . . .	.053	.053	.053	107.6	107.6	107.6
Stearic, triple pressed . . . . .	.160	.153	.145	120.8	115.5	109.4
Sulphuric, 66° . . . . .	.007	.008	.008	71.0	75.0	75.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof . . . . .	.380	.390	.400	103.9	106.6	109.3
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	1.130	1.130	1.130	236.2	236.2	236.2
Alum, lump, per pound, New York . . . . .	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York . . . . .	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	2.400	1.900	1.870	203.3	161.0	158.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York . . .	.055	.055	.055	146.7	146.7	146.7
Copper, sulphate, 99 per cent, crystals, per pound, New York . . .	.064	.060	.057	122.1	115.9	108.6
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York . . . . .	.149	.150	.150	176.4	177.8	177.8
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York . . . . .	.095	.090	.084	94.4	89.4	82.7
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88-92 per cent, per pound, New York . . . . .	.083	.078	.076	231.2	218.7	212.0
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.100	1.100	1.140	183.3	183.3	190.0
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	1.950	1.950	1.950	334.3	334.3	334.3
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works . . . . .	.020	.020	.020	200.0	200.0	200.0

1 No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>Chemicals and drugs—Concluded.</i>						
(a) Chemicals—Concluded.						
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent solid, per pound, New York	\$0.035	\$0.033	\$0.033	239.7	223.3	223.3
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York...	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	14.000	14.000	14.000	63.6	63.6	63.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago .....	.091	.083	.073	129.3	117.0	102.5
(b) Fertilizer materials:						
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	9.750	8.875	8.350	126.9	115.4	108.6
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	4.038	3.750	3.575	129.2	120.0	114.3
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	23.000	23.000	23.000	114.4	114.4	114.4
Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	35.550	34.800	34.550	93.1	91.5	90.7
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines...	3.000	3.000	3.000	88.0	88.0	88.0
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York Tankage, 9 and 20 percent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	2.650	2.581	2.445	107.3	104.6	99.0
	32.375	29.000	31.196	138.6	124.1	133.6
(c) Drugs and pharmaceuticals:						
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York .....	.490	.490	.490	112.6	112.6	112.6
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York .....	.355	.373	.373	116.3	122.2	122.2
Alcohol, grain, 190 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.740	4.740	4.740	189.7	189.7	189.7
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York .....	.265	.265	.265	111.2	111.2	111.2
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.750	2.600	2.250	250.0	236.4	204.5
Glycerine, refined, per pound, New York .....	.180	.173	.165	91.3	87.5	83.7
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	6.750	6.938	7.800	112.2	115.3	129.6
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	8.000	8.000	8.000	200.0	200.0	200.0
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York .....	.555	.540	.498	505.2	491.5	453.0
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York .....	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7
<i>House-furnishing goods.</i>						
(a) Furniture:						
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory	37.000	37.000	37.000	164.4	164.4	164.4
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory	5.500	5.500	5.500	244.4	244.4	244.4
Chiffonette, combination, per chiffonette, factory	42.000	42.000	42.000	129.2	129.2	129.2
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory	60.000	60.000	60.000	166.7	166.7	166.7
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago	4.900	4.900	4.900	239.0	239.0	239.0
Set, 3 pieces, per set, Chicago	41.454	41.454	41.454	218.3	218.3	218.3
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory	56.750	56.750	56.750	132.0	132.0	132.0
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per 6, factory	33.000	33.000	33.000	220.0	220.0	220.0
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory	35.000	35.000	35.000	189.2	189.2	189.2
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory	64.500	64.500	64.500	187.0	187.0	187.0
Table, library, combination, per table, factory	35.500	35.500	35.500	177.5	177.5	177.5
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago	18.228	18.228	18.228	286.2	286.2	286.2
Refrigerator, lift-top type, each, factory	16.200	16.200	17.011	156.8	156.8	164.7
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago	4.508	4.508	4.508	317.2	317.2	317.2
(b) Furnishings:						
Blankets—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair, New York	1.470	1.470	1.470	243.0	243.0	243.0
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound, factory	1.284	1.387	1.387	167.9	181.2	181.2
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	3.312	3.312	3.312	247.2	247.2	247.2
Brussels, Bigelow	3.024	3.024	3.024	234.1	234.1	234.1
Wilton, Bigelow	5.040	5.040	5.040	209.3	209.3	209.3
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory	1.400	1.400	1.400	186.7	186.7	186.7
Knives and forks, per gross, factory	14.000	14.000	14.000	243.5	243.5	243.5

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1923—Concluded.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.	Apr., 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
<i>House-furnishing goods—Concluded.</i>						
<i>(b) Furnishings—Concluded.</i>						
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory...	\$22.721	\$24.413	\$24.240	154.9	166.4	165.2
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4—						
Pepperell, per yard, New York.....	.528	.528	.525	220.7	220.7	219.4
Wamsutta, per yard, factory.....	.947	.947	.947	290.7	290.7	290.7
Tableware—						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory.....	.250	.250	.250	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glass pitchers, 1/2-gallon, per dozen, factory.....	2.400	2.400	2.400	300.0	300.0	300.0
Glass tumblers, 3/4-pint, per dozen, factory.....	.230	.230	.230	191.7	191.7	191.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory.....	1.050	1.050	1.050	226.6	226.6	226.6
Teacup and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory.....	1.350	1.350	1.350	236.8	236.8	236.8
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.85 yards to the pound, per yard, New York.....	.300	.300	.300	222.9	222.9	222.9
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory.....	7.081	7.609	7.555	172.4	185.3	184.0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
<i>(a) Cattle feed:</i>						
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis.....	27.375	27.100	20.938	149.1	147.6	114.0
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York.....	47.750	48.250	46.250	151.1	152.6	146.3
Linseed meal, per ton, New York.....	43.000	42.250	37.000	151.3	148.7	130.2
Mill-feed middlings, standard, per ton, Minne- apolis.....	27.219	28.700	25.250	139.9	147.5	129.8
<i>(b) Leather:</i>						
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.450	.440	.440	166.9	163.2	163.2
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.700	.700	.675	279.6	279.6	269.6
Harness, Calif., oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago.....	.470	.470	.470	117.2	117.2	117.2
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.265	.265	.260	103.6	103.6	101.6
Sole, per pound—						
Hemlock, middle, No. 1, Boston.....	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)			
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston.....	.540	.540	.540	120.3	120.3	120.3
Union, middle weight, New York.....	.540	.530	.501	134.6	132.1	124.9
<i>(c) Paper and pulp:</i>						
Paper—						
Newsprint, rolls, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.039	.039	.039	188.1	188.5	188.5
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York.....	.094	.094	.094	192.2	192.2	192.2
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.888	3.155	3.225	129.8	141.8	144.9
<i>(d) Other miscellaneous:</i>						
Hemp, manila, fair, current shipment, per pound, New York.....	.090	.090	.089	96.8	96.6	96.3
Jute, raw, medium grades, per pound, New York.....	.069	.064	.058	102.8	95.4	86.0
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York.....	.250	.228	.220	175.4	159.6	154.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York.....	.216	.220	.220	147.2	150.0	150.0
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York.....	.274	.249	.250	33.9	30.9	30.9
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York.....	.066	.066	.066	153.5	153.5	153.5
<i>Soap—</i>						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati.....	4.015	4.015	4.015	130.2	130.2	130.2
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia.....	5.292	5.064	4.851	150.0	143.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York.....	.051	.051	.051	140.5	140.5	140.5
<i>Tobacco—</i>						
Plug, per pound, New York.....	.701	.701	.701	180.2	180.2	180.2
Smoking, per gross, 1-ounce bags, New York.....	9.920	9.920	9.920	175.9	175.9	175.9

^a No quotation.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for June, 1923, the results of which are shown in the following tables. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 375 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, June, 1922, and March, 1923, respectively, to June, 1923, in 32 cities, and in the United States, as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, JUNE, 1922, AND MARCH, 1923 TO JUNE, 1923.

City.	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to June, 1923.	Per cent of increase or decrease from—		City.	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to June, 1923.	Per cent of increase or decrease from—	
		June, 1922, to June, 1923.	Mar., 1923, to June, 1923.			June, 1922, to June, 1923.	Mar., 1923, to June, 1923.
Atlanta.....	22.2	+ .4	- .3	New Orleans....	17.1	-1.0	+ .1
Baltimore.....	19.7	+2.6	+1.1	New York.....	21.3	+1.1	+ .2
Birmingham....	19.9	+2.6	+ .6	Norfolk.....	23.0	+ .9	+ .9
Boston.....	22.4	+2.4	- .2	Philadelphia....	19.4	+2.3	+1.4
Buffalo.....	21.4	+3.3	+ .9	Pittsburgh.....	18.6	+3.0	+1.4
Chicago.....	21.0	+2.8	+1.0	Portland, Me....	21.3	+2.3	- .7
Cincinnati.....	21.5	+2.5	+1.1	Portland, Oreg..	22.9	+1.6	(¹)
Cleveland.....	19.6	+4.6	+2.1	Richmond.....	20.1	+1.5	+ .5
Denver.....	20.2	+ .9	+ .2	St. Louis.....	21.0	+2.3	+ .3
Detroit.....	23.0	+3.7	+1.3	San Francisco and Oakland..	19.6	+ .5	+ .7
Houston.....	21.2	+ .8	+ .4	Savannah.....	25.7	- .8	- .9
Indianapolis....	21.5	+2.6	- .3	Seranton.....	19.2	+1.2	+ .7
Jacksonville....	22.5	+1.2	+ .2	Seattle.....	21.0	- .4	+2.8
Kansas City....	23.6	+ .3	- .6	Washington, D. C.....	20.1	+2.1	+1.7
Los Angeles....	13.2	+1.5	+1.3	Average, U.S..	21.6	+1.9	+ .5
Memphis.....	18.1	+1.4	+ .3				
Minneapolis....	18.1	+ .1	- .3				
Mobile.....	23.4	+2.1	+ .4				

¹ No change.

Table 2 shows the changes in each of six groups of items in 19 cities from December, 1914, to June, 1923.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while

the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June, 1920, to March, 1922, there was a decrease during each period covered by the tables. During the latter part of this time the decreases were very small. From March to June, 1922, and from June to September of the same year the changes were small, being increases in some cities and decreases in others. From September to December, 1922, an increase was shown in each of the 32 cities.

From December, 1922, to March, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 2.9 per cent to an increase of 0.8 per cent, the average for the United States being a decrease of 0.4 per cent.

During the period from March to June, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 0.9 per cent to an increase of 2.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.5 per cent. This brings the cost of living to within three-tenths of 1 per cent of what it was in December, 1923.

During the three months from March to June the price of food increased in 28 of the 32 cities, clothing increased in 22 of the cities, and furniture increased in all of the cities. Housing increased in 17 and decreased in 12 cities, miscellaneous items increased in 11 and decreased in 15 cities, while fuel and light increased in 2 cities and decreased in 28 cities. In a few cities one or more of the groups of items remained the same in June as in March.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1923.

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—															
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.
Food.....	14.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6	46.5
Clothing.....	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6	81.4
Housing.....	1.2	.9	3.0	13.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6	69.6
Fuel and light.....	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5	91.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0	127.5
Miscellaneous.....	11.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2	103.8
Total.....	11.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2	72.0

Boston, Mass.

Food.....	10.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2	39.7
Clothing.....	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6	93.0
Housing.....	1.1	.1	1.1	2.8	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2	40.2
Fuel and light.....	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7	88.8
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5	150.5
Miscellaneous.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2
Total.....	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9	63.5

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—															
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.
Food.....	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5	41.6
Clothing.....	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0	83.4
Housing.....	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9	70.0
Fuel and light.....	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5	119.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3	127.9
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7	100.5
Total.....	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5	74.1

Chicago, Ill.

Food.....	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.4	45.1
Clothing.....	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2	72.2
Housing.....	1.1	.7	1.4	2.6	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1	92.1
Fuel and light.....	1.9	6.6	19.3	37.1	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4	54.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2	133.1
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3	87.7
Total.....	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0	69.6

Cleveland, Ohio.

Food.....	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1	42.1
Clothing.....	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1	77.6
Housing.....	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8	73.8
Fuel and light.....	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0	151.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	112.3	129.1	121.3	86.8	67.9	60.5	50.5	50.0	53.6	63.6	74.7	83.4
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4	108.1
Total.....	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	95.1	116.8	104.0	84.7	79.9	76.4	66.2	66.6	65.8	70.4	70.7	74.3

Detroit, Mich.

Food.....	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6	46.7
Clothing.....	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1	84.0
Housing.....	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3	96.9
Fuel and light.....	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3	87.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5	105.7
Miscellaneous.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5	124.2
Total.....	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7

Houston, Tex.

Food.....	¹ 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1	41.2
Clothing.....	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4	100.4
Housing.....	¹ 2.3	¹ 7.3	17.7	¹ 1.7	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0	36.7
Fuel and light.....	¹ 9.9	8.3	22.7	47.5	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6	36.5
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.1	29.6	62.3	119.9	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7	150.2
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 3.3	16.4	44.9	67.6	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8	91.5
Total.....	¹ 3.3	16.4	44.9	75.7	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9	65.4	68.4	66.5	67.2

¹ Decrease.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—															
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.
Food.....	1 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0	32.0
Clothing.....	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3	101.1
Housing.....	1 6.9	18.2	118.7	5.9	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2	34.3
Fuel and light.....	(2)	2.3	15.1	55.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9	63.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6	137.9
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3	95.3
Total.....	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4	67.7

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food.....	1 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9	36.2
Clothing.....	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2	82.5
Housing.....	1 2.7	1 2.5	1.6	4.4	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1	97.7
Fuel and light.....	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	35.6	34.5	33.7
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6	153.6
Miscellaneous.....	1 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	100.8
Total.....	1 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9	75.1

Mobile, Ala.

Food.....	1 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2	37.7
Clothing.....	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3	51.8
Housing.....	1 1.9	1 4.3	1 3.6	11.2	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1	42.5
Fuel and light.....	(2)	8.8	27.1	57.1	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6	93.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6	114.0
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	13.8	43.2	72.4	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4	89.8
Total.....	1.4	13.8	43.2	71.4	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0	58.6

New York, N. Y.

Food.....	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0	44.4
Clothing.....	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9	100.7
Housing.....	1.1	1.1	2.6	6.5	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4	59.4
Fuel and light.....	1.1	11.0	19.9	45.5	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2	89.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0	130.3
Miscellaneous.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0	110.8
Total.....	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2	72.6

Norfolk, Va.

Food.....	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4	36.9
Clothing.....	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0	79.1
Housing.....	1.1	1.7	1.7	39.0	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7	73.0	73.0
Fuel and light.....	(2)	17.0	33.3	74.6	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8	102.1
Furniture and furnishings.....	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3	101.0
Miscellaneous.....	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	102.2
Total.....	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER 1914, TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—															
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.
Food.....	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3	42.7
Clothing.....	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0	88.0
Housing.....	1.3	1.7	2.6	8.0	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7	58.1
Fuel and light.....	1.8	5.4	21.5	47.9	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4	89.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1	110.8
Miscellaneous.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.4
Total.....	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8	72.1

Portland, Me.

Food.....	¹ 2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1	45.3
Clothing.....	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2	77.3
Housing.....	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1	27.3
Fuel and light.....	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9	94.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6	129.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	65.6	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Total.....	1.4	13.8	38.0	72.2	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4	63.3

Portland, Oreg.

Food.....	¹ 3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5
Clothing.....	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3	61.3
Housing.....	¹ 10.9	19.6	122.2	12.3	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	42.5
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2	61.3
Furniture and furnishings.....	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4	109.8
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1	75.8
Total.....	¹ 3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6	54.6

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Food.....	¹ 4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0	34.2
Clothing.....	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0	92.1
Housing.....	¹ 7	¹ 2.5	14.0	13.9	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7	33.4
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1	4.6	14.4	30.1	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4	42.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5	116.7
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	79.4
Total.....	¹ 1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5	57.6

Savannah, Ga.

Food.....	¹ 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7	13.4	20.8	17.4	16.1
Clothing.....	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7	81.2
Housing.....	¹ 1.4	¹ 3.0	14.3	5.9	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5	49.5
Fuel and light.....	¹ 1.3	1.7	12.1	37.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8	61.9
Furniture and furnishings.....	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	133.6	135.9
Miscellaneous.....	¹ 2	14.5	42.5	67.3	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8	77.5
Total.....	¹ 2	14.6	42.5	75.0	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	55.0	56.8	57.0	55.6

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1923—Concluded.

Seattle, Wash.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—															
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.
Food.....	12.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1	31.0
Clothing.....	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	154.5	178.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6	76.7
Housing.....	12.4	15.4	1.6	44.3	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.3
Fuel and light....	1.2	2.9	23.9	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9	58.0
Furniture and furnishings.....	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	149.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3	143.9
Miscellaneous.....	11.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5	96.6
Total.....	11.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4

Washington, D. C.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—															
	Dec. 1918.	June 1919.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.		
Food.....	0.6	15.7	61.7	90.9	(3) 93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0	48.8
Clothing.....	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8	78.9
Housing.....	11.5	13.7	13.4	11.5	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.9
Fuel and light....	(2) 1.2	7.3	24.9	40.9	42.8	58.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2	51.2
Furniture and furnishings.....	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4	129.0
Miscellaneous.....	4	15.3	44.3	55.9	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2	72.5
Total.....	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2	60.9

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

³ Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December 1917, to June, 1923, in 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917 TO JUNE, 1923.

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—														
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	
Food.....	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	18.9	15.8	17.2	111.9	110.5	112.3	18.9	111.8	110.3	
Clothing.....	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	4	3.1	2.8	5.4	5.9	
Housing.....	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9	61.4	
Fuel and light....	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5	42.7	
Furniture and furnishings.....	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6	23.9	
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.8	
Total....	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	

Birmingham, Ala.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—														
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	
Food.....	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	19.1	16.2	18.5	114.0	113.1	114.5	19.9	112.5	19.9	
Clothing.....	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	1.4	15.2	16.1	11.2	11.7	1.5	1.8	
Housing.....	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	70.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6	63.1	
Fuel and light....	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8	40.7	
Furniture and furnishings.....	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9	17.8	
Miscellaneous.....	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.5	
Total....	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—													
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.
Food.....	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	¹ 7.4	¹ 2.2	¹ 8.3	¹ 12.4	¹ 8.9	¹ 12.7	¹ 10.4	¹ 11.9	¹ 9.3
Clothing.....	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7	8.8
Housing.....	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3	40.7
Fuel and light.	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6	51.9
Furniture and furnishings..	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3	24.3
Miscellaneous..	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	48.2	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.8
Total...	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5

Denver, Colo.

Food.....	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	¹ 13.1	¹ 7.8	¹ 8.8	¹ 17.6	¹ 14.2	¹ 17.2	¹ 9.0	¹ 14.6	¹ 11.5
Clothing.....	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.9
Housing.....	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1	85.4
Fuel and light.	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0	30.4
Furniture and furnishings..	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7	26.1
Miscellaneous..	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.1
Total...	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7	19.9

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food.....	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	¹ 10.1	¹ 2.1	¹ 8.4	¹ 13.4	¹ 9.9	¹ 13.2	¹ 11.1	¹ 10.3	¹ 8.0
Clothing.....	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5	11.6
Housing.....	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5	44.6
Fuel and light.	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1	54.9
Furniture and furnishings..	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5	23.2
Miscellaneous..	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1	46.1
Total...	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7	19.4

Kansas City, Mo.

Food.....	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	¹ 8.3	¹ 4.3	¹ 6.6	¹ 15.7	¹ 13.5	¹ 16.1	¹ 12.0	¹ 12.9	¹ 12.5
Clothing.....	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5
Housing.....	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	53.7
Fuel and light.	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	36.1
Furniture and furnishings..	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	22.5
Miscellaneous..	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	33.8
Total...	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	15.3

Memphis, Tenn.

Food.....	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	¹ 14.2	¹ 9.2	¹ 11.2	¹ 16.1	¹ 15.1	¹ 17.7	¹ 14.9	¹ 15.3	¹ 13.9
Clothing.....	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5	9.8
Housing.....	(2)	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	73.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.5	72.3	72.3
Fuel and light.	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	69.2	70.5	62.8
Furniture and furnishings..	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3	23.2
Miscellaneous..	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.1
Total...	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9

¹ Decrease.² No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1923—Concluded.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—													
	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.
Food.....	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	17.9	13.5	14.9	10.0	16.0	19.9	15.3	17.6	16.4
Clothing.....	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7	9.2
Housing.....	1.1	12.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8	42.5
Fuel and light.	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0	44.9
Furniture and furnishings..	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7	29.7
Miscellaneous..	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8
Total....	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8	17.4

New Orleans, La.

Food.....	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	110.7	16.4	19.3	112.0	112.8	113.7	110.5	112.5	113.2
Clothing.....	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4	17.8
Housing.....	(?)	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7	55.5
Fuel and light.	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	35.2	32.9
Furniture and furnishings..	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9	34.8
Miscellaneous..	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1	50.1
Total....	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food.....	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	18.8	13.0	15.6	114.4	112.2	111.7	115.4	118.1	115.4
Clothing.....	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9	14.8
Housing.....	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.4
Fuel and light.	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1	68.4
Furniture and furnishings..	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0	29.4
Miscellaneous..	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.1
Total....	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6	21.3

Richmond, Va.

Food.....	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	17.4	11.0	12.9	110.2	117.8	110.8	116.3	119.0	117.2
Clothing.....	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	12.5
Housing.....	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7
Fuel and light.	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9	52.7
Furniture and furnishings..	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7	40.0
Miscellaneous..	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9	33.9
Total....	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3	14.9

St. Louis, Mo.

Food.....	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	110.1	14.5	111.6	114.0	112.1	113.8	119.5	112.7	111.5
Clothing.....	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0
Housing.....	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2	74.6
Fuel and light.	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5	30.8
Furniture and furnishings..	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5	29.8
Miscellaneous..	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.4
Total....	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3	17.7

Scranton, Pa.

Food.....	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	14.0	2.8	4.1	16.8	16.7	19.0	12.1	15.5	15.1
Clothing.....	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.7
Housing.....	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6	59.0
Fuel and light.	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2	65.2
Furniture and furnishings..	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8	34.7
Miscellaneous..	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4	51.4
Total....	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6	22.4

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to June, 1923. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE, 1923.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—															
	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.	Dec. 1918.	Dec. 1919.	June 1920.	Dec. 1920.	May. 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	Sept. 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Mar. 1923.	June 1923.
Food.....	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	38.7	41.0	39.8	46.6	42.0	44.3
Clothing.....	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4	74.9
Housing.....	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4	63.4
Fuel and light.....	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2	80.6
Furniture and furnishings.....	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.4	122.2
Miscellaneous.....	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.3	100.3
Total.....	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8	69.7
Electricity ¹	-1.2	-2.4	-4.8	(?)	(?)	-2.4	+1.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	-1.2	-1.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-3.6

¹ This line shows the per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1914. These figures are based on simple averages of primary rates.

² Same as December, 1914.

Factors in the Increased Cost of Coal to British Consumers.

IN JULY, 1922, the advisory committee for coal and the coal industry was asked to consider in regard to coal "whether there is any possibility of economizing in the distribution costs, in the railway freights, or in any of the various items which go to make the price to the consumer," and at once appointed a small subcommittee to consider and report on the matter. The report of this subcommittee, after being examined and discussed by the full advisory committee, was handed in on December 18, 1922, and has recently been published.¹

The subcommittee divided the various items making up the cost to the consumer into three groups—wages and other costs of production at the mine, the cost of transportation, and the cost of handling or distributing the coal—and the report treats of each of these in turn.

The costs of production at the mine are divided into two groups, wages and other costs, including royalties. At the time of the inquiry, August, 1922, miners' wage rates were, in all parts of the country, the minimum rates allowed by the settlement of 1921, and miners' earnings were on the average about 42 per cent higher than in July, 1914. The wage cost of producing a ton of coal had, however, increased about 62 per cent over pre-war figures, while the other

¹ Great Britain. Mines Department. Report by the advisory committee for coal and the coal industry on the possibility of effecting economies in the cost that make up the price of coal to the consumer, London, 1923.

costs had increased 135 per cent, making the increase in the cost of producing a ton of coal practically 81 per cent higher than in 1913, the last pre-war year. The costs other than wages include expenses for supplies and timber, management, salaries, health and unemployment insurance contributions, repairs, office and general expenses (including rates and taxes), depreciation, miners' welfare fund contributions, and royalties. No data are given concerning increases in these separate items, so that it is impossible to see where the disproportion between the increase in miners' wages and the other costs of production occurs. It is stated, however, that the contributions to health and unemployment insurance and miners' welfare funds have been increased by legislation since pre-war days, and that local rates are also substantially higher. On the whole, the committee sees no chance for reductions here.

Expenditure under most of the items included under "other costs," and to some extent on wages, is in the nature of deadhead and on-cost charges which have to be incurred irrespective of the extent of production, and it seems clear that so long as general depression in industry and consequent low demand for coal for industrial purposes continue, costs other than wages will be relatively high.

The selling price of coal at the mine, the committee finds, has been increased since pre-war days, by percentages varying from 70 to 120 for household coal, from 75 to 90 for gas coal, from 50 to 86 for locomotive coal, and from 30 to 50 for coal used for other industrial purposes. The average increase for all kinds of coal was about 64 per cent, but it was much greater for household coal and the better kind of coal used by gas works than for coal used for railways and other industrial purposes.

The cost of transportation, the committee feels, is higher than conditions justify and must be reduced before a satisfactory condition can be obtained. It recommends a lowering of freight rates, a reduction of car charges, and a decrease in the charges for shipping and handling coal at the docks.

The charges for distribution after the coal had arrived at the town in which it was to be used varied so much from place to place that it was impossible to make a comprehensive study of them. Taking London as exemplifying the greatest changes from pre-war days, the committee presents the following statement showing the increases in the main items making up the costs of retail distribution:

	Per cent of increase.
Wages for loaders and car men.....	100
Cartage expenses.....	178
Sacks.....	167
Loss on smalls and deficiencies.....	125
Siding rent, weighbridge charges, wharf rent, demurrage, etc.....	300
Clerical salaries, including managers.....	73
Establishment charges.....	70
Total increase over pre-war charges.....	108

While on the evidence before us we accept the figures, we are bound to remark that those responsible for the distributing trade should take immediate steps to render considerable reductions possible in most of the items.

Summing up the situation, the committee points out that there is little chance of any reduction in the costs of production until an increased demand leads to a proportionate decrease in overhead charges. Railway and dock charges and distribution costs, according to its view, can and should be reduced at once. Moreover, the committee feels that it would be advisable to give greater publicity to the actual facts concerning costs.

Much of the irritation in the public mind, as well as in the minds of the miners, arises from a suspicion that, although those directly concerned in raising and selling coal at the pit head are being inadequately remunerated, intervening agencies between the pit and the buyer are reaping undue reward. This conclusion is arrived at largely because of the size of the margin between the pit price of coal and the actual price to the consumer. We suggest for the consideration of the Secretary for Mines the advisability of publishing in some detail the statistical data we incorporate in this report, so that the public may have before them facts about which there is widespread misapprehension. While we think reductions both in transport charges and in distribution charges are overdue, the margin between pit price and actual price to the consumer will in the present circumstances of transport and distribution remain substantial.

Cost of Living in Spain and Measures for Its Reduction.

THE April, 1923, Bulletin of the Institute of Social Reform of Spain (pp. 877, 878) contains data on the cost of certain food articles in March, 1923, and a comparison of the prices on that date with pre-war prices. The table comparing the average prices of 12 food articles in the provincial capitals of Spain in March, 1923, with the average for the six months' period from April to September, 1914, is reproduced below:

AVERAGE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE PROVINCIAL CAPITALS OF SPAIN, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 1914, AND MARCH, 1923.

[1 peseta at par=19.3 cents; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 qts.]

Article.	Unit.	Average price in—		Per cent of increase.	Article.	Unit.	Average price in—		Per cent of increase.
		Six-month period from April to September, 1914.	March, 1923.				Six-month period from April to September, 1914.	March, 1923.	
Bread.....	Kilo.	Pesetas. 0.40	Pesetas. 0.57	43	Milk.....	Liter..	Pesetas. 0.43	Pesetas. 0.68	58
Beef.....	do.	1.95	3.29	69	Eggs.....	Doz..	1.63	2.47	52
Mutton.....	do.	1.69	3.37	99	Sugar.....	Kilo..	1.03	1.79	74
Codfish.....	do.	1.44	2.21	53	Oil.....	Liter..	1.33	1.94	46
Potatoes.....	do.	.18	.28	56	All articles combined.....				60
Chick-peas.....	do.	.87	1.19	37					
Rice.....	do.	.63	.77	22					
Wine.....	Liter..	.38	.55	45					

The following table gives the average prices of the specified food articles in March, 1923, in the provincial capitals of Spain as well as in Madrid and in the industrial center Barcelona:

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE PROVINCIAL CAPITALS OF SPAIN, IN MADRID, AND IN BARCELONA, IN MARCH, 1923.

[1 peseta at par=19.3 cents; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 qts.]

Article.	Unit.	Average price in March, 1923, in—			Article.	Unit.	Average price in March, 1923, in—		
		Provincial capitals.	Madrid.	Barcelona.			Provincial capitals.	Madrid.	Barcelona.
		<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>			<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Bread.....	Kilo..	0.57	0.65	0.70	Rice.....	Kilo..	0.77	0.80	0.75
Beef.....	..do..	3.29	3.80	5.00	Wine.....	Liter..	.55	.50	.60
Mutton.....	..do..	3.37	2.40	4.00	Milk.....	..do..	.68	.60	.80
Codfish.....	..do..	2.21	2.00	3.50	Eggs.....	Doz..	2.47	2.00	2.40
Potatoes.....	..do..	.28	.23	.30	Sugar.....	Kilo..	1.79	1.70	1.90
Chick-peas.....	..do..	1.19	1.00	1.00	Oil.....	Liter..	1.94	2.00	2.40

Index numbers¹ of retail prices of 12 articles of food² are shown in the following table for the specified dates in the provincial capitals and in other towns of Spain:

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN THE PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AND IN OTHER TOWNS OF SPAIN ON SPECIFIED DATES.¹

Six-month period.	Provincial capitals.	Other towns.	Six-month period.	Provincial capitals.	Other towns.
Average for period 1909 to 1914 ..	100.0	100.0	April to September, 1918.....	161.8	172.8
April to September, 1914.....	106.9	106.0	October, 1918, to March, 1919.....	167.7	178.5
October, 1914, to March, 1915.....	107.7	110.8	April to September, 1919.....	180.0	190.9
April to September, 1915.....	113.8	117.1	October, 1919, to March, 1920.....	192.3	208.1
October, 1915, to March, 1916.....	117.6	118.4	April to September, 1920.....	202.6	220.3
April to September, 1916.....	120.3	123.4	October, 1920, to March, 1921.....	175.1	185.5
October, 1916, to March, 1917.....	123.6	125.6	April to September, 1921.....	193.0	198.0
April to September, 1917.....	136.1	139.8	October, 1921, to March, 1922.....	173.5	185.7
October, 1917, to March, 1918.....	145.4	149.3	April to September, 1922.....	173.0	183.2

¹ The period from April, 1909, to March, 1914, is used as the base, or 100, for the index.

Measures to Reduce Cost of Living.³

IN SPITE of the fact that Spain took no active part in the World War, she suffered many of the aftereffects of it, such as decreased money values and increased living costs. For instance, in Madrid and some other cities the price of bread was the same or higher early in 1923 than when wheat was double its January, 1923, cost. Many other indispensable articles have increased in price from 100 to 300 per cent. These increases in the cost of living have produced great hardships, especially among the poorer classes who are least able to endure them.

To meet this situation a royal decree was issued on the 18th of January, 1923, creating a central board of supplies (*junta central de abastos*) for the revision of the prices of food and other necessary articles of consumption.

¹ Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Madrid, February, 1923, pp. 501-516.

² The articles included in this index are as follows: Bread, beef, mutton, codfish, potatoes, chick-peas, rice, wine, milk, eggs, sugar, and oil.

³ Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Madrid, February, 1923 (pp. 354-360), and March, 1923 (pp. 625-629).

According to article 2 of the decree the following phases of the situation will be taken into consideration in fixing the prices: (1) The cost of production; (2) the net profit of the manufacturer or producer; (3) freight rates and delivery costs; (4) taxes; and (5) profits of the middleman and merchant. The board will fix a maximum and a minimum rate of profit, according to the quality of the goods.

The regulations for the application of this decree were issued February 10, 1923, and specify the following food articles for which prices will be determined by the central board: Wheat, flour, rye, bread, lentils, kidney beans, chick-peas, peas, rice, potatoes, milk, meats of all kinds, codfish, and eggs.

Other articles for which prices will be fixed include wood and charcoal for domestic use, barley, oats, and other grains for cattle food, fodder, leather goods, footwear, wool, yarns, and fabrics.

Smaller boards will be established in the provincial capitals to aid the central board in its undertaking.

For violations of the regulations made by the boards fines of from 100 to 5,000 pesetas (\$19.30 to \$965, par) will be imposed. Repeated violations will result in the temporary or permanent closing of the establishment concerned.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Experience of Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Under 8-Hour Day.

IN RESPONSE to a request from the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. wrote an account of the experience at the steel plant of that company under the 8-hour day.¹ The change from the 12-hour shift to one of 8 hours was made November 1, 1918, the hourly, tonnage, and piece rates being increased 10 per cent at the same time.

The following is Mr. Welborn's statement of the results of the shortened day:

The immediate results, from the standpoint of production per man-hour, and of labor cost per unit of output, were satisfactory, and where conditions have been comparable, it has been evident that we have lost nothing either in producing cost or output by reason of the change.

At blast furnaces the labor cost per ton, immediately following the introduction of the 8-hour day with the increase of 10 per cent in wage rates, increased slightly over 1 per cent above former costs. At open-hearth furnaces it increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; while at our rolling mills there was a substantial reduction in the labor cost per ton.

Recent careful analyses of operating results between various 12 and 8 hour work periods have been made to show these results to be even more satisfactory than we had realized before. The trend of production per man-hour, with unimportant exceptions, have been upward since the adoption of the 8-hour day; and in every department of our steel manufacturing operations, from blast furnace to the wire mill, our production per man-hour is now greater than it was when all of these activities were operating on the 12-hour shift. Comparing these results of the last few months with periods of similar production when basic rates were 10 per cent lower than current rates and the working time 12 hours per day, we find that almost without exception our labor cost per ton is lower than in the earlier periods.

Furthermore, whenever the question of change made in the length of the working day has come up for discussion between officials and employees' representatives, satisfaction with the change has been expressed by the employees. It is obvious, therefore, that our change from a 12 to an 8 hour day was practical and has been successful.

A factor of added interest is the fact that, with almost capacity operations at our steel plant during the last few months and employing over 6,000 men, we have experienced no shortage of labor. Our operating officials have frequently expressed the belief that this condition is due, in large part at least, to adoption of the 8-hour shift.

¹ Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Practicability of 8-hour day in steel industry. New York, 1923.

Employment and Earnings in Massachusetts Manufacturing Establishments.

STATISTICS of employment and earnings in manufacturing establishments of Massachusetts in April and May, 1923, are presented in the following table:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF APRIL AND OF MAY, 1923.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees on pay roll.		Average weekly earnings.	
		April, 1923.	May, 1923.	April, 1923.	May, 1923.
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	12	1, 858	1, 908	\$27.98	\$33.26
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	42	1, 649	1, 623	22.98	23.79
Boots and shoes.....	65	28, 334	27, 728	22.81	23.56
Boxes, paper.....	19	4, 294	4, 361	20.27	23.08
Boxes, wooden.....	7	4, 836	4, 796	23.60	24.90
Bread and other bakery products.....	36	1, 534	1, 543	27.53	27.80
Clothing, men's.....	19	1, 766	1, 807	25.00	24.46
Clothing, women's.....	20	631	602	21.05	21.98
Confectionery and ice cream.....	27	4, 044	4, 021	18.92	19.54
Cotton goods.....	48	49, 916	50, 891	20.52	22.51
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s.....	10	2, 773	2, 788	21.98	22.32
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	4	6, 166	6, 049	21.75	23.20
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	13	12, 404	12, 092	27.72	29.09
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	40	7, 139	7, 199	27.58	29.56
Furniture.....	15	2, 462	2, 438	22.64	23.26
Hosiery and knit goods.....	9	4, 240	4, 234	19.37	20.84
Jewelry.....	21	1, 831	1, 787	22.58	23.87
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	22	4, 099	3, 923	24.03	26.08
Machine tools.....	15	1, 544	1, 551	25.32	25.92
Paper and wood pulp.....	21	6, 166	5, 759	25.85	26.87
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	18	1, 827	1, 874	30.54	31.56
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	10	2, 426	2, 444	37.13	36.99
Rubber tires and goods.....	11	3, 284	3, 186	24.59	27.03
Silk goods.....	8	2, 022	1, 977	22.13	21.81
Stationery goods.....	7	849	842	19.57	19.85
Steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus.....	5	1, 776	1, 648	25.61	28.61
Textile machinery and parts.....	12	7, 675	7, 856	27.93	29.51
Tobacco.....	4	1, 482	1, 307	25.78	26.64
Woolen and worsted goods.....	35	20, 113	20, 004	22.09	24.88
All other industries.....	70	42, 694	43, 132	25.14	26.33
Total.....	645	227, 834	227, 370	23.52	25.80

Standardization of Salaries of Municipal Employees in St. Paul.

THE first effort of the Civil Service Bureau of St. Paul to secure an adjustable wage scale was made in 1917. The plan consisted of fixing 15 basic minimum salary grades and allocating all city positions to one of these salary grades. The difference between grades was based on the value, importance, and difficulty of the duties. This salary standardization was adopted for the city service in St. Paul on February 1, 1918, and remained in effect until August, 1919. The first demand by a group of employees to obtain an increase in wages to offset the advancing living costs was made during the summer of 1918. The civil service bureau at this time successfully carried its point before the city council that a uniform increase should be given to all employees of the same grade.

In November, 1920, an adjustable standardization became effective in the following six departments: Education, finance, public utilities, comptroller, law, and purchasing.¹

The city council approved on October 14, 1922, a plan submitted to it by the Civil Service Bureau of St. Paul, whereby all city employees, with the exception of the teaching staff, are grouped into certain classifications. The new classification of positions placed all city positions and employments in three services: Graded service, ungraded service, and common-labor service. The graded service was divided into 17 grades on the basis of "value of the service to the city, considering the importance, difficulty, and responsibility of the work, the qualifications required, supply and demand, and any special requirements or conditions." The ungraded service consists of those skilled-labor employments for which there exists a generally recognized fixed scale of wages. The common-labor service includes all common labor, graded in three ranks.²

The salary schedules for the graded service, as well as the plan of making the salaries adjustable to the cost of living, were based on the classification submitted by the civil service bureau in 1920 and adopted at that time by the six city departments named above. A description of the duties of each grade has been adopted, and the various positions have been classified under these grades.³

It was considered by the civil service bureau that standardization of salaries was necessary in order to prevent "favoritism and discrimination in the rewarding of public service," and that after certain basic salaries had been set for different grades these salaries should all fluctuate with the changes in the cost of living in order to assure to the workers the same purchasing power "to-morrow as well as to-day."

A standard salary presupposes the payment of a fair wage. But what is a "fair wage?" Any wage, measured in money, may mean one thing to-day and something wholly different in a year from to-day. The measure of the wage ought to be its purchasing power, and when this purchasing power changes the measure of the wage should change to correspond. Consequently an equitable standardization, if not made adjustable to the cost of living, becomes merely a temporary truce in the economic struggle between the employer and the employee.

History records many periods when the workers as a whole were contented and satisfied with the reward they received for their labor. Manifestly that reward must have been a "living wage." But when the purchasing power of their reward was cut down so that it no longer secured for them the ordinary needs of the family, there arose quite naturally a sense of loss—of something wrongfully and mysteriously taken from them, and the question came: Is not the worker whose output has not changed entitled to a living wage to-morrow as well as to-day?

If labor's reward had always been based on an adjustable wage, the change in the cost of living would not have been felt by the worker, and no cause would have existed for the unprofitable economic warfare between him and his employers. Then, too, if an adjustable wage were common to all industries the worker would soon come to understand that to secure something over and above a living wage he must either increase his production or fit himself to assume the greater burdens or responsibility.

¹ St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau: Standardizing Salaries, by J. B. Probst. St. Paul, June, 1922, p. 3. The text of the ordinance applying to the bureau of water of the department of public utilities was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 80-83, as typical of all the ordinances in 1920, which increased the basic salaries 60 per cent, the accepted increase since 1916 in the cost of living. On January of each year thereafter salaries in the departments adopting the plan were to be adjusted in accordance with changes in the cost of living since 1916. These changes in the cost of living were to be determined by reducing by 20 per cent the index numbers for food as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

² St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau. Ninth annual report, for year 1922, p. 6.

³ St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau. Civil Service Rules and Classification. Oct. 15, 1922, 65 pp.

ties that go with a higher wage. And we would find the attainment of a higher wage in this way more to his advantage than to band together with some fellow employees for the purpose of forcing others temporarily to pay him more than he is justly entitled to.⁴

The advantages of the new classification have been stated to be as follows:⁵

- (1) It is simple in its operations and easy to understand.
- (2) It correlates the positions in different services on the basis of value. For example, two employees classified in Grade 7, one holding a clerical position and the other an engineering position, will at once be recognized as holding positions that are of equal value to the city, considering the qualifications required, character of duties, responsibility, supply and demand, and other pertinent factors.
- (3) An individual employee in any grade can no longer secure, by a mere change of ordinance, a rate of pay that properly belongs to a higher grade of service. To get the higher rate of pay necessitates either a promotion through competitive examination or a regrading of the position. Regrading a position can only be accomplished by consent of the civil service commissioner.
- (4) The attention of the council in fixing salaries is through this classification focused on the position rather than on the individual employee.
- (5) The classification makes it possible to establish a plan that will indicate definite lines of promotion. In the ordinary scheme of classification, it is practically impossible to fit into the classification any common-sense promotion rule.
- (6) Our city charter provides that transfers may be made from one position to a similar position in the same class and grade. Many transfers which common sense dictates should be allowed in the interests of efficient service can not be made under this charter provision if the ordinary type of classification were in force. The present classification does not unreasonably restrict transfers.

For each of the 17 distinctive groups in the graded service basic salaries were set which were considered as adequate compensation for the year 1916,⁶ and the cost of living in 1922 was "deemed to have increased 50 per cent over the 1916 cost." To meet the increase in the cost of living a 50 per cent increase was granted by an ordinance of the council, effective October 1, 1922, to the seven lowest grades:

The full percentage increase, however, is only allowed to the lower paid employees, and this on the popular theory that the higher paid are not affected so seriously by a rise in the cost of living.⁷

Increases were granted to the employees in the other grades, ranging from 46 per cent in the grade having a basic entrance salary of \$90 a month, to 8 per cent in the grade having a basic entrance salary of \$300 a month. No increase was granted to the grade having an entrance salary of \$375 a month. These adjusted rates were in effect until June 30, 1923. The table below gives a summary of the salary provisions of the ordinance:

⁴ St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau. Standardizing Salaries, by J. B. Probst. St. Paul, June, 1922, pp. 2, 3.

⁵ St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau. Ninth annual report, for year 1922, p. 7.

⁶ "The year 1916 was taken as a base because the consensus of opinion among economists is that the level of prices will return not to a pre-war basis but in all probability to the level that prevailed in 1916." (St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau. Standardizing Salaries, by J. B. Probst, June, 1922, p. 4.)

⁷ St. Paul. Civil Service Bureau. Standardizing Salaries, by J. B. Probst. St. Paul, June, 1922, p. 4.

SUMMARY OF COUNCIL SALARY ORDINANCE.¹

Grade.	Basic entrance salary, 1916.	Percentage increase to offset cost-of-living increase since 1916.	Entrance rate adjusted to June 30, 1923.	Equivalent of 5 per cent seniority increase.	Equivalent entrance rate per day. ²	Equivalent entrance rate per hour. ²
Grade 1.....	\$32.50	50	\$48.75	\$5.00	\$2.06	\$0.26
Grade 2.....	40.00	50	60.00	5.00	2.54	.32
Grade 3.....	50.00	50	75.00	5.00	3.17	.40
Grade 4.....	60.00	50	90.00	5.00	3.81	.48
Grade 5.....	70.00	50	105.00	5.00	4.44	.56
Grade 6.....	75.00	50	112.50	5.00	4.76	.60
Grade 7.....	80.00	50	120.00	5.00	5.08	.64
Grade 8.....	90.00	46	131.40	5.00	5.56	.70
Grade 9.....	100.00	42	142.00	5.00	6.01	.75
Grade 10.....	125.00	38	172.50	6.25	7.30	.91
Grade 11.....	150.00	33	199.50	7.50	8.44	1.06
Grade 12.....	175.00	29	225.75	8.75	9.55	1.20
Grade 13.....	200.00	25	250.00	10.00	10.58	1.32
Grade 14.....	225.00	21	272.25	11.25	11.52	.....
Grade 15.....	250.00	17	292.50	12.50	12.38	.....
Grade 16.....	² 300.00	8	324.00	15.00	.....	.....
Grade 17.....	² 375.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ St. Paul. Summary of Council Salary Ordinance, prepared by the city council, 1922.

² The rates in columns 6 and 7 are the equivalent rates as compared with the respective monthly rates specified in column 4. The final decimal figures of the original table have been raised or retained according to whether the terminating fraction was above or below .005.

³ Flat rate; not entitled to adjustment or seniority increase.

Provision was also made in the ordinance for the annual revision of the salaries in the graded service on June 1, 1923, and on June 1 of each year thereafter, in accordance with the changes in the cost of living. These changes are to become effective on July 1 of each year. It was stated in the first ordinance that the cost of living figures used were to be those of the National Industrial Conference Board, but this ordinance was amended on January 30, 1923, to provide that the figures to be used in the adjustment of the salaries should be those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Small increases were also granted for seniority and special allowances were provided for the furnishing and upkeep of equipment.⁸

For the ungraded service and for the common-labor service a resolution was adopted, effective November 1, 1921, which fixed certain rates for each occupation, although for these services no provision was made for readjustment as was made for the graded service.⁹

On June 1, 1923, when, as provided in the ordinance, an adjustment was to take place in the salaries, reference was made to the latest available figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showing changes in the cost of living. These figures were for March, 1923,¹⁰ and showed for the United States an increase in the cost of living of 68.8 per cent as compared with 1913. As provided in the amended ordinance the index number for the cost of living for 1916 was for the purpose of this adjustment assumed to be 112. By using the index numbers of 112 for 1916 and 168 for March, 1923, the cost

⁸ Ordinance No. 5893 as amended to June 21, 1923.

⁹ St. Paul. Rates of compensation for city positions. Prepared and adopted by the city council, 1922. Resolution No. C. F. 42446, pp. 9-11.

¹⁰ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1923, p. 100.

of living showed approximately a 50 per cent increase with 1916 as the base. As explained above, the year 1916 was taken as the basis for the adjustment of the salaries on October 1, 1922, when all salaries in the seven lowest grades of the graded service were increased by 50 per cent, which was assumed to be the increase in the cost of living in October, 1922, as compared with 1916. Higher salaried grades received at this time proportionately smaller increases. As the cost of living showed the same percentage increase over 1916 in March, 1923, as it had in October, 1922, no adjustment was made in the salaries in June, 1923, and under the ordinance none will take place until July 1, 1924.¹¹

Wages in the Belgian Textile Industry in 1922.

A BULLETIN on the textile industries of Belgium and the Netherlands, published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as Trade Information Bulletin No. 105, contains a section (p. 5) on employment conditions and wages in the Belgian textile industry in 1922. While there was a large amount of unemployment in this industry during the greater part of 1921, considerable improvement in the situation began to be felt in the early part of 1922, which continued through the year. The number of unemployed reported in January, 1921, was 61,269, or more than half the total number of registered workers, while in December, 1922, idle workers numbered only 6,432.

Common labor in the cotton industry received an average hourly wage of 1.60 francs (30.9 cents, par) during 1922, as compared with 0.35 franc (6.8 cents, par) in 1914. Mixers were paid an hourly rate of 1.65 francs (31.8 cents, par). Mule spinners operating two mules of 500 to 800 spindles received from 2.15 to 2.50 francs (41.4 to 48.3 cents, par, per hour); from 800 to 900 spindles, 2.25 to 2.60 francs (43.4 to 50.2 cents, par); from 900 to 1,000 spindles, 2.30 to 2.70 francs (44.4 to 52.1 cents, par); from 1,000 to 1,100 spindles, 2.40 to 2.80 francs (46.3 to 54 cents, par), and 1,100 to 1,200 spindles, 2.45 to 2.85 francs (47.3 to 55 cents, par) per hour. The hourly wages of twiners ranged from 1.95 to 2.60 francs (37.6 to 50.2 cents, par). Female ring spinners received from 1.20 to 2.10 francs (23.2 to 40.5 cents, par) per hour; drawing-frame girls, from 1.45 to 2 francs (28 to 38.6 cents, par) and roving-frame girls, from 1.35 to 2 francs (26.1 to 38.6 cents, par). The hourly wages of weavers ranged from 1.15 and 2.05 francs (22.2 and 39.6 cents, par) for two-loom work on plain goods to 2.75 francs (53.1 cents, par) for six-loom work, with extra allowances for Jacquard and pattern work.

¹¹ Letter to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from Mr. J. B. Probst, chief examiner, Civil Service Bureau, St. Paul, June 21, 1923.

Comparison of Wage Index with Other Economic Indexes in Germany.

A RECENT issue of the *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung*,¹ the organ of the German Metal Workers' Federation, makes the following comparison of the wage index of May 3, 1923, with other official and unofficial economic indexes of Germany:

	Index.
Wholesale prices May 15, 1923 (official).....	7, 105
Foodstuff.....	5, 758
Industrial raw materials.....	9, 624
Domestic goods.....	6, 165
Imported goods.....	11, 806
Index of Berliner Tageblatt, May 15, 1923:	
General index.....	9, 193
Agricultural products.....	6, 398
Dollar exchange rate at—	
End of April, 1923.....	7, 100
May 22, 1923.....	13, 800
Wages of manual workers, May 3, 1923.....	2, 402

From this comparison it becomes plainly evident that the wage index has of late been lagging far behind the wholesale price indexes and the index of the dollar-exchange rate. This fact is probably due to the following causes: In the first place it may be ascribed to the depreciation of the mark, to which wholesale prices react immediately because German manufacturers and wholesale dealers in making price quotations have of late adopted the practice of basing their prices not on the cost of materials and production or on the manufacturers' price but on the probable replacement cost. Wages, on the other hand, rise much more slowly, since changes in wage rates are generally based on changes in the cost of living index, and a month generally passes before this index has been computed while at least several weeks more elapse before wages are finally adjusted to the cost of living. Thus wages always lag behind prices and this fact works to the great detriment of the German wage earners, especially during periods of such violent depreciation of the mark as has been experienced in recent months.

¹ *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung*, Stuttgart, June 23, 1923.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Recent Minimum Wage Orders.

Kansas.

THE minimum wage law of Kansas is administered by the court of industrial relations of that State. Its report for the year 1922 presents a general cost-of-living budget prepared on the basis of investigations made in 1921; also a survey made during the summer of 1920. Emporia business women also submitted a clothing budget on a three-year basis. These are reproduced as indicating the basis on which modifications are made in the orders during the year. Rates were advanced from \$8.50 per week to \$11 in laundry work and to \$10.50 in mercantile employments. The factory order remained unchanged at \$11, though some change was made in the hours of labor.

Attempts were made in Topeka to set aside the laundry order and the manufacturing order, and temporary injunctions were granted to prevent their operation. However, employers were required to deposit suitable sums to make up the difference in wages should the injunctions finally be dissolved. At the hearings the employers contended that there was no evidence before the court that wages, hours, and working conditions were prejudicial to the health and welfare of a substantial number of employees. The industrial court showed the surveys made and the results disclosed, the outcome being the upholding of the orders by the district court. The money on deposit was therefore checked to the employees direct by the industrial court.

"This decision of the district court made it possible to go forward with the regulation work of enforcement of orders with a greater assurance and confidence than for some time in the past."

Massachusetts.

A BRIEF review of the current operation and status of the minimum wage law of Massachusetts has been furnished by the assistant commissioner of labor and industries. The opening statement is to the effect that "the Massachusetts minimum wage law is much more than recommendatory." Records must be kept and their inspection by the commission or its agent permitted, and notices must be posted relative to the wage boards and decrees. Public opinion has been educated to an extent that makes it an important factor in securing compliance with the decrees. The great majority of employers continue to comply with the provisions of these decrees, partly because they are recognized as reasonable, partly because they are based on findings, unanimous or practically so, of wage boards made up of representatives of both employers and employees, as well as the public, and finally because of the force of public opinion,

already noted. With the formation of the new wage board noted below, 17 occupations have come under review of such boards since the enactment of the law. Approximately 5,000 firms, employing between 75,000 and 80,000 women and girls, have workers in the 16 occupations already covered. Seventy-two per cent of the firms, with 86.8 per cent of the employees, were found to be complying with the orders in 1922, while an additional 12.6 per cent of the employers, having only 2.9 per cent of the employees, made adjustments following inspection. The cases pending represent 15.4 per cent of the firms and 10.5 per cent of the employees. Between 1 and 2 per cent of these are considered as doubtful, while 1.6 per cent of the employers, having 1.8 per cent of the employees, refused to make adjustments.

One compulsory provision of the law is that newspapers shall receive advertisements naming employers who fail or refuse to comply with the orders. The Boston Transcript recently declined to carry such advertisements and was fined \$100 in the municipal court. "The case has been carried to the superior court and from there will go to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts." This action will bring to a final determination the constitutionality of that part of the law which requires the papers to carry such advertisements tendered by the commission, and which provides also that both the commission and the newspapers shall be exempt from libel proceedings.

Wage Board for Druggists' Preparations, etc.

The Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts reports the organization of a wage board for establishments manufacturing druggists' preparations, proprietary medicines, and chemical compounds. A wage investigation was made in the first quarter of 1920, "the period when wages were apparently at the peak." The investigation covered 33 establishments, and records were secured for 1,485 women and girls. The numbers of men and of women are about equal, the manufacture and compounding being done by the men, while the women are mainly employed in packing, labeling, wrapping, etc., also in some branches of clerical work. The work is in the main unskilled, requiring but little learning time and permitting shifts from one process to another as the need arises. The variation in the earnings of women in the different occupational groups is slight. In labeling, packing, and bottle washing from one-half to two-thirds of the women earn less than \$11 per week; clerical workers receive somewhat more, but more than half of these receive less than \$12. Time rates predominate, and in more than four-fifths of the entire group less than \$13 per week was received for full-time employment. About nine-tenths of the women covered by the report lived at home, but seven-tenths reported themselves entirely self-supporting, while nearly two-thirds reported that they were contributing to the support of others.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

Organization and Activities of the Women's Bureau.¹

THE Women's Bureau was at first organized as the "Women in Industry Service," its specific purpose being to deal with the wise and efficient use of woman labor during the war emergency. When created by act of Congress in July, 1918, it was charged with the duty of "developing standards and policies to insure the effective employment of women, while conserving their health and welfare." It was to keep in touch with other agencies, both State and national, dealing with the work of women, and to strive to work out with them a consistent program for handling the problems of women in industry.

The signing of the armistice changed the character of the work needed, but did not diminish its importance. The service was continued as a temporary organization until on June 5, 1920, it was established by Congress as the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, its functions, as specified in the creating act, being "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

In pursuance of this program the bureau carries on research work and conducts investigations into actual conditions affecting women in industry. Its investigations are usually undertaken at the request of State or national authorities or of important private organizations interested in the welfare of working women. Such investigations are frequently requested as the basis for legislative campaigns concerning hours, wages, or working conditions. Other investigations and special studies are made from time to time on the bureau's own initiative. The results of the various inquiries and studies are published as bulletins.

Aside from its bulletins the bureau issues monthly a mimeographed news-letter outlining current activities affecting women in industry, both in this country and abroad. The material for this is supplied largely by State officials and organizations, and the letter is sent to officials and individuals known to be actively interested in the subject, as a means of keeping them in touch with the progress of the movement.

The bureau also prepares and circulates exhibits illustrating good and bad working conditions for women, including moving-picture films "showing the interior and exterior of actual factories while in operation, 20 copies of this picture being in constant use." Other exhibit material consists of stereopticon slides, panels, posters, and miniature theaters containing cardboard models.

Appendixes to the monograph give an outline of the bureau's organization, a classification of its activities, and a list of its publications and exhibit material.

¹ Institute for Government Research. The Women's Bureau, its history, activities, and organization. Baltimore, 1923. Service monographs of the United States Government, No. 22.

Child Labor in Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT'S protective laws for children and its common-sense enforcement of such laws are favorably commented upon in the report of its department of labor on the conditions of wage earners in that State in 1921-22. Attention is also called to the tendency in Connecticut to raise the present age limit for child labor from 14 to 16 years of age.

Manufacturers of the State do not seem very desirous of engaging child workers because of the care and trouble involved in their employment. Violators of the child labor law are diminishing every year, but notwithstanding this improvement close watch is necessary to prevent infringements of the statute, particularly in the case of garment-making firms, who are newcomers in the State, and small storekeepers. There is a trend toward the reduction of the number of minors employed in the 10-cent stores.

The lowest rate for minor labor in stores is \$6 a week in small towns and \$7, \$8, and \$9 a week in the larger towns. Child employees in fruit and grocery stores do not attract so much attention as in department stores. The working hours in the majority of the large stores range from 49 to 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ per week, and only in rare instances reach or exceed 54 in the big cities, and child clerks in these fruit and grocery stores are employed for the full period allowed and sometimes beyond it. They are paid \$6 a week as long as they can be retained at that sum. After that their wages range up to \$10 and \$12.50 a week. When paid the highest rate they are expected to look after cash accounts and do bookkeeping. In numerous cases the children's earnings go back to the stores to buy food for their families.

Numbers of parents misrepresent the age of their children to the State board of education agents in order to secure work permits for them. The number of regular work permits issued during the years ending November 1, 1920 and 1922, were, respectively, 14,397 and 6,367. Of the 6,367 regular permits issued in the latter year, 500 were for mercantile work and 5,862 for employment in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Hundreds of minors in every city are illegally employed in running errands which are frequently for undesirable purposes, in assisting deliveries from stores, and in doing work which their parents have brought home from the factories. Children also work at night in the streets.

The report also calls attention to children who do hard work after school hours in stores run by their own parents, such work not being prohibited by law, also to the boys on milk delivery wagons who suffer particularly from the practice of daylight saving.

Some of the Connecticut farmers have their own children doing light labor in the fields, but the fathers "are keen" about having these young helpers go to school. It is reported that even the foreign-born farmers who have taken up abandoned farms do not work their children too hard.

The only agricultural industry that uses large groups of workers in Connecticut is the tobacco industry. In 1921, 168 Connecticut

growers reported the employment of 8,859 workers, of which 8,220 were white and 639 colored. The white workers included 4,563 men, 1,980 women, and 1,677 children. From incomplete data it is estimated that there were not so many employees in 1922. The industrial investigator who made the report for the department of labor is of the opinion that for children who have to do work in the tobacco fields "it is an actual advantage," taking them away from the congestion of the city into the open country. She suggests, however, that an hour and a half should be given as a rest period at noon. The investigator considers that under the daylight-saving system the early morning work is a hardship, as the children between 11 and 15 years of age will not go to bed until their usual retiring hour under standard time.

Many children who work in the tobacco fields are members of neighboring families who are well to do. Some girls earn as much as \$14 a week but the majority average \$10. In 1921 boys received \$1.50 to \$2.25 a day and on piecework averaged from \$12 to \$15 a week. Women were paid from \$12 to \$18 a week and men from \$2.50 per day with board to \$3.50 to \$3.75 without board, the usual rate being \$2.50. The work on the farms rarely exceeds 55 hours a week, and in such cases only because of a threatened weather change or after a protracted rainy period.

Report of Kansas Children's Code Commission.

IN 1918 Gov. Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, appointed a children's code commission to study the existing legislation of the State affecting children and to recommend such action by the State legislature as seemed necessary or desirable under the circumstances. Reappointments were made after the legislative sessions of 1919 and 1921 and in December, 1922, the commission submitted its report to the governor. This he forwarded to the legislature, with the suggestion that the report receive attention and careful study. It was said that good work had been done in the passage of children's measures by the legislatures of 1919 and 1921, "but there is still much to be accomplished."

The report begins by announcing the widespread acceptance of a similar idea in the different States, children's code commissions having been created by executive appointment or legislative enactment in 25 of the States and the District of Columbia. The result has been the enactment of a number of laws, in some States of "practically the entire program of the commission."

The pamphlet of 50 pages is divided into seven chapters, each presenting a phase of the subject more or less distinct from the others. The different headings are: General interests of children; Dependent children; Defective children; Delinquent children; Children in industry; Health of children; and Protection of maternity and infancy. Enactments are proposed under each heading, a summary of the contents of the contemplated measures being presented, followed in general by a comparison with the present law and with laws of other States. Thus under the heading "Laws for general

interests of children" a bill is proposed to establish in each county a department of public welfare, now nonexistent in Kansas but found in eight or nine States of the Union. A second measure would establish a court of domestic relations in counties of over 65,000 population which would create a new division of the district court in three counties of the State. Such courts are found in six States in the more populous sections. Other proposals relate to the marriage laws, physical examination before marriage, and a law for punishing violations of marriage laws.

The proposals for amending the child labor law include a minimum age of 14 years for all employments, including commercialized agricultural work, and of 16 years in specified hazardous occupations instead of the less exact and specific existing legislation. The commission recommends that the regulation of the hours of labor be extended and work certificates required for all employments. Educational requirements should be advanced and a physical examination required of all children entering employment. Amendments to the compulsory education law and the creation of part-time and continuation schools are also recommended.

The suggestions under the other chapters are broad and inclusive and if adopted, will doubtless remedy the condition of the present statutes in which the commission found "much patchwork and but little correlation."

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Decisions of the Railroad Labor Board.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Cases.

THREE recent decisions of the Railroad Labor Board are indicative of the status of relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the classes of employees involved. It will be remembered that for its employees other than the train service brotherhoods, the Pennsylvania Railroad has recently attempted to install so-called "employee representation" plans which ignore the labor organizations. The cardinal points of the Pennsylvania employee representation plan as stated by President Rea to the Railroad Labor Board are:

- (1) The employees' representatives must be individuals.
- (2) They must be bona fide employees of the company.
- (3) They must be selected by secret ballot.
- (4) They can not be labor organizations as such, though an employee elected by ballot is not disqualified from acting because he belongs to or is an officer of a labor organization.¹

In its zeal to carry out these principles the Pennsylvania has, in the opinion of the Railroad Labor Board, violated the decisions of the board. Decisions Nos. 1829 and 1833, rendered on June 12 and June 23, respectively, contain the board's opinion on the action of the Pennsylvania in refusing to carry out the decisions of the board relative to proper representation of employees in the shop crafts, and in the clerical, freight, and express services. Decision No. 1827, issued on June 8, relates to the formation of a system federation of maintenance-of-way men and railway-shop laborers. The history of the case and the occasion for decision No. 1829, affecting the shop crafts, appear in the board's findings which follow in full:

Shop Crafts.

Nature of the proceeding.—This proceeding is an investigation under section 313 of the transportation act, 1920, to ascertain and declare whether or not the Pennsylvania system has violated decision No. 218 of the Railroad Labor Board. That section of the law reads as follows:

"The labor board, in case it has reason to believe that any decision of the labor board or of an adjustment board is violated by any carrier, or employee or subordinate official, or organization thereof, may upon its own motion after due notice and hearing to all persons directly interested in such violations, determine whether in its opinion such violation has occurred and make public its decision in such manner as it may determine."

Congress having provided no penalty for the violation of the Railroad Labor Board's decisions save the condemnation of a disinterested and fairminded public, made it the duty of the board, in proper cases, to invoke such popular disapprobation against either the carrier or the employees.

¹ Pennsylvania Standard, June 13, 1923, p. 1.

History of the case.—It is not necessary to recite in great detail the history of the dispute which resulted in decision No. 218. The facts involved in that controversy are matters of record in docket 404. Their condensed recapitulation will suffice for the present purpose.

At the termination of Federal control the Pennsylvania system, in common with practically all the other carriers, desired a revision of the rules and working conditions of the shop employees. Under the requirements of the transportation act, 1920, it was necessary for the carrier to take this matter up with the representatives of the shop employees and endeavor, in good faith, to negotiate an agreement. At that time the federated shop crafts (System Federation No. 90) held the agreement with the carrier, and their representatives offered to enter upon negotiations in regard to the changes sought by the carrier. The carrier declined this offer on the ground that it had not been furnished with evidence that said organization actually represented a majority of the employees in question, and stated that it had already prepared a ballot for an election in which shop-craft employees should designate their representatives. The representatives of the organization objected to the form of this ballot on several grounds, but proposed to go along with the carrier in the contemplated election, provided the name of their organization, System Federation No. 90, was placed on the ballot. This proposal was declined by the carrier, and, as a consequence, the carrier held an election with a ballot containing only the names of individuals; and the organization held an election with a ballot containing the name of System Federation No. 90, with blank space for those who desired to vote otherwise. In the election held by the carrier, there were 3,480 votes cast and counted. In the election conducted by the employees, there were 26,055 votes cast, all of which but 7 were cast for System Federation No. 90. These votes were cast by employees actually in service.

The dispute thus engendered resulted in decision No. 218, in which the Railroad Labor Board held that both elections were invalid and ordered that one election be held in which all the employees should be permitted to vote either for any individual or for any labor organization, as they might prefer.

In this decision the employees acquiesced, but the carrier declined to do so, refusing to participate in or recognize the election ordered by the board.

The board thereafter cited the carrier before it under section 313 of the transportation act in the case now under consideration. This case was heard by the board October 20, 1921. The carrier's principal contention was in substance that the board did not have jurisdiction over a dispute involving the question of who should represent the employees in conference and negotiations with the carrier and how such representatives should be selected, and that decision No. 218 was therefore invalid.

After said hearing under section 313 and prior to the pronouncement of a decision based thereon, the carrier procured an injunction from a Federal district judge, inhibiting the Railroad Labor Board from rendering a decision in said case. In this litigation the Department of Justice represented the Railroad Labor Board, and the case was carried through the two lower courts and the Supreme Court with more than ordinary promptness. The Supreme Court of the United States rendered its unanimous decision February 19, 1923, in which it fully upheld the right of the board to issue decision No. 218 and to render a decision under section 313, declaring that the carrier had violated the board's decision, and dismissed the carrier's suit and dissolved the injunction.

This action was not brought by the Pennsylvania system to test the question as to whether the board's decision No. 218 was enforceable, for it was not contended by the board that its decision was legally enforceable. The action was brought for the purpose of having the courts say that the board had exceeded its jurisdiction in rendering decision No. 218, that said decision was therefore invalid, and that the board had no right to issue a condemnatory decision under section 313 based on such invalid decision. It was naturally presumable that the carrier meant to obey the decision if the Supreme Court sustained the board's jurisdiction to render it. Otherwise it was perfectly useless to take the matter to the Supreme Court, for the carrier did not have to go there to obtain authority to ignore the decision.

After the Supreme Court had freed the board from the injunction it was deemed advisable in the interest of industrial peace on the Pennsylvania system to give the carrier an opportunity to conform to the decision of the board before further proceedings were had. Officials representing the carrier were called into conference with the board, but the effort was unavailing.

Opinion.—The course adopted by the Pennsylvania system in this matter is indefensible from every viewpoint. It can not be justified on the ground that the con-

tention of the employees or the decision of the board deprived the carrier of the right to deal with its own employees. System Federation No. 90 was composed exclusively of employees of the Pennsylvania system and their officers and representatives were employees of the carrier. If, in rare instances, these local representatives of the employees availed themselves of the advice and assistance of the officers of their national organization or of other counsel, this would have been the exercise of a fundamental right. The board's decision did not require the carrier to negotiate with System Federation No. 90 or any other organization, but merely accorded to the employees the right to choose between System Federation No. 90 and the organization set up by the carrier.

The plan called "employee representation," which the Pennsylvania system assumes to have originated, is guaranteed in the transportation act, 1920, and prevails on the railroads throughout the United States. If employee representation means anything at all, it signifies the right of a class of employees, through majority action, to select their own representatives to negotiate with the carrier agreements covering wages and working conditions. This is what Congress said it meant, but the shop crafts have so far been deprived of this plain, simple, indisputable right on the Pennsylvania system. The carrier has not questioned the right of these employees to choose their own representatives, but it has prevented the exercise of this right. While professing its acceptance and observance of the principle of employee representation, it has set up a system which throttles the majority and establishes the representation of a coerced and subservient minority proven originally to amount to about 10½ per cent of this class of employees.

While the carrier was refusing to deal with the organization of the shopmen and that of the clerks, as such, it negotiated agreements with the train and engine brotherhoods, which they signed officially as the representatives of those organizations. If the same right had been accorded to the shopmen this controversy would never have existed.

The problem of efficient and uninterrupted railway transportation is of paramount importance to the people of this country. The peaceful adjustment of labor controversies greatly contributes to this end. The method provided by Congress for the settlement of labor disputes has been honored and observed both by carriers and employees in an overwhelming number of instances. The railroad which refuses to conform to the labor provisions of the Federal law assumes toward the public the same attitude held by employees who strike against said provisions. No other railroad in the United States has taken a position similar to that adopted by the Pennsylvania in this case.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board, under the authority of section 313 of the transportation act, 1920, finds that the Pennsylvania system has violated decision No. 218 of the board, after the Supreme Court of the United States had upheld the board's right to render said decision, and has thereby denied to its shop employees essential rights as laboring men to which Congress had declared them entitled.

Railway Clerks.

The history of the case of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees was similar to that of the shopmen. In this case the evidence shows and the carrier admits the following results of the balloting as conducted by the carrier:

1. On the Akron division, central region, where there were 172 clerks, the committeemen selected in the election held by the carrier received, respectively, 5, 5, and 4 votes.
2. On the eastern division, central region, out of 750 eligible clerical votes, the committeemen which the carrier declared elected, received, respectively, 94, 65, and 61 votes.
3. On the Pittsburgh division, central region, out of 1,345 eligible clerical votes, the committeemen received, respectively, 151, 147, and 146 votes.
4. On the northern division, central region, the chairman of the committee was elected by a vote of 20.
5. On the Renovo division, from a total of 305 eligible votes, the committeemen declared to be elected received 19 votes.

It appears from the proof that on certain divisions some of the members of said clerks' organization voted in the election conducted by the carrier, casting their

ballots for the "Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees" or for the "system board of adjustment" of said clerks' organization.

For example: On the Baltimore division, eastern region, 414 votes were cast for the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. These votes were thrown out and committeemen declared elected who received 28 votes.

On the Chicago Terminal division, northwestern region, the system board of adjustment of said clerks' organization received 495 votes. These ballots were ignored as void, and committeemen were declared elected who received, respectively, 105, 83, and 76 votes.

In the general offices in Pittsburgh, in the office of the auditor, through traffic, the system board of adjustment, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, received 512 votes, which were declared void by the carrier and were not counted.

After the procedure above outlined had been carried out, the brotherhood submitted to the Railroad Labor Board a dispute calling into question the behavior of the carrier. Decision No. 220 of the board, rendered August 3, 1921, held that the carrier's course was not in conformity with the transportation act, and ordered a new election. The carrier failed to comply with this decision and the board instituted an inquiry. Before the hearing of the case the carrier obtained the injunction as described in the above decision.

Following the Supreme Court's decision holding that the board had jurisdiction over the dispute,² the brotherhood, through its chairman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, addressed a communication to the management of the carrier requesting the renewal of negotiations and the application of decision No. 220. This letter and a subsequent one were ignored, and "soon thereafter the board endeavored by direct conference with the carrier's officials to obtain the carrier's acquiescence in the decision of the Supreme Court." Failing in this, a hearing was called for May 21, 1923. The carrier declined to appear and in its answer left the inference that the dispute had been settled. Upon the motion of the representatives of the employees, the board, backed by its power of subpoena, summoned the president of the Pennsylvania system to testify concerning the facts in the case. His testimony disclosed the fact that "the dispute had not been adjusted and that the only agreement purporting to have been made with the employees in question was that made with the representatives of a minority of the employees selected by the election arbitrarily held by the carrier and declared by the board to have been unfair, illegal, and void."

Evidence introduced by the employees showed the further fact that "employees, who had insisted upon the right of majority representation as guaranteed by Congress and declared by this board, had been harassed by officials of the carrier and coerced into an attitude of silent submission or discharged from the service of the carrier."

The board says:

Notwithstanding the fact that the statute provides that a class of employees shall enjoy the right of selecting the representatives of such class, one of the carrier's counsel before the board made this statement: "We claimed the right to deal with our employees either through a majority or minority representation." In other words, the carrier arrogates to itself the privilege of treating with contempt the principle of majority representation, which is fundamental not only in the transportation act, 1920, but throughout the Constitution and the institutions and laws of our land.

² For details of this decision, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1923, pp. 143-146.

It was the opinion of the board in this case that—

The position of the Pennsylvania system in this matter is devoid of intrinsic merit, violative of the will of Congress, and destructive of the rights of the employees. The employees were not seeking any advantage over the carrier and the Railroad Labor Board had not presumed to encroach on the prerogatives of the management in any sense. The public should also understand that no question of wages, rules, discipline, or management was involved. The mooted question of the open or closed shop was not at issue. There was no proposal to arbitrarily require the carrier to deal with any particular labor organization. The only issue was one of such insignificant import to the carrier as to make its flagrant course one of astonishment to disinterested citizens. The issue is tersely stated, stripped of all surplusage, in the following question and answer quoted from the record of the statement at the hearing of a vice president representing the Pennsylvania system:

“Question. Simply drawing this distinction, that if they will agree to deal with you as individuals you will deal with them; but, if they deal with you as officials representing employees' organizations, you will not deal with them?”

“Answer. You have stated it correctly.”

In the face of this statement of the carrier's position, the fact remains that the carrier has negotiated agreements with the four train and engine service brotherhoods, which are now outstanding and on file in this case and which are signed by the officials of those organizations as such and not as individuals. This inconsistent course involves the admission on the part of the road that it respects the rights of employees when they are backed by the four powerful train and engine brotherhoods, but not when they have only the support of the newer and less potent clerks' organization.

The Railroad Labor Board can not subscribe to such a doctrine. It is contrary to the very essence and spirit of the transportation act, 1920, which is predicated on the idea that the rights of neither the carrier nor the employees should be dependent upon force and power but upon justice and reason. If the same just recognition had been accorded to the clerks' organization that was conceded to the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, this dispute would never have arisen and the Pennsylvania system would not now find itself in the lone attitude among all the great railroads of the United States of attempting to nullify the transportation act, and that not in the defense of its rights but in the oppression of its employees.

Moreover, in still another analogous case, has the Pennsylvania system lapsed into a glaring inconsistency. Having refused in a similar way to recognize the maintenance-of-way brotherhood and having fostered an opposition organization called the Pennsylvania System Fraternity, the carrier proceeds to enter into an agreement with this fraternity which is executed for the fraternity by its general chairman, officially and not individually, thus demonstrating again the purpose of the carrier to attempt to break down and destroy those organizations which appear to be the chosen representatives of a majority of the employees, even though it be found dealing with the new organization in identically the manner in which it refused to deal with the old one.

Throughout this controversy the employees concerned and their representatives have borne themselves in a manner worthy of the highest commendation. Deprived of their rights, they did not strike and visit their grievances upon the heads of an unoffending public. Sustained in their requests by the Railroad Labor Board, which in turn was approved by the courts of the country, they have proceeded quietly about the performance of their duties, awaiting ultimate justice. Surely the Congress of the United States when it reconvenes will take proper steps to guarantee to the employees and to the public that no carrier, however great and powerful, shall again propagate industrial discord and endanger public tranquility by flouting the will of Congress as interpreted by the established courts and tribunals of our country. This thought is embodied here in response to the petition of these employees that the Railroad Labor Board formally call the attention of Congress to this situation.

As in the case of the shop crafts, the board decided that—

The Pennsylvania system has violated decision No. 220 of the board, and after invoking the judgment of the Federal courts as to the board's right to render said decision has persisted in such violation in contempt of the unanimous opinion of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the jurisdiction of the board.

Maintenance-of-Way Men.

Decision No. 1827 of the board involved three questions:

(a) Recognition of Joseph Greek, general chairman of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers as the duly authorized representative of the employees affiliated with that organization.

(b) Leave of absence and free transportation to Joseph Greek for the transaction of business as the employees' representative.

(c) Shall the agreement negotiated with committee of the above-named organization, which became effective August 15, 1921, be continued in effect, and shall the rules promulgated in decision No. 501 be incorporated in said agreement where corresponding to the rules in dispute?

The evidence in this case showed that conferences in conformity with the provisions of the transportation act and the decisions of the board were held between the representatives of the carrier and the brotherhood. At these conferences the duly elected representatives of the brotherhood were recognized by the carrier and an agreement negotiated. Disputed rules were referred to the Railroad Labor Board. Decision No. 501 and addenda thereto decided such disputes. The agreement was signed by representatives of the carrier and by L. I. Kennedy who signed himself as general chairman of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, indicating that the agreement was between the carrier and the brotherhood. This agreement was signed August 15, 1921. Shortly prior to November 7, 1921, Mr. Kennedy, as general chairman of the brotherhood on the Pennsylvania Railroad, called a meeting of local lodge officers of the brotherhood, joint protective board members, and division chairmen.

The stenographic report of the meetings so held clearly indicates that Mr. Kennedy and several of his constituents had definitely planned this meeting for the purpose of withdrawing from the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers and inaugurating a separate organization or system fraternity. The minutes of these meetings show that it was the wish of certain of those in attendance that the matter of withdrawing from the brotherhood be submitted to the employees for vote to determine whether or not they desired such action. This proposal was vigorously denounced by Mr. Kennedy and certain of his constituents, and the motion that the matter be referred to the rank and file was overruled. The motion to withdraw from the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers was adopted, after which a constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted for the regulation of the system fraternity.

The carrier was notified of the formulation of the system fraternity, met the representatives, recognized Mr. Kennedy as the duly authorized representative of the employees, and abrogated the agreement with the brotherhood without compliance with the terminating clause included in the agreement and without notification or consultation with the duly authorized representative of the brotherhood.

A new agreement was signed on January 1, 1922, by representatives of the carrier and Mr. Kennedy as "General Chairman Pennsylvania System Fraternity." "There is nothing in the evidence," says the decision, "to indicate that the system fraternity was duly authorized by a majority of the employees involved to represent them in said negotiations. * * * On the other hand, it is shown that the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers did satisfy the carrier prior to the negotiation of the agreement effective August 18, 1921, that they did represent a majority of the employees involved."

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The brotherhood contends that after the employees ascertained the status of affairs, a vast majority repudiated and condemned Mr. Kennedy and his associates, and that at the time of submission of this case he represented only a small minority, "despite coercion and threats alleged to have been made in an effort to force the employees to affiliate with the Pennsylvania System Fraternity." They contend further that on February 20, 1922, the duly accredited representatives of the brotherhood elected Joseph Greek general chairman to represent the organization, of which fact the carrier was subsequently apprised. Leave of absence and free transportation for Mr. Greek to adjust differences between employees and the management was refused by the carrier, apparently on the ground that he was not recognized as the duly authorized representative of the employees. It is the contention of the brotherhood that the agreement effective August 15, 1921, entered into with the workers' organization, is still legally in effect and that the decision of the board (Secs. a-6, a-9, and a-10 of Article V of decision No. 501) upon rules disputed at that time, should be considered a part of the agreement.

It was the opinion of the board that—

The agreement dated August 15, 1921, was duly executed with the definite sanction of a majority of the employees interested and did not represent an action instituted by the representatives alone. This agreement was apparently entered into in good faith as an agreement between the Pennsylvania system and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers and not between Mr. Kennedy and his committee. Hence, while it is the procedure for some individual or individuals to sign for either party thereto, the document does not constitute an agreement between the individuals signatory thereto, but between the carrier or organization which they assume and have been duly authorized to represent.

Mr. Kennedy in signing the agreement dated August 15, 1921, did so for and on behalf of employees represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. Mr. Kennedy, therefore, had no authority to abrogate an agreement negotiated with said organization, nor did the carrier comply with the provisions of the transportation act, 1920, nor with the agreement duly negotiated, when it agreed to recognize a committee as being the duly authorized representative of the employees, when no evidence was introduced to indicate that a majority of the employees desired such action, or any opportunity extended to the organization party to this dispute to show whether or not the employees desired that organization to continue representing them.

It is unreasonable, as well as inconsistent, to assume that an individual, duly authorized to represent an organization, and who has been duly authorized by the employees to represent that organization, can take the position that he represents the same employees under some other form of organization without securing their sanction.

The procedure followed in this case with respect to the abrogation of a duly executed agreement without conference with or sanction by one of the parties thereto is a new departure, and one which, if extended, would practically abrogate any agreement that might be entered into if the individuals signatory thereto desired a change, regardless of the wishes of those whom they were originally chosen to represent.

The Railroad Labor Board, after weighing the evidence, must state that the action on the part of the carrier in this case is not in line with the principles enumerated in the transportation act, 1920, nor does it represent a just and reasonable basis of business dealings with employees' representatives as guaranteed by said act.

The board decided—

(a) That from the evidence submitted Joseph Greek is the duly authorized general chairman of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers and should be so recognized as such by the carrier.

(b) That Mr. Greek should be granted leave of absence and free transportation for the handling of matters affecting the classes of employees of the railroad represented by him.

(c) That the agreement entered into with the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, effective August 15, 1921, shall be considered in effect from its effective date and continued in full force and effect until changed in conformity with the terminating clause thereof. The rules as promulgated in decision No. 501, where corresponding to the rules in dispute and which were omitted from the agreement dated August 15, 1921, shall be incorporated in and considered a part of this agreement.

Unlike many of the more important recent decisions of the board, the decisions in all three of the above cases were unanimous.

Hat and Cap Industry—Chicago.

BY DECISION of Impartial Chairman James Mullenbach, members of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers who are working under agreement with the Chicago Cloth Headwear Manufacturers' Association, comprising 13 houses, received an increase in wages of 5 per cent, effective May 8. Similar increases have been put into effect by a number of independent manufacturers. From 400 to 500 cloth hat and cap workers in the Chicago market are said to be affected by this decision, which follows in full:

On March 8 Local No. 5 of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers presented a request for an increase of 10 per cent in wages to take effect on May 8. This request was made in conformity with the provision of the agreement requiring 60 days' notice when any general adjustment of wages was proposed by either side.

The union, in support of its request, urged that the increase was justified by reason of the increase in the cost of living since May 8, 1922; that wages had been increased in comparable local industries; that there had been wage advances in other industries generally throughout the country; that the standards in the Chicago market had kept the costs of production down and that there had been an advance in the price of caps, so that manufacturers were in position to give larger share to the workers from present income.

The association, on the other hand, contended that there was no justification for an increase in wages at this time on the ground of cost of living, as this had advanced about 2 per cent since last May, or in the increases given to other industries, whether local or general, as those advances had taken place largely in nonunion and admittedly low-paid industries as compared with cap making; that where increases had been granted in comparable industries the increases had been given for some special reason, as in Cleveland, where the purpose was to level the wage rates to those in other clothing markets; that manufacturing costs in the cap business had not been reduced; that, on the contrary, manufacturers had had to reduce their selling price in order to meet the competition of other markets, more particularly those of the Middle West, where the trade was still in certain cities quite nonunionized; and, further, that in no cap market had there been any increase to date, although the union had recently made an agreement in the Northwest, and no request for an increase had been made in the New York market, although provision for such a petition was contained in the agreement.

In support of these contentions each party filed written briefs, in which the evidence and arguments were presented in detail. The board has carefully considered these and finds that the chief ground for any change in wages at this time lies not in the change in the cost of living, which has not been considerable enough to warrant a change in wages, but in the general movement of wages upward and the general business conditions. Because of the tendency to increase wages both in nonunion and union industries, the board believes that some increase in wages is warranted, despite the fact that no increase has been made to date in any other cap market, and recognizing, also, that the Chicago cap manufacturers are confronted by very severe competition. Because of these last two facts the board does not see its way clear to grant the full amount of increase requested by the union and believes that 5 per cent increase is all that is justified at this time. The board directs that wages be increased 5 per cent, and that the allowance be made retroactive beginning May 8.

The standards are to be maintained at the present rating, but no increases are to be granted unless the worker exceeds 100 per cent in production, and no reductions are to take place unless the worker falls below 90 per cent.

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Unemployment Insurance.

Some reference was made in the brief of the union to unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance would doubtless help to stabilize labor supply and would be of advantage to both parties if properly set up. But, as the union recognizes, the agreement does not provide for this, and the board is consequently without authority to act. Informal negotiations have taken place, and it is recommended that these be continued. In the opinion of the board each party to any unemployment insurance arrangement would need to be greatly strengthened in order to have the plan work with good efficiency and mutual satisfaction.

Marine Personnel—Shipping Board Vessels.

THE United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has announced revised wage scales and working rules effective July 1 for engineer and deck officers, radio operators, and the steward's department on Shipping Board vessels. Scales and working rules affecting engineer officers were agreed upon in conference between representatives of the United States Shipping Board and the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. Deck officers' wages and working rules were agreed upon in similar fashion with representatives of the National Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America and of the Neptune Association, representing licensed deck officers. The working rules for all classes remain unchanged, except that relief engineers are to be paid \$8 per night instead of \$7. The deck and engineer officers' scales, which provide for increases of \$20 per month, are to run until June 30, 1924, except that reconsideration of wages may take place on December 1, 1923, for the six months' period commencing January 1, 1924.

The personnel of the steward's department receive increases ranging from \$7 to \$15 per month. Radio operators receive increases of \$15 and \$20 per month. The time during which the scales affecting the two latter classes are to remain effective is not stated.

The old and revised scales follow:

OLD AND REVISED WAGE SCALES ON SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS FOR DECK AND ENGINEER OFFICERS, RADIO OPERATORS, AND PERSONNEL OF STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Licensed deck officers.

Occupation.	Scale effective on vessels of specified class on—									
	July 1, 1922.					July 1, 1923.				
	A ¹	B ¹	C ¹	D ¹	E ¹	A ¹	B ¹	C ¹	D ¹	E ¹
Master.....	\$315	\$285	\$270	\$265	\$250	\$335	\$305	\$290	\$285	\$270
First mate.....	175	170	165	160	155	195	190	185	180	175
Second mate.....	155	150	145	140	135	175	170	165	160	155
Third mate.....	135	130	130	125	120	155	150	150	145	140
Fourth mate.....	120	115	.....	.....	.....	140	135	.....	.....	.....

Engineer officers.

Chief engineer.....	\$280	\$250	\$240	\$230	\$220	\$300	\$270	\$260	\$250	\$240
First assistant engineer.....	175	170	165	160	155	195	190	185	180	175
Second assistant engineer.....	155	150	145	140	135	175	170	165	160	155
Third assistant engineer.....	135	130	130	125	120	155	150	150	145	140
Fourth assistant engineer.....	120	115	.....	.....	.....	140	135	.....	.....	.....
Junior engineer.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Vessels are classed according to their power tonnage, represented by gross tonnage plus indicated horsepower as given in the "List of merchant vessels of the United States," as compiled by the Commissioner of Navigation, or in other recognized maritime lists: Single screw—Class A, over 20,001; class B, 12,001 to 20,000; class C, 7,501 to 12,000; class D, 5,001 to 7,500; class E, below 5,001; twin screw—class A, over 15,001; class B, 9,001 to 15,000; class C, 5,501 to 9,000; class D, 3,501 to 5,500; class E, below 3,501.

OLD AND REVISED WAGE SCALES ON SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS FOR DECK AND ENGINEER OFFICERS, RADIO OPERATORS, AND PERSONNEL OF STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

Radio operators.

Occupation.	Scale effective on vessels of specified class on—											
	July 1, 1922.						July 1, 1923.					
	A ²		B ³		C ⁴		A ²		B ³		C ⁴	
	Li- cense.	Wage.	Li- cense.	Wage.	Li- cense.	Wage.	Li- cense.	Wage.	Li- cense.	Wage.	Li- cense.	Wage.
Chief operator.....	1st	\$105	2d	\$90	2d	\$90	1st	\$125	2d	\$105	2d	\$105
First assistant.....	2d	95	3d	70	.....	.....	2d	110	3d	85	.....	.....
Second assistant.....	3d	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3d	95	.....	.....	.....	.....

Steward's department, freight vessels.

Occupation.	Scale effective on vessels in specified trade on—				Occupation.	Scale effective on vessels in specified trade on—			
	Feb. 1, 1922.		July 1, 1923.			Feb. 1, 1922.		July 1, 1923.	
	For- eign.	Coast- wise.	For- eign.	Coast- wise.		For- eign.	Coast- wise.	For- eign.	Coast- wise.
Chief steward.....	\$105	\$95	\$120	\$110	Messman.....	\$45	\$45	\$52	\$52
Steward and cook.....	105	95	120	110	Utility man.....	45	45	52	52
Chief cook.....	90	80	100	90	Deck messboy.....	35	35	42	42
Second cook and baker.	70	65	80	75	Engine messboy.....	35	35	42	42
Second cook.....	65	60	75	70	Steward's messboy....	35	35	42	42
Butcher.....	70	65	80	75					

²Class A: Vessels licensed to carry a total of 200 or more persons, passengers, and crew.
³Class B: Vessels not in Class A, licensed to carry a total of 50 or more persons, passengers and crew.
⁴Class C: All other vessels.

Structural Ironworkers—New York City.

THE following agreement signed June 4, 1923, between the Allied Building Metal Industries of New York City, representing about 100 manufacturers in the iron and bronze trade, and the House-smith's Union, Local No. 52 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, provides for an increase of \$1 a day and contains a unique provision prohibiting the "snowballing" of wages.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ALLIED BUILDING METAL INDUSTRIES AND HOUSESMITHS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 52.

This agreement, made this 1st day of June, 1923, by and between the Allied Building Metal Industries, hereinafter called the association, and Housesmiths' Union, Local No. 52, hereinafter called the union, contracting herein for and in behalf of the said union and the members thereof now employed and hereafter to be employed by the members of the association.

Witnesseth:

Whereas the association is composed of and represents a number of contractors engaged in the manufacture and erection of building material in the iron, bronze and wirework trades, and the union is composed of and represents erecting workers in the said trades; and

Whereas the parties hereto desire to prevent strikes and lockouts and to facilitate a peaceful adjustment of all grievances, disputes, and differences of opinion which may

from time to time arise between them and to establish terms upon which members of the union shall work for members of the association;

Now, therefore, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The association obligates itself for its members that they, in good faith, will live up to all of the provisions of this agreement. The union obligates itself for all of its members that they, in good faith, will live up to all of the provisions of this agreement.

2. *Arbitration.*—There shall be no strikes or lockouts upon the work of members of the association, nor shall the members of the union collectively leave the work of a member of the association, nor can any sympathetic strike against any member of the association be entered into by the union. All disputes arising in the trade shall be settled by a joint trade arbitration board, with an umpire if necessary, and the decision of the joint trade arbitration board, or of the umpire, shall be final and binding upon the parties thereto.

(a) The joint trade arbitration board shall consist of three members of the association, appointed by the association, and three members of the union, appointed by the union, whose term of service shall not be less than one year.

Walking delegates or business agents of the union shall not be eligible as arbitrators, except by full consent of both parties.

The board shall meet within 24 hours after notice has been given by either side.

All complaints, disputes and differences arising between the association and the union, or the members thereof, shall be referred to the joint trade arbitration board, who shall adjust or decide them.

All questions shall be decided by a majority vote of the full board, and in the event of a tie vote or failure of the board to agree after two consecutive daily meetings, the said joint trade arbitration board shall select an umpire—the question or questions shall then be promptly and fully submitted to the umpire.

The decision of the joint trade arbitration board, or the umpire, shall be final and binding upon the association and the union, and upon all the members thereof.

(b) If found necessary the joint trade arbitration board shall select an umpire who shall not be a member of either the association or the union.

Providing the joint trade arbitration board can not agree on an umpire, then the question or questions under discussion shall be referred to the executive committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, whose decision shall be final and binding upon all parties thereto.

3. *Work covered.*—The work covered by this agreement shall include the erection of all architectural and miscellaneous iron, bronze, wirework and metal building specialties, as has been and is now recognized by the Building Trades Employers' Association as being in possession of the iron and bronze trades.

Erection of wirework shall be subject to the following special rule: On all new jobs and all alteration jobs whereon other trades are employed, wirework shall be erected by members of Local No. 52; on alteration jobs whereon no other trades are employed, requiring not more than two workmen for not more than eight consecutive hours, wirework may be erected by such workmen as the employer may select.

In the event of jurisdictional controversies between Local No. 52 and other unions, the Allied Building Metal Industries will assist Local No. 52 in maintaining any rightful contention. Disputes which arise relative to questions of jurisdiction of trades shall be adjusted in accordance with the method set forth in the joint arbitration plan of New York Building Trades, as adopted on July 9, 1903, and amended on April 22, 1905, and all decisions rendered thereunder determining disputes arising out of the conflicting jurisdictional claims of the various trades shall be recognized by and be binding upon the parties hereto.

4. *Hours.*—The hours of labor shall consist of eight hours per day, and shall be from 8 a. m. until 12 m. and from 1 p. m. until 5 p. m., unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employees as to the dinner recess, which may be reduced to one-half hour provided the working day ends at 4.30 p. m. Any work performed after said hours shall be paid for at the rate of double time except where two or three shifts are employed, when the rate of regular time shall be paid.

In special cases where no work can be done in the regular working hours, eight consecutive hours on the same job shall constitute a working day.

(a) *Employment begins.*—Workmen shall be engaged at the shop, at the union headquarters, or at the job. If engaged at the shop or at the union headquarters they shall be paid from the time they are ordered to proceed to the job. If engaged at the job they shall be paid from the time of arrival at the job.

(b) *Overtime.*—Double time shall be paid for all overtime in excess of day's work, including Saturday afternoons, Sundays, New Year's Day, Independence Day, Presidential Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and any of the above

holidays that are celebrated on Monday when such holidays fall on Sunday. Work performed during the noon recess shall be paid for as overtime. Overtime shall not be worked except when unavoidable. When there is overtime work to be done on any job, preference shall be given to the men who are working regularly on such job. No work shall be performed on Labor Day.

5. *Wages.*—The rate of wages for finishers and helpers shall be the present prevailing basic wage plus \$1 per day extra pay for each classification beginning June 1, 1923, and continuing during the remainder of the present year. On December 1, 1923, the parties hereto shall meet and determine whether the basic wage shall continue or whether it shall be increased.

(a) *Payment.*—All employees shall receive their wages weekly. Every employer shall have a permanent pay day. The week shall end at 5 p. m. one or two days previous, and payments shall be made on the job. All workmen shall receive wages in full when laid off. Payments shall be made in legal currency only. Men ordered to report at the job at 8 a. m. and being laid off at that time shall be entitled to one-fourth day's pay except when the case is beyond the control of the employer.

6. *Foremen.*—When four or more men are employed on a job one shall act in the capacity of a working foreman, and shall receive \$1 more per day than the prevailing rate of wages of finishers; when six or more men are employed on a job, one shall act in the capacity of working foreman and shall receive \$2 more per day than the prevailing rate of wages for finishers.

7. *Finishers and helpers.*—A finisher shall be permitted to work on any job without a helper when no more than eight hours are required to do the work. Each finisher shall be assisted by a helper when only two men are required for a job. When more than two men are required for a job the proportion of finishers and helpers shall be discretionary with the employer. It is not the intention of this clause to permit generally the manning of jobs by helpers.

Each helper shall furnish his own hammer. All tools broken on the job shall be replaced by the employer. Employees shall be responsible to the employer for any additional tools furnished. Employer shall provide a suitable tool box with a lock and key for their safe keeping.

8. *Apprentices.*—The association and the union shall jointly maintain an apprentice system that will provide an adequate force of skilled mechanics.

9. *Special materials.*—In the erection of structural iron or steel, metal windows and metal lumber, the classification of helper shall not be recognized, and any man employed in the erection of these materials shall, for the purpose of the particular operation where work is being done, be paid at the finishers' rate.

10. *Territory covered.*—The territory covered by these rules shall be known as the metropolitan district, and shall embrace that territory within a radius of 25 miles from New York City Hall.

(a) *Interborough transportation.*—When a workman is sent to work at a point outside of the borough in which the employer's shop is located, except it be the borough in which the workman resides, he shall receive necessary excess fares for transportation outside of the borough in which his employer's shop is located. If the workman leaves his work before it is completed and without the consent of his employer, it shall be on his own time and at his own expense.

(b) *Outside of city.*—When workmen are sent outside of the territory defined herein as the metropolitan district, as a minimum, the rate of wages prevailing in New York City shall be paid as well as board and transportation expenses; when traveling at night the employer shall also furnish meals and berth.

11. *Shortage of men.*—The union at all times shall have the first opportunity to supply members of the association with workmen.

If within 48 hours after demand for men has been made by one or more members of the association the union has failed to supply enough satisfactory men to do the work, then said member or members of the association shall be allowed to employ men satisfactory to them, and such men if qualified shall be accepted as members of the union. For this purpose temporary cards shall be issued by the union.

(a) *Preference.*—It is further mutually agreed that in placing workmen the union shall give preference at all times to the members of the association.

12. *No restrictions.*—The amount of work that a member of the union may perform shall not be restricted by the union, nor by the representative officers, or members of the union, nor shall the use of machinery, tools, appliances or methods be restricted or interfered with.

The members of the association shall be at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they shall see fit, and the members of the union shall be at liberty to work for whomsoever they shall see fit.

The working foreman shall be considered the agent of the employer and a member of Local No. 52; he shall not be tried for any of his acts as foreman without due notice of the trial, accompanied by a written statement of the charges against him, being given to the joint trade arbitration board.

13. *Making contracts.*—When a member of the union takes a contract for any work covered in this agreement, he shall immediately forfeit and surrender his membership card. This rule also applies to any member of the union who becomes a member of a firm or corporation engaged in any of the lines of business covered in this agreement.

14. *Snowballing.*—It is thoroughly understood and agreed that the parties hereto, the association and the union, will exercise the utmost discipline possible to prevent their members from either individually, collectively, in conjunction with each other, or in conjunction with others, snowballing wages. The term "snowballing" is understood to mean the practice on the part of employers of offering, in order to secure workmen, higher wages than those provided by agreement and the practice on the part of workmen of individually or collectively demanding, before accepting employment, higher wages than those provided by agreement. The parties hereto understand and mutually agree that the practice of snowballing is demoralizing to the association and to the union in that it encourages unnecessary and undesirable shifting from employer to employer and produces distrust among both employers and employees, each of the other and of their organizations.

15. *Amendments, etc.*—It is further mutually agreed that no amendments, motions, or resolutions shall be adopted by either of the parties hereto which would in any manner change or act against any of the terms of this agreement.

If the courts shall decide that any part of this agreement is illegal, it shall not invalidate other portions, it being the sole intent and purpose of this agreement to promote peace and harmony in the craft along lawful lines.

16. *Term.*—This agreement enters into force on the day of execution thereof and shall continue in force from that date. No change shall be asked for by either party hereto to take effect prior to January 1, 1924, and not then unless notice by one of the parties hereto asking for such change is given to the other party hereto on or before the 1st day of December, 1923. Such notice shall be given in writing by the secretary of one of the parties hereto to the secretary of the other party and shall state specifically all changes desired, and a written receipt given therefor shall be required as evidence that proper notice has been served. In case notice is not served by either party on or before December 1, 1923, then this agreement shall continue in effect from date until December 31, 1924.

Wage Agreements and Working Conditions in German Merchant Marine.

A GENERAL agreement as to wages and working conditions was concluded on August 15, 1922, to become operative immediately, between the Central Union of German Shipowners, which comprises at least 80 per cent of all shipping companies of any consequence, and the Association of German Navigators' Unions in Hamburg, the Union of German Captains and Officers of the Merchant Marine, the Association of German Shipping Employees (Section Ocean Vessels on Short Routes), the Association of German Ship and Marine Engineers in Hamburg, the Association of Administrative Employees of the Merchant Marine, the Association of Store House Masters, the German Association of Transportation Workers (National Division Seamen), and the Central Association of Engineers and Firemen (National Section Ocean Shipping). There has been little change in the general agreement for some time with the exception of monthly readjustments of wages on account of the fluctuations in the exchange rate of the mark. The digest of the agreement given below is made from a report, dated May 12, 1923, by the American consul at Hamburg.

Although seamen's wages have increased steadily in Germany, they are still below the world wage scale, especially the American scale. The present German scale is by no means sufficient for a seaman who has a family to support, and is sufficient for a single man only because he gets his board and quarters free. The various seamen's unions appear to be satisfied with their general working conditions, but naturally are continually requesting pay increases.

While it is not expected that the general conditions of the agreement now in force with the unions will be changed, the companies are endeavoring to amend the regulations regarding overtime payment, chiefly because of the difficulty of keeping a check on the overtime sheets, which are prepared by the masters of the vessels. The shipowners also object to the so-called 8-hour rule, it being difficult of application in the practical operation of a vessel, especially when the manning scale is reduced to a minimum. They are endeavoring to amend the rule so that its enforcement may be waived under special circumstances.

Scope of Agreement.

THE agreement is applicable to freight and passenger steamers of over 100 gross register tons, with the exception of fishing and salvage vessels, tugs and barges, school ships, ferry boats, bathing resort steamers, and the mail steamer *Kiel-Körsör*. For vessels which ply permanently and exclusively between foreign ports special agreements are reserved.

The wage scales fixed in the agreement apply to all persons who are taken on board the vessel for service during the trip at the cost of the shipowner. Seamen employed on board as temporary help, or as auxiliary workers, must be paid according to the wage schedule, having regard to their position and the nature of their work.

General Rules.

IN the case of salaries of ships' officers, chief stewards, and chief cooks, the navigation companies are not obliged to adhere to the agreement, and may grant ship's officers special and seniority bonuses.

On sailing vessels with auxiliary motors the first engineer receives the wages of a second engineer and the second engineer those of a third engineer.

The total earnings of a second officer of the engine service must at least equal the total earnings of a first deck officer.

Where there is but one electrician on board he is entitled to the salary of a fourth engineer; if there are two electricians, the first is entitled to the salary of the third engineer, and the second to that of a fourth engineer.

If a ship with a crew of more than 10 persons carries no steward, then the cook must have a cook's boy assigned to him or be paid 10 per cent extra. On ships with a crew of more than 25 persons a "cook's mate" must be taken on.

Females may be employed only on passenger vessels for the service of female passengers or as laundresses.

Under ordinary circumstances, work which is regularly performed by the crew must not be required of ship's officers.

Hours of Labor.

In Port and at Anchor.

THE regular hours of labor for the deck and engine force are eight per day. They should fall between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., but may be adapted to hours of labor usual in the port. Nine hours of guard duty at night equal eight hours of work. Cooks, stewards, etc., must not be called upon to do any other than their regular work.

On Sundays and holidays only such kind of work (including guard duty) as is absolutely necessary is to be required of officers and crew.

The time officers and crew spend on board ship while in port or at anchor because of legal or official regulations or for the safety of the ship or cargo does not count as work, unless such officers are put to work at other than petty services.

At Sea.

For the deck and engine force there are three watches on steamers and ships of over 1,000 gross register tons with main motors, and two on other ships. On the trans-Atlantic route the service on steamers and ships with main motors is divided into three watches. For ship's officers who do not stand watch and for so-called day laborers the 8-hour day prevails in principle.

Compensation for Overtime.

Deck and Engine Service.

IN port and at anchor.—All work or guard duty performed by the officers, except the first officer of the deck and engine service, or the crew in excess of the regular working time and guard duty, shall be paid for at the rate for overtime, unless such work is necessary to save the ship or human lives from immediate danger.

All the time spent in guard duty or work in port or at anchor on the day of arrival or departure is totaled, and if the sum exceeds eight hours, overtime is paid for the time in excess. If no work at all is performed except fastening or unfastening of the vessel, no calculation is made, unless the fastening or unfastening requires more than one hour's work of the deck or engine force. On Sundays and holidays the same rule applies, but the work in port or at anchor is paid for as overtime.

Ship's officers receive the same compensation as when at sea only for those week days on which they have no overtime.

At sea.—For work performed when not on watch, ship's officers receive payment according to a special schedule. Petty officers and crews receive overtime pay for such work unless it is necessary for the sailing of the ship or for the safety of the ship, human life, or cargo, or in case of boat, bulkhead, or fire drill or of helping to save other vessels or human life.

Cooks, Stewards, etc.

Cooks, stewards, etc., on freight steamers receive overtime pay for any extra work they may perform. On freight steamers in port and at anchor they receive overtime pay for all work performed

between 6.30 p. m. and 6 a. m., as do cooks and stewards on passenger ships who are assigned to the service of the ship's officers and crew.

General Rules.

Overtime work which in the opinion of the officers of the ship is necessary must be performed.

Petty services required by the regular operation of the ship, such as hoisting the flags, etc., are not counted as overtime unless they take more than 10 minutes.

If rescue work performed outside of regular working hours involves special danger to the seamen, they are entitled to special compensation which may not be lower than the regular overtime rate.

Subsistence.

TO delegate to the captain or any other person the feeding of the crew for a fixed sum per man per day is prohibited. The shipping company buys the provisions and the captain is responsible for the regular supervision and distribution of them. The ration schedule in force at the time shall govern the quantity furnished the crew.

The shipping company has exclusive control over the provisions on board in excess of the food schedule. The rates for subsistence in the laying-up ports which are fixed for crews not boarded by the shipping company do not apply to crews boarded by the shipping company on ships laid up or under way. The shipping company must furnish a ration corresponding to that specified in the ration schedule. A subsistence committee is to be formed consisting of a representative of the ship's officers, of the deck force, of the engine force, and, provided it numbers at least ten, of the group of cooks, stewards, etc., of which the ship's officers' representative is to be chairman. On freight vessels the subsistence committee shall have supervision over the provisions, and when such provisions are taken on board a member of the committee must cooperate in their inspection and storage. The committee shall receive all complaints as to the preparation of the food and conjointly with the officers of the ship shall strive to eliminate them. On passenger vessels this committee shall have supervision over the feeding of the crew. Service on the committee is gratuitous.

For subsistence on land and in case of treatment for sickness when the man is not in bed, the scheduled rate per day for board per man is paid.

Insurance.

UNLESS otherwise agreed among the parties to the agreement, crews shall be insured as follows:

(a) On trips through mine-infested regions, against injury from mines in an amount eight times the annual earnings, such earnings to be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the German Workmen's Insurance Code as to accident insurance.

(b) Against total loss of effects through war or mines, as well as through perils of the sea, up to the full value in each case up to the amount fixed by the schedule. Half of the insurance money must

be paid by the shipping company as soon as possible and not later than on the day following the declaration of the loss. Emergency clothing may be figured at the full inland price.

Shore Leave.

SHORE leave when the vessel is in port is to be permitted after the expiration of the working period, provided the service and the safety of the ship, in the opinion of the officers, permit it. During the stay of a vessel in port the seamen must be granted at least one day off duty per month, if the service on board permits it and the departure of the ship is not thereby endangered. Such day off duty is to begin at 8 a. m. and end with the beginning of the working period the following day.

Qualifications for Employment.

AS A rule, a man can be employed: (1) As fireman only after six months at sea as coaler, which may be reduced to three months if the coaler has been employed at least three months on land as fireman; (2) as storekeeper or oiler only after 2 years at sea as fireman; (3) as apprentice seaman (*Jungmann*) only after 6 months at sea as "boy"; (4) as ordinary seaman only after 6 months at sea as apprentice seaman; (5) as able seaman only after 12 months at sea as ordinary seaman; (6) as steward only after 6 months at sea as messroom steward or washer, unless he is a trained waiter; (7) as cook only after 6 months' voyage at sea.

Exceptions are permitted when necessary to the operation of the vessel.

The completion of any of these periods at sea does not entitle to promotion to the next higher grade of service.

Leave of Absence.

SHIP'S officers and seamen who have been employed one full year with the same shipping company are entitled to leave of absence amounting to 7 days and to one additional day for each subsequent year of employment, during which they are entitled to full pay and subsistence money. The maximum period of such leave is 21 days. Leave of absence within the first year can be granted at the discretion of the shipping company. So far as possible leave should be continuous, but in any case in periods of at least three consecutive working days.

Shipping and Discharge.

IN THE case of shipping a seaman for an indefinite period either party may abrogate the shipping agreement by giving 48 hours' notice in a German port which the vessel enters for unloading or reloading.

Ships' officers who have been at least six months (even with interruptions) in the service of the same shipping company are regarded as permanently employed by the company. In dismissing

a ship's officer, for any reason not stated in article 70 of the German Seaman's Code, four weeks' notice must be given him, during which time he must be given opportunity to look for another position, and be paid his regular salary, without subsistence allowance, unless the company continues to avail itself of his services. His claim to compensation expires when he enters the services of another company.

On the North Sea and Baltic routes, if the ship on which the seaman is employed is laid up for more than two weeks, the period of notice and continued payment of wages is reduced to two weeks.

The notice of dismissal to a permanently employed ship's officer must, in order to be valid, be made in writing by the owner, or the executive or manager of the shipping company. In the case of sailing vessels, when prompt communication with the company is not possible, written notice may be given by the captain.

In case of the dismissal of a German seaman or ship's officer in any port other than that named in the ship's articles as the port of departure, he must be given free transportation to this port of departure, provided it is a German port. In the case of seamen this return transportation, if by rail, must be good for travel in a coach corresponding to a third-class German coach. Ship's officers must be furnished return passage corresponding to cabin passage.

Allotment of Wages.

UPON request a seaman must be given an allotment certificate up to 75 per cent of his monthly earnings, but only in favor of members of his family.

Living Quarters for the Crew.

THE living quarters must be thoroughly cleaned by the crew at least once a week and be disinfected at regular intervals. The time necessary for the weekly cleaning counts as working time.

On newly built vessels and on older ships where structurally possible, a clothes chest, which can be locked, must be built in for each man.

On steamers on which there are at least 15 men quartered in one lodging a boy must be furnished for cleaning it. A suitable force of servants must be furnished for the cleaning and care of the officers' rooms.

Uniforms.

ON PASSENGER ships having a laundry on board the officers' white clothing, tropical clothes, etc., as well as the uniforms of the kitchen force and the servants must be washed at the company's expense.

The engineers on oil-burning ships with main motors must, because of the great wear and tear on clothing, be granted a monthly uniform bonus of 10 per cent, and the rest of the engine force a bonus of 6 per cent of the prevailing schedule wage of a fourth engineer for long routes.

Certificates of Service.

ON LEAVING the service of a shipping company a seaman may demand a certificate as to his conduct and ability from the captain. Ship's officers may demand a certificate from the shipping company.

A permanently employed ship's officer who has received notice of discharge must, if he so requests, be furnished by the shipping company a provisional certificate containing a detailed statement as to his conduct and professional ability.

On changing ships in the service of the same shipping company the administrative force and the servants and kitchen force must, if they so request, be given certificates as to efficiency by the purser, chief steward, and chief cook, respectively.

Arbitration Board.

THE board of arbitration (*Tarifschiedsgericht*) established by the collective agreement of April 12, 1919, shall be the exclusive agency for deciding controversies arising over the interpretation of the provisions of the present and previous agreements as between the parties to them.

Prohibition of Individual Agreements.

THE changing, by private understanding, of the scale of wages and working conditions laid down in the present agreement is prohibited. All employment must be based upon the provisions of the present agreement and it must be incorporated in full in all ship's articles. The parties to the agreement obligate themselves and their members to observe strictly all its provisions.

Withdrawal.

ANY association which is a party to the agreement may give notice of withdrawal to take effect three months later, not earlier, however, than March 31, 1923. In case of such notice the agreement is abrogated only as regards the associations by which and to which the notice is given.

Scale of Wages.

THE scale of wages appended to the agreement is subject to monthly readjustment. Owing to the continuous and enormous depreciation of the German mark in recent months the scale appended to the agreement which became effective on February 1, 1923, will at the time when the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW goes to press have been supplanted by a new and much higher scale of wages. For this reason it has been decided not to reproduce it here.

It has already been stated that the wages now current in the German merchant marine are far below the level of those of other seafaring nations. According to the schedule which became effective on February 1, 1923, the monthly salary of a first officer on the

trans-Atlantic service was only 319,770 marks, which, although written in six figures, is equivalent to only \$11.46 at the average exchange rate for February, 1923 (27,918 marks=\$1). Such comparisons based solely on the rate of exchange are, however, misleading, since the cost of living in Germany is much lower than in other countries. This is an additional reason for omitting the wage scale in the present article.

One fact, however, is evident from the wage schedule of February, 1923, namely, that the same process of equalization of the wages and salaries of highly skilled and semiskilled and unskilled workers which has gone on in German industry is also taking place in the merchant marine. According to this schedule the monthly pay of a first officer of the deck service was, exclusive of allowances, on trans-Atlantic steamers 319,770 marks, that of an able seaman 197,850 marks, that of a fireman 201,930 marks, and that of a coaler 182,760 marks. While in pre-war times the salary of a first officer was several times as large as that of an able seaman or fireman, it is now only about 60 per cent higher.

In addition to regulating the rates of pay the agreement contains also provisions as to the amount of sustenance allowance, overtime rates, allowance to donkey-boiler attendants, radio bonus, the amounts for which the effects of officers and crew must be insured, and the so-called outfit money.

Schedule of Rations.

AT the instance of the Federal Government the governments of the German coast States have issued uniform decrees fixing the following schedule of rations for merchant vessels for all routes and ports and providing that this schedule must be conspicuously posted on every vessel in the quarters of the crew.

DAILY RATION.

Bread.—500 grams (1.10 pounds), or 350 grams (0.77 pound) flour.

Meat.—Beef, 400 grams (0.88 pound), or 325 grams (0.72 pound) pork, or 225 grams (0.5 pounds) bacon, or 200 grams (0.44 pound) canned meat. After salt meat only has been eaten for four weeks canned meat must be given at least twice a week.

Fish.—Fresh fish, 750 grams (1.65 pounds); dried fish, 375 grams (0.83 pound). Not more than twice a week, and in any case dried fish not more than once a week.

Water.—On steamers, 10 liters (10.57 quarts); on sailing vessels, 7.5 liters (7.93 quarts). For crews of over 10 persons, one ration additional.

WEEKLY RATION.

Legumes.—800 grams (1.76 pounds).

Vegetables.—3 kilograms (6.61 pounds) fresh, or 300 grams (0.66 pound) dried, or 1,000 grams (2.20 pounds) salt vegetables.

Potatoes.—7 kilograms (15.43 pounds) fresh, or 600 grams (1.32 pounds) dried.

Fats.—Butter, lard, or margarine, 500 grams (1.10 pounds).

Cold meat.—250 grams (0.55 pound), for 100 grams (0.22 pound), of which two eggs may be substituted.

Cheese.—250 grams (0.55 pound).

Coffee.—Roasted coffee beans, 50 grams (0.11 pound); burned grain coffee, 150 grams (0.33 pound).

Tea.—25 grams (0.05 pound).

Sugar.—200 grams (0.44 pound).

Dried fruit.—250 grams (0.55 pound).

Spices.—Mustard, vinegar, pepper, salt, according to need.

KITCHEN (FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD PER MAN AND PER WEEK).

Fats.—100 grams (0.22 pound) lard or margarine and 100 grams (0.22 pound) smoked bacon, or 200 grams (0.44 pound) lard or margarine.

Sugar.—100 grams (0.22 pound) sugar, or 50 grams (0.11 pound) sugar and 75 grams (0.17 pound) sirup.

Cereals.—700 grams (1.54 pounds), including rice and flour.

Flour.—175 grams (0.39 pound).

Spices.—According to need.

Condensed milk.—225 grams (0.5 pound).

General Food Rules.

ON steamers and motor vessels the engine force must be furnished during the week, according to need, oatmeal or barley meal in water used as a drink.

In port or at anchor fresh provisions must be furnished as far as possible, but in case of a stay longer than two days in one port fresh provisions may be demanded for only two days in the same week.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in June, 1923.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received and tabulated reports concerning the volume of employment in June, 1923, from 6,441 representative establishments in 50 manufacturing industries, covering 2,251,565 employees, whose total earnings during one week in June amounted to \$60,066,469.

Identical establishments in May reported 2,251,037 employees and total pay rolls of \$60,409,157. Therefore in June, as shown from these unweighted figures for 50 industries combined, there was an increase over May of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in the number of employees, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent in total amount paid in wages, resulting in a like decrease in the average weekly earnings.

The general increase in rates of wages was continued in a less degree during the month ending June 15, 472 establishments reporting an average increase of 10.7 per cent, affecting 77,723 employees, or 51.8 per cent of all employees in these establishments and 3.5 per cent of all employees covered. Approximately 3,000 establishments have reported increased wage rates during the last four months. This is about one-half of the establishments reporting to the bureau.

Comparing identical establishments in June and May, 21 of the 50 industries show increases in employment in June and 23 show increases in pay roll totals. The greatest increases in both cases occurred in the structural-iron work, confectionery and ice cream, baking, and sawmill industries, with men's clothing and slaughtering and meat packing joining the group as to pay roll totals. Structural-iron work leads in employment gain with 5.2 per cent and men's clothing in increased pay roll total with 7.1 per cent.

Fertilizers show a further decrease of 13.6 per cent in employment and of 12 per cent in pay roll total, followed by women's clothing with decreases of 6.8 per cent and 7.8 per cent, respectively.

Millinery and lace goods, automobile tires, sugar refining, and agricultural implements show from 6.2 per cent to 4.5 per cent decreases in employment, and agricultural implements, dyeing and finishing, textiles; automobile tires, automobiles, and boots and shoes have decreased pay roll totals, ranging from 7.7 per cent to 5.1 per cent.

Twenty-three out of 50 industries show increased per capita earnings in June as compared with 36 out of 47 in May.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees (excluding executives and officials) on class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN MAY AND JUNE, 1923.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing both months.	Number on pay roll in one week.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll in one week.		Per cent of change.
		May, 1923.	June, 1923.		May, 1923.	June, 1923.	
Agricultural implements.....	70	23,983	22,903	-4.5	\$644,146	\$594,592	-7.7
Automobiles.....	180	263,216	261,969	-.5	8,925,870	8,474,064	-5.1
Automobile tires.....	70	47,372	44,597	-5.9	1,490,022	1,397,309	-6.2
Baking.....	221	30,201	31,401	+4.0	793,688	827,260	+4.2
Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	161	68,554	66,298	-3.3	1,503,896	1,427,921	-5.1
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	8	12,156	12,102	-.4	238,157	296,850	+3.0
Brick and tile.....	300	23,396	23,828	+1.8	603,933	616,428	+2.1
Car building and repairing, rail- road.....	187	147,739	152,026	+2.9	4,419,380	4,571,820	+3.4
Carpets.....	22	20,384	20,413	+1	569,490	566,962	-.4
Carriages and wagons.....	39	3,371	3,280	-2.6	78,277	74,975	-4.2
Cement.....	72	20,628	20,914	+1.4	578,450	592,973	+2.5
Chemicals.....	98	21,577	21,387	-.9	560,252	551,567	-1.6
Clothing, men's.....	178	51,197	52,359	+2.3	1,332,488	1,480,200	+7.1
Clothing, women's.....	140	14,136	13,181	-6.8	350,630	323,365	-7.8
Confectionery and ice cream.....	116	12,721	13,259	+4.2	258,723	269,149	+4.0
Cotton goods.....	244	155,018	152,306	-1.7	2,884,726	2,759,898	-4.3
Dyeing and finishing, textiles.....	65	23,748	27,625	-3.9	692,387	639,031	-7.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	112	95,097	94,581	-.5	2,665,188	2,701,298	+1.4
Fertilizers.....	109	7,515	6,494	-13.6	148,729	130,856	-12.0
Flour.....	259	11,841	11,747	-.8	297,059	298,528	+5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	451	136,658	137,960	+1.0	4,054,644	4,123,064	+1.7
Furniture.....	259	39,542	39,080	-1.2	908,165	891,938	-1.8
Glass.....	96	27,424	27,400	-.1	691,256	687,795	-.5
Hardware.....	31	21,167	21,220	+3	535,816	542,975	+1.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	228	75,606	74,805	-1.1	1,261,453	1,218,835	-3.4
Iron and steel.....	166	211,024	216,264	+2.5	6,390,933	6,487,863	+1.5
Leather.....	129	28,294	28,111	-.6	718,510	710,503	-1.1
Lumber, millwork.....	182	26,018	26,484	+1.8	647,774	663,445	+2.4
Lumber, sawmills.....	236	67,238	69,197	+2.9	1,367,532	1,429,561	+4.5
Machine tools.....	68	10,491	10,396	-.9	236,252	291,470	+1.8
Millinery and lace goods.....	57	9,510	8,923	-6.2	198,386	190,522	-4.0
Paper and pulp.....	175	51,563	51,928	+7	1,360,703	1,362,502	+1
Paper boxes.....	140	13,978	14,216	+1.7	288,530	294,047	+1.9
Petroleum refining.....	62	53,859	53,280	-1.1	1,700,371	1,704,225	+2
Pianos and organs.....	28	7,389	7,444	+7	208,543	209,109	+3
Pottery.....	43	10,107	10,239	+1.3	265,224	262,968	-.9
Printing, book and job.....	192	23,070	23,339	+1.2	784,037	777,838	-.8
Printing, newspaper.....	193	42,630	42,353	-.7	1,588,282	1,577,334	-.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	27	19,437	19,557	+6	601,941	592,759	-1.5
Shirts and collars.....	93	25,097	24,635	-1.8	390,994	378,901	-2.9
Silk goods.....	192	53,871	52,985	-1.6	1,149,946	1,131,895	-1.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	66	69,933	71,893	+2.8	1,728,227	1,809,555	+4.7
Stamped and enameled ware.....	32	12,651	12,257	-3.1	286,254	279,536	-2.3
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	78	16,628	16,594	-.2	520,152	518,255	-.4
Stoves.....	81	16,091	16,019	-.4	442,693	436,906	-1.3
Structural-iron work.....	110	10,537	11,086	+5.2	290,561	306,717	+5.6
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	10	10,747	10,216	-4.9	317,623	306,950	-3.4
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	30	3,794	3,808	+4	56,934	56,997	+1
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	176	31,471	31,425	-.1	549,268	536,426	+3.1
Woolen goods.....	159	66,332	65,781	-9	1,683,512	1,660,712	-1.4
Railroads, class I { Apr. 15, 1923.....		1,827,425		+2.9	{ 1,838,966,858	{ 1,825,738,664	+5.8
{ May 15, 1923.....		1,879,927					

¹ Pay roll total for 1 month.

Comparing June, 1923, with June, 1922, of the 13 industries for which data are available, all but men's clothing and cigars and cigarettes show increased employment, while all of the industries show increased pay roll totals.

Woolen goods (44 per cent), car building and repairing and automobiles (29 per cent), and silk goods (21 per cent) lead in increased employment, while silk goods, iron and steel, and woolen goods show increased pay rolls of from 58 to 63 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN JUNE, 1922, AND JUNE, 1923.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments report-ing both months.	Number on pay roll in one week.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll in one week.		Per cent of change.
		June, 1922.	June, 1923.		June, 1922.	June, 1923.	
Automobiles.....	37	109,090	140,603	+28.9	\$3,560,005	\$4,636,126	+30.2
Boots and shoes.....		38,693	42,013	+8.6	817,818	936,284	+14.5
Car building and repairing, rail- road.....	57	45,216	58,312	+29.0	1,259,580	1,678,662	+33.3
Clothing, men's.....	41	26,399	26,056	-1.3	704,726	856,887	+21.6
Cotton goods.....	63	41,402	46,514	+12.3	625,217	854,380	+36.7
Dyeing and finishing, textiles.....	26	14,506	16,942	+16.8	286,134	388,399	+35.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	76	29,844	30,064	+7	486,840	522,599	+7.3
Iron and steel.....	111	120,871	141,532	+17.1	2,605,693	4,153,085	+59.6
Leather.....	38	12,013	12,870	+7.1	266,667	322,636	+21.0
Paper and pulp.....	70	20,671	23,146	+12.0	474,754	614,982	+29.5
Silk goods.....	35	13,156	15,981	+21.5	241,561	381,018	+57.7
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	54	15,006	14,935	-5	282,448	286,948	+1.6
Woolen goods.....	15	13,168	18,964	+44.0	318,294	517,840	+62.7
Railroads, class I {May 15, 1922. {May 15, 1923.....		1,613,088	1,879,927	+16.5	\$210,309,340	\$252,738,664	+20.2

¹ Pay roll total for 1 month.

Per capita earnings in 23 industries increased in June as compared with May, the greatest increases being in men's clothing, rubber boots and shoes, and cigars and cigarettes. Among the 27 industries showing decreased per capita earnings, automobiles led, followed by dyeing and finishing textiles and agricultural implements.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS IN JUNE, 1923, WITH THOSE IN MAY, 1923.

Industry.	Per cent of change in June as compared with May, 1923.	Industry.	Per cent of change in June as compared with May, 1923.
Clothing, men's.....	+4.7	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	-0.2
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	+3.5	Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	-3
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	+3.3	Automobile tires.....	-4
Machine tools.....	+2.7	Glass.....	-4
Millinery and lace goods.....	+2.3	Leather.....	-5
Electrical machinery, appliances, and supplies.....	+1.9	Pianos and organs.....	-5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+1.9	Woolen goods.....	-5
Fertilizers.....	+1.8	Carpets.....	-6
Sugar refining.....	+1.7	Paper and pulp.....	-6
Lumber, sawmills.....	+1.6	Chemicals.....	-7
Flour.....	+1.3	Furniture.....	-7
Petroleum refining.....	+1.3	Stoves.....	-9
Cement.....	+1.1	Iron and steel.....	-1.0
Hardware.....	+1.1	Shirts and collars.....	-1.0
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+8	Clothing, women's.....	-1.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+7	Carriages and wagons.....	-1.6
Lumber, millwork.....	+6	Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	-1.8
Car building and repairing, railroad.....	+5	Printing, book and job.....	-1.9
Baking.....	+3	Pottery.....	-2.1
Structural-iron work.....	+3	Shipbuilding, steel.....	-2.1
Brick and tile.....	+2	Hosiery and knit goods.....	-2.3
Paper boxes.....	+2	Cotton goods.....	-2.6
Silk goods.....	(¹)	Agricultural implements.....	-3.4
Printing, newspaper.....	-1	Dyeing and finishing, textiles.....	-3.9
Confectionery and ice cream.....	-2	Automobiles.....	-4.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent increase.

The amount of full-time and part-time operation in June, 1923, in establishments reporting as to their operating basis is shown in the following table, by industries. A combined total of reports from the 50 industries shows that 83 per cent of the 4,818 establishments reporting in June were on a full-time basis, 16 per cent on a part-time basis, and 1 per cent were shut down. Similar reports received in May from 47 industries showed 85 per cent of the establishments reporting on a full-time basis.

In June from 90 to 100 per cent of the establishments reporting in 23 industries out of 50 were working full time, as compared with a similar condition in 20 industries out of 47 in May.

Men's clothing, sawmills, pottery, steel-ship building, and sugar refining all show considerable gain in full-time operation, while iron and steel shows a few less establishments operating full time.

FULL AND PART TIME OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments reporting.			
	Total.	Per cent operating full time.	Per cent operating part time.	Per cent idle.
Agricultural implements.....	37	86	14	.....
Automobiles.....	131	93	7	.....
Automobile tires.....	57	75	21	4
Baking.....	161	91	9	.....
Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	97	79	21	.....
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	3	67	33	.....
Brick and tile.....	254	83	16	2
Car building and repairing, railroad.....	135	97	2	1
Carpets.....	14	93	7	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	29	90	10	.....
Cement.....	63	97	3	.....
Chemicals.....	62	84	13	2
Clothing, men's.....	97	91	8	1
Clothing, women's.....	67	79	18	3
Confectionery and ice cream.....	73	66	34	.....
Cotton goods.....	212	82	17	1
Dyeing and finishing, textiles.....	60	62	38	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	71	90	10	.....
Fertilizers.....	94	39	53	7
Flour.....	226	34	64	2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	376	92	7	1
Furniture.....	177	89	10	1
Glass.....	76	75	5	20
Hardware.....	20	100	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	170	78	22	.....
Iron and steel.....	132	80	18	2
Leather.....	74	89	8	3
Lumber, millwork.....	123	93	7	.....
Lumber, sawmills.....	205	90	9	1
Machine tools.....	50	92	8	.....
Millinery and lace goods.....	37	86	14	.....
Paper and pulp.....	117	90	9	1
Paper boxes.....	103	81	19	.....
Petroleum refining.....	36	75	22	3
Pianos and organs.....	16	100	.....	.....
Pottery.....	38	68	21	11
Printing, book and job.....	144	90	10	.....
Printing, newspaper.....	118	100	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, steel.....	18	89	6	6
Shirts and collars.....	65	94	5	1
Silk goods.....	174	86	14	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	51	92	8	.....
Stamped and enameled ware.....	21	90	10	.....
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	65	91	9	.....
Stoves.....	65	71	29	.....
Structural-iron work.....	90	96	4	.....
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	6	83	17	.....
Tobacco: chewing and smoking.....	26	65	35	.....
Tobacco: cigars and cigarettes.....	131	71	28	1
Woolen goods.....	151	93	7	.....

Increases in rates of wages effective during the month ending June 15 were reported by establishments in 49 of the 50 industries here considered, cigars and cigarettes for the second month in succession reporting no wage adjustments. These increases were reported by a total of 472 establishments, as compared with 1,279 in May and 800 in April. The average increases ranged from 2 per cent to 15 per cent, with a weighted average for all industries combined of 10.7 per cent.

The greatest number of establishments reporting increases in any one industry was 77 in foundry and machine shop products, followed by 32 in furniture, 26 in sawmills, 24 in brick, 22 in men's clothing, and 21 in structural-iron work.

Several establishments reported increases which were omitted from their May reports, noticeably one iron and steel plant, which increased rates of wages over 7 per cent to 14,000 employees on April 16; therefore the May report, large as it was, did not show all wage increases made. The omitted increases are not included here.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments		Amount of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total number reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total number.	Per cent of employees.	
						In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>			
Agricultural implements.....	70	7	3.5-16.5	11.5	253	21.6	1.1
Automobiles.....	180	10	5-16.5	7.6	619	10.1	.2
Automobile tires.....	70	3	5-10	7.1	36	5.2	.1
Baking.....	221	19	2-30	8.9	719	21.3	2.3
Boots and shoes, not including rubber..	161	4	5-10	8.3	333	41.8	.5
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	8	1	5	5.0	900	92.6	7.4
Brick and tile.....	300	24	6.3-20	11.9	2,729	90.4	11.5
Car building and repairing, railroad...	187	21	2-12	5.1	10,488	54.3	6.8
Carpets.....	22	1	10	10.0	87	97.8	.4
Carriages and wagons.....	39	3	10-20	10.5	21	6.6	.6
Cement.....	72	10	4.5-25	11.3	2,813	62.6	13.5
Chemicals.....	98	4	8-15	9.1	186	15.9	.9
Clothing, men's.....	178	22	2-12	9.5	4,692	96.3	9.0
Clothing, women's.....	140	1	6	6.0	60	29.0	.5
Confectionery and ice cream.....	116	4	6-11	9.2	23	14.7	.2
Cotton goods.....	244	1	10	10.0	112	100.0	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	65	8	10-20	13.1	877	19.9	3.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	112	12	1.6-17	9.5	3,438	42.5	3.6
Fertilizers.....	109	6	7-20	14.6	206	86.9	3.2
Flour.....	259	4	2-10	5.2	154	81.9	1.3
Foundry and machine shops products.	451	77	1.8-20	9.8	11,185	53.9	8.1
Furniture.....	259	32	3.5-15	6.9	887	18.3	2.3
Glass.....	96	9	2-15	8.1	2,356	64.9	8.6
Hardware.....	31	1	8	8.0	65	28.4	.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	223	6	5-12.5	10.0	656	60.3	.9
Iron and steel.....	166	8	3-10	6.6	2,333	51.8	1.1
Leather.....	129	12	3.8-10	8.4	2,182	61.6	7.8
Lumber, millwork.....	182	19	5-20	8.6	1,795	36.4	6.8
Lumber, sawmills.....	236	26	2-25	10.2	7,065	83.7	10.2
Machine tools.....	68	8	5-10	7.9	218	17.9	2.1
Millinery and lace goods.....	57	1	15	15.0	8	12.3	.1
Paper and pulp.....	175	5	10-12	11.3	1,737	85.0	3.3
Paper boxes.....	140	9	5-14	6.8	135	12.2	.9
Petroleum refining.....	62	11	11-14	11.9	8,858	90.1	16.6
Pianos and organs.....	28	4	5-8	5.1	470	31.7	6.3
Pottery.....	43	2	10-10.7	10.1	177	19.6	1.7

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1923—Concluded.

Industry.	Establishments.		Amount of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total number reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total number.	Per cent of employees.	
						In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>			
Printing, book and job.....	192	4	5 -14	6.2	153	20.2	.7
Printing, newspapers.....	193	7	5 -20.9	9.6	616	32.4	1.5
Shipbuilding, steel.....	27	2	5.5 -5.6	5.5	2,205	86.0	11.3
Shirts and collars.....	93	1	2	2.0	3	11.5	(1)
Silk goods.....	192	7	2.5-12.5	7.4	791	27.3	1.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	66	1	6	6.0	137	7.8	.2
Stamped and enameled ware.....	32	7	2 -33.3	14.2	975	35.8	8.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	78	9	5 -16	8.6	281	21.3	1.7
Stoves.....	81	10	3 -18	9.9	687	28.7	4.3
Structural-iron work ²	110	21	3 -25	8.8	542	21.2	4.9
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	10	3	7.5-10	8.7	2,124	87.6	20.8
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	30	2	5 -10	7.5	64	21.4	1.7
Woollen goods.....	159	3	4.5-10	9.6	272	56.8	.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² Also one establishment reported a decrease of 10 per cent affecting 87 per cent of its 250 employees.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, May, 1922, and April and May, 1923.

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in May, 1923, in comparison with employment and earnings in April, 1923, and May, 1922.

The figures are for Class I roads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 a year and over.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MAY, 1923, WITH MAY, 1922, AND APRIL, 1923.

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items shown under the respective groups.]

Month and year.	Professional, clerical, and general.			Maintenance of way and structures.		
	Clerks.	Stenographers and typists.	Total.	Laborers (extra gang and workmen).	Track and roadway section laborers.	Total.
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>					
May, 1922.....	157,245	23,806	264,388	44,010	212,169	373,733
April, 1923.....	170,160	24,906	282,867	50,333	204,387	380,513
May, 1923.....	171,750	25,045	284,839	61,079	225,498	418,894
	<i>Total earnings.</i>					
May, 1922.....	\$19,996,690	\$2,857,559	\$35,326,618	\$3,474,770	\$16,127,545	\$34,474,853
April, 1923.....	20,847,844	2,890,373	36,674,783	3,940,417	14,647,213	34,151,504
May, 1923.....	21,680,083	2,957,778	37,801,139	5,215,671	17,185,166	39,401,511

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MAY, 1923, WITH MAY, 1922, AND APRIL, 1923—Concluded.

Month and year.	Maintenance of equipment and stores.					
	Carmen.	Machinists.	Skilled trades helpers.	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).	Total.
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>					
May, 1922	111,931	54,396	98,610	40,730	51,444	474,285
April, 1923	131,748	68,165	134,372	50,743	62,598	583,830
May, 1923	138,623	69,024	135,894	50,048	63,190	591,378
	<i>Total earnings.</i>					
May, 1922	\$16,820,353	\$8,541,847	\$11,145,570	\$3,834,714	\$4,197,895	\$62,397,296
April, 1923	18,987,230	11,048,604	14,481,225	4,781,385	5,000,813	74,820,786
May, 1923	20,406,810	11,582,709	15,279,867	4,962,818	5,361,617	78,916,797
	Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.					Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers).
	Station agents.	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gate-men.	Total.	
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>					
May, 1922	31,424	25,772	34,921	21,911	196,424	21,946
April, 1923	31,502	27,343	42,852	22,651	213,501	26,236
May, 1923	31,647	27,407	42,732	22,886	216,431	26,295
	<i>Total earnings.</i>					
May, 1922	\$4,702,045	\$3,753,419	\$3,276,769	\$1,710,514	\$23,549,276	\$3,798,067
April, 1923	4,551,122	3,839,867	3,868,140	1,636,791	24,660,181	4,559,698
May, 1923	4,747,254	3,999,444	4,044,375	1,702,322	25,941,174	4,667,071
	Transportation, train and engine.					
	Road conductors.	Road brakemen and flagmen.	Yard brakemen and yard helpers.	Road engineers and motormen.	Road firemen and helpers.	Total.
	<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>					
May, 1922	32,729	67,847	43,244	39,391	41,066	282,312
April, 1923	38,088	79,229	51,649	47,111	48,882	340,478
May, 1923	38,301	79,729	55,414	46,973	48,843	342,040
	<i>Total earnings.</i>					
May, 1922	\$7,166,228	\$10,455,302	\$6,620,941	\$9,509,402	\$7,003,476	\$50,763,230
April, 1923	8,623,085	13,061,600	8,936,399	11,813,231	8,733,577	64,099,906
May, 1923	8,896,143	13,471,766	9,227,681	12,158,669	8,968,039	66,010,972

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, May 26 to June 16, 1923.

CONTINUING a series of tables which have appeared in previous numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the accompanying table shows for a large number of coal mines in the bituminous fields the number of mines closed the entire week and the number working certain classified hours per week from May 26 to June 16, 1923. The number of mines reporting varied each week, and the figures are not given as being a complete presentation of all mines, but are believed fairly to represent the conditions as to regularity of work in the bituminous mines of the country. The mines included in this report ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal. The figures are based on data furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Geological Survey.

WORKING TIME IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS, MAY 26 TO JUNE 16, 1923.

[The mines included ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output. Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data furnished by the U. S. Geological Survey.]

Week ending—	Number of mines reporting.	Mines—															
		Closed entire week.		Working less than 8 hours.		Working 8 and less than 16 hours.		Working 16 and less than 24 hours.		Working 24 and less than 32 hours.		Working 32 and less than 40 hours.		Working 40 and less than 48 hours.		Working full time of 48 hours or more.	
		No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.
May 26....	2,371	529	22.3	69	2.9	335	14.1	484	20.4	402	17.0	268	11.3	157	6.6	127	5.4
June 2....	2,277	511	22.4	64	2.8	343	15.1	504	22.1	395	17.3	251	11.0	167	7.3	42	1.8
June 9....	2,293	503	21.9	69	3.0	274	11.9	505	22.0	403	17.6	223	9.7	181	7.9	135	5.9
June 16....	2,287	520	22.7	56	2.4	338	14.8	468	20.5	375	16.4	243	10.6	170	7.4	117	5.1

Recent Employment Statistics.

California.

DURING the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922, the public employment offices of the State of California filled 345,410 positions at a cost of \$186,705.48, or at 54 cents a position, according to the biennial report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics for that period.

The figures given below show the activities of these offices for the two years:

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Applications for help.....	123, 872	122, 808
Number of persons wanted.....	220, 859	197, 208
Registered applicants.....	108, 221	100, 102
Males.....	83, 657	74, 488
Females.....	24, 564	25, 614
Positions filled.....	180, 331	165, 079
Persons placed.....	80, 729	65, 325
Average number of positions per 100 individuals placed.....	223	253

The need of more uniform methods of recording and presenting employment office statistics in the various States is emphasized by the following excerpt from the above-mentioned report:

Theoretically, all public bureaus should register those out of employment, but we find that applicants are mostly concerned about getting work and prefer not to register unless they can be furnished jobs when registering. Most of the public employment bureaus throughout the eastern and middle western States register an applicant every time he appears for work, but in * * * California * * * they are registered but once each fiscal year.

The resulting incomparability of such statistics by States is strikingly obvious. Attention is also called to the fact that the California public employment bureaus, in addition to tabulating the number of positions filled, also record the number of individuals who receive these positions. "Most public employment bureaus generally refer only to the number of positions filled."

In Los Angeles the California Bureau of Labor Statistics has been conducting an employment department exclusively for salesmen, clerks, and high-grade office assistants. This department has two clerks and sometimes a third one for part of the day. In the year ending June 30, 1922, 4,454 positions were filled by this office, 1,189 with males and 3,265 with females. On the basis of a private employment agency charge of 25 per cent of the first month's salary, it is estimated that this free commercial bureau has saved the persons placed by it more than \$40,000 in fees during the fiscal year 1922. No allowance is made in this estimate for about 2,400 positions of from 1 day to 3 weeks' duration in which applicants earned more than \$45,000 in salaries. The filling of 1,700 positions was, however, lost to the bureau partly because of the sharp competition of private employment agencies and partly because the office force was not sufficient to handle the immense amount of work involved in such placements.

Neither the Oakland nor the San Francisco office is equipped to take care adequately of commercial clients. During the fiscal year 1922 the Oakland office made about three commercial placements a day and the San Francisco bureau four. Even on the basis of this low record, it is estimated that commercial applicants around the bay region will be saved \$15,000 annually in fees.

Various San Francisco civic organizations are interested in securing a large enough appropriation to enable the State employment bureaus to handle satisfactorily office and other commercial placements and to compete as successfully in this line with fee-charging agencies as the State is already doing in other kinds of employment service.

Connecticut.¹

THE various interests in the State have been reporting a favorable employment situation since the early part of 1922. Some establishments have doubled the number of their employees and are doing night work. In several manufacturing centers wages have risen 5 and 10 per cent and are going still higher. Volume of employment in some industries is 100 per cent and in others, 125 per cent. A few minor industries are below normal, but the majority of these are only 4 or 5 per cent below.

¹ Connecticut. Department of Labor. Report on the conditions of wage earners in the State, 1922.

The call for unskilled labor in Connecticut is much greater than the supply and this shortage is felt most acutely in the construction of railroads, highways, streets, and buildings and in farm operation. It is almost impossible to get an "odd-job man" for 40 or 50 cents per hour.

There is no great abundance of skilled workers but clerical help is easily secured.

Illinois.¹

INDUSTRIAL employment in Illinois in May, 1923, remained at the high April level, although there was a halt in expansion in a large number of the manufacturing industries, according to reports from 1,498 firms employing approximately 400,000 workers. A trend toward standardization in rates of pay is observable. The forces of competition have been equalizing wage rates for work of a similar character. This tendency has made it less difficult for workers to get the jobs they desired. Although there were only 2,000 more applicants registered at 13 public employment offices of the State in May, the number reported placed increased by over 5,000 in that month.

Whatever expansion occurred in May, 1923, was confined to medium sized firms.

Volume of employment rose in the industries producing building materials. There was, however, a tremendous decrease in the value of projected construction work from April to May, yet the May figures are very large. In Chicago the total building permits represent a value of \$32,198,000 for May, which was \$29,000,000 less than in April, but the May figure has been surpassed in only two months within the last decade.

Employment expanded from April to May, 1923, in the chemical industries, the packing industry, and the seasonal food industries.

The numbers on the pay rolls of 663 firms who reported for both May, 1922, and May, 1923, increased 10.9 per cent during the year. Average weekly earnings in May in the manufacturing industries were \$28 a week—an advance of almost 5 per cent over the preceding month. In 10 months from July, 1922, to May, 1923, the average weekly earnings of factory workers have risen 18 per cent.

The amount paid in wages by 1,497 firms in the week of May 15, 1923, was \$10,315,181.96, which was 4 per cent above the amount paid in the corresponding week of the previous month.

In May, 1923, the Illinois free employment office records showed 90.7 persons registered for each 100 available jobs, while in April of the same year there were 85.5 persons registered to each 100 jobs. The May ratios in the three preceding years were: 1920, 81; 1921, 220; 1922, 105. In January, 1921, the ratio was 274. In May, 1923, there was a surplus of nearly 3,000 jobs reported by the free employment bureaus. Applicants outnumbered the jobs, however, in the Peoria, Cicero, and Decatur offices.

A dearth of applicants for domestic and personal services is reported. The public employment offices of Illinois for a long time have been unable to meet fully the demand for housemaids.

¹ Illinois. Department of Labor. General Advisory Board. Press release June 15, 1923.

Iowa.

A DECREASE of 0.3 per cent in volume of employment in Iowa for May, 1923, is reported by the Iowa Employment Survey of that month.

The employment gains and losses in various industrial groups, comparing April and May, 1923, with the corresponding months in 1922, are shown in the following table:

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS, APRIL AND MAY, 1923, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL AND MAY, 1922.

Industry group.	Per cent of increase in—		Industry group.	Per cent of increase in—	
	April, 1923, as compared with April, 1922.	May, 1923, as compared with May, 1922.		April, 1923, as compared with April, 1922.	May, 1923, as compared with May, 1922.
Food and kindred products...	6.4	14.9	Patent medicines, chemicals and compounds.....	121.7	18.7
Textiles.....	14.7	14.1	Stone and clay products.....	17.1	14.6
Iron and steel work.....	63.8	37.2	Tobacco and cigars.....	117.9	17.7
Lumber products.....	36.6	52.7	Various industries.....	6.0	6.8
Leather products.....	19.5	19.7	Total.....	33.1	18.5
Paper products, printing and publishing.....	7.1	10.7	Railway car shops (5 reports)..	13.2	10.2

¹ Decrease.

Public employment office activities for May, 1923, are shown below:

RECORD OF STATE-FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF IOWA FOR MAY, 1923.

Sex.	Registration for positions.	Positions offered.	Number referred.	Number placed.
Men.....	4,793	2,973	2,843	2,703
Women.....	1,201	1,047	1,018	950
Total.....	5,994	4,020	3,861	3,653

The per capita cost of placements was 17.5 cents.

A surplus of common labor is shown for May, 1923, there being 2,000 common laborers registered for 1,266 jobs offered. This surplus is largely accounted for by the delays in beginning public improvements.

Massachusetts.¹

IN MAY, 1923, the four State employment offices of Massachusetts placed 4,535 persons, which exceeded the number placed by these offices in any month since they were established. The increase in the number of persons placed in May, 1923, as compared with May, 1922, was 16.9 per cent and the increase in the number of persons called for by employers, comparing the same two periods, was 13.4 per cent. The gain for the first five months of 1923 over the first five months of the preceding year in the number of persons placed was 30.5 per cent and in the number called for by employers, 31.9 per cent.

The value represented by applications filed for permits to build in 35 Massachusetts cities was \$18,475,541 in April, 1923, and \$16,741,215 in May, 1923, giving promise of a large number of employment opportunities. The building permits for April and May, 1922, represented a value of \$15,814,261 and \$14,572,919, respectively.

Ohio.

THE following data on the activities of the State-city employment service of Ohio for May, 1923, are furnished by the department of industrial relations of that State:

RECORDS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR MAY, 1923.

Group.	Registra- tions.	Help wanted.	Re- ferred.	Reported placed.
Males, skilled, unskilled, clerical, and professional.....	28,492	26,405	22,721	18,913
Females, domestic, industrial, clerical, and professional.....	14,196	13,435	11,217	10,169
Farm and dairy.....	378	330	291	193
Total.....	43,066	40,170	34,229	29,275

Wisconsin.²

THERE was a decrease of 1.8 per cent in the number of employees in the factories of Wisconsin from April to May, 1923, while the total factory pay rolls rose 3 per cent, and average weekly earnings advanced 4.9 per cent. The following table shows percentage changes in volume of employment and total pay rolls in specified industries from April to May, 1923, and from January, 1922, to May, 1923:

¹ Massachusetts. Department of Labor and Industries. Information received June 14 and July 11, 1923.
² Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Wisconsin Labor Market, May, 1923.

PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL TO MAY, 1923, AND FROM JANUARY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923.

Industry.	Per cent of increase in number of employees.		Per cent of increase in total pay roll.	
	April, 1923, to May, 1923.	January, 1922, to May, 1923.	April, 1923, to May, 1923.	January, 1922, to May, 1923.
<i>Manual.</i>				
Agriculture.....	17.9	164.3		
Logging.....	¹ 19.6	¹ 21.7		
Mining.....	11.7	124.4	17.4	191.7
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	38.9	4.9	58.0	87.9
Manufacturing.....	11.8	30.2	3.0	65.6
Stone and allied industries.....	33.2	90.7	22.6	195.1
Metal.....	11.3	56.5	4.0	130.8
Wood.....	16.5	23.1	(²)	51.6
Rubber.....	¹ 2.2	52.7	2.3	92.5
Leather.....	12.4	11.2	1.4	26.4
Paper.....	(²)	20.8	3.2	34.9
Textiles.....	14.7	5.9	1.2	9.8
Foods.....	2.1	14.4	6.3	35.6
Light and power.....	9.2	24.3	11.9	24.1
Printing and publishing.....	(²)	11.7	¹ 1.0	19.9
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	2.3	20.5	2.2	39.7
Chemicals.....	1.3	36.6	.2	36.7
Building construction.....	3.9	73.3	13.3	107.0
Highway construction.....	47.5	101.3		
Railroad construction.....	16.7	35.0	34.8	43.4
Marine construction, etc.....	18.8	37.9	28.7	103.1
Steam railways.....	8.4	35.0	4.0	44.3
Electric railways.....	12.6	6.6	6.0	8.3
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	6.2	28.9	1.0	27.6
Wholesale trade.....	2.6	23.8	¹ 4.0	38.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	3.4	9.9		
<i>Nonmanual.</i>				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	1.0	6.8	1.6	3.7
Construction.....	4.4	17.4	10.9	35.5
Communication.....	1.1	.5	.6	4.8
Wholesale trade.....	1.5	6.6	1.5	10.8
Retail trade, sales force only.....	3.4	12.5	1.1	3.1
Miscellaneous professional services.....	¹ 2.1	¹ 3.1	8.4	14.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	.5	9.6		

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

The number of persons placed by the Wisconsin employment offices in May, 1923, was 14,871, which was 23 per cent more than in April, 1923, and 18.3 per cent above the total for May, 1922.

The number of hired hands (not including family members) employed by farmers reporting to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission was 17.9 per cent greater in May than in April, 1923. The shortage of farm help on June 13, was reflected in the unfilled demands for such labor in the public employment bureaus in 9 cities. Because of the competition in building and highway construction and other industrial lines, farmers in order to secure labor have been compelled to offer as high as \$40 to \$60 a month, together with board, lodging, and washing.

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HOUSING.

Employment Records in Wisconsin Building Construction.

THE April, 1923, issue of the Wisconsin Labor Market, a bulletin published monthly by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, contains a review of fluctuations in building activities in that State, based upon numbers employed, wages paid, and average earnings received, instead of upon the number and value of permits issued or contracts made.

In this bulletin activity in building is represented in terms of employment conditions in building lines. The classification, building construction, has 88 correspondents, covering general contractors, building contractors, electrical contractors, structural steel erectors, sheet-metal-work contractors, stone work, masonry work, concrete work and cement work contractors, plastering contractors, steam-heating contractors, paints and oils contractors, and contracting engineering firms. In June, 1922, these correspondents employed 4,017 workers.

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, TOTAL PAY ROLL, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, JANUARY, 1922, TO MARCH, 1923.

Year and month.	Number of employees.	Total pay roll.	Average weekly earnings.	Per cent of change from January, 1922.		
				Employees.	Pay roll.	Earnings.
1922.						
January.....	1,889	\$40,484	\$21.42			
February.....	1,984	42,047	21.19	+5.0	+3.9	-1.1
March.....	2,239	49,185	21.97	+18.5	+21.5	+2.6
April.....	2,959	61,764	20.88	+56.6	+52.5	-2.6
May.....	3,724	83,932	22.54	+97.0	+107.3	+5.2
June.....	4,019	99,024	24.64	+112.7	+144.7	+15.1
July.....	4,696	103,120	21.96	+148.4	+155.0	+2.6
August.....	5,113	123,626	24.18	+170.5	+205.6	+12.9
September.....	3,984	97,602	24.50	+110.7	+141.1	+14.4
October.....	4,244	113,648	26.78	+124.7	+180.7	+24.9
November.....	4,021	100,431	24.98	+112.9	+148.1	+16.6
December.....	3,332	79,664	23.91	+76.4	+96.8	+11.6
1923.						
January.....	2,672	68,606	25.68	+41.4	+69.5	+19.9
February.....	2,245	50,680	22.58	+18.8	+25.2	+5.4
March.....	2,305	55,855	24.23			

These figures throw some light upon the amount of unemployment existing as a normal condition in the building industry. It will be seen that the number of workers employed in August, 1922, was larger by 170.5 per cent than at the beginning of the year. Amount of unemployment is perhaps shown more clearly by reversing the calculation. In August, 1922, there were 5,113 employees on the pay rolls of these contractors, so that there was certainly at least that number of potential building workers in the district covered. By December, 1922, practically 35 per cent of these had been dropped from the pay rolls; in January, 1923, 48 per cent were gone, and in March, 55 per

cent were missing. At the beginning of 1922, when the depression of 1921 was still felt in addition to the seasonal dullness, the situation was even worse, as the pay rolls for January and February do not include quite two-fifths as many as were employed in the following August. In other words, 63 per cent of those employed in August, 1922, could not have secured work from these employers in January of that year. What such fluctuations mean to the individual in terms of unemployment can easily be imagined.

The average weekly earnings do not show such a wide variation, as the lowest average, \$20.88, is only 22 per cent below the highest, \$26.78. It will be noticed that the highest average earnings do not coincide with the peak of employment, but come two months later, when the number employed had fallen off by nearly a fifth. The difference between the variations in the total pay roll and the average individual earnings are striking. In August, 1922, the total pay roll had increased over the January amount by 205.6 per cent, but the average earnings per week for the individual had increased by only about one-eighth—12.9 per cent. In the month most prosperous from the worker's standpoint, October, 1922, the average earnings showed a gain of only one-fourth as compared with an increase of 180.7 per cent in the pay roll.

Rent Regulations and State Aid to Housing in Finland.

WHEN on June 1, 1922, Finland's rent law expired, there was considerable uncertainty as to what was the actual housing situation, and whether or not there was any need to renew rent control. To prevent the possibility of serious overcharge for rent a temporary law was passed, to expire in June, 1923, which provided that any unreasonable increases in rent must be refunded by the landlord.¹ Unreasonable increases were defined, the maximum reasonable rate differing according to local conditions.

Having thus forestalled trouble over rents, the Ministry of Social Affairs ordered an investigation into the housing situation in the leading cities, which was carried out during the summer of 1922 by means of questionnaires. The replies were not wholly satisfactory, but appeared to indicate that in the smaller cities the housing problem was nearly solved, some even reporting that a scarcity of houses no longer existed. In the large cities conditions were less satisfactory. On the basis of facts thus ascertained, Finland has laid out a program of rent control and State aid to housing which it is hoped will definitely restore normal conditions.

Rent Control.

A RENT law was passed January 4, 1923, effective from June 1, 1923, to June 1, 1924, after which date rent control is to lapse, except that the law will still apply if regulations were disobeyed while the law was still effective. Rates are fixed per square meter

¹ Denmark. Meddelelser fra Socialraadets Sekretariat [Indenrigsministeriet] No. 4, 1923. Finland. Socialministeriet. Social Tidsskrift Nos. 4 and 10, 1922, and 3, 1923.

of floor space, varying for different sections of the city and according to the condition of the building. Specified additions may be made to this basic rent if the building is provided with central heat, elevators, etc. A tenant subletting unfurnished rooms may charge 50 per cent above the maximum rate he himself may be called upon to pay.

The maximum rents chargeable under the new law are from 10 to 30 per cent higher than those allowed under the interim legislation of 1922. Owing to legal regulation, rents had not risen in proportion to other living expenses. It is hoped that the increases now permitted will lessen this disparity, so that when in 1924 control lapses the change to an economic rent may not be too marked.

State Aid.

IN FEBRUARY, 1923, Finland passed a new law concerning State aid to housing, which closely resembled the terms of the earlier law which had expired. The aid is limited to communities having a marked shortage of houses, and is given in the form of grants to local authorities, who may either undertake building operations themselves or lend to public utility societies or private persons who will do so.

Buildings for which loans may be made must be for dwelling purposes, must not exceed specified size limits, must be designed to last at least 50 years, must be on land owned by or leased from the community, and must be begun and finished within specified dates.

The aid given may be of two kinds—subsidies on which for 10 years no interest is charged, and amortization loans on which payments covering interest at 5 per cent and at least 1 per cent for amortization begin with the second year. The money for subsidies is obtained from the State by the local authorities on a 10-year non-interest-bearing bond. To secure these funds, the authorities must bind themselves to furnish land for the houses on 50-year leases at not more than a specified rent, and also to furnish from 10 to 15 per cent of the estimated building costs, either by providing building material at reduced prices or in some other way which the State may designate. Subsidies made by the local authorities to the builder must not exceed 30 per cent of the building costs in the case of a public utility society or 20 per cent in the case of a private individual. The loans are made for 10 years, and if during this period the owner wishes to sell the building the authorities have the right to buy it in at cost, an allowance being made for improvements or additions to the original plan on which the loan was based. If the owner wishes to rent the house, the authorities may fix the maximum rent to be charged. At the end of the 10-year period the building is to be valued, and if, owing to the progress of deflation, its value is less than the cost of construction the State will bear a certain part of the loss; for any part of the loan not covered by such a loss a new agreement is to be made, concerning which the only terms laid down at present are that not more than 3 per cent interest will be charged and the period for paying off the loan will not be less than 20 years.

The sum of the two kinds of loans may not exceed 5,000 marks (\$965, par) for each room in the house on which the loans are made,

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and the amortization loan, together with other loans, may not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the property.

Special provisions are made to aid in providing houses for agricultural workers in rural districts where there is a marked shortage of such housing. For this purpose noninterest-bearing loans are made to the local authorities, on which no payments are to be made for five years; thereafter one-tenth is to be paid off annually. From the funds thus provided loans are to be made to agricultural workers who wish to build homes either on their own land or on land leased from the local authorities; in the latter case the lease must have at least 20 years yet to run. Loans are restricted to Finnish citizens of good character earning their living by agriculture or its subsidiary occupations. Preference is given to those who, in addition to holding the land on which the house is to be built, have also garden and potato land and who can keep a cow.

The loans may not be less than 5,000 marks (\$965, par) nor more than 12,000 marks (\$2,316, par), nor may they exceed 75 per cent of the cost of the projected building. The borrower pays 4½ per cent interest and must pay back the loan within 15 years. Buildings on which loans are made must be insured, and in case of their destruction by fire the loan is a first charge on the insurance.

Since the beginning of 1920 Finland has appropriated the following amounts to be used for State aid to building:² In 1920, 20,000,000 marks; in 1921, 15,000,000 marks; in 1922, 10,000,000 marks; in 1923, 15,000,000 marks.

Of the 1923 appropriation 12,000,000 marks is for general purposes, while 3,000,000 marks is expressly reserved for improving housing conditions of rural workers.

English Building Trades Arbitration Award.

ON MAY 15, 1923, the board of arbitrators empowered to settle the dispute over wages and terms of agreement in the English building trades handed down an award which amounted to a compromise between the claims of the employers and the workers. It will be remembered (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1923, pp. 47-51) that the trouble between employers and employees turned on three points—wages, hours, and the interpretation of the agreement under which both sides were acting. This agreement had set wages at a certain figure, which was to vary by an agreed ratio according to variations in the index figure of the cost of living.

It had also established a national wages and conditions council, composed of representatives of employers and employees, and had provided that by agreement in this council wages might be altered, apart from changes in the cost of living, to correspond with unusual dullness or prosperity in the trades. Conditions other than wages were to be settled by agreement in this council, from which either side might withdraw on giving six months' notice.

Early in 1923 the employers gave notice that they would demand a reduction of about 20 per cent in wages and an increase of hours. The men refused to assent to either proposal. As to wages, they

² The Finnish mark at par equals 19.3 cents.

pointed out that they had in 1922 agreed to a reduction, apart from the cost-of-living scale, and they maintained that the position of the building industry was not such as to justify a further reduction. An increase of hours they absolutely refused to consider. The employers, after various efforts to meet their views, posted a notice of a lockout to begin April 14, and the men claimed that this was a violation of the terms of the agreement, which forbade strikes and lockouts and which could be terminated only after six months' notice. Through the efforts of disinterested parties both sides were induced to submit questions of wages and of the interpretation of the agreement to arbitration, the status quo being maintained until the award should be given.

On the question of wages the award decrees a reduction amounting to about half what the employers asked, the amounts being as follows:

1. Grades A craftsmen, with the exception of London, and Grades B craftsmen shall be reduced 1 penny per hour.
2. In the London area craftsmen shall be reduced 1 halfpenny per hour.
3. Grades C craftsmen shall be reduced 1 halfpenny per hour.
4. Laborers' wages shall be maintained at 75 per cent of the craftsmen's wages as nearly as possible. (Manchester Guardian, May 16, 1923, p. 16.)

The sliding-scale ratio is also modified. Under the 1921 agreement wages were to be changed by 1 halfpenny per hour for each change of $6\frac{1}{2}$ points in the cost-of-living index; hereafter such a change is to be made for each variation of $5\frac{1}{2}$ points in the index.

The provisions in the agreement authorizing changes of wages apart from cost of living changes are eliminated by the award, and it is expressly stated that hereafter "the parties shall strictly adhere to the sliding scale in wage agreements." In other words, the state of the industry and exceptional circumstances are to be disregarded in fixing wage rates, which are to be determined by the cost of living alone. The present rates are not to be altered until January, 1924.

As to the interpretation of the agreement in regard to resort to arbitration and giving notice of withdrawal, the arbitrators find that the wording is ambiguous and needs revision "in order that the purposes and intents of the parties thereto should be more clearly indicated." Such revision is to be made at or before the statutory meeting in January, 1924.

The question of hours was excluded from the general arbitration, the arrangement being that each district should vote for itself on whether it would settle this matter in conference with the employers or allow it to go to arbitration. In effect this seems to have resulted in a general understanding that if the employers and employees can not come to an agreement in their regional councils, they will allow resort to arbitration. The workers are overwhelmingly opposed to any lengthening of the working week. In the northwestern area the employers had proposed to increase the hours during the summer months from 44 to $46\frac{1}{2}$, half an hour to be added to each of the first five days of the week. The workers voted on the question, with the following result: For the extension, 2,044; against, 21,241; majority against, 19,197.

According to the Manchester Guardian, which reports this ballot (June 5, 1923, p. 10), the employers had failed to shake the determination of the workers to oppose the increase, and the matter was expected to go to arbitration.

Housing Situation in Sweden.¹

IN OCTOBER, 1922, the Swedish Labor Bureau undertook an inquiry into the housing situation, in order to have ground for judging the probable effect of the expiration of rent restriction laws, which come to an end September 30, 1923. Questionnaires were sent to the various cities of the State, inquiring as to the number of homeless families, the number of houses under construction, and whether or not hardship would be apt to result for tenants if the rent restrictions were allowed to lapse.

The replies seemed to indicate that the housing shortage was decreasing. Only 26 cities reported homeless families, the total number of such families being 156, with a membership of 717 persons. The municipal authorities had housed 34 of these families (with a membership of 185 persons) in schoolhouses, and 86 (with a membership of 382 persons) in other buildings. No report was made as to what accommodation was provided for the remaining families. The fact that only 26 cities reported on this point is taken as meaning that elsewhere there were no families without shelter. It is pointed out, however, that there is considerable overcrowding, and that houses unfit for occupancy are still in use owing to the difficulty of securing proper accommodation. Malmo, for instance, reported that 198 one and two room apartments, unsuitable for occupancy, were inhabited. Concerning the overcrowding no comprehensive data were secured, but it is said to have been considerable.

One hundred and three cities reported that housing projects were under way which would supply a total of 3,017 apartments, over half of which were two or three room apartments. As to whether there was likely to be a shortage of housing with consequent hardship to tenants when the rent laws expire, there was much difference of opinion. Goteborg and Malmo expected a shortage, but of the other cities having a population of 10,000 or over, fully half anticipated that there would be no lack of houses by that time. In fully 65 per cent of the smaller cities, it was thought that the supply of houses would by that time be sufficient to take care of the population.

A study of housing production since 1913² shows that in 1921 there were built in Sweden 1,753 houses comprising 6,365 apartments. This was the largest number of houses which had been built in any year since 1914, while the number of apartments had been exceeded only once since that date. The detailed data seem to show that during the period 1913-1921 a change has been occurring in the character of the Swedish building, large houses with from 3 up to 10 or more apartments losing ground while small houses of cheaper construction have gained. Thus in 1913, houses of three or more stories formed 31 per cent of the total, while in 1921 the proportion had sunk to 8 per cent. In 1913, 36.8 per cent of the houses were built of stone, but in 1921 only 15.3 per cent. In 1913 houses with 20 or more rooms formed 23 per cent of the total, but in 1921 they were only 6.4 per cent.

¹ Sweden. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden No. 1 A, 1923, pp. 25-31.

² Sweden. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden No. 12, p. 982.

The part which public aid has played in meeting the housing shortage is shown by the following table, giving the total number of apartments built, and the number and per cent built with State or municipal aid, for each year since 1916, the first year in which public aid became effective.

EXTENT OF PUBLIC AID IN BUILDING OF APARTMENTS IN SWEDEN, 1916 TO 1921.

Year.	Total number of apartments.	Apartments built with public aid.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1916.....	5,754	1,225	21.3
1917.....	6,818	3,476	51.0
1918.....	5,203	2,955	56.8
1919.....	4,915	2,602	52.9
1920.....	4,524	1,769	39.1
1921.....	6,365	2,902	45.6

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Quarry Accidents in the United States in 1921.

THE report of the United States Bureau of Mines on quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1921, recently issued as Technical Paper 329, shows a decline in the fatality rate from 2.31 per 1,000 300-day workers in 1920 to 2 per 1,000 in 1921, while the injury rate increased from 145.51 to 174.54 per 1,000. There were 120 fatal accidents during the year and 10,465 injuries, while there were 178 men killed and 11,217 injured in 1920. The fatal accidents formed 1.13 per cent of the total of 10,585 accidents; 9 accidents, or 0.09 per cent caused permanent total disability; 330, or 3.12 per cent, permanent partial disability; 1,896, or 17.91 per cent, temporary disability lasting more than 14 days; and 8,230, or 77.75 per cent, disability not exceeding 14 days but more than the remainder of the shift on which the accident occurred. There were 1,764 operators reporting, with a total of 77,185 employees who worked an average of 233 days per man.

The following table shows, for the different kinds of quarries, the number of men employed, the number killed and injured, and the fatality and injury rates for the years 1920 and 1921.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED, BY KIND OF QUARRY, DURING THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1920 AND 1921.

Kind of quarry.	Active operators.	Men employed.		Killed.		Injured.	
		Actual number.	Equivalent number of 300-day workers.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers.
1920.							
Cement rock.....	74	13,251	14,165	39	2.75	2,585	182.49
Granite.....	339	12,735	10,664	22	2.06	1,392	130.53
Limestone.....	925	43,151	37,182	96	2.58	5,321	143.11
Marble.....	42	4,438	4,349	4	.92	400	91.98
Sandstone and bluestone.....	163	4,466	3,540	2	.56	356	100.56
Slate.....	75	3,496	3,364	5	1.49	364	108.20
Trap rock.....	99	4,951	3,825	10	2.61	799	208.89
Total.....	1,717	86,488	77,089	178	2.31	11,217	145.51
1921.							
Cement rock.....	70	10,815	10,459	20	1.91	2,233	213.50
Granite.....	297	9,479	7,010	18	2.57	940	134.09
Limestone.....	935	39,551	29,399	58	1.97	5,248	178.51
Marble.....	45	4,549	4,025	6	1.49	406	100.87
Sandstone and bluestone.....	194	3,928	2,394	3	1.25	374	156.22
Slate.....	80	3,564	2,848	4	1.40	385	135.18
Trap rock.....	143	5,299	3,823	11	2.88	879	229.92
Total.....	1,764	77,185	59,958	120	2.00	10,465	174.54

The report also gives tables showing the number of accidents from each specified cause in the different kinds of quarries and by States.

Metal-Mine Accidents in the United States in 1921.

THE report of the United States Bureau of Mines on metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1921 (Technical Paper 331) shows that fewer men were killed and injured by accidents than in any year since the bureau has collected accident statistics, although the number of men employed was smaller than in previous years, as were also the total number of shifts worked and the average number of workdays per man.

The reports of 2,896 mine operators show that there were 93,929 employees who had work on an average of 238 days per year. The reduction in the total shifts worked by all employees in 1921 amounted to 45 per cent as compared with 1920, the reduction being greatest in copper mines and smallest in gold and silver mines.

There were 230 men killed and 18,604 injured, the fatality rate being 3.09 and the injury rate 249.69 per 1,000 300-day workers in 1921, while in 1920 the fatality rate was 3.16 and the injury rate 242.02. There are five classes of mines included in the report—copper mines; gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal mines; iron mines; lead and zinc mines; and nonmetallic mineral mines—and while the information furnished by the operators is purely voluntary, there being no Federal law which requires such reports to be given, it is believed that the figures published are practically complete for the whole metal-mining industry.

The following table shows the number of fatalities and of serious and slight injuries for the years 1915 to 1921. Injuries are classified as serious if causing more than 14 days' lost time.

FATAL, SERIOUS, AND SLIGHT INJURIES IN METAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES
1915 TO 1921.

Injury.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Fatal.....	553	697	852	646	468	425	230
Serious (time lost more than 14 days):							
Permanent disability—							
Total ¹	85	44	39	62	7	12	7
Partial ²	574	693	666	640	321	345	173
Others.....	7,242	10,099	10,220	9,066	7,848	7,894	4,817
Slight (time lost, 1 to 14 days, inclusive).....	27,444	37,401	35,361	33,147	23,330	24,311	13,607
Total nonfatal injuries.....	35,295	48,237	46,286	42,915	31,506	32,562	18,604

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

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

The following table shows the number of employees, the number of fatalities and injuries, and the fatal and nonfatal accident rates, by kind of mine, in 1920 and 1921:

NUMBER EMPLOYED, NUMBER KILLED AND NUMBER INJURED, AND FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENT RATES IN METAL MINES, 1920 AND 1921.

Kind of mine.	Active operators.	Average days worked.	Men employed.		Killed.		Injured. ¹	
			Actual number.	Equivalent number of 300-day workers.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers.
1920.								
Copper.....	387	317	35,254	37,274	128	3.43	12,047	323.20
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal....	2,358	279	29,933	27,849	117	4.20	5,704	204.82
Iron.....	154	295	45,990	45,249	106	2.34	9,072	200.49
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)....	119	283	11,638	10,998	36	3.27	3,607	327.97
Nonmetallic mineral.....	263	287	13,768	13,170	38	2.89	2,132	161.88
Total.....	3,281	296	136,583	134,540	425	3.16	32,562	242.02
1921.								
Copper.....	357	244	18,300	14,871	55	3.70	4,722	317.53
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal....	2,135	269	26,516	23,738	78	3.29	5,352	225.46
Iron.....	122	210	30,559	21,369	65	3.04	4,507	210.91
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)....	66	234	6,948	5,431	14	2.58	2,062	379.67
Nonmetallic mineral.....	216	235	11,606	9,101	18	1.98	1,961	215.47
Total.....	2,896	238	93,929	74,510	230	3.09	18,604	249.69

¹ Time lost more than one day.

The report also gives detailed information regarding the distribution of accidents by States in the different classes of mines by causes, accidents classified according to mining methods, and fatalities due to the use of explosives.

Industrial Accidents in the Portland Cement Industry, 1922.

IN THE May-June, 1923, issue of the Accident Prevention Bulletin of the Portland Cement Association is published a study of the industrial accident experience in the Portland cement industry for the year 1922. This is the fourth year the accident record in this industry has been published by the association. The report shows that in the 88 plants which reported their accident experience to the association there occurred, during the year 1922, 2,649 industrial accidents of which 52 were fatal, 53 resulted in permanent disability and 2,544 in temporary disability. The report contains several tables showing accident frequency and severity rates by cause and departments. Since 1920 there has been a gradual reduction in both the number and severity of accidents. The following tabular statement shows the frequency and severity rates per 100,000 man-hours for the four-year period 1919-1922:

FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN THE PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1919-1922.

Item.	Rates per 100,000 man-hours—			
	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of accidents.....	4.35	4.38	4.24	4.09
Number of days lost.....	69.22	75.1	68.5	67.4
Number of permanent disabilities.....	.14	.14	.07	.08
Number of deaths.....	.08	.09	.07	.08

The most important cause of fatalities, it is stated, is rolling stock, standard railroad as well as quarry equipment.

It is very difficult to curb these accidents by application of mechanical guards. We must rely almost entirely on the intelligence and carefulness of the men handling this equipment. In accidents of this nature we often find a complete absence of coordination of thought on the part of the train crews; one man does not know what the other is doing, such as when one goes between two cars to fix the couplers and the engineer at the same time bumps the cars, thereby causing the accident. These accidents are extremely difficult to handle for that particular reason, and only the closest supervision and high grade safety salesmanship on the part of those in charge at the plants, together with the cooperation of the men, can bring about better results. That 20 per cent of all the fatal accidents are due to this single cause should indicate to everyone without further words where improvements can be made.

The next highest item is "Smothered by slides of material" with 15.4 per cent of all the fatalities. What has been said about rolling stock applies here; little can be done in the way of mechanical safety appliances. The human element is the important connecting link between safety and death in this hazard. The men should never be allowed to take chances and those in charge should insist that work done in bins or storage piles be carried on in such manner that the men's lives are not endangered. It is particularly important that men make use of safety belts and ropes and that some one be stationed in a safe place to render assistance immediately when necessary. Undoubtedly the danger lurking in bins and storage piles does not seem as great to the men as that evidenced by a whirling gear or fast-moving belt and for that reason educational work is of increased importance.

Industrial Accidents in Metal and Woodworking Industries, 1922.

THE National Safety News for July, 1923 (pp. 43, 49) contains the industrial accident record for 1922 of certain firms in the metal and woodworking industries reporting their experience to the National Safety Council.

The average severity rate for the metal industries was 1.557 days lost per 1,000 hours' exposure, whereas the rate for the woodworking industry was 2.710. The woodworking industries showed an increase over the previous year.

The following table shows the accident experience in the two types of industries:

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN THE METAL AND THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES FOR 1922.

Metal industries.

Industry.	Average number of employees.	Number of accidents.	Frequency rate per 1,000,000 hours' exposure.	Severity rate (days lost per 1,000 hours' exposure).
Steel plants, including blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc.....	24,383	3,205	41.06	2.688
Boiler manufacturing.....	271	37	67.75	1.917
Machine shops with foundry.....	8,221	861	40.88	.695
Gray iron foundries.....	17,656	2,656	64.51	.745
Foundries—steel castings.....	1,952	360	66.66	.604
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2,734	422	57.65	.799
Brass manufacturing (including brass foundries).....	5,183	259	19.38	.189
Stove manufacturing.....	775	175	126.81	1.400
Structural steel fabricators.....	535	70	53.84	1.027
Bolt and nut manufacturing.....	1,394	109	38.93	1.645
Machinery and machine tool manufacturing.....	4,125	289	23.65	.355
Wire and wire products manufacturing.....	6,386	639	39.86	1.817
Tube manufacturing.....	596	15	7.61	.053
Aluminum goods manufacturing.....	3,724	159	17.74	1.691
Miscellaneous metal-working industries.....	3,965	220	22.22	.279
Total.....	81,900	9,476	45.41	1.557

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN THE METAL AND THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES FOR 1922—Concluded.

Woodworking industries.

Industry.	Average number of employes.	Number of accidents.	Frequency rate per 1,000,000 hours' exposure.	Severity rate (days lost per 1,000 hours' exposure).
Sash, doors, and blinds and interior trim mills, etc.	2,382	319	53.79	1.877
Saw and shingle mills.....	3,959	607	61.37	4.179
Veneer mills.....	540	69	43.95	4.431
Furniture manufacturing.....	4,697	223	19.70	.550
Piano manufacturing.....	1,267	40	13.88	.172
Agricultural implement manufacturing.....	2,696	209	31.11	.856
Other companies (miscellaneous manufacturing) having large woodworking departments.....	15,854	3,834	88.26	2.738
Box and package manufacturing.....	1,184	195	69.14	13.468
Coopers' and cooperage stock manufacturing.....	499	78	61.42	.769
Miscellaneous woodworking.....	1,105	82	28.28	3.794
Total.....	34,183	a 5,657	63.84	2.710

a Not the exact sum of the items, but is as given in the report.

Accident Prevention in Foundries.¹

ACCIDENT prevention in foundries, particularly in relation to eye hazards and the provision of safe clothing, was one of the topics considered at the annual meeting of the American Foundrymen's Association held in Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1922. Eye accidents in foundries, mills, and metal-working plants are both numerous and costly. It has been estimated that at least 20 per cent of the nonfatal accidents occurring in such plants are eye accidents and that 28 per cent of these accidents result in the loss of one eye and 10 per cent in the loss of both eyes. Many of these accidents also impair vision in varying degrees and cause much suffering, lost time, and great expense. The most deplorable part of such a situation is the fact that, of all kinds of accidents, those to the eyes are the easiest to prevent. It has been estimated, it is stated, that at least 95 per cent could be prevented by the use of goggles, or by the use of various types of masks, hoods, and helmets.

The principal difficulty now met in connection with the use of goggles, the writer states, is to induce the men to wear them. Their objections to their use center in the fear that the glass may be broken and driven into the eye; the workers also complain that the goggles are uncomfortable, cause headaches, and prevent them from seeing properly. The frames of goggles of standard makes, however, are substantially made and the lenses are specially ground to withstand heavy blows without breaking. The writer finds the complaint of discomfort the greatest obstacle to the wearing of goggles since it can not be expected that men will wear them if they are uncomfortable and hurt their noses, cheeks, or ears. In order to obviate this objection, it is essential that the right type of goggles should be

¹ Eye protection and safe clothing in the foundry, by Buell W. Nutt. In Proceedings of 26th annual meeting of American Foundrymen's Association, Rochester, N. Y., June 5 to 9, 1922. Chicago, 1923, pp. 36-242.

chosen for each particular kind of work and only those should be used which are easily adjusted to the contour of the nose and face. It is good practice to have one man in each plant who has been instructed in the use and care of goggles who shall have charge of their distribution, repair, and sterilization. Headache is often caused by pressure on the nose or face and can be relieved by proper adjustment, while the complaint that goggles interfere with vision results in most cases from defective eyesight which needs correction, as the lenses in the better-grade goggles neither add to nor detract from a man's vision. This fact calls for eye examination and fitting of glasses, since men with poor vision are frequently unsafe and inefficient workers.

Welders, metal pourers, furnace men, and others whose work subjects them to intense light and heat should be provided with goggles or masks containing specially colored lenses to keep out the dangerous light rays which are present in all forms of artificial light. Respirators and gas masks should also be provided for men engaged in sand blasting or others who are subjected to dust, fumes, gas, or smoke.

Safe clothing in the factory means the elimination of thin, ragged, greasy, loose and baggy clothing, and of worn-out or laced shoes. Fireproofed, one-piece duck suits are the safest and most practical, it is stated, since they shed sparks and small spatters of metal and do not burn readily. In some cases asbestos suits, as well as safety shoes, are necessary and, at any rate, the use of laced shoes should be prohibited. Asbestos gloves, leg pads, and aprons should be provided for all workers handling ladles or hot metals and for welders. An example of the danger of unprotected clothing was cited by the writer in the case of a workman who used a burlap bag for an apron and secured it about his body with a wire as no string was handy. The bag became greasy and when, during pouring operations, a spark ignited it, it was impossible for fellow workmen to remove it or extinguish the flames before the workman was fatally burned. The provision of a fireproof suit or an asbestos apron at small cost would have prevented the loss of the workman's life, the loss to his family through his death, and the cost of the compensation to the company. It would seem, therefore, that the best protection is none too good, both because its cost is many times less than accident costs and because the money paid out in compensation never squares the account, since human suffering and death can not be measured by a dollar and cents standard.

Diagnosis of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.

A RECENT report of the Bureau of Mines (Serial No. 2476) in addition to reviewing the results of much of the investigative work relating to carbon monoxide poisoning¹ gives a list of symptoms caused by various percentages of carbon monoxide in the blood and announces the development by scientists of the bureau

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1917, pp. 76-78; February, 1919, pp. 219-221; November, 1919, pp. 263, 264; February, 1922, pp. 116, 117; March, 1922, pp. 147, 148; December, 1922, pp. 181-184.

of a method and an apparatus for testing the blood for carbon monoxide hemoglobin.

The general symptoms of poisoning from carbon monoxide, which are divided into two stages, and the predominating symptoms which accompany the various percentages of blood saturation are given as follows:

STAGE 1.—Tightness across forehead, dilatation of cutaneous vessels, headache (frontal and basal), throbbing in temples, weariness, weakness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, loss of strength and muscular control, increased pulse and respiration rates, collapse. All of these are greatly increased and accelerated with exercise on account of the additional need of oxygen in the tissues. Men at rest have often been exposed to carbon monoxide all day without noticing any marked ill effects, but on walking home or exercising have experienced severe symptoms, even to unconsciousness.

It is seldom that all of these symptoms are experienced by the same individual. Also in some cases the poisoning may proceed to the stage of syncope without the victim feeling any of these symptoms, this frequently occurring if the poisoning has been rapid.

STAGE 2.—Increased pulse and respiration, fall of blood pressure, loss of muscular control, especially sphincters, loss of reflexes, coma usually with intermittent convulsions, Cheyne-Stokes' respiration, slowing of pulse, respiration slow and shallow, cessation of respiration, death. * * *

SYMPTOMS CAUSED BY VARIOUS PERCENTAGES OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN THE BLOOD.

Percentage of blood saturation.	Symptoms.
0-10.....	No symptoms.
0-20.....	Tightness across forehead; possibly slight headache, dilatation of cutaneous blood vessels.
20-30.....	Headache; throbbing in temples.
30-40.....	Severe headache, weakness, dizziness, dimness of vision, nausea and vomiting, collapse.
40-50.....	Same as previous item with more possibility of collapse and syncope, increased respiration and pulse.
50-60.....	Syncope, increased respiration and pulse; coma with intermittent convulsions; Cheyne-Stokes' respiration.
60-70.....	Coma with intermittent convulsions, depressed heart action and respiration, possibly death.
70-80.....	Weak pulse and slowed respiration; respiratory failure and death.

The diagnosis of carbon monoxide poisoning is usually made from the symptoms and because of the fact of possible exposure. Since the symptoms produced are common to other causes, however, and since carbon monoxide is sometimes present in unexpected places an accurate diagnosis on such a basis is not always possible. The only reliable test is an examination of the blood for carbon monoxide hemoglobin. An apparatus and method called the "Pyro-tannic acid method for the quantitative determination of carbon monoxide in blood and air" has been developed. By the use of this apparatus, which is pocket size and which permits even unskilled users to make an accurate diagnosis, a small amount of blood, which can be obtained from a puncture wound in the finger, can be quantitatively examined in a few minutes for carbon monoxide and an accurate diagnosis made. A description of the method is in course of publication.

Industrial Eye Injuries.

AN ARTICLE on the prevention of industrial eye injuries, by Dr. Frank Allport, is published in the *New York Medical Journal and Medical Record*, June 20, 1923 (pp. 733-736). One of the most important means of prevention of eye damage, he believes, is a thorough examination by an oculist before an applicant is given employment. Examination by a general practitioner or a nurse is not sufficient, since such an examination usually consists only of a test of vision with test types and a very general examination of the eyes, while the specialist is able to detect pathological conditions which may be of great importance. Such examinations are of value to the employee, since they should insure proper correction of defects in vision or diseased conditions, and the records are important to the employer in connection with claims for injuries. In addition to correcting visual defects, examination, on entrance, of eyes and ears of employees may also be used to insure the proper placement of workers so that they are not a menace to themselves or to their fellow workers.

Proper illumination, which is now receiving much attention from industrial engineers and employers, is important from the standpoint of mistakes in work and waste of material, and as the cause of accidents. Too much light is as harmful in its effects as too little light, and the scientific adjustment of illumination so that it is evenly diffused, does not fall directly upon the eyes, and does not throw shadows on the work results in a large reduction in the number of accidents and in increased output.

The importance of the use of goggles is stressed by the writer, who cites the experience of a large foundry company which reported a reduction in eye accidents of 75 per cent in a two-year period, through the use of goggles.

Safeguarding machines and the proper care of tools so that there are no burred or mushroomed edges from which steel particles may be broken off result in the prevention of many serious eye accidents. The necessity is also pointed out for proper screening of the eyes, by means of colored glass, from excessive glare and heat from electric welding and in steel shops, since the heat and glare produce retinal and optic nerve changes and burns of the skin, conjunctiva, and cornea. Changes of the retina may occur in grinding carbon and manganese steel where the workers look constantly into a steady stream of sparks. This injury may be prevented by the use of amber goggles. Amber goggles should also be used by glass blowers, to prevent cataracts, and by silver burnishers who are obliged to look constantly at highly polished surfaces, to prevent retinal changes.

While the danger of having fellow workmen attempt to remove foreign bodies from the cornea is probably quite generally understood, the writer warns against this practice and advises that in cases when a foreign body is present in the eye the services of a skilled ophthalmologist should be secured. In the majority of cases it is necessary to use an anæsthetic in its removal and in many cases foreign bodies are so deeply embedded that it requires the exercise of great skill to remove them with as little damage as possible.

The use of certain poisons in industrial processes is attended with danger to vision. Among the substances listed as productive of retinal or optic nerve changes are dinitrobenzine, bisulphide of carbon, nicotine (in tobacco factories), arsenical preparations, lead, and wood alcohol. The use of high explosives in mining, railroad construction, etc., causes many serious eye accidents, as do also bursting bottles in charged-water factories and burns from lime among masons, bricklayers, and plasterers.

In closing, the writer points out that since there are few occupations which do not present dangers to eyesight, it is highly essential that these dangers should be well understood and properly guarded against. The eyes of office workers are also subject to serious damage from doing close and protracted work on books and papers with inadequate or improperly adjusted illumination.

Report of Belgian Commission on Use of Lead in Painting.¹

A COMMISSION OF 13 members was appointed in Belgium in April, 1914, to make an investigation of the problems connected with the use of white lead in painting. The committee which met several times before the outbreak of the war decided to limit its study to the question of the elimination of the use of lead in painting since the harmful qualities of lead were so well recognized that no investigation of that phase of the subject seemed necessary.

After the armistice the work of the commission was resumed. It was decided that instead of experimenting with substitutes for lead an examination should be made of painting which was done before the war, since the railroad administration and certain of the Provinces and communes had either entirely suppressed the use of lead or had forbidden its use on interior work for some time prior to 1914. As practically no repairing or repainting had been done during the five years which had elapsed it was considered that a good test was offered of the wearing qualities of zinc paints in those places where they had been substituted for lead.

As a result of these investigations of the durability of zinc paints in different localities the committee adopted the following resolution with one vote against and one member abstaining from voting:

The commission is of the opinion that satisfactory painting of exteriors can be done under certain conditions without the use of lead.

At the same time recognizing the value, in certain cases, of the use of paints with a lead base for outside work and convinced of the considerable difficulties which the application of a regulation limited to the prohibition of the use of lead paints for interior work would meet, the commission considers that neither the absolute prohibition nor the maintenance of present conditions would be satisfactory.

The commission is of the opinion, therefore, that there could be no objection to a regulation based upon the principle of complete prohibition of lead for interior painting and allowing for exterior painting the possibility of obtaining modifications of the regulation when they are considered to be necessary.

¹ Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Bulletin de Service Medical du Travail. 1923, pp. 7-52. For an account of the findings of a similar commission in Great Britain, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1923, pp. 211, 212.

Causes and Prevention of Blindness in Great Britain.¹

THE final report of the British committee on the causes and prevention of blindness, which was appointed by the Minister of Health in September, 1920, has recently been issued. This report has a section (pp. 55-101) devoted to the consideration of industrial eye diseases and accidents. Among the industrial causes of blindness and impairment of vision, disease (except miners' nystagmus) is said to be a small factor, while the amount of injury to vision caused by accidents is considerable. These accidents are also responsible for a large economic loss. In the mines and quarries of Great Britain during 1920 there were 4,869 cases of eye accidents causing an absence of more than 7 days each. In 4,340 of these cases the workman recovered during the year; these accidents caused an aggregate absence of about 18,000 weeks, or an average of approximately 4 weeks per accident. Accidents causing a loss of less than 7 days were not reported. Similar information in regard to the number of eye injuries in factories and workshops is not available, but some idea of the extent of actual blindness due to industrial accidents is shown by a report of the Scottish Board of Health. Out of a total of 5,515 blind persons of all ages on the Scottish Register of the Blind in April, 1922, 426, or 7.2 per cent, were blind from accidents occurring in the course of their employment. These figures relate to total or virtually total blindness and give no indication of the extent of seriously impaired vision due to industrial accidents.

A study of the accident statistics of a number of insurance companies shows that in a year, in general industry, about 1 workman in 30 meets with an accident and 1 workman in 1,287 suffers an accident involving injury to an eye. The information furnished by the insurance companies gives no idea, however, of the relative risk in different industries and in general there was found to be a great lack of comparable data relating to eye accidents.

Among industrial diseases which affect eyesight are certain forms of poisoning, glass and iron workers' cataract, pitch ulceration, and miner's nystagmus. With the exception of nystagmus the number of cases of serious impairment of vision due to these diseases is considered to be very small. The principal substances causing injury to eyesight are lead, derivatives of benzene, carbon bisulphide, and methyl alcohol.

A report of Dr. T. M. Legge in regard to lead poisoning, which is cited in the report, states that there is no exact information as to the amount of actual blindness caused by lead poisoning, but it is believed there is practically none, since very stringent preventive measures are now in force in industries using lead.

No cases of optic neuritis caused by derivatives of benzene and by carbon bisulphide have been reported in recent years, while there has never been an authenticated case in Great Britain of injury to eyesight from methyl alcohol.

Very little data were available to the committee regarding industrial eye accidents in factories and workshops. Reports of the chief inspector of factories from 1909 to 1914 show that in these years eye accidents formed about 4.5 per cent of the total number of

¹ Great Britain. Ministry of Health. Departmental committee on the causes and prevention of blindness. Final report. London, 1922.

accidents. On this basis it can be considered that about 6,000 eye accidents occurred in 1920, the total number of nonfatal accidents reported being 137,298.

In the metal and engineering industries in Scotland during recent years there has been a total of 8,307 accidents of all kinds among 100,000 workers, 548 of which were eye accidents. This gives an annual rate of 5.48 eye injuries per 1,000 workers, but returns from other districts show lower rates, due, the report states, to the varying proportion of light and heavy kinds of work in different areas. The majority of eye accidents in these industries were caused by flying particles of steel and other substances and by splashes of molten metal.

A large number of these accidents are preventable and in most cases the use of goggles would have served to avoid them. The report considers the special dangers to the eye in different industries and recommends measures which may be taken to reduce these hazards. One of the measures recommended is the examination of the eyesight of workers entering industry who are over the age of 16. In certain industries eye examinations are now required for young persons under 16 years of age. From these examinations it appears that about 0.28 per cent receive only conditional work certificates on account of disease or defective vision while an average of 0.24 per cent are rejected for the same cause.

There has been considerable advance in recent years in regard to proper illumination, but as there are no legal requirements regarding the lighting of workshops and factories there are still many instances of faulty lighting conditions. In addition to proper illumination the committee also recommends a more extensive use of guards and screens on lathes and abrasive wheels and of side screens wherever use can be made of them to give protection against flying particles.

In regard to the use of goggles the committee recommends that the Home Office should take immediate steps to issue detailed specifications of the most suitable forms of goggles and masks for the different industrial processes and refers to the National Safety Code for the Protection of the Heads and Eyes of Industrial Workers, recently issued by the United States Bureau of Standards, as an example which might be followed to advantage.

Statistics, furnished by the Mines Department, of eye injuries in all mines and quarries show that in coal mines (including stratified ironstone mines) the per cent which eye accidents formed of all accidents in 1919 was 3.5, and in 1920 3.7, while the rate of eye accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 3.75 and 3.71 in 1919 and 1920, respectively. In metalliferous mines (other than ironstone mines) the percentage of eye to all other accidents was 2.6 in 1919 and 4.1 in 1920, and the ratio per 1,000 persons employed was 1.3 in 1919 and 2.3 in 1920. In quarries in 1920 eye accidents formed 5.3 per cent of all nonfatal accidents and the rate per 1,000 employed persons was 2.8.

The committee reported that at the present time there seems to be no general method feasible for preventing eye accidents in mines since it is not practicable to wear either goggles or masks, but increased illumination in mines is recommended both as a means of preventing eye accidents other than those caused by flying objects and to prevent the development of nystagmus. In quarries, however, the use of goggles is considered to be more practicable.

The use of goggles is also advised in some agricultural occupations, but enforcement of any regulations in this industry is considered impossible because of the lack of organization of the industry.

Industrial Accidents in Sweden in 1919.¹

THE report of the State Insurance Institute of Sweden (*Riksförsäkringsanstalten*) for the year 1919 contains the latest available statistics on industrial accidents in Sweden.

The total number of accidents reported during the year was 54,893 (4 per 100 300-day workers), of which 2,320 caused permanent disability and 614 death. Of the accidents reported, 4,826 concerned State employees and 50,067 concerned those working for private employers. The total compensation paid the latter class was about 10,300,000 kronor (\$2,760,400, par) of which 6,900,000 kronor (\$1,849,200, par) was for permanent disability, 2,200,000 kronor (\$589,600, par) for death, and 1,200,000 kronor (\$321,600, par) for temporary disability.

There were 692,406 men and 201,763 women or a total of 894,169 300-day workers employed by "the large employers" (those employing at least 5 workers). Accidents occurring in 1919 among these workers numbered 47,993 and caused a loss of 8.99 days per full-time worker or about 8,000,000 working-days. Temporary disability caused 12.9 per cent of the time lost, permanent disability 40.5 per cent, and death 46.6 per cent.

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND OF WORKING-DAYS LOST IN 1919, IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING FIVE OR MORE WORKERS, BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.

Cause of accident.	Total number of accidents.	Number of accidents per 100 300-day workers.	Number of days lost per accident.	Number of working-days lost per 300-day worker.			
				Temporary disability.	Permanent disability.	Death. ^a	Total.
Machinery.....	9,180	1.027	126	0.197	0.957	0.143	1.297
Navigation.....	211	.024	4,174	.006	.065	.914	.985
Causes not specified.....	4,741	.530	174	.102	.286	.537	.925
Slipping and falling.....	3,894	.435	184	.124	.340	.336	.800
Tools.....	7,506	.840	94	.148	.595	.050	.793
Falling objects, collapsing scaffolding, etc.....	3,088	.345	208	.093	.241	.386	.720
Lifting, handling, and carrying objects.....	9,169	1.025	58	.204	.249	.143	.596
Vehicles drawn by animals.....	1,965	.220	247	.068	.172	.302	.542
Street railways.....	2,415	.270	177	.059	.109	.310	.478
Hoists, cranes, etc.....	1,324	.148	305	.041	.184	.226	.451
Explosions.....	164	.018	1,712	.007	.097	.210	.314
Electric currents.....	169	.019	1,048	.005	.034	.159	.198
Transmission apparatus.....	427	.048	404	.014	.070	.109	.193
Inflammable and hot substances.....	1,754	.196	95	.036	.042	.109	.187
Transport conveyors.....	368	.041	309	.013	.055	.059	.127
Animals.....	525	.059	175	.019	.067	.017	.103
Smoke, gases, and compressed air.....	44	.005	1,626	.001	.004	.075	.080
Vehicles in traffic (not tramways with mechanical or electric motive power).....	165	.018	374	.006	.021	.042	.069
Motors.....	136	.015	329	.004	.021	.025	.050
Poisonous and corrosive substances.....	167	.019	139	.004	.022	.....	.026
Stepping on objects.....	432	.048	50	.007	.....	.017	.024
Boilers and steam pressure apparatus.....	83	.009	215	.002	.001	.017	.020
Accidents caused intentionally by other persons.....	44	.005	264	.002	.011	.....	.013
Intensive light and heat.....	15	.002	15	.000	.....	.....	.000
Air transportation.....	7	.001	13	.000	.....	.....	.000
Total, all causes, 1919.....	47,993	5.367	168	1.162	3.643	4.186	8.991
Total, all causes, 1918.....	49,834	5.713	196	1.304	4.355	5.512	11.171

^a In computing rates for death 7,500 days are allowed for each death.

¹ Sweden, Riksförsäkringsanstalten, Olycksfall i Arbete år 1919, Stockholm, 1923; Sweden, Socialstyrelsen, Sociala Meddelanden (Stockholm), No. 3, 1923, pp. 289-291.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT RATES IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING FIVE OR MORE WORKERS IN 1919, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of 300-day workers.		Total number of accidents.		Cases of permanent disability.		Cases of death.		Number of accidents per 100 300-day workers.			Days lost per 300-day worker.
	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Total.	
Mining, ore dressing, and smelting.....	11,135	133	1,845	10	57	1	15	.....	16.6	7.5	16.5	21.93
Ore refining.....	29,143	346	4,702	9	90	1	19	.....	16.1	2.6	16.0	12.41
Metals.....	81,618	4,090	9,922	171	246	9	20	.....	12.2	4.2	11.8	7.78
Stone, coal, and peat	31,677	1,954	2,827	44	119	1	22	.....	8.9	2.3	8.5	13.42
Agriculture, forestry, and stockraising...	147,475	32,613	6,026	217	347	19	93	3	4.1	.7	3.5	8.73
Lumber.....	59,162	1,699	5,534	31	332	1	29	.....	9.4	1.8	9.1	15.33
Paper and graphite...	39,037	8,287	3,350	153	111	4	24	1	8.6	1.8	7.4	9.36
Food.....	23,704	14,559	1,217	419	43	14	6	.....	5.1	2.9	4.3	4.49
Textile and clothing	17,998	29,080	470	222	22	8	2	.....	2.6	.8	1.5	1.76
Leather, rubber, and hair.....	10,827	4,118	378	26	12	2	3	.....	3.5	.6	2.7	3.37
Chemical.....	13,280	3,122	1,072	238	42	3	12	.....	8.1	7.6	8.0	11.17
Building occupa-tions.....	38,344	316	2,528	7	155	.....	37	.....	6.6	2.2	6.6	16.35
Power, light, and waterworks.....	8,098	132	457	.....	26	.....	8	.....	5.6	.....	5.6	14.90
Trade and storage...	67,769	34,572	1,285	94	57	5	13	.....	1.9	.3	1.3	2.30
Navigation and fish-ing.....	21,218	1,115	1,782	25	77	2	161	1	8.4	2.2	8.1	63.00
Transportation.....	33,395	399	2,074	23	40	.....	20	.....	6.2	5.8	6.2	7.60
Clerical and profes-sional service.....	11,097	10,507	45	26	5	3	1	.....	.4	.2	.3	1.24
Municipal institu-tions.....	38,141	19,427	320	20	23	5	5	.....	.8	.1	.6	1.85
Domestic service, hotels, etc.....	7,904	34,714	169	227	10	13	1	2	2.1	.7	.9	1.76
Miscellaneous.....	1,384	580	27	1	3	.....	1	.....	2.0	.2	1.4	6.01
Total, 1919....	692,406	201,763	46,030	1,963	1,817	91	492	7	6.6	1.0	5.4	8.99
Total, 1918....	679,136	193,215	47,916	1,918	2,033	110	612	27	7.1	1.0	5.7	11.17

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Rules for Self-Insurers in New York.

NEARLY all the compensation States permit employers to self-insure or carry their own risk under certain conditions. Approximately one-half of the States require the employer to file with the compensation commission a financial statement setting forth his assets and liabilities. In the other States the employer in addition to the filing of the financial statement must deposit securities if demanded by the commission.

The industrial commissioner of New York has recently promulgated a series of rules and regulations governing the issuance of self-insurance permits. The following is a summary of these rules:

Every employer desiring to become a self-insurer shall make application for such privilege on a form provided by the industrial commissioner. This application shall contain (a) a pay-roll report for the preceding 12 months; (b) a sworn itemized statement of the assets and liabilities of the employer; and (c) a description of the safety organization maintained by the employer within his establishment for the prevention of accidents. If upon examination of the sworn financial statement, the industrial commissioner is satisfied of the ability of the employer to make current compensation payments and that his tangible assets make reasonably certain the payment of all obligations that may arise under the workmen's compensation law, the application will be granted subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

The employer shall execute and file with the industrial commissioner an agreement agreeing (a) to pay to his injured employees and to the dependents of deceased employees all compensation payments required by the workmen's compensation law; (b) to deposit with the industrial commissioner securities in amounts as hereinafter provided; (c) to pay annually his share of the expense of administering the workmen's compensation law; and (d) further providing that the industrial commissioner may sell any part of such securities and from the proceeds thereof pay any compensation obligations and any administration expense imposed by law which such employer may neglect or refuse to pay.

The employer shall make an initial deposit with the industrial commissioner of securities which shall be equal in amount to not less than one year's premium in the State insurance fund at manual rates; minimum, \$10,000; maximum, \$50,000 except that in special cases the industrial commissioner may require more. Among the securities that will meet the requirements of this rule are United States Government bonds, New York State bonds, New York City bonds, or the bonds of any city or county of this State which has been authorized to issue such bonds by an act of the legislature. Surety bonds will not be acceptable.

The employer shall file with the industrial commissioner semiannually a sworn statement of his death claims and disability claims for the preceding six months. If examination of such statement shows the outstanding liability of the employer for unpaid compensation to equal or to approximate one-half of the amount of securities on deposit, the employer, on demand, shall deposit with the industrial commissioner within the time prescribed by the latter additional securities of the same character as required for the initial deposit, equal in amount to the present value of all unpaid compensation in death claims and in disability claims wherein the period of disability equals 104 weeks or more.

The industrial commissioner shall have the right at any time to require the deposit of additional securities in the event of a catastrophe or a change in conditions of the employer, either with respect to the financial condition of the employer, his outstanding liabilities for unpaid compensation or an increase in the pay-roll exposure. When the total amount of securities on deposit with the industrial commissioner (exclusive of the initial deposit) shall exceed the outstanding liabilities for unpaid

compensation in death claims and disability claims of 104 weeks' or more duration the employer may make application to the industrial commissioner for the return of such excess securities. The industrial commissioner shall determine whether the return of such excess securities is advisable.

An employer discontinuing business in this State or desiring to arrange for the payment of his compensation claims by one of the other methods provided by law may apply to the industrial commissioner for the return of the securities deposited by him. The industrial commissioner shall have the right to retain all or any of the securities for a period of 14 months from the date when the employer ceased to be a self-insurer or for a longer period pending the final disposition of outstanding claims.

The employer shall permit the industrial commissioner, or his duly authorized representative, to make an examination of the employer's assets and liabilities and of his books of account for the purpose of verifying any financial statement submitted. The industrial commissioner may in his discretion accept the report of a certified public accountant as proper compliance with this rule.

The law gives the industrial commissioner authority to revoke the privilege of self-insurance at any time for good cause shown. Failure to comply with any of the foregoing rules or with an order or direction of the industrial commissioner within the time prescribed therein may be considered good cause for revocation. Disregard of any of the provisions of the workmen's compensation law as to the time and method of compensation payments, the furnishing of medical treatment or the filing of accident and compensation reports may also bring about such revocation.

Basic Changes in Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation Law.

THE Wisconsin workmen's compensation act was radically amended this year with respect to the death and permanent disability schedules. Under the old law the death benefits, in case the deceased left persons wholly dependent, were four times the annual earnings of the deceased. Partial dependents were compensated in proportion to the amount contributed by him to their support. In case there were no dependents only burial expenses were provided. Under the new law the provision relating to those wholly dependent remains the same, but if the deceased leaves no person wholly dependent for support, the employer or insurer must pay into the State treasury such an amount, as when added to the sums paid or to be paid on account of partial dependency, shall equal four times the deceased employee's average annual earnings; such payments, however, are in no event to exceed \$1,000. In other words, where there are no dependents the employer or insurer is liable for \$1,000, and in case there are partial dependents they will be compensated on the basis of partial dependency the same as heretofore. If, however, the amount paid to them is less than \$1,000, the difference between the amount paid on account of partial dependency and \$1,000 is paid into the State treasury. The moneys thus paid into the State treasury are administered by the industrial commission. This fund is to be used to pay additional death benefits in case the dependent widow or widower has dependent children under 15 years of age. Under the old law, the number of wholly dependent persons was immaterial as far as the amount of compensation was concerned, a lone widow receiving the same amount as a widow with several dependent children. Now each child one year of age or under is to receive the equivalent of five-sevenths of the average annual earnings of the deceased employee. For children in each successive yearly age group the amount allowed shall be reduced by one-fifteenth of five-sevenths of the average annual earnings,

with no allowance for any child over 15 years of age at the time of death of the employee unless such child be physically or mentally incapacitated.

This new policy in compensation legislation adopted in Wisconsin is in line with the theory that industry shall be charged with the economic loss of industrial injuries, but that the distribution should be in accordance with social needs. Two years ago the California Industrial Accident Commission had introduced into the State legislature a bill providing that the employer should be charged \$7,000 for each industrial death, the amount so collected to be administered by the industrial commission and distributed on the basis of the social need of the dependents. This bill, however, did not become a law.

Another far-reaching amendment to the Wisconsin compensation act is the revision of the permanent disability schedule. Wisconsin, in common with every other State except California, provided a flat schedule of a specified number of week's compensation for each permanent disability irrespective of age or occupation. The new schedule is similar to the one formulated and recommended by the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. In cases of major permanent partial disability, compensation is to be valued and expressed in percentages of permanent total disability. For example, in the case of the loss of the arm at the shoulder, the disability rating is 50 per cent of permanent total disability at age 30. For each yearly age group under 30, the percentage is reduced by two-thirds of 1 per cent, there being no reduction below 40 per cent in the case of a child 15 years of age or under. For each later yearly age group beginning with 31, the percentage is increased by seven-eighths of 1 per cent with no increase beyond 85 per cent over age 70. The percentage ranges therefore from 40 at age 15 and under to 85 at age 70 or over. The percentages for the other major permanent partial disabilities are computed in the same way.

The committee on statistics of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions recommended that in case of permanent total disability compensation should be paid for life. Under the new Wisconsin law the maximum period for permanent total disability is 900 weeks at age 30 and under. Beginning with age 31, this period is reduced by 16 weeks for each year, with a minimum of 260 weeks at age 70. The foregoing percentages for major permanent partial disabilities therefore are applied to the compensation periods for permanent total disability at the corresponding ages.

In case of minor permanent partial disabilities, that is, loss of fingers, little toes, and parts of thumbs, fingers, and toes, the flat schedule still operates, although the compensation periods were increased slightly.

The new compensation act also provides for compensation during the healing period in addition to the compensation provided for permanent disability in the case of major permanent partial disabilities. In case of the minor permanent partials, the schedule periods are supposed to cover both the healing period and compensation for permanent disability; if, however, the healing period is unusually prolonged by reason of infection or other cause not due to the negli-

gence or misconduct of the injured employee, then such injured employee shall be entitled, in addition to the schedule allowance, to an indemnity for such portion of his healing period as is in excess of the normal healing period for such injury.

Other amendments to the act include increase of burial expenses from \$100 to \$200, and an increase in the weekly maximum from \$16.90 to \$18.20.

Compensation Benefits for Illegally Employed Minors in Wisconsin.¹

IF A child worker of labor permit age is injured in industry in Wisconsin, without the employer's first having on file a labor permit authorizing such minor's employment, or if the accident to the child occurred in some occupation prohibited to minors because of its hazardous character, the injured child is entitled to triple the amount of compensation otherwise recoverable. Moreover, if three times the compensation otherwise recoverable is below the actual wage loss of the injured minor, "liability shall exist for such wage loss."

The minimum compensation paid a child injured while illegally employed must be equal to the minor's wage loss, and such loss is recoverable from the time the accident occurred, although the resulting disability may not last for 7 days.

The following table shows the increased compensation in 75 cases of minors injured while unlawfully employed, which were settled under the Wisconsin workmen's compensation act in the year ending December 31, 1922.

INCREASED COMPENSATION INCURRED BY EMPLOYERS BY VIOLATION OF CHILD LABOR LAW, 1922.

Provisions of compensation act.	Number of cases.	Normal amount of indemnity.	Amount of increased compensation.	Total amount paid.
Triple compensation (2394-7 (a) (b)).....	70	\$6, 112. 24	\$12, 282. 04	\$18, 394. 28
Wage loss where triple compensation is less than wage loss (2394-7 (c)).....	5	22. 76	105. 42	128. 18

As seen by the table, 75 injured children were receiving increased compensation under cases settled in 1922. There were 97 such cases for the year 1921.

Industrial Accidents in Wisconsin, 1921 and 1922.

THE Wisconsin Labor Statistics, a bulletin of the State industrial commission, for April, 1923, contains an analytical study of the industrial accident statistics of Wisconsin for the years 1921 and 1922. The study includes a summary table showing a classification of the industrial accidents for 1921 and 1922 by cause, severity, and cost. A separate table classifies the accidents for 1922 in much greater detail. The summary table classifying the accidents for the years 1921 and 1922 by cause and severity is reproduced in part herewith, as follows:

¹ Wisconsin Industrial Commission, Wisconsin Labor Statistics, Madison, February, 1923, p. 1.

CASES SETTLED UNDER WISCONSIN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, BY CAUSE OF INJURY NATURE OF DISABILITY TIME LOST, AND COMPENSATION PAID, 1921 AND 1922.

Cause of injury.	Number of injuries.		Number of deaths.		Number of cases of permanent total disability.		Number of permanent partial disability injuries.		Number of temporary injuries.				Number of days' time lost, due to stated causes. ¹		Total indemnity paid.		Total medical aid paid.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1 to 2 weeks.		Over 2 weeks.		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
									1921	1922	1921	1922						
All machinery.....	2,744	2,908	16	12	1	.....	762	753	678	806	1,287	1,337	666,967	637,476	\$507,326	\$523,148	\$113,368	\$128,153
Hoisting apparatus.....	561	500	20	15	.....	.....	90	75	103	109	348	301	199,814	165,677	156,751	154,922	37,472	34,714
Elevators.....	111	112	8	8	.....	.....	18	13	16	21	69	70	70,264	61,052	52,043	56,188	10,878	8,467
Cranes, derricks, and hoists..	450	388	12	7	.....	.....	72	62	87	88	279	231	129,550	104,625	104,708	98,734	26,504	26,247
Cars and engines.....	221	225	5	8	1	.....	19	25	42	45	154	147	66,839	92,140	68,021	75,956	16,497	16,815
Mine and quarry cars.....	51	43	.....	1	.....	.....	6	7	11	12	34	23	3,529	14,690	4,482	13,489	2,196	3,831
Auto and motor cycles.....	545	658	12	19	1	1	25	35	109	150	393	453	110,718	160,191	101,839	131,291	27,486	36,863
Animal-drawn vehicles.....	408	375	6	5	3	.....	20	12	86	83	203	275	86,785	61,775	81,664	58,534	20,009	18,500
Dragging and skidding.....	195	172	2	2	.....	.....	4	9	38	36	151	125	23,467	24,289	21,620	20,301	10,855	10,998
Falling objects.....	878	835	7	9	1	.....	51	46	270	255	549	525	110,248	109,034	125,472	116,519	35,589	39,099
Falling objects in mine and quarry.....	54	41	4	4	.....	.....	7	2	14	13	29	22	38,082	28,844	34,889	16,596	6,252	3,031
Falling trees.....	144	124	4	15	1	.....	7	11	21	20	111	78	45,025	103,536	37,865	31,311	12,087	13,363
Falls of persons.....	1,999	2,200	24	34	.....	.....	103	136	377	574	1,395	1,456	290,755	384,833	304,525	408,850	93,077	110,507
Stepping or striking against.....	1,166	1,283	8	6	.....	.....	46	49	42	519	640	709	111,641	102,880	105,514	102,576	36,732	43,414
Hand tools.....	1,394	1,385	3	3	1	.....	137	139	520	519	733	724	154,234	139,286	165,091	143,705	43,144	43,279
Hand trucks.....	328	400	.....	1	.....	.....	20	15	101	159	207	225	22,951	21,313	30,189	26,378	12,859	11,968
Handling objects.....	3,674	3,925	6	6	.....	.....	211	206	1,297	1,530	2,160	2,183	208,550	228,639	240,026	274,002	124,534	141,513
Electricity.....	101	92	20	16	.....	.....	2	12	29	16	50	48	122,775	114,453	50,124	68,159	5,539	12,705
Explosives.....	77	46	5	4	.....	.....	7	6	25	10	40	26	38,692	42,794	21,490	32,506	4,993	8,728
Steam pressure apparatus.....	35	30	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	11	9	21	17	13,626	5,685	11,653	8,630	2,258	4,265
All other explosions.....	53	56	.....	2	.....	.....	6	8	27	21	20	25	7,689	19,009	6,401	20,751	2,613	5,650
Hot and corrosive substances.....	622	618	5	2	1	.....	25	10	199	230	392	376	71,804	32,861	69,776	42,423	25,874	24,400
Miscellaneous.....	413	508	4	10	.....	.....	48	37	124	143	237	318	82,243	100,955	79,226	87,999	19,775	24,073
Occupational disease.....	* 235	* 281	5	6	.....	.....	5	5	82	101	143	169	42,105	52,062	33,311	52,483	8,353	10,560
All causes.....	15,898	16,705	157	180	11	1	1,602	1,602	4,736	5,360	9,392	9,562	2,518,539	2,642,422	2,257,255	2,410,529	661,562	746,429

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¹ The unit used to measure severity of accidents is one day's time loss. In fatal cases, and in permanent total and permanent partial disability cases, the schedule adopted by the Committee on Statistics and Compensation Costs of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was applied.

² Includes some occupational hazards other than disease hazards.

The bulletin also contains a separate analysis of occupational diseases compensated under the workmen's compensation act for the calendar years 1921 and 1922. It is stated that a large proportion of the cases classed as occupational diseases would have been compensable under the law before it was amended to include such diseases.

The following table, taken from the report of the industrial commission, shows the number, kind, and severity of occupational diseases in Wisconsin during the years 1921 and 1922:

COMPENSABLE CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE HAZARDS¹ SETTLED UNDER WISCONSIN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1921 AND 1922.

Occupational disease hazard.	Number of compensable cases.		Deaths.		Permanent partial injuries.		Temporary injuries.			
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1 to 2 weeks.		Over 2 weeks.	
							1921	1922	1921	1922
Harmful substances:										
Metallic poisons.....	17	24				1	2	7	15	16
Toxic vapors, gases, fumes.....	37	52	4	2		1	13	20	20	29
Toxic and irritating fluids.....	64	78					28	31	36	47
Irritant dusts and fibers.....	21	27					10	8	11	19
Germs.....	5	20				1			4	20
Miscellaneous irritants, plants, etc.....	32	21				1	11	12	20	9
Harmful conditions:										
Extremes of humidity.....	3	8		1	1			4	2	3
Extremes of temperature.....	13	22		2		1	5	8	8	11
Compressed air.....	10	5				1	2	2	8	2
Excessive light.....		1						1		
Abnormal conditions of body:										
Causing occupational neurosis.....	8	2				1	3	1	4	1
Causing inflammation of the joints.....	17	15				1	1	6	5	10
Causing systemic disorders.....	2		1						1	9
Occupational diseases not otherwise classified.....	6	6		1			2	2	4	3
All occupational hazards.....	235	281	5	6	5	5	82	101	143	169

Occupational disease hazard.	Total days' time lost.		Total indemnity paid.		Medical aid paid.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Harmful substances:						
Metallic poisons.....	888	3,029	\$2,139	\$2,939	\$1,123	\$958
Toxic vapors, gases, fumes.....	24,860	14,646	13,723	16,209	1,787	2,378
Toxic and irritating fluids.....	1,527	1,852	2,932	3,644	1,524	1,976
Irritant dusts and fibers.....	470	518	1,081	962	536	604
Germs.....	391	1,053	535	2,532	199	1,757
Miscellaneous irritants, plants, etc.....	2,321	802	2,879	1,556	872	449
Harmful conditions:						
Extremes of humidity.....	3,036	6,153	1,931	5,216	247	690
Extremes of temperature.....	239	14,611	458	12,800	261	929
Compressed air.....	397	2,798	896	1,229	401	157
Excessive light.....		7		3		10
Abnormal conditions of body:						
Causing occupational neurosis.....	889	59	787	131	327	60
Causing inflammation of the joints.....	607	455	687	420	458	290
Causing systemic disorders.....	6,013		4,517		168	
Occupational diseases not otherwise classified.....	487	6,079	746	5,342	350	302
All occupational hazards.....	42,105	52,062	33,311	52,483	8,353	10,566

¹ There are no cases of permanent total disability in the record of settled cases.

Recent Compensation Reports

Nevada.

ACCORDING to the report of the Nevada Industrial Commission reviewing the administration of the State workmen's compensation act for the two-year period ending June 30, 1922, the total earned premium of the State insurance fund was \$293,305 for 1921 and \$256,739 for 1922. The incurred compensation cost was \$186,750 for 1921, of which \$44,662 was incurred on account of 1,137 temporary disabilities, \$91,170 was incurred on account of 90 permanent partial disabilities, and \$48,760 was incurred on account of 20 fatal cases and permanent total disabilities, while \$2,158 was paid out in funeral benefits. During the year 1922 the total incurred compensation cost was \$254,029, of which \$51,430 was for 1,261 temporary disabilities, \$94,947 for 116 permanent partial disabilities, \$105,204 for 24 fatal cases, and permanent total disabilities, and \$2,448 for funeral benefits.

The paying of medical benefits and the collection of premiums therefor is carried out through a separate fund called the "accident benefit fund." The medical earned premiums collected by this fund amounted to \$37,228 for 1921 and \$28,089 for 1922. The total medical benefits incurred were \$27,686 in 1921 and \$33,073 in 1922.

The administrative expense for the year 1921 was \$33,044 and \$30,485 for the year 1922. The ratio of administrative expense to premium income was 10.22 per cent in 1921 and 10.37 per cent in 1922. The State insurance fund (compensation) showed a total surplus, including catastrophe reserve of \$130,704 at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1922. The accident benefit fund (medical) showed a surplus of \$53,890.

The report contains a number of detailed tables showing the number and severity of accidents, including frequency and severity rates, classified by industry. Appended to the report is an audit of the State fund made by a certified public accountant at the direction of the industrial commission board.

An interesting fact pointed out in the report is a noteworthy increase in the number of ranchers electing to come under the workmen's compensation act and contributing to the State fund. The number of contributors and the number of ranch employees covered has doubled each year and the commission believes that the time will not be far distant when the benefits of the act will be compulsory upon the farming industry.

Tennessee.

THE tenth annual report of the Bureau of Workshop and Factory Inspection of Tennessee contains data on workmen's compensation and industrial accidents for the calendar year 1922. The number of accidents reported to the bureau during this period was 18,624. Of these manufacturing accounted for 13,524, retail establishments 771, wholesale establishments 296, construction 1,820, and the remainder were scattered among a number of miscellaneous industries.

Old-Age Pensions in Uruguay.¹

A RECENT report of the old-age pension office of Uruguay shows that from the opening of the office in March, 1919,² to the close of 1922, 28,497 applicants were registered and 20,339 pensions granted.

It is interesting to note the rapid increase in the expenditures for these pensions during that time. In 1919 the payments amounted to 40,408.66 pesos (\$41,790.64, par). In 1920, 420,756.80 pesos (\$435,146.68, par); in 1921, 982,766.20 pesos (\$1,016,376.80, par); and in 1922, 1,372,637.98 pesos (\$1,419,582.20, par) were expended. The total payments amounted to 2,816,569.64 pesos (\$2,912,896.32, par), which is only about one-half of the amount that has been collected for this purpose from taxes. Besides Uruguayans many persons of other nationalities have been granted pensions.

¹ La Mañana. Montevideo, Mar. 11, 1923.

² A digest of the old-age pension law was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September, 1919, pp. 349, 350.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Pan American Conference Approves Chilean Proposal Relating to Labor Legislation.¹

AT THE fifth Pan American Conference which was held in Santiago, Chile, from March 25 to May 5, 1923, the Chilean delegates made several proposals in regard to labor legislation. The content of the Chilean proposals which have been adopted by the conference is as follows:

The first proposal advocated the inclusion in future conference programs of the study of international questions relating to social problems. It was pointed out that harmonious relations between capital and labor were indispensable for the economic, spiritual, and political welfare of the American countries. The second proposal therefore recommended the adoption of such measures as the protection of workers against occupational diseases and industrial accidents, regulation of the working conditions of women and children, housing, hygiene and safety of work places, and the encouragement of thrift, all of which would contribute to the maintenance of industrial harmony. The third proposal recommended the establishment in each country of social insurance, including especially sickness, accident, and invalidity insurance.

The fourth proposal advocated the creation of statistical and labor inspection organizations in each of the States belonging to the Pan American Union. The fifth and last proposal recommended the undertaking of the preliminary studies which are necessary for the drawing up by the American countries of international conventions, providing for reciprocal treatment of American laborers according to certain general standards of social economy.

Danish Seamen's Law of May 1, 1923.²

THE seamen's law of Denmark, which was ratified May 1, 1923, will go into effect January 1, 1924. Until then chapters 3, 4, and 12 of the maritime law of April, 1892, will apply.

The seamen's law is the first result of Scandinavian-Finnish cooperation, begun in 1918, in revising the maritime law. The commissioners appointed to revise the law decided that the provisions which first needed revising were the regulations governing the crew. These were taken out of the maritime law, revised, and gathered together in the new seamen's law, making the maritime law more homogenous and changing it to a law on sea navigation. This also permits of future codification in the seamen's law of all provisions governing the crew.

The different chapters of the seamen's law are as follows: Chapter I.—Hiring and discharging the ship's master; Chapter II.—Hiring the crew; Chapter III.—Duties on board ship; Chapter IV.—Discretionary punishments; Chapter V.—Persons on board ship not members of the crew; Chapter VI.—Liability.

¹ Boletín de Servicios de la Asociación del Trabajo. Buenos Aires, April 20, 1923, p. 206, and May 5, 1923, p. 236.

² Meddelelser fra Socialraadets Sekretariat. May, 1923. (Indenrigsministeriet)

Chapter I stipulates that a written contract should cover the terms on which the ship's master is hired, but does not forbid an oral agreement, in which case, however, the burden of proof is placed on the shipowner. The shipowner may discharge the shipmaster at any time if he reimburses him for his loss. If the amount of the loss can not be ascertained, it is fixed at three months' salary and free passage with maintenance to some port agreed on.

Chapter II prohibits children under 14 years of age from working on board ship and persons under 18 years of age are forbidden to work as stokers or coal trimmers. It is also provided that the seamen's certificates are to be delivered to the ship's master and kept by him with the ship's papers during the voyage. Provisions governing the length of the agreement are practically the same as under the old law.

The seaman may demand that two-thirds of his wage be paid as monthly allotment, and this sum may neither be decreased nor stopped without his consent except when the remaining wage is insufficient for covering debts to the shipowner, etc., Some of the wage not paid out as monthly allotment may be withheld, but in case the amount withheld exceeds one month's pay interest at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent is paid for each full month's pay retained. In case the number of the crew is decreased during the voyage an amount equal to the wages of those leaving is to be divided among the rest of the crew in proportion to the increased work for each one, unless wages are paid for overtime.

When a Danish seaman who has had six months' service with the same shipowner dies while in the service, the shipowner must pay one month's extra wage to the seaman's widow or minor children.

If the seaman so demands, his wage must be paid in cash according to the rate of exchange at the place of payment. If the seaman wants money forwarded from a foreign land to his home, the consul must help him free of charge and the State is responsible for such remittances of money.

Radical changes were made in the provisions governing care of sick seamen. The ship's master must always, regardless of to whom the expenditures for care in case of sickness shall be charged, secure for the seaman the necessary care on board the ship or on land. If security is asked when placing a sick seaman in a hospital on land, the ship's master must make the necessary arrangements, and if it becomes necessary for the shipowner to leave him in a foreign land he must place him under the care of the consul.

The shipowner is to pay for the seaman's care for the period covering their agreement, and if the seaman is sick when the agreement expires the shipowner must pay for his care for six weeks, or in case he is a Danish subject and cared for outside the kingdom the employer must pay for 12 weeks' care and arrange for his passage home. There are certain exceptions, however, with regard to a seaman who has brought sickness on himself or who concealed it at the time he was hired; in this case the seaman himself must bear the expenses, he can not demand free passage home, and the expenditures for sickness may be deducted from his wages. The State furnishes funds for care in cases of tuberculosis in contagious form or of venereal disease, but expenses for passage home for a seaman having a venereal disease

may be deducted from his wages. If the shipmaster demands it, any one of the crew must submit to a physical examination, but not at the employee's expense. If a seaman dies, the ship's master must provide for decent burial.

The law also contains a number of provisions relating to instances in which the ship's master may discharge a seaman regardless of the contract, and also contains provisions regarding the seaman's right to demand a discharge.

Provisions in Chapter III delegate the highest authority on board ship to the shipmaster. Physical punishment is not allowed.

A seaman is liable for any damages he causes, although under certain circumstances the court may reduce the amount. The seaman must not leave the ship without permission, but he may not be denied permission to go on land during his free time unless the safety of the ship, crew, or cargo is involved. If a seaman does not return at the right time or leaves the ship without permission, he may be brought back. In case of mutiny on board, any measures, even weapons, may be resorted to in order to secure order and obedience.

New Mining Law in India.

A NEW act regulating mining conditions in India became law in February of this year, when it received the assent of the governor general. According to the Labor Magazine for June, 1923, (p. 92), the most important provisions of the law relate to hours, to the work of children, and to a weekly day of rest. Hours are limited to 60 a week above ground and to 54 a week below ground. No one may be employed in a mine more than six days a week. It is forbidden to employ anyone less than 13 years old underground or to permit anyone under that age to be in any part of a mine underground, even though unemployed.

This last provision is considered specially important in view of the effect it is likely to have upon the employment of women, many of whom, it is believed, will refuse to work underground unless they can take their babies or young children with them. A joint committee of both houses of the Indian Legislature, which has been considering the subject, advised that measures should be taken to exclude women from underground work at some future time, a period of about five years being thought necessary in preparation for such a step. It is impossible to forbid their underground employment at once, the committee stated, "because time must be given to employers to replace the 90,000 women who are working at present in the mines."

Amendment of Japanese Factory Law.

A CONSULAR report under date of May 12, 1923, gives a translation of the Japanese factory law as amended by a law passed at the last session of the Diet and promulgated through the Official Gazette March 30, 1923. A supplementary law promulgated on the same day provided that the employment of minors less than 15 years of age should be prohibited in factories, mines, quarries, dockyards, shipyards, and power plants, and in engineering and construction work of all kinds, and in the building trades. An exception

is made in the case of minors more than 12 years of age who have completed the prescribed primary school course. The text of the amending law (No. 23) is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This law shall apply to factories coming under the following clauses: (1) Those ordinarily employing not less than 10 operatives; (2) those engaged in work injurious to health.

Factories to which the application of this law is deemed unnecessary shall be exempted by imperial decree.

ART. 2. [Canceled.]

ART. 3. No factory owner may employ male persons not more than 16 years of age and female operatives longer than 11 hours per day.

The minister of state concerned may, within 15 years after the date of the enforcement of this law, permit the extension of the working day by not more than two hours, according to the nature of the work.

In applying the provisions of the two foregoing clauses to cases where two or more workshops are separately situated, the number of hours during which an operative is employed shall be added together.

ART. 4. No factory owner may employ male persons not more than 16 years of age and female operatives between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

ART. 5. [Canceled.]

ART. 6. [Canceled.]

ART. 7. Factory owners shall set aside two days each month as holidays for female operatives and male persons less than 16 years of age. They shall also set aside as recess periods 30 minutes or more out of each working-day when such day exceeds 6 hours, and 1 hour or more out of each working-day when such day exceeds 10 hours.

The recess periods mentioned in the foregoing clause shall be given to all employees: *Provided, however,* That exceptions may be made with the approval of the official having jurisdiction.

During the summer season, in cases where the recess period exceeds one hour, factory owners may with the approval of the official having jurisdiction extend the working-day by the time by which the recess period exceeds one hour. The time by which the working-day is extended shall not, however, exceed one hour.

ART. 8. In the event of calamities, or when it is believed that a calamity may occur, the minister of state concerned may, within certain areas and in certain industries, suspend the application of the provisions of articles 3 and 4.

If due to any unavoidable cause any necessity exists, factory owners may with the approval of the officials having jurisdiction extend the working-day, despite the provisions of article 3, and may be permitted to employ female operatives 16 years or more during such period, despite the provisions of article 4. Factory owners may also, under such conditions, suspend the recess periods mentioned in the foregoing article: *Provided, however,* That in cases where it may be necessary, because of the rapid deterioration of raw material or to prevent the loss of raw material or supplies, work may be continued for a period not exceeding four days. Up to a total of seven days in any one month the permission of the authorities need not be obtained.

In industries which are seasonally active, a factory owner may, with the previously secured permission of the authorities, extend the working-day by one hour during certain stated periods: *Provided, however,* That the days in which the working time is extended do not exceed within such period a proportion equivalent to 120 days in the year.

ART. 9. Factory owners shall not employ male persons less than 16 years of age or female operatives in cleaning, oiling, inspecting, or repairing machines in motion or the dangerous parts of any power transmission contrivance, or to place or displace the belt or gearing of machines in motion or of any power transmission contrivance, or to employ them in any other dangerous occupation.

ART. 10. Factory owners may not employ persons not more than 16 years of age at occupations requiring the handling of poisonous or powerful drugs, explosive or inflammable material, or other injurious material. Such persons may not be employed in places where dust or powder is raised to an unusual degree or where gas is generated, or in any other place which may be considered dangerous or injurious to health.

ART. 11. The nature of the work coming under the provisions of the two preceding clauses shall be determined by the minister of state concerned.

Subject to the approval of the minister of state concerned, the provisions of the preceding article may be made applicable to female operatives more than 16 years of age.

ART. 12. The minister of state concerned may ordain certain regulations restricting or prohibiting the employment of sick persons, women who are about to be confined or have been confined, and nursing mothers.

ART. 13. When any factory building, outhouse, or equipment thereof is deemed in accordance with existing regulations to be prejudicial to health, morals, or public interest, the administrative authorities may order the factory owner to carry out necessary preventive measures, or they may prohibit the use of a part or the whole of such building, outhouse, or equipment.

The administrative authorities may issue instructions to operatives and apprentices with regard to matters which the factory owner has been ordered to carry out.

ART. 14. The administrative officials may inspect any factory building or structure supplementary thereto. They may also examine operatives and apprentices suffering or believed to be suffering from any illness or epidemic disease which will necessitate the restriction or suspension of the operation of the factory. They will in such cases carry with them evidence as to their identity.

ART. 15. When an operative is injured, contracts any illness, or dies, in the discharge of his duties, the factory owner shall, in accordance with the provisions of an imperial decree, indemnify the operative or his relations or any person subsisting upon the wages of the operative at the time of his death.

ART. 16. An apprentice, one desirous of becoming an apprentice, a factory owner, or his legal representative, or a factory superintendent may obtain without charge from a registrar or his representative certificates as to the census registration of the apprentice or of one desirous of becoming an apprentice.

ART. 17. Matters relating to the engagement or discharge of operatives, supervision of employment agencies, and to apprentices shall be determined by imperial decree.

ART. 18. Factory owners may appoint factory superintendents vested with full powers in regard to the management of their factories.

A factory owner who does not reside within the jurisdictional area of this law shall appoint a factory superintendent.

The approval of the supervisory authorities shall be obtained with regard to the appointment of any person as factory superintendent. This provision shall not obtain, however, when the person is selected from among directors of corporations, company members directing the affairs of a company, company members who may represent the company, company directors, and from among those who, in accordance with legal provisions, are required to represent or manage the affairs of a corporation.

ART. 19. For the purposes of this law and of ordinances issued in accordance with this law, factory superintendents mentioned in the preceding article may be regarded as factory owners. This shall not apply, however, to the provisions of article 15.

When the factory owner is a minor without the mental competency of a person of full age, an incompetent, or a corporation, and has not appointed a factory superintendent, his legal guardian, or in the case of a corporation its directors, legal representatives and managers shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph in matters relative to the operation of the factory.

ART. 20. Factory owners, or those defined by the preceding article as representatives of factory owners, violating the provisions of this law, ordinances based on this law, or any decision based on this law, shall be fined not more than 1,000 yen.

ART. 21. Those refusing to permit, or hindering, the making of inspections by the properly constituted authorities, or evade such inspections, those failing to reply or who reply falsely to the interrogatories of such authorities, and those hindering the examination of operatives and apprentices shall be fined not more than 500 yen.

ART. 22. A factory owner or any person defined by article 19 as a representative of a factory owner may not escape the penal provisions of this law for any act violating this law, and ordinances and orders based on this law, which may be committed by the head of his family, any attorney, relation, person domiciled with him, employee or any other person engaged by him in his business, by pleading that the act was not committed under his direction. This provision shall not apply, however, if he has exercised reasonable supervision over the factory.

A factory owner or any person defined by article 19 as a representative of a factory owner may not escape the penal provisions of this law by pleading ignorance as to the age of any operative. This provision shall not apply, however, if no fault has been committed by the factory owner, his representative, or any person entrusted with supervisory powers.

ART. 23. Those dissatisfied with the orders of the administrative authorities issued in accordance with this law may file protests, and when their rights have been illegally impaired they may appeal to the courts.

ART. 24. The minister of state may apply the provisions of articles 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, and 23 to factories not coming under article 1 but using motive power.

ART. 25. With the exception of penal provisions and provisions relating to factory superintendents, this law and ordinances issued in accordance with this law shall be applicable to State and other factories.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The date on which this law shall become effective shall be determined by imperial decree.

For a period of three years after the date on which this law becomes effective the phrase "16 years" occurring in this law shall be taken to mean 15 years.

For a period of three years after the date on which this law becomes effective the provisions of article 4 shall not be applicable to cases where operatives are divided into two or more shifts.

Whenever male persons less than 15 years of age and female operatives are employed under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, they shall be given four days' vacation each month, and their hours of work shall be changed every 10 days or oftener.

Individual and Collective Bargaining Under Mexican State Labor Laws.¹

By MARTHA DOBBIN.

ARTICLE 123² of the Federal constitution of Mexico (1917) forms the basis of the labor and social welfare laws enacted in the several States. Some of the States (Campeche, Chiapas, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan, 1918; Coahuila, 1920; Michoacan and Puebla, 1921; and Chihuahua and Querétaro, 1922) have enacted comprehensive labor codes covering practically every phase of labor legislation except insurance against sickness, old age, and unemployment. Others (Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico State, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Zacatecas) have covered the field more or less completely in several laws passed at different dates. The States of Durango and Nayarit have also enacted labor laws, but it has been impossible to secure copies of them. The States of Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, and Tlaxcala have not yet passed any labor laws, nor have any such laws been found for Aguascalientes, Morelas, and Oaxaca.

In this study the nine labor codes above mentioned were used, as were also the Sonora conciliation law of 1918 and the labor law of 1919, the labor and social welfare law of Sinaloa (1920), the laws of San Luis Potosí on employers' and workers' organizations and labor disputes (1922) and conciliation and arbitration (1922), and the Guanajuato, Federal District, and Mexico (State) conciliation and arbitration laws (1921, 1917, and 1918). The study of the contract provisions is, therefore, based on a study of 11 laws, while 12 were used in the sections on employers' and workers' organizations and labor disputes, and 14 on conciliation and arbitration.

Contracts of Employment.

A CONTRACT of employment as defined in the Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz laws is an agreement by virtue of which a person called a worker obligates himself personally to render

¹ The following sources were used in the preparation of this article: Campeche, Código del trabajo, Campeche, 1918; Chiapas, Ley reglamentaria del trabajo, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, 1918; Chihuahua, Ley del trabajo, Chihuahua, 1922; Coahuila, Ley reglamentaria del artículo 123 de la constitución general de la república, Saltillo, 1921; Guanajuato, Periódico Oficial, Guanajuato, Apr. 10, 1921, and May 14, 1922; Mexico, Diario Oficial, Mexico, Dec. 3, 1917; Mexico (State), Ley reglamentaria de las juntas de conciliación y arbitraje, Toluca, 1918; Michoacan de Ocampo, Ley del trabajo, número 46, Morelia, 1921; Puebla, Código de trabajo, Puebla, 1921; Querétaro, Ley del trabajo, número 34, Querétaro, 1922; San Luis Potosí, Ley reglamentaria de las fracciones XVI, XVII, XVIII, y XIX del artículo 123 de la constitución federal, San Luis Potosí, 1922; San Luis Potosí, Ley reglamentaria de la junta de conciliación y arbitraje, San Luis Potosí, 1922; Sinaloa, Ley del trabajo y de la previsión social, promulgada en el decreto num. 166, Culiacan [1920]; Sonora, Boletín Oficial, Hermosillo, Apr. 29, 1919, and May 4, 1919; Sonora, Leyes sobre previsión social [No. 48, conciliation and arbitration law, 1918], Hermosillo, 1919; Vera Cruz-Llave, Ley del trabajo [1918], Jalapa, 1921; Yucatan, Código del trabajo, decreto número 386, Mérida, 1918.

² A synopsis of this article was given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for December, 1922, pp. 195, 196.

services to another person called an employer, under his direction and in return for a pecuniary consideration. The definitions given in the other laws are not radically different from the foregoing.

Coverage.

The laws differ somewhat in the application of the provisions of the contract law to State and Federal salaried employees. In the Campeche law "public salaried employees are excepted"; in four States (Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) Federal employees are excepted; and in Michoacan both State and Federal employees are excepted unless it is otherwise specified in the contract. The Campeche, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora laws do not apply to contracts made by persons who offer their services to the general public and not to one or more definite employers. In Campeche and Puebla when the worker must also furnish materials the contract is governed by the labor law only when the materials can be regarded as accessories and the work as the principal object of the contract.

The laws of Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz are not applicable to contracts for work in Federal zones within the State or for work to be done both within and without the State, provided it is similar and continuous work. In Michoacan and Querétaro, however, the law may be made applicable by agreement of the contracting parties. The Michoacan law does not cover contracts for work outside the State unless it is so provided in the contract, while the laws of Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz do not apply to contracts for work in a foreign country, even though made in the State. The law of Querétaro applies to contracts made outside the State for work in the State. This is also the case in Michoacan and Vera Cruz unless one of the exceptions applies to it. The Coahuila law applies to contracts made in the State for work outside the State.

Contractors and agents.—In Campeche, Chiapas, and Puebla the real employer is held responsible even though the contract is made through an agent or contractor, except that in Chiapas those who organize groups of laborers for factories, etc., and "enganchadores," i. e., persons who recruit and manage gangs of rural laborers, are held jointly responsible with the owner or manager of the enterprise. The latter provision is also found in the Sinaloa and Sonora laws. In Chihuahua contractors who are responsible to the employer for the final result but not for the manner of work have the same rights and obligations as employers. Subcontracts—that is, those made by a representative of the real employer—are prohibited in Chihuahua unless the real employer agrees to be responsible for damages and compensation for accidents and to pay at least the minimum wage, and in Sinaloa and Sonora unless the contractors are solvent and become responsible for any damages to the workers and for compensation for accidents and occupational diseases. The real employer must also agree in the subcontract that the minimum or current wage will be paid. In Sinaloa and Sonora contractors have the same responsibility as employers, except in those cases in which the real employer is held jointly responsible. In Yucatan when work is done through a contractor he must give security to guarantee accident compensation or any other obligation that may arise between him and the workers. Such security must amount to 50 per cent or more of the value of the work being done.

Duration.

Contracts may be made for a fixed period or for a specified task and may not be made for an unlimited time (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan). In Yucatan the maximum duration is one year and in Campeche three years. In Michoacan, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz contracts will not be binding for more than one year if prejudicial to the worker. Contracts in which the duration is not stated and which are not for a specified task are considered to be for one year in Campeche, Chiapas, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Sonora, and for three months in Chihuahua. In Puebla when the contract is for more than one year it is binding upon the employer only. The worker may rescind it after one year.

Extension of contract period.—In some of the States (Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Sinaloa, and Sonora) if the worker continues to render service after the expiration of the contract without making a new contract, it will be considered extended indefinitely, subject, in Chiapas, to one month's notice by either party of intention to terminate the contract, and in Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora to two weeks' notice. In Querétaro the contract will be considered extended for a three months' period, and in Yucatan for as long as the worker continues his services, provided such extension is not prejudicial to his interests. The provision on this subject in the Campeche law is similar to that of Yucatan, but applies only to collective agreements.

Termination.

The following are the conditions under which contracts may be terminated: (1) For reasons stipulated in the contract (all but Vera Cruz); (2) as provided by law (Michoacan, Puebla, and Querétaro); (3) upon the conclusion of the work for which the contract was made (all 11 States); (4) at the end of the contract period (Querétaro, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan); (5) at the expiration of the contract period, or at the end of one year if the contract is for a longer period and its continuance would be prejudicial to the worker's interests (Michoacan); (6) one year after it is made, or before if the worker considers it prejudicial to his interests to continue the contract, and if he gives timely notice or as prescribed in the contract (Coahuila); (7) at the end of one year when the worker considers the contract prejudicial to his interests (Puebla and Vera Cruz); upon one month's notice by the worker or two months' notice by the employer in the case of contracts made for an indefinite period (Puebla); (8) when its continuance would be detrimental to the worker (Querétaro); (9) upon the death of the worker (all but Coahuila); (10) upon the death of the employer (Vera Cruz); (11) because of the physical or moral incapacity of the worker to perform the contract (Coahuila), or because of the physical or moral incapacity of either party (Vera Cruz); (12) because the employer becomes bankrupt or goes out of business (Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz); (13) because of the legal incapacity, in the opinion of experts, of either party to perform the contract (Michoacan and Querétaro); (14) because of the impossibility of concluding the work (Querétaro); (15) by mutual consent (all 11 States); (16) when the employer discharges the worker (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan; the Chihuahua law adds "with lawful cause"); (17) when the worker quits voluntarily (Cam-

peche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan; the Chihuahua law adds "with lawful cause"); (18) on account of force majeure (all but Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz); (19) at the desire of either party when the contract is for an indefinite period and notice is given as prescribed in the contract (Vera Cruz).

Force majeure.—Six of the laws (Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan) define force majeure for the purposes of the law, as fire, explosions, earthquakes, war, landslides, epidemics, and similar catastrophes which cause a suspension of work for more than 30 days (except in Coahuila). The Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan laws add the phrase "beyond the control of the employer." In Coahuila if the stoppage is absolute or for more than 30 days the employer must pay one month's wages. However, in cases of fire or the total or partial destruction of the property, if the loss is not covered by insurance, the employer is released from this requirement. In Campeche the workers are entitled to 30 days' pay when such suspension of work is for more than 30 days. In Chihuahua there is no such obligation regardless of how long the suspension lasts. In Yucatan if the employers have on hand a stock of the articles which they produce they must pay three months' wages to the workers who lose their employment through a suspension of work. In Puebla if the explosion, fire, or other similar catastrophe is due to the fault or negligence of the employer, he must indemnify his workers for the losses resulting therefrom, and if the suspension is for more than 30 days he must pay those with whom he has contracted for an indefinite period two months' wages, thereby terminating the contract.

Grounds for discharge.—When an employer discharges a workman for any of the reasons permitted in the laws he is not liable for damages nor is he required to pay the usual indemnity for unlawful discharge—the equivalent of three months' wages. In Chiapas and Puebla when there is lawful reason for discharging a worker the employer must do so within one week after cause is given or lose his right. The following are the grounds for discharge specified in the laws:

(1) An employer may discharge a worker if he has misrepresented his qualifications, skill, etc., when making the contract (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan).

(2) Discharging a worker because of dishonesty or because he has injured or ill-treated his employer or his family or any of his superiors or fellow workers is lawful in Campeche, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan. There is a somewhat similar provision in the Chiapas law which permits the dismissal of a worker because of dishonesty and serious lack of respect for the employer, the members of his family, or his representatives.

(3) Deliberately causing material injury to buildings, machinery, tools, raw materials, etc., connected with the employment makes a worker liable to discharge without indemnity in Campeche, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan. The word "deliberately" is omitted from the provision in the Chihuahua law and the Chiapas law substitutes "by negligence or lack of foresight" for "deliberately." The corresponding provision in the Coahuila and Vera Cruz laws reads "when in the opinion of the board of conciliation and arbitration the worker, by his carelessness or disobedience, injuriously affects the employer's interests." According to the Michoacan law a worker may be

discharged for intentional damage or grave negligence which causes loss to the employer, and in Querétaro because of intentional damage to the employer's interests.

(4) Another permissible reason for discharge is the commission of immoral acts by the worker in the place of employment while performing the contract (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan), or the commission of penal offenses during the performance of his tasks (Vera Cruz).

(5) A worker may also be discharged for revealing trade secrets in all the States but Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan, but the consent of the board of conciliation and arbitration is required in Coahuila and Vera Cruz, and in Michoacan the worker must have been warned of the penalty for such action.

(6) In six States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Sonora) an employer may discharge a worker when by his imprudence or serious negligence he jeopardizes the safety of the work place or of his fellow workers.

(7) Unjustifiable tardiness or absence from work more than five times in 30 consecutive days is proper cause for dismissal in Campeche, Chihuahua, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Sonora.

(8) Failure to obey the orders of the management (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) and violating the shop regulations (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) make the worker liable to discharge. The Vera Cruz law requires the approval of the board of conciliation and arbitration in case of dismissal for disobedience of orders and specifies that dismissals for violating shop regulations may be made for more than three violations in one month.

(9) Coming to work in an intoxicated condition is proper cause for discharge in Campeche, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan, the Michoacan and Querétaro laws also including habitual intoxication. The corresponding provision in the Chiapas law includes gambling and habitual or disgraceful intoxication.

(10) Incompetence to contract, violations of the labor law, abandoning of his obligations, or refusing to work in time of disaster or imminent danger are other grounds for discharge of the worker in Chiapas.

(11) In Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz a worker may be discharged for not doing the work agreed upon in the contract, but in Coahuila and Vera Cruz the consent of the board of conciliation and arbitration is required.

(12) In Michoacan and Querétaro discharge from employment may take place for any other reason approved by the boards of conciliation and arbitration.

In Chiapas the employer may rescind the contract and bring action to recover damages for breach of contract under the following circumstances:

(1) If the workers cease to perform their tasks with the appropriate intensity, attention, and care and in the form, time, and place agreed upon.

(2) If they refuse to work either at regular hours or overtime in time of imminent danger or disaster.

(3) If they cause considerable loss by careless misuse of tools.

When worker may quit before expiration of contract.—Under the circumstances prescribed in the laws a worker may quit his employment before the expiration of the contract without being held liable for breach of contract. In Campeche he will have the right to demand three months' pay as indemnity. The same is true in Chiapas if he leaves for the reasons numbered (3) to (7), inclusive, below, and in Puebla in the case of reasons (4) and (5). In the latter State a worker may sue for damages if he leaves for any other lawful reason. In the other eight States the worker may demand that the employer perform the contract or pay an indemnity equal to three months' wages. In Chiapas and Puebla the worker's right to quit for lawful reason is good for only one week after cause is given.

The reasons for which a worker may lawfully quit his employment are enumerated below:

(1) If, during the performance of the contract, the employer deliberately causes material injury to objects belonging to the worker or in his care (Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Puebla, and Yucatan).

(2) When the morals of the worker or of his family are endangered by the acts or suggestions of the employer (Campeche, Coahuila, Puebla, and Yucatan).

(3) Because of serious risk to the safety or health of the worker which is not inherent in the work contracted for (Campeche, Coahuila, and Yucatan). The Yucatan law adds also "and which is due to the lack of hygienic conditions in the work place." The Chiapas law contains a somewhat similar provision, "because of serious risk to the safety or health of the worker or his family on account of the lack of hygienic conditions in the work place or in the house furnished by the employer," and the provision in the Michoacan law reads "when, through the fault of the employer the worker's health is menaced by the lack of hygienic conditions in the work place." The provisions in the Coahuila and Vera Cruz laws are slightly different, reading, "when, in the opinion of the board of conciliation and arbitration, the lack of hygienic conditions in the work place injures the worker's health."

(4) Because of dishonesty on the part of the employer (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan).

(5) On account of the maltreatment of the worker or his family by the employer, or by his family or subordinates with his consent or tolerance. This provision is found in all the laws but those of Puebla and Vera Cruz. The former reads, "because of injuries and maltreatment caused by the employer, his subordinates, or his family;" the latter, "when in the judgment of the board of conciliation and arbitration the employer or his representatives maltreat by word or deed the worker or his family."

(6) The employer's failure to comply with the provisions of the law concerning housing, medical care, accident compensation, tools, etc. (Chiapas). A somewhat similar provision is found in the Coahuila and Vera Cruz laws, "when, in the opinion of the board of conciliation and arbitration, the employer fails to furnish rural laborers and tenant laborers lodging and drinking water according to this law."

(7) The commission of immoral acts by the employer in the shop or work places during the performance of the contract (Chiapas, Coahuila, and Puebla).

(8) By decision of the board of conciliation and arbitration in the case of a strike (Chiapas).

(9) When illness keeps the worker away from his employment for more than 20 days (Chiapas) or for more than 30 days (Puebla).

(10) Because wages are not paid or are paid in a different form from that agreed upon in the contract (Chiapas, Coahuila, and Michoacan). The corresponding provisions in the Puebla, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz laws are only slightly different. They are, "when wages are not paid promptly or are paid in a different form from that required in the contract or by law" (Puebla); "when wages are not paid as agreed upon" (Querétaro); and when wages are not paid as agreed upon, strictly according to the contract and the labor law (Vera Cruz).

(11) When the employer violates the works regulations with respect to the worker more than three times in one month (Coahuila and Vera Cruz).

(12) If, in the opinion of the board of conciliation and arbitration, the employer requires the performance of work other than that contracted for (Coahuila and Vera Cruz). In the corresponding provisions of the Michoacan and Querétaro laws the words "in the opinion of the board of conciliation and arbitration" are omitted.

(13) If the employer fails to pay rural laborers, tenant laborers, or domestic servants during illness as provided by law (Coahuila and Vera Cruz). The Michoacan and Querétaro laws contain a somewhat similar provision—"when the employer fails to pay half wages during illness."

(14) When the employer does not comply with the terms of the contract, does things prohibited by law, or fails to do the things required by law, the worker may terminate the contract and hold the employer liable for damages (Michoacan and Querétaro).

The Chiapas law further provides that under the circumstances enumerated below the worker may rescind the contract and still have the right to recover damages for the loss occasioned by the breach of contract: (1) If the employer requires him to do work he has not contracted for or to do something incompatible with his strength and ability; (2) if he fails to pay the stipulated wage at the time and in the form agreed upon; (3) if he fails to furnish suitable housing, medical aid, tools, and materials and pay accident compensation; (4) if he requires longer than the legal workday or shortens or takes away the rest periods; (5) if he requires the workers to work at more distant points than specified in the contract or allowed by law, without previous agreement to that effect; (6) if he violates the provisions regarding a 6-hour day for children from 12 to 16 years of age and Sunday rest; (7) if he refuses to make advance payments in cases required by law.

Unlawful discharge.—When an employer discharges a worker because he joins a labor organization or takes part in a lawful strike or for any other unlawful cause he will be required to perform the contract or pay an indemnity equal to three months' wages, at the worker's option, except in Puebla, where he is required to pay the indemnity. In Coahuila and Puebla a dismissal occurring within two weeks after cause is given will be considered dismissal for this reason.

In Yucatan when an employer dismisses a woman worker he must pay three months' wages whether the discharge was with or without lawful cause.

Special Provisions Required.

Each of the laws contains a list of provisions which must be included in contracts (written contracts specified in all but the Campeche, Coahuila, and Puebla laws). Among the provisions most frequently required are the following: (1) Kind of service to be rendered (all 11 States). When this is not specified it will be understood, in Campeche, Coahuila, and Puebla, to be the worker's usual calling, and in Yucatan the worker's word will be taken on this matter. (2) Whether it is timework, piecework, taskwork, or for a fixed period (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Sonora; in Yucatan, only "timework or piecework"). (3) Amount of remuneration (all 11 States). (4) Form of remuneration (Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan). (5) Place of payment (Chihuahua, Michoacan, and Querétaro). (6) Where the work is to be done. This provision is required in all the laws. They vary, however, as to what can be required of the worker when the place is not specified. In Campeche he can not be compelled to work more than 50 kilometers (31 miles) from the town in which he lives, in Chiapas not more than 4 kilometers (2.5 miles), and in Coahuila not more than 1 kilometer (0.621 mile) from his place of residence. According to the Puebla law, when the place of employment is not designated a worker can not be compelled to work outside of his town except in communication and transport services or unless it is so arranged in the contract, in which case the employer must pay the cost of food and additional wages. In Yucatan the worker can not be required to render service away from his place of residence, when the place is not designated in the contract. (7) Duration of the contract. Seven of the laws (Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) require the duration of the contract to be shown, or, in the case of Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora, if it is for an indefinite period, the date of becoming effective shall be shown and whether it is for a specified piece of work or for a lump sum. (8) Provisions as to rescission or termination of the contract (Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz). (9) Length of the working day. This must be specified in the contracts made under the Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora laws and may not exceed the maximum fixed by law.

Contracts for employment outside of Mexico.—Contracts made by a citizen of the State with a foreign contractor for work outside of Mexico are covered in all the laws studied except those of Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan. The approval of a specified authority (chief of department of labor in Campeche, and the municipal authorities in the other States) and the visé of the consul of the country to which the worker is going are always required. The laws of Michoacan and Querétaro apply also to contracts for work in other Mexican States, the former requiring that such contracts be viséed by the governor of the State to which the worker is going. All of them

require the employer to bear the expense of repatriating the worker at the close of the contract period, several of them (Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, and Querétaro) requiring a deposit with the municipal authorities as a guaranty. Under the Chiapas and Chihuahua laws the contractor must also pay for the transportation of the worker to the place of employment, and in Chihuahua he may not deduct from the worker's pay the cost of transportation and maintenance of the worker and his family to the place of employment.

Certain Provisions Void.

All of the laws on contracts declare certain provisions not binding, even though included in the contract. The Chihuahua law makes the person who is responsible for including any of them in a contract subject to a fine of from 50 to 500 pesos (\$25 to \$249, par) and also liable for damages. The Sinaloa and Sonora laws have a similar provision except that the amount of the fine is not specified.

The eight provisions declared null and void by article 123 of the Federal constitution are found in a majority of the laws. They are the following: (1) Stipulations providing for an inhuman day's work on account of its notorious excessiveness, in view of the nature of the work (all except Coahuila). (2) Those which fix a wage rate which in the judgment of the board of conciliation and arbitration is not remunerative (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Puebla, Sinaloa, and Sonora). The phrase "in the judgment of the board of conciliation and arbitration" is omitted in the Yucatan law. (3) Those which provide for a term of more than one week before the payment of wages (all but Coahuila). The Campeche law excepts bank and office salaried employees and the Yucatan law salaried employees in general from this provision. The Michoacan and Querétaro laws allow 10 days for the payment of salary (*sueldo*). (4) Those which assign a place of recreation, eating places, taverns, saloons, or shops for the payment of wages, when the employees of such establishments are not concerned (all but Coahuila). (5) Those which involve a direct or indirect obligation to purchase articles of consumption in specified shops or places (all but Coahuila). (6) Those which permit the retention of wages by way of fines (all but Coahuila). The Yucatan law includes tools along with wages. (7) Those which constitute a waiver on the part of the workman of the indemnities to which he may become entitled by reason of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, and damages for nonperformance of the contract or for discharge from work (all but Yucatan). (8) All those which imply a waiver of some right vested in the workman by the labor laws (all but Coahuila).

The following provisions appear less frequently: (1) Stipulations which limit or hinder, to the hurt of any of the parties, the exercise of their natural, civil, or political rights (Campeche, Coahuila, and Puebla). The corresponding provision in the Yucatan law, which is slightly different, is as follows: "Those which limit the liberty of the workers or restrict the exercise of their natural, civil, and political rights." (2) Those which cause the worker the loss or the irrevocable

sacrifice of his liberties (Campeche and Coahuila). (3) Those which require a worker to perform any kind of work gratis for an employer (Campeche, Coahuila, Puebla, and Yucatan). (4) Those which on account of the precarious condition, the inexperience, or lack of intelligence of any of the parties, impose conditions which are in manifest disagreement with the importance and value of the services contracted for (Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, and Sonora). (5) Those which require longer hours than are permitted by law (Chihuahua, Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz). (6) Those which specify a wage below the minimum fixed by law (Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz). (7) Those which in any way contravene the provisions of the Federal constitution concerning the right to organize syndicates, etc., and to engage in lawful strikes and shutdowns (Coahuila). (8) Those which require more than six consecutive days' work, night work in industry except in continuous industries, dangerous or unhealthful work or overtime for women or for young persons under 16 years of age, steady work after 10 p. m. in commercial establishments, the services of children under 12 years of age, and those which fix a lower wage than is paid to another person for the same work, on account of age, sex, or nationality (Chihuahua).

When Contracts Are Void.

The Chiapas law provides that in the following cases contracts will be null and void: (1) Incompetence to contract, intimidation, or error; (2) violation of the provisions concerning minimum age of employment (12 years), the 6-hour day for children from 12 to 16 years of age, and requirements for written contracts; and (3) no provisions about wages and form of payment. It is provided, however, that a contract void because of legal formalities may be good if ratified or voluntarily complied with at any time.

In Querétaro "a contract will not be considered in existence when it causes injury to the worker."

Enforcement.

The Chihuahua, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz laws provide that for nonperformance of contract a worker will incur only the corresponding civil responsibility but there can be no coercion or violence to his person to compel performance of the contract. In Campeche questions concerning the interpretation, validity, and effects of contracts and, in general, everything not covered by the labor law will be governed by the common law. This law also provides that when there is doubt as to the meaning of any part of a contract the interpretation most favorable to the worker shall be made. In Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz contracts are to be enforced according to the provisions of the labor law so far as they go and then according to the Civil Code. In Coahuila questions arising as to lawful cause of discharge or quitting the employment are to be settled by the municipal boards of conciliation and arbitration and in Vera Cruz by either the municipal boards or the central board, as the case may be.

Revision of Contracts.

In only one State (Yucatan) does the law make provision for the revision of contracts. This law permits the workers to "modify the wage provisions of contracts every time the articles of prime necessity increase in price or when for any reason the cost of living increases."

Individual Contracts.

While the foregoing provisions apply to contracts in general, there are a few provisions applying only to individual contracts. According to the laws of Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz, individual contracts may be either oral or written, but in the Chihuahua and Puebla laws this is modified to require written contracts with young persons under 18 years of age, and in Chihuahua, employers having 100 or more workers in their employ, must make written contracts with their permanent employees and workers. The Chiapas law requires contracts for a period longer than three months to be made in writing before the president of the municipality. In Sinaloa and Sonora contracts are to be made in writing but, if there are two witnesses, the lack of a written contract does not deprive the worker of his right to recover wages earned nor release the employer from liability for accidents. In Yucatan all contracts must be made in writing.

Other Provisions.

That portion of the contract law which relates to special classes of labor, as women and children, apprentices, agricultural workers, domestic servants, salaried employees, miners, etc., will be left for a subsequent article.

Employers' and Workers' Organizations.

INASMUCH as collective agreements may usually be negotiated only by the employers and workers who are organized according to the labor law, a study of the provisions relating to such agreements must be prefaced by a survey of that portion of the laws which relates to employers' and employees' organizations.

Right to Organize.

Seven of the 12 available laws which cover this subject repeat in essentially the same words the provisions of article 123 of the Federal constitution granting to both employers and workers the right to unite in defense of their respective interests (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, and Sonora). In seven of the States (Campeche, Coahuila, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) employers may not discharge a workman because he belongs to a union and in six of the States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, and Sonora) an employer may not, by threats or otherwise, compel a workman to withdraw from a union.

Organization.

The general term "syndicate" (*syndicato*) is used to cover both employers' and workers' organizations, and is defined in some of the laws (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, and Querétaro), as every group of employers or workers constituted exclusively for the study, promotion, and defense of their common interests. The Vera Cruz law applies only to workers' syndicates and limits the membership to workers in the same or similar or related occupations. In Yucatan the term "league of resistance" (*liga de resistencia*) is applied to such organizations.

All the laws provide that syndicates which are organized and registered according to the provisions of the law are to be regarded as legal persons apart from their members. The laws of Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz provide that no one may refuse to treat with a legally constituted workers' syndicate or trade-union, and the Coahuila law requires employers to recognize the representatives appointed by workers' organizations.

Of those States having laws which specify the minimum number of members of legally constituted syndicates, Sinaloa and Sonora require 2 employers and 50 workers, Chihuahua 3 employers and 25 workers, Coahuila 5 each and Chiapas 10 each of employers and workers, Campeche 5 employers and 10 workers, Puebla 25 workers, Vera Cruz 20 workers, and Yucatan 20 employers and 25 workers in the same or similar industries and in the same industrial district. The law of San Luis Potosí provides for associations composed, respectively, of at least 3 employers and 25 workers in the same occupation or trade or in the same establishment. Three or more associations in the same branch of labor may in turn unite to form a syndicate.

There are provisions in all the laws to the general effect that the establishment of the organization must be recorded in a registered public document. All of the laws contain provisions concerning the by-laws of the syndicates. In Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz they must be approved by the members; in Campeche they must be approved by the department of labor, and in Yucatan by the central board of conciliation and arbitration; in Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan a copy of the by-laws must be filed with the office in which the organization is registered and in Vera Cruz with the central board of conciliation and arbitration also. In four States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, and Vera Cruz) the law specifies certain matters that must be included in the by-laws, as, for example, the name, headquarters, and object of the organization, the conditions of membership, the mode of collection and administration of the funds, and the duties of the executive committee and how its members are chosen.

Registration of the syndicates is as follows: With the city council and the department of labor in Campeche; with the city council in Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz; with the municipal board of conciliation and arbitration in Michoacan and Querétaro; with the bureau of labor in Puebla if the organization is located in the capital, otherwise with the municipi-

pal offices; and with the labor exchange (*bolsa del trabajo*) in Yucatan. In Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora registration must take place within 30 days, and in Chiapas within 15 days after organization is effected. In Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora notice of the organization of a new syndicate must be sent to the central board of conciliation and arbitration before the syndicate in question begins its activities. In San Luis Potosí similar notice must be given the State executive.

Six States require the syndicates to submit reports: In Chihuahua to the municipal government every six months, in Coahuila and Vera Cruz to the municipal authorities every month, in Michoacan and Querétaro to the municipal board of conciliation and arbitration every month, and in Puebla to the municipal government or the bureau of labor whenever requested.

The laws of six States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro and Vera Cruz) provide that syndicates may be taken off the register as a penalty for doing any of the things specifically prohibited to them, but they must first be given a hearing.

Under the Chihuahua law public employees may not organize for the purpose of carrying on strikes.

The syndicates may group themselves into federations and confederations, in which case the same provisions of the law apply, except as regards the number of members, and the office with which they register.

Prohibited Acts.

Some of the laws contain provisions specifically prohibiting certain acts to the syndicates, as follows: (1) The use of coercion to compel anyone to join the organization (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz); (2) engaging in political activities (Chihuahua, Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz); (3) engaging in religious activities (Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz); (4) engaging in any other affairs foreign to the purpose of the organization (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, and Querétaro); (5) the admission of anyone to membership who is engaged in spreading seditious propaganda (Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz); (6) compelling anyone by any other means than convincing persuasion to join the organization or if already a member to continue his membership (Michoacan and Querétaro); and (7) taking advantage of the social action of the proletariat for personal ends (Querétaro).

Agreements of Organizations.

Generally collective agreements are governed by the laws relating to contracts in general as regards duration, provisions, and termination. Those provisions relating only to collective contracts will be noted at this point.

Collective agreements are defined in the Campeche, Chiapas, and Coahuila laws as agreements made by representatives of workers' organizations, or any other group of workers with an employer, an employers' syndicate, or any other group or association of employers with the object of establishing certain conditions with which contracts made with individual members of the organizations must conform. They are defined in the Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa,

Sonora, and Yucatan laws as those made between a person or legally constituted company and a group of workers who are legally represented.

Each law provides that the agreements may be made only between legally constituted workers' organizations and individual employers or legally constituted employers' organizations, except that in Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz they may also be made by persons who are authorized in writing (two witnesses are required in Michoacan and Querétaro) to make collective contracts for the workers in question. In Campeche they may also be made by resolution of the boards of conciliation.

Collective agreements must be made in writing (all 11 States), be registered with the specified authorities (all but Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz), and be made in duplicate (Campeche, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, and Sonora) or triplicate (Yucatan).

They are to be registered with the city council in Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, and Sonora (after being approved by the board of conciliation and arbitration in Coahuila); with the bureau of labor and social welfare in the capital of Puebla and with the presidents of the municipalities in the rest of the State; and with the local board of conciliation in Yucatan. In Coahuila and Puebla the register of contracts and labor and employer organizations is open to the public as is also the register of organizations in Yucatan.

Coverage.—The laws of five States contain provisions concerning the coverage of collective agreements. Two of them (Campeche and Coahuila) provide that employers or employers' organizations in making a collective agreement may bind themselves to apply its provisions (1) only to the members of the workers' organization with which they have contracted, (2) to all of a specified class of workers, or (3) to all workers in a specified district of the State. The corresponding provision in the Yucatan law is slightly different, in that the employers may make the contract applicable only to the members of the organization (league of resistance) with which the contract is made or to all the league members who work in the locality.

Likewise in Campeche, Coahuila, and Yucatan the workers' organization making the agreement may bind themselves to apply its provisions (1) only to the employers or employers' organizations with which the contract is made, or (2) to all the employers of a specified district of the State. The provision in the Coahuila law includes also the phrase "or to a specified majority of the employers," and the Yucatan law "or to a specified class of employers."

In Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, and Yucatan "the agreement will include and be binding upon those who join the respective organizations after the contract has been made and registered," but in Chiapas such new members must be informed of the terms of the contract when joining. In Puebla when the agreement is for a specified piece of work it includes all the employers, the representatives of the syndicate, and the members of the syndicate regardless of when they joined, and when it is for a fixed period the representatives of the workers' syndicates may replace workers in case of their temporary or permanent absence.

In Campeche and Chiapas the agreement will be binding upon all members of the contracting organizations unless within a week after the contract is presented for registration they file with the organization a written notice of intention not to be bound by it and then resign from the organization, and in Puebla when a member refuses to begin or to continue work under the agreement and gives oral or written notice to that effect to the representative of the syndicate he may at once be replaced.

The laws of two States (Campeche and Puebla) provide that a worker who without a previous contract engages in performing a task, without opposition from the employer or his representative, will have the same rights and obligations as the others who have performed the same work under contract.

Other provisions on this subject are that in Chiapas agreements will also apply to employers or workers who do not belong to a syndicate but have met together to conclude an agreement and to those who contract through attorneys, the power of attorney being required in writing, and in Coahuila they apply to employers and workers who have conferred a written mandate to enter into an agreement, to members of the contracting organizations even though they were not present when the agreement was made, and to other organizations if they make known to the contracting parties their adherence to the agreement.

Only two laws (those of Chiapas and Coahuila) have provisions concerning the situation which arises when one party to an individual contract is bound by a collective agreement and the other is not. In such cases the provisions of the collective agreement will be applied to the individual contract unless there is some provision to the contrary in the latter contract. If there is such a provision the party bound by the collective agreement will be responsible to those with whom he contracts for damages arising from nonperformance of any part of the individual contract.

Two laws contain provisions relating to unorganized workers; the Campeche law grants to such workers the same rights and advantages as are enjoyed by those included in the collective agreements, especially with respect to wage increases, while according to the Yucatan law they are not to enjoy the "wage increases and other advantages gained by organized labor by means of their leagues of resistance and other associations."

Duration and termination.—Only two States have special provisions, apart from those relating to contracts in general, concerning the duration of labor contracts. In Coahuila they may not be for more than two years, and if the term is not specified it is to be one year unless that would not be to the best interests of the workers, and in Puebla when the date of termination is not given the agreement will be considered to be for an indefinite period.

Four States (Campeche, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan) have special provisions concerning the termination of collective agreements. According to these laws collective agreements terminate (1) upon conclusion of the work contracted for, (2) on account of force majeure, and (3) by mutual consent. In Yucatan rescission of an agreement may take place by agreement before a board of

conciliation or by decision of the central board of conciliation and arbitration.

Enforcement.—The laws of three States contain specific provisions concerning the enforcement of collective agreements, but in all of the States there are boards of conciliation to settle disputes arising from labor contracts, both individual and collective.

According to the Chiapas law the members of the respective employers' and workers' organizations are jointly responsible for performing the contract. Syndicates may intervene as third parties when some of their members are bringing action against the other party. When a collective agreement has been breached the organization or its members who are parties to it may demand that the one violating it be held responsible, and bring suitable action if the guilty party still refuses to comply with the terms of the agreement. The actions brought by the syndicates affect not only the organization as a whole but also any of the individual members who have not given notice in due form that they will not be bound by the agreement. The interested individual may attend the suit as a third party. The property of the organization may be held to indemnify the losses caused by a violation of the agreement, and in cases in which the representatives or directors are responsible as agents they will be held responsible with the organization.

According to the Coahuila law, even though collective agreements are to be in writing, the rights can be enforced both collectively and individually when a collective agreement is oral, without having to prove any mandate of the individual interested in the matter. The interested individual may attend as a third party. When any member of any organization which may have entered into a collective agreement or any individual affected by this contract institutes suit to recover damages for violation of the contract the organization may be present at the suit as a third party because of the collective interests. As in Chiapas the property of the organization may be held to indemnify losses caused by breach of the agreement, and the representatives or directors of the organization are liable only with their own property.

The Puebla law provides that when any member or members of a workers' organization violate a collective agreement, the employer may take action only against the individual concerned just as if an individual contract had been concluded. When the violation concerns individual members action may be taken by them individually, but if it directly affects all the members the organization will bring the action to recover damages.

[This article will be concluded in the September issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.]

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

International Seamen's Congress.¹

THE first congress of the seamen's section of the International Transport Workers' Federation was held May 15-17, 1923, in London. Delegates were in attendance representing affiliated bodies in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Norway.

A resolution was passed favoring international negotiations between seamen's and shipowners' representatives for the purpose of making effective the demands of the congress. The resolution expressed the opinion of the congress that international action should be "based on a definite program which could be adopted in its entirety by each of the affiliated national sections." The demands of the seamen's section of the International Transport Workers' Federation are: An 8-hour day aboard ship; and standardization, based on the best existing conditions in any mercantile marine, in regard to wages, the manning of vessels, accommodations, measures for safety of life at sea, and discipline.

The following methods for obtaining these demands were advocated in the resolution:

(a) Appeals to national and international action by the distribution of propaganda pamphlets on board ship:

(b) Organization of public meetings of seamen and other trade-unionists in every country.

(c) Constant and direct pressure on shipowners by all suitable means.

(d) Pressure on Governments and Parliaments by labor and socialist members of Parliament.

The resolution recommended that the general council of the International Transport Workers' Federation should direct these methods.

Another adopted resolution appealed for solidarity among the workers of all countries and confirmed instructions previously given to the secretariat "to boycott the movement of men, munitions, and materials of war."

Recommendation was also made for the establishment of sailors' homes in all the great ports of the world.

Organization of Workers in Ecuador.²

UNTIL recently there has been no organized action of the laboring classes in Ecuador, due perhaps to the fact that that Republic is primarily an agricultural country. In 1919, however, after the failure of several strikes, the need of an efficient organization

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 22, 1923, pp. 44, 45.

² Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Madrid, February, 1923, pp. 458, 459; International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Dec. 8, 1922, pp. 16, 17.

was made very apparent. To-day, the Government of the Republic is taking considerable interest in labor problems, and representatives of the laboring classes have seats in Parliament and in the city governments. Through their efforts night schools for workers have been established as well as savings funds and State-controlled pawnshops. Many unions have been formed since 1919, their main purpose, however, being that of mutual aid. There are now said to be 3,000 organized workers in Guayaquil and 2,000 in Quito.

Labor Movement in Palestine.¹

AT THE second congress of the General Confederation of Labor of Palestine, held at Jaffa in April, 1923, a considerable growth was reported in trade-union membership since the preceding congress in 1920. At that time there were 4,433 members, while at the present time there are 8,394 members, or 75 per cent of the workers who have immigrated to Palestine within the past two years. The two principal branches of trade-union activity are represented in agriculture and building, which have 2,663 and 2,196 members, respectively. The workers in the different industries are organized on a national scale, workers in public utilities and in the building trades being united in one organization. Attempts have been made to organize the Arab workers and have already partially succeeded among Arabian employees of the railroads.

The congress decided to work along the following lines:

1. To organize unions on a craft or trade basis.
2. To organize agricultural and industrial undertakings and credit institutions and to found colonization funds.
3. To work for the improvement of working conditions.
4. To establish cordial relations with the Arabian workers and to strengthen the relations between the Jewish and the international trade-union movements.
5. To organize mutual aid associations, such as sickness, life, and unemployment insurance and loan banks.

The congress decided by a large majority to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade-Unions.

¹ Belgium. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. *Revue du Travail*, May 31, 1923, pp. 891, 892.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, January to March, 1923.

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 259 labor disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts occurred in this country during the first quarter of 1923. Inasmuch as some reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strikes occur, the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was probably somewhat larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The figures in the following tables should therefore be regarded as an advance statement, and should not be accepted as final.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1922 AND 1923.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
1922.....	126	79	73	20	298
1923.....	65	70	106	18	259

There were no very large strikes during the quarter; that of 18,000 garment workers in New York City, during February, for a 40-hour week and the right of business agents to visit shops, being the most important as respects the number of workers involved. About 200 shops were affected. There was also a strike of about 10,000 clothing workers in New York City during February, in the children's dress, bathrobe, and kimono trade for renewal of agreements.

A textile strike of knit-goods workers began March 1 in New York City for union recognition, 44-hour week, and increase in wages. Both union and nonunion shops were involved, numbering 250. Estimates as to the number of employees involved in this strike range from 6,000 to 15,000.

Two strikes of coal miners, each involving about 8,000 workers, were reported from Pennsylvania, one during February involving working conditions, and one during March to force company electricians to join the United Mine Workers' union. In Kentucky, district 23, coal miners struck in March over the wage agreement. About 5,000 men were involved.

Other disputes that may be mentioned are a brief strike of 5,000 garment workers in Chicago, involving some 200 establishments,

for renewal of agreement; 4,000 garment workers in New York City in March, for wage increase and union conditions; and 4,000 wet-wash laundry workers in New York City during February, for wage increase and union conditions.

The data in the following tables relate to the 259 disputes reported, as having occurred in the three months under consideration. The strikes that occurred during the quarter but in which the exact month was not stated appear in a group by themselves.

STATES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE DISPUTES WERE REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

State.	Number of disputes.				Total.
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	
New York.....	16	25	29	5	75
Pennsylvania.....	9	13	21	2	45
Massachusetts.....	8	12	13	4	37
New Jersey.....	5	2	4	2	13
Ohio.....	6	1	5	-----	12
Connecticut.....	3	3	2	1	9
California.....	2	2	4	-----	8
Illinois.....	1	2	3	1	7
Indiana.....	2	3	1	1	7
Kentucky.....	4	-----	2	-----	6
Maryland.....	2	-----	3	-----	5
Rhode Island.....	1	1	3	-----	5
Missouri.....	1	2	1	-----	4
Maine.....	-----	1	2	-----	3
Washington.....	-----	-----	3	-----	3
Oregon.....	-----	-----	2	-----	2
Texas.....	-----	-----	1	1	2
11 other States.....	2	3	5	1	11
Interstate.....	3	-----	2	-----	5
Total.....	65	70	106	18	259

Of these 259 disputes, 222 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, 23 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 8 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. One strike occurred in Porto Rico. Of the 5 interstate strikes 4 were east of the Mississippi River, the fifth being a strike of pilots on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

About 61 per cent of the disputes occurred in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

As to cities, New York City led with 59 strikes, followed by Philadelphia with 10, Paterson, N. J., with 8, Boston and Chicago with 7 each, and San Francisco with 6.

As to sex, the distribution was as follows: Males, 134 disputes; females 6; males and females, 89; sex not reported, 30.

The industries in which two or more disputes were reported are shown in the table which follows:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

Industry or occupation.	Number of disputes.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
Clothing.....	27	31	18	8	84
Textile.....	7	11	21	3	42
Mining, coal.....	6	8	10		24
Building trades.....	2	3	15	1	21
Metal trades.....	6	2	12		20
Leather.....	3	1	4		8
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1	2	2	1	6
Bakers.....	1	2	1		4
Railroad.....			4		4
Hotel and restaurant.....			3		3
Musicians.....			1	2	3
Hardware.....	1		2		3
Clerks and salesmen.....			2		2
Iron and steel.....		1	1		2
Stone.....		1	1		2
Laundry workers.....		2			2
Rubber workers.....	1		1		2
Brewery and soft drinks.....	2				2
Slaughtering and meat cutting.....	1	1			2
Steamboat men.....	1	1			2
Tobacco.....	1			1	2
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	8	2	19
Total.....	65	70	106	18	259

In 200 disputes the employees were reported as connected with unions; in 11 disputes they were not so connected; in 5 disputes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 3 disputes they were unionized after the strike began; and in 40 disputes the question of union affiliation was not reported.

In 188 disputes only 1 employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 9 disputes, 2 employers; in 4 disputes, 3 employers; in 2 disputes, 4 employers; in 2 disputes, 5 employers; in 22 disputes, more than 5 employers; and in 32 disputes the number of employers was not reported.

In the 193 disputes for which the number of persons was reported there were 134,241 employees directly involved, an average of 696.

In 25 disputes in which the number involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 108,980, thus leaving 25,261 involved in the remaining 168 disputes, or an average of 150 each.

By months the figures are as follows: January, 17,742 persons in 47 disputes, average 377, of whom 5,962 were in 42 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 142; February, 64,198 persons in 55 disputes, average 1,167, of whom 4,698 were in 44 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 107; March, 51,536 persons in 86 disputes, average 599, of whom 13,836 were in 77 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 180. In 5 disputes, involving 765 persons the month in which the strike began was not reported.

The following table shows the causes of the disputes in so far as reported. In at least 45 per cent of the disputes wages were a prominent question, followed by recognition of union, agreements, and discharge of employees.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

Cause.	Number of disputes.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
Increase in wages.....	13	16	35	5	69
Increase in wages and decrease in hours.....		1	6	1	8
Decrease in wages.....	6	2	1	2	11
Recognition of union.....	8	8	14	1	31
Recognition and wages.....		5	1	1	7
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	1	2	3		6
General conditions.....	3	4		1	8
Conditions and wages.....	5	3	7	1	16
Discharge of employees.....	9	5	4	1	19
Employment of nonunion men.....	2	3	2	1	7
Open or closed shop.....	1	1	2	1	5
In regard to agreement.....	7	9	7	1	24
Discrimination.....		1	1	2	4
Sympathy.....		1	4		5
Unfair products.....			2		2
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	12		21
Not reported.....	5	5	6		16
Total.....	65	70	106	18	259

It is often difficult to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 193 disputes during the quarter, including several in which the positions of the employees were filled or they returned to work with probably little or no interruption of the work.

The following table shows the number of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1922 and 1923:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922 AND 1923.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
1922.....	37	27	35	22	121
1923.....	57	59	70	7	193

The table following shows the results of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1923:

RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

Result.	Number of disputes.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
In favor of employers.....	11	15	15	7	48
In favor of employees.....	31	15	27		73
Compromised.....	8	8	11		27
Employees returned pending arbitration..	1	2	1		4
Not reported.....	6	19	16		41
Total.....	57	59	70	7	193

The next table gives the duration of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1923:

DURATION OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

Duration.	Number of disputes.				
	January.	February.	March.	Month not stated.	Total.
1 day or less.....	2	7	14	.....	23
2 days.....	4	3	6	.....	13
3 days.....	.....	4	3	.....	7
4 days.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
5 to 7 days.....	9	11	7	.....	27
8 to 14 days.....	5	11	8	.....	24
15 to 21 days.....	6	3	4	.....	13
22 to 29 days.....	2	3	2	.....	7
30 to 90 days.....	5	1	6	.....	12
Over 90 days.....	23	4	7	.....	34
Not reported.....	1	11	8	7	27
Total.....	57	59	70	7	193

The number of days lost in the industrial disputes ending in the quarter for the 166 reporting was 9,613. The average duration of these was about 58 days. The average duration of the disputes lasting less than 90 days was 11 days. By months the record is as follows: January, 5,742 days lost, average 103 days; February, 1,381 days lost, average 29 days; March, 2,490 days lost, average 40 days.

Of the 193 disputes ending during the quarter 166 reported duration, and of this number 148 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 106,318, an average of 718 employees.

Of the 193 disputes reported as ending during the quarter 162 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 108,479, an average of 670 employees.

Strikes in Buenos Aires in 1922.

ACCORDING to an official report¹ on strikes in the Federal capital of Argentina in 1922 there were 116 strikes affecting 4,737 workers and causing a loss of 150,894 working-days during the year. This report gives the number of strikes and strikers in Buenos Aires for all the years from 1907 to 1922. Of these 1919 stands out as having more strikes than any other year—367 strikes affecting 308,967 workers. As compared with 1919 the figures for 1922 show a decrease of 68 per cent in the number of strikes and of 98 per cent in the number of workers affected.

The following table shows the number of strikes and strikers and the average number involved in each strike during the period 1916 to 1922:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS IN BUENOS AIRES, 1916 TO 1922.

Year.	Number of strikes.	Strikers.	
		Number.	Average per strike.
1916.....	80	24,321	304
1917.....	138	136,062	986
1918.....	196	133,042	679
1919.....	367	308,967	842
1920.....	206	134,015	651
1921.....	86	139,751	1,625
1922.....	116	4,737	41

¹ Argentina. Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, Buenos Aires, March, 1923, pp. 1013, 1014.

Approximately one-third of the strikes (32) were in the clothing industry, and involved 1,870 persons. There were 21 strikes in transportation and communications, 15 in the lumber industry, and 14 in the paper and pasteboard industry.

Organizations and wages were the principal causes, 54 strikes affecting 2,114 workers being on account of disputes concerning organization and 36 strikes affecting 2,010 workers being due to wage disputes.

In general the strikes were unsuccessful from the standpoint of the workers, only 17 being won by the workers, 5 were partly successful, and 94 were lost.

Labor Unrest in Shanghai During 1922.

A CONSULAR report from Shanghai, China, dated May 2, 1923, reviews the labor movement in that city during the past year. The year 1922 and especially the latter half of the year was marked, the report states, by an unparalleled number of labor disputes as well as by a large increase in the number of trade-unions and trade-unionists. During this time there were strikes, lockouts, and mass demonstrations of workers, sometimes resulting in riots, which occurred in the city and its immediate vicinity. The total number of strikes in Shanghai and its environs was 71, 48 of which occurred within the settlement itself.

The extent to which strikes increased is shown by the fact that in the same section there were but 36 strikes in 1921 and 45 in 1920. The annual report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is the authority for the statement as to the number of strikes, further states that the strikes within the international settlement of Shanghai resulted in a loss to workers of approximately 188,950 days' wages, which at the average rate of 40 cents Mexican a day amounted to \$75,580 Mexican,¹ while 539,040 days' pay was lost outside the settlement which at the same rate of pay amounted to a loss of \$215,616.

The number of Chinese residents in Shanghai has grown rapidly in the last few years, owing to the disturbed conditions in the Provinces and the comparative security found in the city. This increase in population has been a factor in the increased cost of living, which is from 100 to 200 per cent higher for rice, rents, and clothing than in 1912. Increased living costs are largely responsible for the present industrial unrest, the report states, since there has been no proportionate increase in wages. Copper currency, which is used largely for paying Chinese workmen, has depreciated steadily since the beginning of 1921. In February of that year 143 coppers could be obtained for \$1 Mexican, while in May, 1923, a dollar bought 177 coppers. As a result, the position of the small trader, whose business is done almost entirely in coppers, and of the workingman, who is paid in coppers, is constantly growing worse. Consequently one of the demands frequently made by strikers in the past year has been for payment in silver.

¹ Mexican dollar=52.04 cents, par, United States Currency.

The number and the membership of labor unions grew rapidly in many industries during the summer of 1922, beginning with the organization of a branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union following the successful strike of the Hongkong seamen. There are about 126 mills, factories, and filatures, etc., in the international settlement, employing approximately 112,000 persons, 80,000 of whom belong to trade-unions. In addition to this number there are 30,000 organized jinrikisha coolies, approximately 50,000 unionized shipping and riverside workers, and about 5,000 in the chauffeurs' union. Of the new labor unions formed during the year many were largely made up of women. The rapid growth of trade-unionism during the past year is ascribed to the breaking down of the old guild system and the substitution in its place of the modern labor union. The demand for recognition of the union formed one of the principal causes of unrest during the past year and frequently led to the prolongation of strikes.

The long hours and generally adverse conditions under which the majority of the Chinese work has led to dissatisfaction among the native workers, particularly when their working conditions are contrasted with those in factories owned by foreigners and the more progressive Chinese, most of which are operated under sanitary and healthful conditions, approximating conditions in English and American factories.

The success of the Hongkong seamen's strike gave a great impetus to the strike movement in Shanghai, which started with a strike among the seamen of that port, involving about 2,500 workers. The strike, which was conducted in an orderly manner, lasted from August 5 to 25, 1922, and tied up 29 ships in the harbor for periods of from 4 to 21 days. Among the demands acceded to by the ship-owners were the same scale of wages which had been granted to similar workers in Hongkong, and recognition of the union.

The only other strikes assuming large proportions were those of cotton mill workers and the employees in a cigarette factory in Pootung, across the river from Shanghai. Ten thousand workers were involved in these two strikes, which lasted about three weeks, the cigarette workers' strike being a sympathetic one. There was some rioting in the first days of the strike which was suppressed by the police. The strike was occasioned by the closing by the police of the Pootung Weavers' Club and was settled by the agreement of the company to provide clubrooms for the employees, the grant of a small wage increase, and a few other minor concessions.

Other strikes involved the following classes of workers: Printers, mill workers, mechanics, carpenters, masons, painters, letter carriers, dyers, silversmiths, cushion makers, cabinetmakers, chauffeurs, jinrikisha coolies, tramway employees, dock and cargo coolies, and restaurant waiters. The most frequent demands put forward by strikers were for increased wages; shorter hours, with Sunday off or one day's rest a week; shorter terms of apprenticeship; recognition of unions; clubrooms; schools for workers, and in some cases for their families; and hospital care in case of accident or sickness. It was estimated that nine-tenths of the strikes were successful.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June, 1923.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 56 labor disputes during June, 1923. These disputes affected a total of 41,177 employees. The following table shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JUNE, 1923.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.	Threatened strike.	Waiters.....	Wages, conditions...	Adjusted.
Boilermakers, Southern California...	Strike.....	Boilermakers.....	Asked 10 cents per hour increase; piecework.	Pending.
Wold Abraham, Bridgeport, Conn.	Threatened strike.	Clothing workers..	Asked \$3 per week increase; hours.	Adjusted.
Dredgemen, San Francisco.....	Controversy.	Dredgemen.....	Wage increase.....	Do.
Lehigh & New England R. R. Co. (various points).	Strike.....	Shop crafts.....	Protest against Railroad Labor Board ruling.	Do.
Zinc miners, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri.	Threatened strike.	Miners.....	I. W. W. activities..	Do.
Donaldson Baking Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Strike.....	Bakers.....	Open shop.....	Unable to adjust.
Irona Coal Co., Irona, W. Va.....	Lockout.....	Miners.....	Wage scale.....	Pending.
Corticelli Silk Co., Leeds and Haysville, Mass.	Strike.....	Employees.....	Wage increase; recognition of union.	Do.
Engle-Cone Factory, East Boston, Mass.	do.....	Shoemakers.....	Working conditions.	Adjusted.
Hancock Cons. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Sewage workers...	Nonunion labor.....	Do.
Do.....	Strike.....	Iron workers.....	Wages; nonunion labor.	Do.
Do.....	Threatened strike.	Brick and cement workers.	Nonunion labor.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Hoisting engineers	do.....	Do.
Lathers, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Strike.....	Lathers.....	Asked increase.....	Do.
Electricians, Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.....	Electricians.....	Wages.....	Do.
Plasterers, Indianapolis, Ind.....	do.....	Plasterers.....	do.....	Do.
Lathers, Waterloo, Iowa.....	Controversy.	Lathers.....	Jurisdictional.....	Pending.
Journal-Tribune, Daily Live Stock Record, Sioux City, Iowa.	Strike.....	Printers.....	Asked \$4 per week increase; open shop.	Do.
Clothing workers, Buffalo, N. Y.....	do.....	Clothing workers..	Asked 25 per cent increase; recognition of union, etc.	Do.
Warren Mfg. Co., Warren, R. I.....	do.....	Loom fixers.....	Fixers refused to join union.	Adjusted.
Nairn Linoleum Co., Kearney, N. J.	do.....	Employees.....	Asked 20 per cent increase.	Do.
Street cars, Chicago, Ill.....	Threatened strike.	Traction workers..	Wages.....	Do.
Pants makers, Philadelphia, Pa....	Strike.....	Pants makers.....	Asked \$5 per week increase.	Pending.
Garment cutters, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.....	Cutters.....	do.....	Do.
Coatmakers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	Coatmakers, bushmen.	do.....	Do.
Vest makers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	Vest makers.....	do.....	Do.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JUNE, 1923—Continued.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Joseph Laph Co., Camden, N. J.....	Strike.....	Ladies' garments.	Wages and hours....	Pending.
Mount Clemens Pottery Co., Mount Clemens, Mich.	.....do.....	Potters.....	Recognition of union	Do.
Street cars, Des Moines, Iowa.....	Threatened strike.	Traction workers..	Asked increase of 15 cents per hour.	Adjusted.
Sterling products, Evansville, Ind....	Strike.....	Brewery workers..	Jurisdiction; engineers and workers.	Pending.
Newmarket Mfg. Co., Newmarket, N. H.	Threatened strike.	Textile workers...	Wages.....	Adjusted.
United Hatters of America, New York City.	Strike.....	Hatters.....	Wages; unsatisfactory increase.	Pending.
Victoria Mills, Thornton, R. I.....	.....do.....	Cotton mill workers.	Asked 4 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted.
American Thread Co., Willimantic, Conn.	.....do.....	Employees.....	Working conditions.	Pending.
Plasterers, St. Louis, Mo.....	.....do.....	Plasterers.....	Asked increase of \$2 per day.	Adjusted.
North Apparel Shop, Yonkers, N. Y.	.....do.....	Ladies' garments.	Union affiliation...	Unable to adjust.
Window-glass workers, Cleveland, Ohio.	.....do.....	Employees.....	Increase and signed agreement.	Partial adjustment.
Drifton Colliery, Hazelton, Pa.....	.....do.....	Miners.....	Miners and foreman dispute.	Adjusted.
Garment makers, Baltimore, Md....	Threatened strike.	Garment makers..	.....	Pending.
Chuetz-Peabody Co., Troy, N. Y....	Strike.....	Handkerchief makers.	.....	Do.
Cloak makers, Toledo, Ohio.....	.....do.....	Cloak makers.....	Wage increase; 44-hour week.	Do.
Mencher Bros., New York City.....	.....do.....	Clothing makers...	Asked \$4 per week increase.	Adjusted.
Pacific Diesel Engine Co., East Oakland, Calif.	.....do.....	Machinists.....	Asked increase.....	Pending.
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Chelsea, N. Y.	Controversy.	Building trades...	Building rules involved.	Do.
Chicago Portrait Co., Chicago, Ill....	Lockout....	Artists.....	Asked 50 per cent increase.	Do.
Ice-wagon drivers, St. Louis, Mo....	Strike.....	Drivers.....	Asked \$5 per week increase.	Do.
Consolidated Cigar Makers, New York City.	.....do.....	Cigar makers.....	Asked \$2 per 1,000 increase.	Adjusted.
Saturday Night Publishing Co., South Bend, Ind.	.....do.....	Printers.....	Asked 44-hour week.	Do.
F. Berg Co., Orange, N. J.....	.....do.....	Hatters.....	Asked increase of 10 to 16 per cent.	Do.
E. V. Connell & Co., Orange, N. J....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Trimble & Co., Orange, N. J.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
No-Name Hat Co., Orange, N. J.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Rutan Hat Co., Orange, N. J.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Marine engineers, masters, mates, and pilots, Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy.	Ship workers.....	Asked increase.....	Do.
Drifton Colliery, Drifton, Pa.....	Strike.....	Coal miners.....	Working conditions.	Do.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.	Wages same as other hotels..	1923, May 23	1923, May 26	40	.....
Boilermakers, Southern California...	.....	(1)	.....	800	.....
Wold Abraham, Bridgeport, Conn....	\$1 per week increase allowed	May 27	June 7	600	.....
Dredgemen, San Francisco.....	.....	(1)	June 20	1,000	.....
Lehigh & New England R. R. Co., (various points).	Strike off; agreement concluded.	1922, July 1	June 28	325	.....
Zinc miners, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri.	Further investigation pending.	1923, Apr. 1	May 15	15,000	1,000
Donaldson Baking Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Refused conference; open shop effective.	May. 1	.....	15	.....
Irona Coal Co., Irona, W. Va.....	.....	Mar —	.....	125	25
Corticelli Silk Co., Leeds and Haysdenville, Mass.	.....	(1)	.....	500	600

¹ Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JUNE, 1923—Concluded.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved.	
		Begin- ning.	Ending.	Direct- ly.	Indi- rectly.
Engle-Cone Factory, East Boston, Mass.	Settled on day strike occurred.	1923. (1)	1923. (1)	(1)	(1)
Hancock Cons. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	Agreed on union labor	Apr. 21	May 31	20	15
Do.	Increase of 12½ cents per hour	Apr. 1	do.	20	15
Do.	Agreed on union labor	do.	do.	30	15
Do.	do.	do.	do.	10	15
Lathers, Indianapolis, Ind.	80 cents per day increase, later \$9 scale.	do.	May 1	135	.....
Electricians, Indianapolis, Ind.	Increase of \$1 and \$1.10	do.	do.	150	.....
Plasterers, Indianapolis, Ind.	Increase of \$1.50 per day; later \$2.	do.	May 4	140	.....
Lathers, Waterloo, Iowa.	May establish local council	June —	.....	500	110
Journal-Tribune, Daily Live Stock Record, Sioux City, Iowa.	.....	June 1	.....	75	275
Clothing workers, Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	(1)	.....	2,000	.....
Warren Mfg. Co., Warren, R. I.	2 joined union; others left	(1)	(1)	3	.....
Nairn Linoleum Co., Kearney, N. J.	10 per cent increase; bonus system.	June 4	June 7	1,500	100
Street cars, Chicago, Ill.	Company agrees to submit wage to arbitration.	(1)	June 12	(1)	.....
Pants makers, Philadelphia, Pa.	Some return at \$3 per week increase.	(1)	.....	700	.....
Garment cutters, Philadelphia, Pa.	30 cutters return at \$3 per week increase.	(1)	.....	200	.....
Coat makers, Philadelphia, Pa.	800 returned	(1)	.....	3,700	.....
Vest makers, Philadelphia, Pa.	60 returned at \$3 per week increase.	(1)	.....	400	.....
Joseph Laph Co., Camden, N. J.	.....	(1)	.....	35	.....
Mount Clemens Pottery Co., Mount Clemens, Mich.	Refused to confer with union	Mar 28	.....	200	200
Street cars, Des Moines, Iowa.	Arbitration effective; 2 cents per hour increase.	Mar. 1	June 18	300	.....
Sterling products, Evansville, Ind.	International presidents confer.	(1)	.....	40	.....
Newmarket Mfg. Co., Newmarket, N. H.	Return; conditions unchanged.	(1)	July 1	1,450	.....
United Hatters of America, New York City.	.....	June 11	.....	1,100	.....
Victoria Mills, Thornton, R. I.	Accepted 1 cent per hour increase.	June 7	June 21	900	.....
American Thread Co., Willimantic, Conn.	.....	(1)	.....	2,469	.....
Plasterers, St. Louis, Mo.	Pay \$14; but not as scale	June 11	June 26	350	175
North Apparel Shop, Yonkers, N. Y.	Injunction and violence	June 2	.....	10	15
Window-glass workers, Cleveland, Ohio.	Agreements concluded with most companies.	May 1	(1)	65	.....
Drifton Colliery, Hazelton, Pa.	Men went elsewhere	June 18	June 19	577	652
Garment makers, Baltimore, Md.	.....	(1)	.....	500	.....
Cluett-Peabody Co., Troy, N. Y.	.....	(1)	.....	70	.....
Cloak makers, Toledo, Ohio.	.....	(1)	.....	800	.....
Mencher Bros., New York City.	\$2 per week allowed	June 18	June 30	70	4
Pacific Diesel Engine Co., East Oakland, Calif.	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Chelsea, N. Y.	.....	(1)	.....	396	4
Chicago Portrait Co., Chicago, Ill.	.....	May 12	.....	90	60
Ice-wagon drivers, St. Louis, Mo.	.....	June 23	.....	1,100	.....
Consolidated Cigar Makers, New York City.	Returned under same conditions.	May 15	July 2	625	.....
Saturday Night Publishing Co., South Bend, Ind.	Settlement relative to hours satisfactory.	May 1	June 1	5	5
F. Berg Co., Orange, N. J.	New scale with increase	June 11	June 19	450	.....
E. V. Connell & Co., Orange, N. J.	do.	do.	do.	250	.....
Trimble & Co., Orange, N. J.	do.	do.	do.	160	.....
No-Name Hat Co., Orange, N. J.	do.	do.	do.	175	.....
Rutan Hat Co., Orange, N. J.	do.	do.	do.	125	.....
Marine engineers, masters, mates, and pilots, Philadelphia, Pa.	10 per cent increase allowed	June 20	June 28	.....	.....
Drifton Colliery, Drifton, Pa.	Promised investigation of conditions.	June 19	June 22	577	.....
Total . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	41,177	3,285

¹ Not reported.

On July 1, 1923, there were 42 strikes before the department for settlement, and in addition 17 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 59.

COOPERATION.

Establishment of "Cooperative Day."

THE establishment of an international "cooperative day," which will have the significance to cooperators that Labor Day has for trade-unionists, has been decided upon. Hereafter the first Saturday in July will be Cooperative Day; this year the event occurred on July 7.

The announcement made by the International Cooperative Alliance is as follows:

The International Cooperative Alliance, with the consent of the great majority of the national cooperative organizations in its membership, has decided to establish an annual festival of celebration and propaganda which shall have the effect of demonstrating to the whole world the solidarity of cooperators and the efficacy of their organization as a means of economic emancipation and a guaranty of world peace.

Its great ideals of democracy, of equitable distribution and associated production of wealth, have made such progress in recent years and, during the world crisis, have been forced into such national recognition, that it is now imperative that its resources should be consolidated, its universal benefits extended, and its international solidarity demonstrated, as much for the well-being of humanity as for the individual benefit of its members.

A special "cooperators' day" is necessary for this purpose. You are, therefore, called upon to rally to the standard of "Each for all, and all for each" in a great international demonstration on the first Saturday in July next, when the first organized attempt will be made to "broadcast" our rejoicings, our ideals, our successes, and our determination to pursue them to their ultimate goal.¹

Liability of Cooperative Societies for Federal Income Tax.

SOME uncertainty has existed among cooperative societies as to whether or not they are subject to the Federal income tax.

It has been argued that, in so far as corporations are concerned, the law provides not for a tax on income, but on "net income," i. e., profits, and that since cooperative societies are organized to serve their members, the surplus arising from their dealings with members represents not a "profit," but a "saving" by the members.² This article is designed to assist in making clear, from the law itself and from the regulations and rulings of the Treasury Department, when and why societies are subject to the tax and how they may establish their right to exemption.

Exempt Classes.

UNDER section 231 of the Federal income tax law of 1921 (Public, No. 98, 67th Cong.), the following cooperative organizations are specifically exempted from taxation on income:

- (2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares.
- (4) Domestic building and loan associations substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members; and cooperative banks without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit.

¹ International Cooperative Bulletin, London, June, 1923, p. 125.

² Report of Third Congress of the Cooperative League. The Cooperative League, New York, 1922, p. 131.

(10) Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or cooperative telephone companies, or like organizations of a purely local character the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues, and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses.

(11) Farmers', fruit growers', or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them; or organized and operated as purchasing agents for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members and turning over such supplies and equipment to such members at actual cost, plus necessary expenses.

Article 522 of Regulations 62 issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau provides:

(a) Cooperative associations, acting as sales agents for farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, etc., and turning back to them the proceeds of the sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the produce furnished by them, are exempt from income tax. Thus cooperative dairy companies, which are engaged in collecting milk and disposing of it or the products thereof and distributing the proceeds, less necessary operating expenses, among their members upon the basis of the quantity of milk or of butter fat in the milk furnished by such members, are exempt from the tax. If the proceeds of the business are distributed in any other way than on such a proportionate basis, or if the association deducts more than necessary selling expenses, it does not meet the requirements of the statute and is not exempt. The maintenance of a reasonable reserve for depreciation or possible losses or a reserve required by State statute will not necessarily destroy the exemption. A corporation organized to act as a sales agent for farmers and having a capital stock on which it pays a fixed dividend amounting to the legal rate of interest, all of the capital stock being owned by such farmers, will not for that reason be denied exemption.

(b) Cooperative associations organized and operated as purchasing agents for farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, etc., for the purpose of buying supplies and equipment for the use of members and turning over such supplies and equipment to members at actual cost, plus necessary expenses, are also exempt. In order to be exempt under either (a) or (b) an association must establish that it has no net income for its own account. An association acting both as a sales and a purchasing agent is exempt if as to each of its functions it meets the requirements of the statute.

Establishment of Exemption.

THUS, cooperative societies of the above kinds are exempt from taxation on income. Each such society must, however, establish the fact of its exemption with the collector of internal revenue of its district, by filing "an affidavit with the collector of the district in which it is located, showing the character of the organization, the purpose for which it was organized, the sources of its income and its disposition, whether or not any of its income is credited to surplus or may inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, and in general all facts relating to its operations which affect its right to exemption. To such affidavit should be attached a copy of the charter or articles of incorporation and by-laws of the organization. * * * When an organization has established its right to exemption, it need not thereafter make a return of income or any further showing with respect to its status under the law, unless it changes the character of its organization or operations or the purpose for which it was originally created."³

In a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture Secretary Mellon pointed out that section 231 of the law "does not exempt from tax any particular kind of income or income earned in a particular way."

³ U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Regulations 62 (1922), art. 511.

It exempts certain classes of organizations and, if an organization qualifies as a member of any such class, no part of its income is subject to tax. If, however, the organization is not comprehended within one of those classes, it is subject to tax on the basis of its entire income. The amount of income is arrived at by determining the total amount of all items properly included within the meaning of the term "gross income" as defined in sections 213 and 233 of the act. From this total is subtracted such amounts as constitute allowable deductions within the meaning of section 234 of the act. The remainder is the statutory net income and the tax is computed on such statutory net income.⁴

Agricultural Associations.

ON THE basis of correspondence between the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Agriculture, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following deductions:

(a) If an organization qualifies as a member of the exempt class, no part of its income is subject to Federal income tax.

(b) If a farmers' cooperative sales or purchasing association, which is otherwise exempt, does business for nonmembers, and deals with such nonmembers upon the same terms as it deals with its members, including the payment to nonmembers of patronage dividends on the same terms as members, such an association is exempt from Federal income tax.

(c) "The maintenance of a reasonable reserve for depreciation or possible loss or a reserve required by State statute will not necessarily destroy the exemption," nor will the payment of "a fixed dividend amounting to the legal rate of interest," provided that all the capital stock of the association is owned by farmers, destroy the exemption.

(d) If an association which is not exempt returns sums of money to its members as patronage dividends, such sums being simply refunds on the amount of business furnished by each member, and also makes profits on the business done for nonmembers which it retains for reserves or surplus, or distributes among its members, such profits are taxable, and in addition all sums derived from the business of members which are also set aside as reserves or surplus, are taxable.

(e) In the case of an association which is not exempt, all net income is taxable. It is apparent that sums received in the form of income from business done for members or nonmembers and which are set aside as surplus or reserves are taxable, not because such sums have been so set aside, but because they were received as income.

Even though an association is not in the exempt class, it does not necessarily follow that it would be required to pay an income tax. This would depend upon whether or not it had net taxable income.⁵

Consumers' Societies.

IT IS seen that no mention is made of consumers' societies in the law or in the regulations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics therefore addressed an inquiry on this point to the Treasury Department. In response to that inquiry the Commissioner of Internal Revenue stated the position of consumers' cooperative societies under the law to be as follows:

You are advised that a business of the kind described above must file a return of its annual income. In arriving at the net income subject to tax, however, it may deduct from its gross income proper expenses, interest paid on capital, and the amounts actually returned or credited to members in proportion to their purchases from the society. The question of whether any amount set aside as a reserve may be deducted by such an organization in arriving at its net income, subject to tax, necessarily depends upon the purpose for which the reserve is created, and this office can not make a definite ruling thereon in the absence of a showing of such purpose.⁶

⁴ U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Liability of cooperative associations for Federal income taxes, p. 5. (Mimographed pamphlet.)

⁵ *I*dem, pp. 6 and 7.

⁶ Letter of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2, 1923.

Inquiry was also made as to the extent to which the liability of consumers' societies would be affected in the event of selling also to nonmembers, the proceeds of the sales (a) being placed in reserve, (b) returned to the purchasers, or (c) applied on a share of stock in the society. It was held as regards (a) that the general ruling as to reserve would apply, i. e., the deductibility of any amount so treated would depend on the purpose for which the reserve was created. As to (b) it was held that "the proceeds of sales returned to nonmember purchasers may be deducted from gross income." In the event that (c) the proceeds of sales to nonmembers are applied on shares of stock in the society, "the amounts thereof may also be deducted from gross income in arriving at the net income subject to tax. It is understood that the words 'proceeds of such sales' as applied to the foregoing is the difference between the cost of supplies plus all necessary expenses, and the selling price of such supplies."⁶

The Problem of International Cooperative Trade.

IN GREAT Britain, Germany, and several other countries the cooperative movement has reached such proportions that the development of the movement and even the ordinary business of supplying the members' requirements are hampered unless the cooperative system and cooperative control can be extended to the international exchange of manufactured or partly manufactured goods and to the import and export of foodstuffs and raw materials. The whole question of cooperative international trade is discussed in a recent pamphlet¹ by Leonard Woolf.

Even before the war, the author points out, it was evident that "the limits of cooperative progress were already in sight, unless the cooperative system could be extended on a large scale to foreign trade." Since the war this has become even more plain. It is true that a beginning has already been made along this line, but only to meet individual, isolated problems, no attempt being made "to work out and apply any general organized plan of progress." Thus far the development has been along four different lines: (1) The "depot" system, each national wholesale doing any considerable business in foreign products having its own purchasing agencies or depots abroad, all transactions being carried on on a cash basis; (2) joint purchase in foreign markets by two or more national movements, under the "depot" system;² (3) production enterprises carried on by a national cooperative body in a foreign country;³ and (4) exchange of cooperative products between the national cooperative movements of two or more countries.

¹ Fabian Society. Fabian tract No. 201: International cooperative trade by Leonard Woolf. London, 1922.

² Thus the cooperative movements of the three Scandinavian countries make their purchases in foreign markets jointly.

³ Thus the English and Scottish wholesale societies own and operate, jointly, large tea plantations in India and Ceylon.

⁶ Letter of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2, 1923.

Possible Developments with Existing Machinery.

Exchange Between Countries.

INTERNATIONAL cooperative trading between cooperative movements is capable of very great development but requires for its success the existence of really national wholesale societies in the various countries. These present, "there is no reason why, with a little organization, practically all purchases by national wholesale societies in foreign markets in Europe should not be made through the wholesale society of the country in which the purchase is made."

As to the exchange of goods actually produced in cooperative factories, while capable of great increase, it has "clearly defined limits to its immediate development. Only a few national movements have developed the productive side of their wholesale societies, and, until such production is considerably and widely increased, the exchange of cooperative productions must remain comparatively small." On the other hand, there are certain products—as, for instance, motor trucks, delivery vans, etc. for which the demand of one national movement might not be sufficient to make the undertaking of manufacture possible, whereas manufacture to meet the combined demand of several cooperative movements would be feasible. "In such cases, it is obvious, joint production is desirable and practical." It is pointed out that two or more wholesales might combine specifically for the manufacture of certain definite commodities.

That form of transaction by which the wholesale society acts as the agency of a foreign movement will not, it is felt, attain any large proportions in the immediate future.

Direct Action by Cooperative Organizations Abroad.

The writer is of the opinion that in a country where the cooperative movement is undeveloped, "it is right and desirable that a foreign movement should organize production in order to supply the demands of the foreign consumer." Where a strong movement exists, however, such penetration by a foreign movement is undesirable; "the home movement should supply the foreign consumer on the ordinary cooperative system of dividend on purchase."

International Trade Between Consumers' and Agricultural Organizations.

A considerable extension of international trade between consumers' and agricultural organizations could be attained without the creation of any new agencies, though beyond a certain point cash transactions would no longer be feasible and the creation of an international bank for the supply of credit would probably become necessary.

Possible Developments Requiring New Machinery.

NEW machinery which would be of value would be an international information bureau or clearing house, an international buying agency and cooperative wholesale society, and an international cooperative bank.

With regard to the wholesale it is stated:

In discussions among cooperators with regard to this question the importance is not always realized of considering exactly what an international trading body is to trade in. The right method may be, not to establish an international body which

may trade in or produce anything, but to decide what commodities you want to trade in or produce internationally and then to create your ad hoc bodies for such trade or manufacture. For instance, if in any particular commodity or group of commodities there were practical advantages in having centralization of buying or selling on a European or world scale, it might be better to entrust these operations, not to a general international trading organization, but to a central trading organization established for and limited to that particular commodity. Such organizations might be formed by a union of national wholesale societies for the joint buying of some commodity in the European or the world market for consumption by their members. Again, such an organization might be formed by a union of agricultural and consumers' societies in a large number of countries for the purpose, say, of controlling the marketing of dairy produce, and by eliminating speculation and private capitalism it might, even, eventually dominate the world markets to the mutual advantage of both the organized consumers and the organized producers. It seems more probable that such an organization would develop slowly from the gradual union of various national consumers' and agricultural movements than as an offshoot of a vast International C. W. S. established with general and vague powers. The same thing applies to industrial production.

In the author's opinion, for the present, cooperators should concentrate upon the following three objects only:

(1) To develop international cooperative exchange, i. e., to aim at making the cooperators of all countries as independent as possible of capitalist channels in the import and export of articles required by cooperators for consumption; (2) to develop to the maximum possible extent the relations between the agricultural movements of agricultural countries and the consumers' movements of industrial countries with a view to the exchange of their productions; (3) to aim at making the great and at present unused financial resources of the various national movements an instrument for the promotion of international cooperative trade and of mutual support.

These being accepted as the immediate aims of cooperators, the following conclusions are reached:

First, nothing can really be done until a central representative international organ exists which will first collect and then supply to the various national movements information as to the different possibilities of demand and supply among the cooperators of the world. Second, if an efficient and energetic international organ of this kind be created, we need not wait for the establishment of an international wholesale society in order to obtain a great and immediate development of international cooperative trade. That trade is capable of immense developments through the exchange of commodities between consumers' movements, through the exchange of commodities between consumers' and agricultural movements, through a system by which an importing C. W. S. would normally purchase abroad through the C. W. S. of the country from which it was importing any commodity, through a development of the system by which the C. W. S. of one country acts as the agent for the agricultural movements of another country in the disposal of its products, and through the ad hoc combination among national movements for buying, selling, or manufacturing. Third, the creation of an international cooperative bank is necessary, in order to mobilize the cooperative resources which are now scattered and divided in the movements of the several countries.

Developments in Cooperation at Home and Abroad.

Establishment of National Wheat Marketing Agency.¹

THE American Wheat Growers, Associated (Inc.), was recently formed to act as sales agency for the State wheat growers' associations of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho. It is expected that associations for other States will be added soon. The new association will be directed from a headquarters' office at Minneapolis. The country is divided

¹ Reprinted from *Agricultural Cooperation*, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1923, p. 3.

into three selling zones, with a board of control for each. Selling offices will be conducted at Minneapolis, Duluth, Spokane, Seattle, and Portland.

California.

THE year ending April 1, 1923, was the most successful year in the history of the California Almond Growers' Exchange, according to a report received by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and published in the June 4, 1923 (p. 9), issue of Agricultural Cooperation. In the 10 months ending on April 1 the membership increased from 2,467 to 2,998. The exchange during that time marketed 5,743 tons of almonds, the gross receipts amounting to \$2,024,025.

Kansas.²

DURING 1922 the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, a Kansas organization with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., handled 2,702 carloads—3,242,500 bushels—of wheat, of which 122 carloads are still in storage and 2,580 carloads have been consigned; consignments of other commodities included 99 carloads of corn, 57 carloads of other grain, 306 carloads of hay, and 15 carloads of potatoes. Besides acting as a marketing agency the association purchases farm supplies for its members. These purchases amounted, in 1922, to 120 carloads of twine, 61 carloads of salt, and 191 carloads of coal, besides smaller amounts of other commodities. Its business for the year totaled \$4,708,335.

Minnesota.

A REPORT³ recently issued by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota brings together statistics of all types of cooperative associations in the State. In 1921, there were about 4,500 societies, divided, according to type, as follows:

NUMBER, AND AMOUNT OF BUSINESS, OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN MINNESOTA, 1917 AND 1921, BY TYPE.

Type of society.	Number of organizations.		Volume of business.	
	1917	1921	1917	1921
Selling:				
Potato shipping.....	35	148	\$300,000	\$3,200,000
Farmers' elevators.....	375	483	45,000,000	45,150,000
Livestock shipping.....	450	655	33,000,000	34,570,000
Creameries.....	643	645	31,012,000	44,759,628
Cheese factories.....	52	69	986,000	1,291,000
County wool growers.....	4	44	(1)	80,000
Fruit and vegetable growers.....	4	6	(1)	100,000
Central market organizations.....	3	10	(1)	(1)
Total.....	1,566	2,060	110,298,000	129,150,628
Buying:				
Stores.....	102	189	6,500,000	10,500,000
Oil stations.....		6	(1)	(1)
Implement stores.....	4	4	(1)	(1)
Lumber yards.....	7	10	(1)	400,000
Central market organizations.....		1	(1)	844,063
Total.....	113	210	6,500,000	11,744,063

¹ No data available.

² Agricultural Cooperation, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1923, p. 15.

³ University of Minnesota. Agricultural experiment station. Farmers' Cooperation in Minnesota, 1917-1922, by H. Bruce Price. St. Paul, 1923. 78 pp., charts. Bul. 202.

NUMBER, AND AMOUNT OF BUSINESS, OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN MINNESOTA, 1917 AND 1921, BY TYPE—Concluded.

Type of society.	Number of organizations.		Volume of business.	
	1917	1921	1917	1921
Production:				
Cow testing.....	26	38		
County poultry demonstration communities.....		10		
Flour mills.....	5	5		
Starch factories.....	4	4		
Bull associations.....	8	19		
State breeders' associations.....	5	5		
State breed associations ²	(1)	21		
County breeders' associations.....	(1)	160		
County breed associations ²	28	155		
Horse breeders' associations.....	135	79		
Crop improvement associations.....	1	4		
Farmers' packing plants.....		1		
Total.....	212	501		
Insurance:				
Township mutual fire insurance.....	159	167	\$853,657	\$1,122,898
Mutual hail and cyclone insurance.....	9	11	1,418,821	1,768,949
Total.....	168	178		2,891,847
Miscellaneous:				
Farmers' telephone companies.....	1,430	1,648	(1)	450,000
Laundry.....	1	1	(1)	(1)
Total.....	1,431	1,649		450,000
Grand total.....	² 3,500	³ 4,500	² 119,070,000	³ 144,000,000

¹ No data available.

² Differ from "breeders' associations" in that members are producers of pure bred animals of a single breed.

³ Not the exact total of the items. Some of the figures upon which it is based are estimates, so an approximate total is given.

According to figures of the United States census, quoted in the report, 29,611 farmers, or 16.6 per cent of all the farmers in Minnesota, bought their supplies cooperatively, while 78,314, or 43.9 per cent sold their produce through cooperative organizations. "More farmers buy and sell cooperatively in Minnesota than in any other State." The table below shows the proportion that each type of cooperative society forms of all organizations in the same line of business in the State and the proportion that the business done by cooperative societies forms of the total business of the same kind done in the State. It is evident from the table that the cooperative movement has come to assume considerable importance in the business life of Minnesota.

IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BUSINESS LIFE OF MINNESOTA, 1921.

Type of society.	Number of societies.	Per cent cooperatives form of total in State.	Goods handled or produced by cooperative societies.	
			Amount.	Per cent of total in State.
Creameries.....	645	77.6	114,076,263 pounds.....	67.1
Cheese factories.....	69	85.0	7,754,881 pounds.....	
Elevators.....	417	27.4	47,094,599 bushels.....	48.8
Live-stock marketing associations.....	136		4,000 carloads.....	13.5
Wool-shipping marketing associations.....	1,655		38,080 carloads.....	61.4
Wool-shipping associations.....	44		353,000 pounds.....	15.1
Fire-insurance companies.....	167		203,044 policies.....	
Telephone companies.....	1,648	84.5		² 39.2

¹ 1919.

² Per cent of all rural stations in State served by cooperative societies.

Nebraska.⁴

DURING 1922 the live-stock commission agencies operated by the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Nebraska, at Omaha, Nebr., St. Joseph, Mo., and Sioux City, Iowa, handled 19,759 carloads of live stock. The commissions received amounted to \$328,558 and the net savings to \$202,327.

Oklahoma.

THE Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association now has under contract nearly 850,000 acres of the 1923 wheat crop, according to the June 18, 1923 (p. 4), issue of *Agricultural Cooperation*, and anticipates additional contracts which will bring this total to 1,000,000 acres. The association handled 3,250,000 bushels of the 1922 crop, through 180 elevators in the State. A terminal at Fort Worth, Tex., with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, is operated by the association under lease, and "plans are under way for a terminal of the same size in Oklahoma. Two cargoes of the pooled wheat were consigned direct to a buyer in Genoa, Italy, and four cargoes went direct to Antwerp, Belgium."

Pennsylvania.

ACCORDING to the May 29, 1923, press release of the Cooperative League, at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, it was unanimously decided that an expert cooperative adviser be employed to assist groups of workers desiring to organize cooperative societies. The president of the federation called attention to the enormous amounts lost by working people during the past few years in enterprises falsely represented to be cooperative. He recommended the appointment of a department "to aid and promote cooperative enterprises so that our members, making cooperative ventures, may know where to look for advice and assistance and avoid the many pitfalls that surround them."

The United Mine Workers of America has for some time employed cooperative organizers, but it is stated that the Pennsylvania federation is the first State trade-union body to take such a step.

Wisconsin.

AN ACCOUNT of the status of the Cooperative Central Exchange,¹ Superior, Wis., as disclosed at its fifth annual meeting held in March, is given in the June, 1923, issue of *Cooperation*, New York (pp. 101-103). The exchange is a consumers' cooperative wholesale society which was organized in 1917, and now has a membership of over 50 local societies in Minnesota, the upper peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Illinois, and more than 20 buying clubs. During the year 112 societies made purchases through the society. Its sales for 1922 amounted to \$337,567, as compared with \$312,347 the year before. The net saving for 1922 was \$1,183; during the whole period of its existence the exchange has never shown a loss

⁴ Data are from *Agricultural Cooperation*, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1923, p. 10.

Argentina.

A GENERAL and statistical account of the development of the cooperative movement in Argentina is given in the January-March, 1923, issue of the International Review of Agricultural Economics, Rome (pp. 81-117). The position of the movement on December 31, 1921, and the operations during the fiscal year 1920-21 are shown in the table below:

STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF ARGENTINE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, IN 1920-21, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY.

[Peso, national currency at par=42.5 cents.]

Type of society.	Total number of societies Dec. 31, 1921.	Number of societies reporting.	Number of members.	Working capital.	Business.			Net savings.
					Goods supplied to members.	Products sold for members.		
<i>Agricultural societies.</i>								
"Mixed" societies ¹	124	85	17,935	<i>Pesos.</i> 5,760,166	<i>Pesos.</i> 22,058,366	<i>Pesos.</i> 20,470,868	<i>Pesos.</i> 712,745	
Flour mills.....	6	3	710	189,634	150,255	10,000	15,103	
Fruit-growing societies.....	1	1	105	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Poultry-keeping societies.....	1	1	1,158	54,884	189,082	206,250	7,386	
Tobacco-growing societies.....	2	2	129	15,000	.....	90,000	2,000
Cotton-growing societies.....	1	1	71	50,000	.....	180,000	2,500
Dairy societies.....	2	2	59	71,785	.....	518,495	19,562
Stock-breeding societies.....	3	2	134	137,022	.....	3,071,583	39,223
Irrigation societies.....	2	2	290	907,570	.....	.....	.....
Roadmen's societies.....	5	4	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance societies.....	13	13	11,230	2,133,492	.....	.....	.....
Banks.....	13	12	202	9,822	163,177	1,058,339	.....
Total.....	173	128	32,209	² 9,332,380	² 22,560,882	² 25,605,537	² 798,522	
<i>Urban societies.</i>								
Consumers' societies.....	43	43	26,946	1,282,192	4,771,581	.....	.....
Building societies.....	4	4	2,365	4,100,532	.....	.....	.....
Banks.....	16	16	20,786	19,284,401	.....	.....	.....
Marketing societies.....	21	21	5,420	2,121,165	.....	³ 2,800,000	.....
Insurance societies.....	6	6	12,618	3,875,450	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	90	90	68,135	² 30,663,742	4,771,581	2,800,000	.....

¹ So called because the membership includes landowners, métayers, and rent-paying tenants; the business of these societies may include buying of supplies for members, sale of produce of members, insurance extension of credit in loans and goods, etc.

² This total is not the exact sum of the items but is as given in the report.

³ Estimated.

It is stated that the increased development of the movement during the past few years is attributable largely to the activities of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry has a section in its department of rural economy and statistics whose duties are to encourage private initiative in the formation of cooperative societies, to give instructions and furnish model rules, to follow the working of existing societies, to advise on business questions, to address cooperative meetings, to compile annual statistics of the movement, to follow the development of cooperation throughout the world, and "to coordinate the action of the district agricultural experts and of other officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, as also of the provincial governments, so as to insure a careful direction of forces promoting the progress of cooperation and mutuality in accordance with the interests of national economy."

In order to further the development of cooperation, a number of provincial laws have been passed exempting societies from certain taxes. Thus, in the Province of Buenos Aires, societies whose practices meet certain requirements are exempt from all provincial duties except those on the sale of alcoholic drinks, tobacco products, etc. In Santa Fé Province agricultural societies are exempt from stamp duty and license tax and pay only one-fourth of the established rate for having their rules and other documents published in the Boletín Oficial. Similar exemptions are made in other Provinces. The report emphasizes the need for Federal legislation of the same sort.

France.

THE January-March, 1923, issue of the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris, contains (pp. 8-15) statistics of French consumers' societies as of January 1, 1921. These statistics, it is stated, were compiled from the annual reports of the prefects, and may not be quite all-inclusive; they show, however, a total of 4,790 societies.

The number of societies and of members on January 1, 1921, and the amount of business during the year 1920 are shown, by Departments, in the table below:

STATISTICS OF FRENCH CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES AS OF JAN. 1, 1921, BY DEPARTMENT.

[Franc at par = 19.3 cents.]

Department.	Total number of societies, Jan. 1, 1921.	Membership, Jan. 1, 1921.		Business during 1920.	
		Number of societies reporting.	Number of members.	Number of societies reporting.	Amount.
					<i>Francs.</i>
Ain.....	55	42	14,199	45	16,799,963
Aisne.....	60	54	27,285	50	29,038,355
Allier.....	37	31	16,390	29	14,635,359
Alpes (Basses).....	17	15	4,052	14	2,285,867
Alpes (Hautes).....	26	25	4,583	26	3,245,231
Alpes-Maritimes.....	32	30	14,586	29	4,935,974
Ardèche.....	54	51	21,559	50	12,846,803
Ardennes.....	85	76	22,026	69	20,948,699
Ariège.....	16	12	8,689	12	5,416,613
Aube.....	52	46	17,196	45	18,859,588
Aude.....	62	52	21,170	51	10,020,297
Aveyron.....	46	43	20,637	41	14,516,699
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	92	73	41,450	73	28,307,056
Cantal.....	22	18	8,511	19	5,233,462
Charente.....	9	9	3,227	9	1,606,157
Charente-Inférieure.....	77	67	20,861	59	12,370,729
Cher.....	277	263	64,169	266	32,193,876
Corrèze.....	42	31	14,284	38	9,130,521
Corse.....	12	10	5,939	10	1,892,506
Côte-d'Or.....	36	30	5,039	30	1,583,395
Côtes-du-Nord.....	50	42	24,011	44	18,718,663
Crouse.....	11	8	6,337	9	3,401,566
Dordogne.....	9	8	7,460	8	5,856,242
Doubs.....	31	25	19,809	25	8,760,755
Drôme.....	58	50	42,948	54	34,482,574
Eure.....	33	30	25,098	31	11,165,729
Eure-et-Loir.....	24	17	5,174	16	3,143,288
Finistère.....	11	11	10,740	11	7,063,554
Gard.....	20	16	15,071	16	11,803,771
Garonne (Haute).....	136	129	41,014	117	23,544,686
Gers.....	25	23	32,672	24	17,255,542
Gironde.....	39	38	13,836	36	6,306,618
Hérault.....	106	70	55,411	84	30,617,065
	53	41	27,286	42	14,739,283

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STATISTICS OF FRENCH CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES AS OF JAN. 1, 1921, BY DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

Department.	Total number of societies, Jan. 1, 1921.	Membership, Jan. 1, 1921.		Business during 1920.	
		Number of societies reporting.	Number of members.	Number of societies reporting.	Amount.
					<i>Francs.</i>
Ile-et-Vilaine.....	12	12	11,509	11	5,253,742
Indre.....	17	16	10,146	15	5,165,498
Indre-et-Loire.....	41	37	15,821	37	9,210,951
Isère.....	130	118	46,259	119	25,066,421
Jura.....	53	48	18,026	47	15,468,057
Landes.....	42	31	19,950	29	14,855,474
Loir-et-Cher.....	19	18	7,741	18	3,984,117
Loire.....	119	90	78,465	92	68,974,827
Loire (Haute).....	37	28	10,603	29	4,412,366
Loire-Inférieure.....	35	30	30,721	29	23,209,165
Loiret.....	23	23	15,519	22	8,682,981
Lot.....	12	9	6,743	8	2,592,904
Lot-et-Garonne.....	37	28	9,742	30	3,952,733
Lozère.....	3	3	800	2	122,500
Maine-et-Loire.....	25	24	10,816	23	9,903,753
Manche.....	14	12	9,807	14	8,679,609
Marne.....	20	16	21,032	16	17,472,479
Marne (Haute).....	67	67	20,926	67	20,542,416
Mayenne.....	4	4	3,176	4	2,402,044
Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	75	56	62,029	57	54,777,863
Meuse.....	14	11	19,681	11	42,746,735
Morbihan.....	24	21	19,299	22	13,041,591
Moselle.....	40	4	7,106	4	6,169,345
Nievre.....	40	38	18,320	38	11,570,031
Nord.....	308	252	226,491	216	169,910,862
Oise.....	39	27	14,446	31	14,637,342
Orne.....	14	12	12,397	13	7,458,301
Pas-de-Calais.....	81	64	67,346	62	60,249,180
Puy-de-Dôme.....	56	48	19,038	37	7,335,285
Pyrenées (Basses).....	37	28	19,600	30	12,806,000
Pyrenées (Hautes).....	13	11	5,505	10	2,285,956
Pyrenées-Orientales.....	45	40	16,887	40	10,134,335
Rhin (Bas).....	9	7	46,477	7	24,364,848
Rhin (Haut).....	20	17	27,032	16	13,516,997
Rhône.....	127	89	66,786	91	13,950,513
Saône (Haute).....	42	23	9,574	29	14,469,923
Saône-et-Loire.....	121	114	35,976	114	40,646,314
Sarthe.....	24	21	13,921	22	7,465,551
Savoie.....	29	27	11,491	26	9,072,831
Savoie (Haute).....	84	79	15,164	76	10,079,337
Seine.....	122	85	227,103	87	229,563,117
Seine-Inférieure.....	71	53	92,612	52	72,304,282
Seine-et-Marne.....	50	38	14,583	37	12,673,567
Seine-et-Oise.....	70	53	14,749	51	17,003,169
Sèvres (Deux).....	125	122	35,434	130	17,550,693
Somme.....	38	29	39,468	26	47,939,055
Tarn.....	31	31	25,819	30	18,231,400
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	15	15	5,995	15	3,693,884
Territoire de Belfort.....	25	23	13,266	21	9,119,712
Var.....	74	69	20,096	57	8,497,767
Vauchuse.....	75	66	17,650	41	6,563,273
Vendée.....	53	52	15,437	47	8,646,506
Vienne.....	71	67	21,602	63	13,802,619
Vienne (Haute).....	18	13	28,437	12	27,789,885
Vosges.....	150	128	52,478	128	61,150,775
Yonne.....	71	70	18,162	69	12,116,160
Total, France proper.....	1 4,696	4,003	1 2,457,984	3,912	1 1,805,488,137
Algiers.....	31	30	29,343	28	14,231,750
Constantine.....	17	3	4,213	14	8,101,590
Oran.....	24	3	3,822	2	9,043,003
Tunis.....	7	2	2,663	2	2,128,263
Colonies.....	15	2	424	2	545,980
Grand total.....	4,790	4,043	2,498,449	3,978	1,839,538,723

¹Not the exact sum of the items but is as given in the report.

It is stated that most of the societies shown in the table above were those handling numerous lines of goods. Certain ones, however, confined their activities to the sale of one commodity: 39 societies, with a membership of 13,770 and a combined business for 1922 of 10,395,324 francs (\$2,006,298, par) did a butcher business only; 29 societies with 9,403 members and a business of 7,950,027 francs (\$1,534,355, par) sold wine only; 20 societies, with 11,623 members and a business of 1,291,927 francs (\$249,342, par) sold coal only; while 44 societies with 15,565 members and a business of 11,252,188 francs (\$2,171,672, par) operated restaurants.

Of the total of 4,790 societies reporting, 1,037, or 21.6 per cent, were bakeries; these had a membership of 255,506 and a business during 1922 of 109,744,142 francs (\$21,180,619, par). There were 71 brewery societies, with 57,176 members and a business of 43,015,881 francs (\$8,302,065, par).

In the July, 1923 issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, data were given (p. 235) showing for 1920 the number and business of the above societies affiliated and not affiliated to the central organization, Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation.

Hungary.

THE Hangya, the central cooperative union of Hungary, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in January, 1923, according to an account in the May, 1923, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (pp. 108-111). Up to the end of the war the Hangya had established some 3,300 retail societies; of these, however, 1,327 were in the territory lost to Hungary by the terms of the peace treaty. There are now 1,970 societies operating in Hungary, however, so that today "practically each village and town" has its cooperative society. The combined membership of the societies exceeds 800,000.

The Hangya, in addition to its organization and educational activities, carries on a wholesale business for its member societies. The trade done by the wholesale department and its branches in 1922 exceeded 6,700,000,000 kronen,⁵ and approximately 330,000,000 kronen will be distributed to member societies in patronage dividends.

In 1916, the union organized the Hangya Industrial Co. (Ltd.) for purposes of production. The company now operates 12 factories producing such things as soap, tooth paste, shoe polish, blacking, starch, matches, brooms, brushes, rope, cord, knives and forks, mustard, candy, and various liquors.

Recently the Hangya, in cooperation with the National Central Union of Credit Societies, established the Futura Goods Co. (Ltd.), which, it is stated, in view of its extended organization and the aid rendered by the affiliated societies of the two central organizations, is able not only to purchase the agricultural products of its agrarian members and sell them either at home or abroad, but also to undertake large orders for the State—as, for instance, the collection of corn for distribution by the State, wool, etc. The Futura is the leading corn firm in the country, and controls the inland corn market. For the sale of agricultural produce abroad and the importation of

⁵ The krone at par=20.3 cents. Because of the depreciation in the currency and the fluctuations of exchange, no conversions into United States money are made here.

industrial requisites the Futura has established the Nostra Trading Co. (Ltd.), which has a branch in Vienna.

Italy.

THE June, 1923, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin states (p. 142) that the liquidation of the Italian Cooperative Wholesale Society at Milan has been decided upon. This decision was reached at a general meeting of members of the wholesale on April 29, and was made necessary because of the present economic and political situation in Italy. As was shown in the March, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 158, 159) the cooperative movement in Italy has suffered terribly from the destructive activities of the Fascisti or their sympathizers, and at the time that report was written (late in 1922), approximately one-third of the societies affiliated with the National Union of Cooperative Societies had been destroyed.

Japan.

IN the table below, taken from the Twenty-second Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1922 (pp. 88), is shown the number of societies of each type in operation on December 31 of certain years:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE, IN JAPAN, ON DECEMBER 31, 1911 TO 1921.

Type of society.	1911	1913	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921
Credit societies	2,534	2,767	3,015	3,092	2,895	2,650	2,535
Sale societies	225	233	234	248	272	235	251
Purchase societies	787	641	535	414	456	454	436
Productive societies	114	138	133	133	115	107	107
Sale and purchase societies	535	491	461	401	407	385	380
Sale and productive societies	150	138	141	134	157	167	175
Purchase and productive societies	52	43	37	25	30	20	38
Sale, purchase, and productive societies	234	241	230	180	189	173	194
Credit and sale societies	395	378	400	351	296	250	232
Credit and purchase societies	1,626	2,252	2,583	2,711	2,948	3,045	3,059
Credit and productive societies	15	32	39	55	63	61	67
Credit, sale, and purchase societies	1,459	2,232	2,608	2,964	3,630	3,975	4,150
Credit, sale, and productive societies	22	59	90	158	147	151	155
Credit, purchase, and productive societies	40	45	57	49	74	73	99
Credit, sale, purchase, and productive societies	475	765	946	1,111	1,427	1,696	1,892
Total	8,663	10,455	11,509	12,026	13,106	13,442	13,770

Norway.

ACCORDING to a statement in the May, 1923, issue of *Kooperatøren*, Christiania, the sales of the National Cooperative Union (which is also the wholesale society), amounted to 20,745,181 kroner (\$5,559,709, par) in 1922, a decrease of 221,042 kroner (\$59,239, par) from those of 1921. This decrease was due, it is stated, to the 17 per cent drop in wholesale prices and to the diminished purchasing power of members owing to the widespread unemployment in the country. There was a net surplus, for the year, of 210,561 kroner (\$56,430, par).

At the end of 1921 there were in affiliation with the union 411 societies with a combined membership of 93,189.

Yugoslavia.

IN THE May, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 233-235) the history and general development of the cooperative movement in Yugoslavia were reviewed and certain statistics given showing the number of societies in existence up to 1921. The June, 1923 (p. 142), issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin gives summary figures for 1921. According to this account there are nine cooperative unions in Yugoslavia having in membership 2,795 societies. The Union of Officials' Consumers' Societies has 88 affiliated societies with a combined membership of 21,447; the business of its wholesale society for 1921 amounted to 11,000,000 kroner (\$2,233,000, par). The General Union of Serbian Agricultural Societies includes 705 distributive and 871 agricultural societies, and recorded a turnover of 675,000,000 kroner (\$137,025,000, par) in 1921. Three other unions in the former Province of Carniola have 538 affiliated societies. The cooperative societies of Slavonia are federated in the Croatian-Slavonian Agricultural Union, which includes 177 distributive and 19 agricultural societies. The central organization of Dalmatian societies has a membership of 252 societies, while another union has 145 society members.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for May, 1923.

By W. W. HUSBAND, Commissioner General of Immigration.

THE following tables show the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States and emigrant aliens departed from the United States from July, 1922, to May, 1923. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residences, races or peoples, occupations, and States of future permanent or last permanent residence. The last table (Table 6) shows the number of aliens admitted under the per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Total arrivals.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	United States citizens.	Total departures.
July to December, 1922.	271,732	80,865	181,101	8,967	542,665	55,139	66,401	143,762	265,302
January, 1923.	28,773	9,489	15,645	1,569	55,467	4,232	7,270	16,120	27,622
February, 1923.	30,118	8,642	20,217	1,290	60,267	2,794	6,050	21,257	30,101
March, 1923.	42,888	10,442	26,181	1,844	81,355	3,610	7,020	19,583	30,213
April, 1923.	52,433	12,702	24,563	2,000	91,698	4,509	9,254	19,209	32,972
May, 1923.	52,809	14,045	21,161	2,361	90,376	5,752	10,582	20,603	36,937
Total.	478,753	136,176	288,868	18,031	921,828	76,036	106,577	240,534	423,147

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, MAY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May 1923.
Austria.	33	8,083	24	228
Hungary.	18	5,892	50	854
Belgium.	21	1,576	61	575
Bulgaria.	3	391	8	147
Czechoslovakia.	41	13,809	183	1,963
Denmark.	734	3,959	43	444
Finland.	29	3,631	62	328
France, including Corsica.	307	4,088	123	1,371
Germany.	7,252	40,015	127	1,405
Greece.	35	3,312	279	2,965
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	279	45,474	1,134	22,411
Netherlands.	307	3,104	38	395
Norway.	2,552	10,522	163	833
Poland.	455	26,261	242	5,150
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	41	2,350	140	2,474
Rumania.	25	11,929	57	1,103
Russia.	212	17,390	144	2,360
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	27	802	213	2,360
Sweden.	3,971	17,217	256	984
Switzerland.	37	3,291	46	484
Turkey in Europe.	23	3,726	6	121
United Kingdom:				
England.	1,283	21,384	260	4,821
Ireland.	701	15,685	48	1,215
Scotland.	3,067	22,984	16	653
Wales.	73	1,173	2	32
Yugoslavia.	29	6,162	146	1,959
Other Europe.	1	433	21	178
Total Europe.	21,556	294,643	3,892	57,813

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, MAY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May 1923.
China.....	412	4, 716	248	3, 392
Japan.....	747	5, 356	148	2, 728
India.....	34	239	4	143
Turkey in Asia.....	33	2, 166	37	727
Other Asia.....	35	466	3	69
Total Asia.....	1, 261	12, 943	440	7, 059
Africa.....	35	533	2	102
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	66	661	20	403
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	3	44		20
British North America.....	18, 912	97, 854	243	2, 564
Central America.....	199	1, 053	23	497
Mexico.....	8, 258	55, 520	146	2, 442
South America.....	535	4, 203	123	1, 310
West Indies.....	1, 933	11, 284	863	3, 818
Other countries.....	1	15		8
Grand total.....	52, 809	478, 753	5, 752	76, 036
Male.....	33, 590	279, 891	3, 489	51, 631
Female.....	19, 219	198, 862	2, 263	24, 405

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED MAY 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.
African (black).....	1, 303	6, 290	506	1, 347
Armenian.....	29	2, 376	1	66
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	46	5, 498	156	1, 603
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	14	1, 868	133	1, 769
Chinese.....	407	3, 805	236	3, 480
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12	4, 150	21	233
Cuban.....	169	1, 179	74	699
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7	567	23	182
Dutch and Flemish.....	553	5, 550	110	1, 034
East Indian.....	17	146	2	109
English.....	7, 850	54, 191	513	7, 129
Finnish.....	79	3, 039	62	381
French.....	5, 662	27, 930	165	1, 760
German.....	7, 916	56, 633	188	2, 017
Greek.....	44	4, 135	284	3, 040
Hebrew.....	3, 016	48, 793	16	397
Irish.....	122	28, 628	86	1, 365
Italian (north).....	392	8, 854	220	2, 507
Italian (south).....	736	37, 991	943	20, 121
Japanese.....	20	5, 210	144	2, 706
Korean.....	39	91	4	49
Lithuanian.....	39	1, 804	16	1, 087
Magyar.....	42	6, 851	53	993
Mexican.....	8, 152	54, 574	141	2, 319
Pacific Islander.....		14		6
Polish.....	407	12, 889	231	4, 982
Portuguese.....	81	2, 677	141	2, 563
Rumanian.....	41	1, 357	56	1, 029
Russian.....	184	4, 121	147	1, 486
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	122	1, 012	5	27
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	7, 553	34, 716	485	2, 524
Scotch.....	5, 662	36, 000	57	1, 041
Slovak.....	33	6, 203	16	373
Spanish.....	381	3, 112	293	2, 935
Spanish American.....	314	1, 718	43	991
Syrian.....	37	1, 181	24	616
Turkish.....	12	235	7	114
Welsh.....	159	1, 504	4	57
West Indian (except Cuban).....	239	1, 253	134	630
Other peoples.....	47	608	12	269
Total.....	52, 809	478, 753	5, 752	76, 036

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED MAY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.
Professional:				
Actors.....	41	685	14	123
Architects.....	32	246	1	27
Clergy.....	100	1,589	23	404
Editors.....	2	72	1	18
Electricians.....	410	2,150	2	61
Engineers (professional).....	259	2,317	15	216
Lawyers.....	13	154	1	33
Literary and scientific persons.....	43	578	12	90
Musicians.....	84	1,006	17	119
Officials (Government).....	77	511	17	186
Physicians.....	51	641	6	110
Sculptors.....	28	279	1	65
Teachers.....	207	2,411	30	349
Other professional.....	266	2,578	53	475
Total.....	1,613	15,217	193	2,276
Skilled:				
Bakers.....	294	2,671	22	206
Barbers and hairdressers.....	145	1,744	14	249
Blacksmiths.....	297	2,126	7	101
Bookbinders.....	23	166	.....	8
Brewers.....	4	28	.....	2
Butchers.....	201	1,846	18	167
Cabinetmakers.....	54	346	4	60
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,755	11,157	47	485
Cigarette makers.....	2	37	.....	1
Cigar makers.....	18	245	37	209
Cigar packers.....	.....	7	.....	3
Clerks and accountants.....	2,087	14,707	122	1,409
Dressmakers.....	251	3,973	18	245
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	320	2,696	6	106
Furriers and fur workers.....	20	262	2	15
Gardeners.....	113	829	7	122
Hat and cap makers.....	13	226	1	9
Iron and steel workers.....	595	3,843	5	65
Jewelers.....	32	263	1	33
Locksmiths.....	286	1,647	.....	11
Machinists.....	670	4,008	28	319
Mariners.....	813	5,630	44	354
Masons.....	353	2,997	3	174
Mechanics, (not specified).....	589	4,147	32	281
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	110	693	1	10
Millers.....	55	266	.....	12
Milliners.....	32	608	3	35
Miners.....	454	5,135	62	746
Painters and glaziers.....	388	2,288	18	180
Pattern makers.....	46	231	.....	2
Photographers.....	28	310	.....	29
Plasterers.....	47	459	.....	18
Plumbers.....	122	1,053	4	34
Printers.....	145	808	2	55
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....	24	203	1	3
Seamstresses.....	207	1,903	12	67
Shoemakers.....	162	3,163	20	352
Stokers.....	113	674	5	48
Stonecutters.....	104	477	1	17
Tailors.....	250	5,332	32	447
Tanners and curriers.....	10	160	.....	6
Textile workers (not specified).....	44	333	.....	7
Tinners.....	81	456	3	22
Tobacco workers.....	3	25	.....	2
Upholsterers.....	24	188	.....	16
Watch and clock makers.....	19	323	5	30
Weavers and spinners.....	217	1,792	37	393
Wheelwrights.....	6	58	.....	1
Woodworkers (not specified).....	32	266	.....	16
Other skilled.....	445	4,507	37	489
Total.....	12,103	97,312	662	7,670

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED MAY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.
Miscellaneous:				
Agents.....	209	1,319	16	119
Bankers.....	11	109	12	83
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	157	846	5	48
Farm laborers.....	2,852	24,072	102	865
Farmers.....	1,183	11,255	101	1,617
Fishermen.....	365	1,790	6	54
Hotel keepers.....	22	163	2	34
Laborers.....	9,228	74,983	1,789	31,546
Manufacturers.....	16	296	13	76
Merchants and dealers.....	656	8,276	164	2,377
Servants.....	3,832	49,187	394	3,201
Other miscellaneous.....	2,317	18,544	352	2,939
Total.....	20,848	190,840	2,956	42,959
No occupation (including women and children).....	18,245	175,384	1,941	23,131
Grand total.....	52,809	478,753	5,752	76,036

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED MAY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.
Alabama.....	21	374	5	40
Alaska.....	27	184	4	67
Arizona.....	895	8,253	38	358
Arkansas.....	14	195	1	14
California.....	4,194	35,191	424	7,066
Colorado.....	117	1,372	20	274
Connecticut.....	796	8,879	127	1,548
Delaware.....	36	459	3	67
District of Columbia.....	101	1,266	25	333
Florida.....	355	2,696	317	1,258
Georgia.....	31	419	4	54
Hawaii.....	208	2,348	39	417
Idaho.....	82	659	2	95
Illinois.....	3,353	33,461	295	4,332
Indiana.....	407	4,119	18	432
Iowa.....	566	3,437	24	272
Kansas.....	144	1,293	14	114
Kentucky.....	30	469	5	68
Louisiana.....	57	941	24	349
Maine.....	1,609	7,765	18	147
Maryland.....	208	2,347	10	303
Massachusetts.....	4,857	37,128	488	6,686
Michigan.....	5,766	33,373	112	2,240
Minnesota.....	1,329	7,144	51	595
Mississippi.....	49	302	4	32
Missouri.....	254	3,482	36	446
Montana.....	340	1,740	14	230
Nebraska.....	229	1,808	10	218
Nevada.....	21	311	2	60
New Hampshire.....	1,028	4,338	2	96
New Jersey.....	1,870	23,920	207	3,103
New Mexico.....	57	956	1	77
New York.....	10,076	121,650	2,511	30,122
North Carolina.....	6	270	1	35
North Dakota.....	257	1,364	10	126
Ohio.....	1,210	16,538	155	2,588
Oklahoma.....	24	477	8	65
Oregon.....	566	3,739	19	413
Pennsylvania.....	1,803	35,644	361	5,952
Philippine Islands.....	1	6		2
Porto Rico.....	9	208	12	185

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED MAY, 1923, AND FROM JULY, 1922, TO MAY, 1923, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Concluded.

State or Territory.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.	May, 1923.	July, 1922, to May, 1923.
Rhode Island.....	762	5,737	52	923
South Carolina.....	17	151	3	18
South Dakota.....	139	804	6	69
Tennessee.....	12	341	4	36
Texas.....	6,103	39,029	72	1,247
Utah.....	109	977	14	237
Vermont.....	264	1,811	6	49
Virginia.....	138	1,202	13	124
Virgin Islands.....	7	23	1	5
Washington.....	1,456	9,742	79	1,230
West Virginia.....	59	1,523	27	462
Wisconsin.....	669	6,362	43	674
Wyoming.....	71	526	10	83
Total.....	52,809	478,753	5,752	76,036

TABLE 6.—STATUS OF THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, AS EXTENDED BY PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 5, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922, JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1923.

Country or region of birth.	Maximum monthly quota.	Admitted June 1-30, 1923.	Annual quota.	Admitted July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Balance for year. ¹
Albania.....	58	.....	288	288	(²)
Armenia (Russian).....	46	.....	230	230	(²)
Austria.....	1,490	27	7,451	7,358	81
Belgium.....	313	.....	1,563	1,563	(²)
Bulgaria.....	61	.....	302	295	5
Czechoslovakia.....	2,871	.....	14,357	14,357	(²)
Danzig.....	60	30	301	263	36
Denmark.....	1,124	596	5,619	5,226	385
Finland.....	784	.....	3,921	3,921	(²)
Fiume.....	14	.....	71	67	4
France.....	1,146	388	5,729	5,034	699
Germany.....	13,521	8,324	67,607	49,258	18,267
Greece.....	659	.....	3,294	3,294	(²)
Hungary.....	1,128	.....	5,638	5,638	(²)
Iceland.....	15	6	75	59	16
Italy.....	8,411	.....	42,057	42,057	(²)
Luxemburg.....	19	.....	92	92	(²)
Netherlands.....	721	.....	3,607	3,607	(²)
Norway.....	2,440	1,252	12,202	12,202	(²)
Poland (including Eastern Galicia and Pinsk Region).....	6,229	369	31,146	29,730	1,351
Portugal.....	493	.....	2,465	2,465	(²)
Rumania.....	1,484	.....	7,419	7,419	(²)
Russia (including Bessarabian Region).....	4,881	.....	24,405	24,405	(²)
Estonian Region.....	270	18	1,348	241	1,106
Latvian Region.....	308	29	1,540	1,513	18
Lithuanian and Memel Regions.....	492	.....	2,460	2,460	(²)
Spain.....	182	.....	912	912	(²)
Sweden.....	4,008	761	20,042	19,867	163
Switzerland.....	750	.....	3,752	3,752	(²)
United Kingdom.....	15,468	.....	77,342	77,342	(²)
Yugoslavia.....	1,285	.....	6,426	6,426	(²)
Other Europe.....	17	.....	86	86	(²)
Palestine.....	12	.....	57	57	(²)
Syria.....	186	.....	928	928	(²)
Turkey.....	478	.....	2,388	2,388	(²)
Other Asia.....	16	.....	81	81	(²)
Africa.....	25	.....	122	122	(²)
Atlantic Islands.....	24	5	121	118	3
Australia.....	56	.....	279	279	(²)
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.....	16	.....	80	80	(²)
Total.....	71,561	11,805	357,803	335,480	22,074

¹ After deducting from the annual quota all admissions and pending cases for which quotas have been granted.

² Annual quota exhausted.

Immigration During the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

THE total number of aliens admitted into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1923, was 673,406, of whom 522,919 were immigrant aliens and 150,487 nonimmigrant aliens, and in the immigrant group 307,522 were males and 215,397 were females. In the same immigrant group 91,816 were children under 16 years of age. These numbers include immigrants coming in under the quota, those admitted above the quota as provided in the law (see analysis below paragraph 4), and those from countries not covered by the quota law.

All figures in this article are preliminary and subject to revision.

In the classification of aliens the terms immigrant and nonimmigrant, respectively, relate to permanent arrivals and to temporary arrivals. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who come to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens;

All alien residents of the United States returning from a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens.

The classification seems to depend largely on what the alien claims as to his proposed length of stay.

Figures are not available as to the place of birth of all aliens who come to the United States. Two classifications only are available for all aliens admitted—a classification by race or people and a classification by last permanent place of residence, which means a residence of one year or longer.

The August, 1922, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW contained an article by Mr. W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, entitled "Immigration under the per centum limit act." The article briefly recounted the legislative efforts that had been made to restrict immigration into the United States and explained the per centum limit act that became a law May 19, 1921. This act expired by limitation June 30, 1922, but under a joint resolution, approved May 11, 1922, its operation was extended to June 30, 1924.

The five most important features of the law are as follows:

1. The number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted into the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as shown by the census of 1910; and not more than 20 per cent of the annual quota of any nationality may be admitted in any month.

2. Nationality is determined by country of birth, provision being made for population and quota adjustments in the case of new countries and countries the boundaries of which were changed subsequent to 1910; such adjustments to be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

3. In effect the law is applicable only to immigration from Europe, Persia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the territory formerly comprising Asiatic Turkey, and certain islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Immigration from countries of the New World and the major part of Asia is, generally speaking, not within the scope of the act.

4. The following classes of aliens are counted against a quota as long as the quota exists, but may be admitted after such quota is exhausted: Aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors in colleges or seminaries, aliens belonging to any recognized learned profession, or aliens employed as domestic servants.

5. The provisions of the act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws.

Mr. Husband's article referred to set forth in full the provisions of the law, gave quotas and admission figures under the law for 1921-22, and revised quotas for 1922-23, and explained the restriction of immigration from countries of eastern and southern Asia as provided by other laws, by treaties, and by agreements.

The purpose of the present article is to present the quotas and admission figures for the several countries for the fiscal year July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, and the quota figures for the fiscal year 1923-24.

Table 1 shows the quota for 1922-23, the number (immigrant or nonimmigrant) that was admitted and charged to the quota, and the per cent that admissions were of the quota. These quotas and admission figures appear in Map A. As before stated no figures are available showing, by country of birth, the number of aliens admitted outside of the quota law.

Table 2 shows the quotas for 1923-24 and the maximum number that may be admitted thereunder in any one month. The table shows also the quota for the preceding year in order that comparison may be made between the figures. Two things are noticeable in this table. In several instances the title of the country or region of birth as stated in this table differs from the title wording as stated in Table 1. The title is formulated after careful consideration. Secondly, while the quota generally remains unchanged there are changes in a number of countries due to slight territorial adjustments.

The reasons for the changes are as follows:

Austria.—The quota was reduced because the Sopron district was taken from Austria and added to Hungary.

Greece.—The quota was reduced because certain territory in eastern Thrace was taken from Greece and added to Turkey and certain islands were taken from Greece and added to other Asia.

Hungary.—The quota was increased because the Sopron district was taken from Austria and added to Hungary.

Poland.—The quota was reduced because a part of the Pinsk region was taken from Poland and added to Lithuania.

Lithuania.—The quota was increased because a part of the Pinsk region was taken from Poland and added to Lithuania.

Syria.—The quota was reduced because a part of the territory was taken and added to Turkey.

Turkey.—The quota was increased by the addition of eastern Thrace taken from Greece, and by the addition of a part of Syria.

Other Asia.—The quota was increased because certain islands were taken from Greece and added to other Asia.

Africa.—Egypt was given a separate quota of 18, leaving 104 as the quota for all other Africa.

The quota as revised for 1923-24 is shown in Map B. It will be observed that so far as the map is concerned the changes are very slight.

The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and regions should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new governments, or of new boundaries, or transfers of territory, except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.

Map C presents a world summary picture of the quotas and admissions for the year 1922-23 and which is possibly of more importance, shows the territory which, because of other laws or because of treaties or agreements, furnishes only a limited number of immigrants. In this year 4,074 Chinese, 5,652 Japanese, 156 East Indians, and 104 Koreans were admitted. In the same period emigrants of these races left the United States to the following extent: Chinese 3,788, East Indians 113, Japanese 2,844, and Koreans 55.

There is no numerical limit on immigration from countries of North America and South America.

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Country or region of birth.	Total admissible during fiscal year 1922-23.	Number admitted and charged to quota during fiscal year 1922-23.	Per cent of quota admitted during fiscal year 1922-23.
Albania.....	288	288	100
Armenia (Russian).....	230	230	100
Austria.....	7,451	7,358	99
Belgium.....	1,563	1,563	100
Bulgaria.....	302	295	98
Czechoslovakia.....	14,357	14,357	100
Danzig.....	301	263	87
Denmark.....	5,619	5,226	93
Finland.....	3,921	3,921	100
Fiume.....	71	67	94
France.....	5,729	5,034	88
Germany.....	67,607	49,258	73
Greece.....	3,294	3,294	100
Hungary.....	5,638	5,638	100
Iceland.....	75	59	79
Italy.....	42,057	42,057	100
Luxemburg.....	92	92	100
Netherlands.....	3,607	3,607	100
Norway.....	12,202	12,202	100
Poland (including Eastern Galicia and Pinsk region).....	31,146	29,730	95
Portugal.....	2,465	2,465	100
Rumania.....	7,419	7,419	100
Russia (including Bessarabian region).....	24,405	24,405	100
Esthonian region.....	1,348	241	18
Latvian region.....	1,540	1,513	98
Lithuanian and Memel regions.....	2,460	2,460	100
Spain.....	912	912	100
Sweden.....	20,042	19,867	99
Switzerland.....	3,752	3,752	100
United Kingdom.....	77,342	77,342	100
Yugoslavia.....	6,426	6,426	100
Other Europe.....	86	86	100
Palestine.....	57	57	100
Syria.....	928	928	100
Turkey.....	2,388	2,388	100
Other Asia.....	81	81	100
Africa.....	122	122	100
Atlantic Islands.....	121	118	98
Australia.....	279	279	100
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.....	80	80	100
Total.....	357,803	335,480	94

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ALIENS ADMISSIBLE TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, IN COMPARISON WITH THE QUOTA FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Country or region of birth.	Total admissible during fiscal year 1923-24.	Number (20 per cent) admissible monthly.	Total admissible during fiscal year 1922-23.
Albania.....	288	58	288
Armenia (Russian).....	230	46	230
Austria.....	7,342	1,468	7,451
Belgium.....	1,563	313	1,563
Bulgaria.....	302	61	302
Czechoslovakia.....	14,357	2,871	14,357
Danzig, Free City of.....	301	60	301
Denmark.....	5,619	1,124	5,619
Estonia.....	1,348	270	1,348
Finland.....	3,921	784	3,921
Fiume, Free State of.....	71	14	71
France.....	5,729	1,146	5,729
Germany.....	67,607	13,521	67,607
Great Britain and northern Ireland.....	77,342	15,468	77,342
Irish Free State.....	3,063	613	3,294
Greece.....	5,747	1,149	5,638
Hungary (including Sopron district).....	75	15	75
Iceland.....	42,057	8,411	42,057
Italy.....	1,540	308	1,540
Latvia.....	2,629	526	2,460
Lithuania (including Memel region and part of Pinsk region).....	92	19	92
Luxembourg.....	3,607	721	3,607
Netherlands.....	12,202	2,440	12,202
Norway.....	30,977	6,195	31,146
Poland (including Eastern Galicia and part of Pinsk region).....	2,465	493	2,465
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).....	7,419	1,484	7,419
Rumania.....	24,405	4,881	24,405
Russia, European and Asiatic (excluding the barred zone).....	912	182	912
Spain (including Canary Islands).....	20,042	4,008	20,042
Sweden.....	3,752	750	3,752
Switzerland.....	6,426	1,285	6,426
Yugoslavia.....	86	17	86
Other Europe (including Andorra, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, and San Marino).....	57	12	57
Palestine.....	882	177	928
Syria.....	2,654	531	2,388
Turkey, European and Asiatic (including Eastern Thrace, Imbros, Tenedos, and area north of 1921 Turko-Syrian boundary).....	92	19	81
Other Asia (including Cyprus, Hedjas, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Persia, Rhodes with Dodekanesia and Castellorizzo, and any other Asiatic territory not included in the barred zone. Persons born in Asiatic Russia and included in the Russian quota).....	104	21	122
Africa (other than Egypt).....	18	4	
Egypt.....	121	24	121
Atlantic Islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira Islands, and islands adjacent to the American continents).....	279	56	279
Australia.....	80	16	80
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.....			
Total.....	357,803	71,561	357,803

¹ Given up by Hungary and by Austria and therefore can not be included in the quota of either of these countries.

Immigrant Aid—State Activities.

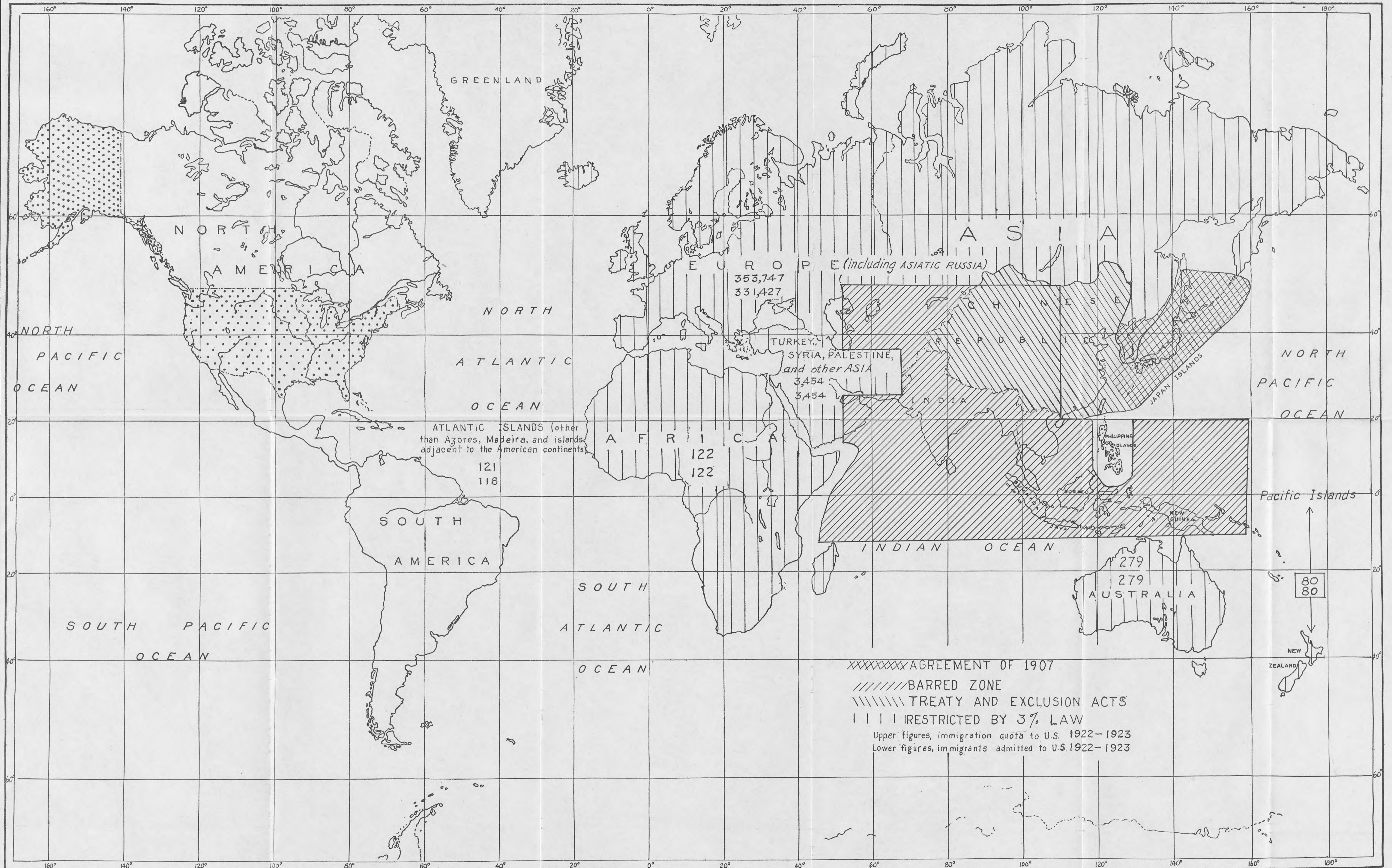
By MARY T. WAGGAMAN.

IN March, 1923, a circular letter was sent by the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics to the governors of the various States asking them what their State governments were doing for the welfare of immigrants in the way of (1) industrial and farm placement, (2) land settlement and colonization, (3) protection, and (4) relief. The replies to this letter are summarized in this article.





C MAP OF WORLD showing Immigration restricted areas 1922 - 1923.



ATLANTIC ISLANDS (other than Azores, Madeira, and islands adjacent to the American continents)
 121
 118

353,747
 331,427

TURKEY, SYRIA, PALESTINE, and other ASIA
 3,454
 3,454

122
 122

279
 279

80
 80

XXXXXXXXX AGREEMENT OF 1907

/////// BARRED ZONE

\\\\\\\\\\ TREATY AND EXCLUSION ACTS

||||| RESTRICTED BY 3% LAW

Upper figures, immigration quotas to U.S. 1922-1923

Lower figures, immigrants admitted to U.S. 1922-1923

In some cases the governors themselves made the report requested, while in other instances these officials referred the inquiry to State agencies more or less directly concerned with the problems in question. The replies are not always exhaustive and are frequently somewhat fragmentary, yet taken together they give, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the situation in connection with the lines of inquiry.

As the United States Bureau of Naturalization collects data relative to citizenship training, it was thought best not to put this particular subject in the questionnaire.¹

It must be remembered that in some cases in which it is reported that the State government is doing little or nothing in the specified fields, municipal and private agencies in those States may be quite active, and certain officials in making their reports refer to this fact.

The two tables appended to the following survey of the reports of State officials (see pp. 261 and 262) indicate broadly how the alien problem varies from a numerical standpoint in the different States. The statistically minded may prefer to examine these figures before reading the article.

State Reports.

Alabama.

THE Department of Agriculture and Industries of Alabama reports that it furnishes all available information to immigrants regarding the industries and agriculture of the State. An effort is also made by this office to bring immigrants into touch with farmers and other employers who may wish to engage these newcomers. The commissioner of agriculture and industries writes: "We are not informed of any further work on the part of the State specifically for immigrants. Their settlement and welfare receive the same consideration in Alabama as that of residents of the State who move from one point to another within the State."²

Alaska.

There are only a few immigrants in this Territory. No relief has been required for the immigrant homesteaders in the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys. The canneries use a considerable number of foreign employees on seasonal work. The governor states that "immigration problems are giving no trouble to the Territory at present."³

Arizona.

The Governor of Arizona cites the cooperative Federal-State employment service at Phoenix and the "up-to-date" State labor laws as being of advantage to immigrants in Arizona, in whose behalf, however, there are no public land settlement or colonization schemes.⁴

Arkansas.

Arkansas is the only State from which no report was received. The inconsiderable number of immigrants within its borders makes the problem of their welfare a comparatively small one.

¹ It was hoped to include in this article a digest of a recent study of the United States Bureau of Naturalization on State provision for education of adult foreign-born whites, but the results are not yet available for publication.

² Letter of Mar. 14, 1923.

³ Letter of Apr. 18, 1923.

⁴ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923.

California.

The Commission of Immigration and Housing of California was established in 1913 as the result of a desire "to overcome the handicaps under which the immigrant lives." The act creating this agency forbids it "to induce or encourage immigration into the State or into the United States."⁵

The commission has four departments, dealing, respectively, with (1) complaints, (2) labor camps, (3) housing, and (4) immigrant education.

Bureau of complaints.—From the beginning the activities of this bureau have constituted a vital part of the commission's work.

The following table gives some indication of the character and extent of the bureau's accomplishments in the first 10 months of 1922:

RECORD OF BUREAU OF COMPLAINTS, JANUARY 1, 1922, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1922.

Causes of complaints.

Cause.	Number of cases.	Cause.	Number of cases.
Abuses and threats.....	75	Insurance.....	9
Accounts and debts.....	61	Landlord.....	20
Attachments.....	6	Marital and domestic troubles.....	77
Baggage lost.....	19	Naturalization.....	2
Bankruptcy.....	1	Nuisances.....	4
Check and money order, trouble over.....	19	Officials, abuse of authority and neglect of duty.....	34
Contracts.....	138	Overcharge.....	6
Crimes.....	90	Passport.....	4
Deportation.....	6	Personal injuries.....	56
Discrimination.....	9	Property.....	68
Ejections and evictions.....	3	Taxes.....	4
Failure to pay judgment.....	2	Transportation trouble.....	17
Fraud and neglect.....	187	Wage claims.....	422
Hospital.....	5		
Immigration.....	10	Total.....	1,494
Industrial accidents.....	140		

Disposition of complaints.

Disposition.	Number of cases.	Disposition.	Number of cases.
Advice given.....	142	Property recovered.....	31
Assistance given.....	15	Referred to attorneys, public officials, organizations, etc.....	218
Business disagreement adjusted.....	231	Wage and labor disputes:	
Complaint dismissed.....	274	Collections made.....	110
Defendant not found.....	7	Assistance given.....	95
Defendant warned.....	12	Referred to Labor Bureau.....	151
Defendant disappeared.....	40	Pending complaints.....	40
Domestic difficulties adjusted.....	34		
Industrial accidents:		Total.....	1,494
Adjustments made.....	3		
Assistance given.....	11		
Referred to Industrial Accident Board.....	80		

Of the 1,494 complainants, 1,131 were aliens, 116 declarants, and 130 citizens, and 117 of unknown citizenship status. There were 640 Mexicans, 213 Russians, 175 Italians, 91 Spanish, and 70 Greeks among the complainants. Numerous other nationalities were represented by from 1 to 32 persons, respectively.

⁵ California. Commission of immigration and housing. Ninth Annual Report. Sacramento, 1923.

The bureau has also issued pamphlets containing useful information and advice in Italian, Spanish, and Russian, on sanitation matters, procedure in case of illness, the most obvious ordinances and laws, the duty of becoming a citizen, the naturalization process, etc.

Department of labor camp inspection.—The Governor of California, in his message to the 1915 legislature, said of the commission:

In one direction alone it has accomplished results that, had it done nothing else, would have justified its creation and justified many times the expenditures. The labor camps of the State of California were in many instances unfit for human habitation. The commission of immigration and housing undertook a systematic inspection of these camps. Hundreds of them it has cleaned up and rendered sanitary. For more than 60,000 human beings the commission has provided better and more sanitary places in which to live.

The camp department had even more work in 1922 than in earlier years, but much of the discouraging pioneer effort of making clear the ideals which underlie the project is over, and the department is now able to give almost all of its time to the problem of making still further progress in its standards of construction, in building new camps and in improving those already established.

In 1922 the commission inspected 1,710 camps with a total population of 79,626, which included 49,381 American born, 21,333 foreign born, and 8,912 for whom data on nationality were not available.

The largest foreign groups in these camps were the following: Mexicans, 5,538; Italians, 3,568; Japanese, 2,652; Chinese, 1,765; Spanish, 1,442; Portuguese, 1,404; and Scandinavians, 1,403. The number of representatives of various other nationalities ranged from 2 to nearly 800.

Department of housing.—The intimate relation between good housing and good citizenship, and the realization of how impossible it is to improve immigrants' lives without improving their homes, led logically to the inclusion of housing in the commission's work. At the time that body was created the majority of the California cities were doing little or nothing in regard to housing problems and were apparently unconcerned that State housing laws existed. One of the commission's first steps, therefore, was to secure the friendly cooperation of municipalities and to assist them in establishing housing departments. The following extract from the commission's latest report (1922) constitutes a strong argument for further efforts for improving the housing of immigrants:

The commission's inspectors could tell some startling tales of the change in the outlook upon life on the part of our foreign born who, having grown accustomed to the squalor of the inside room, have watched both air and light come into their dwellings through simple alterations which followed a thoughtful inspection. Wherever an opportunity is given the immigrants to improve their surroundings even a little, they rise to it with an eagerness which should shame every careless or misinformed city official.

As a result of superficial observation it has long been conceded that Mexicans care less for cleanliness and comfort than any other people. Yet anyone who has seen the pride and joy which Mexicans, who formerly lived in degrading surroundings, now take in their little concrete cottages erected at the commission's suggestion throughout the citrus belt of southern California, will never slip back to the old erroneous view.

The commission's information and investigating services are offered to the foreign born who have in mind the purchase of land

and wish to know something of the opportunities and conditions in certain rural localities.

The important work done by the California Land Settlement Board and the succeeding agency, the division of land settlement in the State department of public works,⁶ may also be mentioned in view of the fact that immigrants who have taken out their first papers and are otherwise eligible may apply for land under the California land settlement act.⁷

Colorado.⁸

The deputy commissioner of immigration of Colorado writes: "We have no special immigration problems that are not met by such measures as apply to all our people." There has been very little foreign immigration to Colorado of late, and the foreign-born white population decreased from 126,851 in 1910 to 116,954 in 1920. The State board of immigration, however, encourages immigration to Colorado for the purpose of settling unoccupied lands and developing the natural resources. The board has nothing to do with immigrants from foreign countries, unless the foreign born happen to be among the settlers brought in through the State's efforts.

A State law enacted in 1907 required the State board of charities and corrections to report to the United States Bureau of Immigration under the Federal act of March 3, 1903, as to aliens who are public charges and subject to deportation under such act. Very few cases have come under this statute.

Considerable welfare work is being carried on in various sections of Colorado among foreigners by associations and societies established for such purpose. In most instances, however, the work includes all who are in need, even if they are not immigrants.

Connecticut.

According to the commissioner of the bureau of labor of Connecticut,⁹ the State is doing nothing at present with reference to the settlement or colonization, protection, or relief of immigrants, there being "no necessity for it" in that State. Last year, during a shortage of farm labor, representatives of the agricultural interests went to New York with a view to securing aliens upon their arrival at the port of New York. The commissioner thinks it probable that similar action will be taken this year.

Delaware.

The State government of Delaware is doing nothing specific in the way of immigrant placement or colonization.¹⁰

Georgia.¹¹

No welfare work for immigrants is being done by Georgia, "as no immigrants reach Georgia."¹² There is some call for "pick-and-

⁶ California. Department of public works. Report of the division of land settlement, Sept. 1, 1922. Sacramento, 1922. See also MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1919, pp. 280-282.

⁷ "How California is helping people to own farms and rural homes," by Elwood Mead. Circular No. 22, College of Agriculture, University of California, August, 1920, p. 15.

⁸ Letter of Mar. 16, 1923.

⁹ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923.

¹⁰ Letter of Mar. 20, 1923, from the director of Bureau of Americanization of the service citizens of Delaware, to whom the Governor of Delaware referred the inquiry.

¹¹ Letter of May 11, 1923, from State commissioner of commerce and labor.

shovel" foreigners, but the commissioner of commerce and labor is of the opinion that a future demand for alien immigrants by employers of this State is doubtful.

Hawaii.¹²

The census figures show that a fair number of Japanese, Chinese, and a few other alien races have come to Hawaii under the existing laws. While some of these arrivals are "technically immigrants," practically all of them are returning to their families or homes which were established in Hawaii some time ago.

Immigrants from the United States and its insular possessions are confined almost entirely at the present time to Filipinos brought into the Territory by the sugar planters.

The governor states that the distribution of all immigrant labor from the Philippines to the islands by the sugar planters' association is carefully supervised. Each incoming worker has a special place assigned to him on a sugar plantation with the guaranty of 20 or more days' work a month for three consecutive years. All these immigrants and their families have free housing, fuel, and medical attention. Such workers usually come under contract, the terms of which in most cases are fixed by the Philippine government, which provides that these laborers shall be sent back free to the Philippines at the close of the 3-year contract. The expense of the return of the families of these men must also be paid by the contracting association, if such men have kept their part of the agreement.

Illinois.

A communication from the Governor of Illinois under date of June 27, 1923, to the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics reads as follows:

The General Assembly of Illinois, which has just concluded its labors, made no provision for the work of the immigrant commission, therefore, no work along the lines of your inquiry is in contemplation in this State.

As shown by the census of 1920 (see Table 1, p. 261) the total number of foreign-born whites from 5 to 20 years of age, and of alien foreign-born whites over 21 years of age, including those having first papers, is larger in Illinois than in any other State in the Union except New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and the number of aliens admitted to the United States in the fiscal year 1922 giving Illinois as their permanent destination was larger than the number intending permanent residence in any other State except New York, Pennsylvania, and California.

Indiana.¹³

There is no State department in Indiana which looks after the welfare of immigrants. The public employment offices in a number of the larger industrial centers give no more attention to foreigners than to native applicants. There are practically no foreign laborers employed on the farms.

¹² Letter of Apr. 24, 1923, from the Governor of Hawaii.

¹³ Letter of Apr. 25, 1923, from the Federal-State director of employment of Indiana.

Iowa.¹⁴

So far as the commissioner of labor of Iowa has been able to learn, there is no general organized State program for the distribution or placement of immigrants as industrial or farm workers. Practically all immigrants going to Iowa from July 1, 1921, to October 1, 1922, went into industry, finding jobs in meat-packing plants, coal mines, cement mills, gypsum mills, and the larger manufacturing establishments. Very few of these workers pass through the State employment offices at Des Moines and Sioux City.

Land settlement or the colonization of newly arrived foreigners is not possible to any extent in this State, as there is very little unimproved land within its borders and the value of the improved land places it beyond the purchasing power of the immigrant.

The commissioner of labor reports that, apart from the administration of the general laws and the Americanization work, together with the Vocational Education Board's home-making classes for foreign women, the State government is doing nothing for the protection or relief of newly arrived aliens.

Kentucky.¹⁵

Few immigrants are coming to Kentucky except for mine work, and it is difficult to get enough employees for the factories. There is a great shortage of skilled workers in the building industry, farm labor and domestic help. The State would especially welcome immigration of a desirable kind for these last two fields of work. No effort is being made by Kentucky in the way of land settlement and colonization.

The only activity reported relative to immigrant protection is the sanitary investigation of factory labor conditions.

Louisiana.¹⁶

Not many immigrants have come to Louisiana within the last few years to seek either industrial or agricultural work. The few who have come "have been well looked after." They have been employed preferably on farms, although some have been placed in sawmills or other industrial establishments.

The department tries to protect new settlers, seeing that they buy good land at a fair price and on satisfactory credit terms. Demonstration agents and representatives of the agricultural and experiment station visit the new arrivals and help them to start their farms properly. The department also constantly corresponds with these settlers to further their progress and offer cooperation with a view to making their agricultural undertaking successful. The newcomers are regarded as wards of the department of agriculture and immigration until it feels they are able to take care of themselves.

The biennial report of the commissioner of agriculture and immigration for 1920 and 1921 states that the immigration division of his

¹⁴ Copy of a letter dated Mar. 16, 1923, from the commissioner of labor of Iowa to the governor of that State.

¹⁵ Letter of Apr. 17, 1923, from the State department of agriculture, labor and statistics.

¹⁶ Letters of Mar. 14 and June 10, 1923, from the department of agriculture and immigration of Louisiana.

office cooperates with the United States Bureau of Naturalization and aids the foreign born by information regarding the course to be pursued in acquiring citizenship and also in getting passports to their native lands. This division also published a "Guide for aliens."

Maryland.

The commissioner of labor and statistics, to whom the Governor of Maryland referred the Federal Government's inquiry relative to immigrant welfare, wrote that that office had no information on the subject¹⁷ and sent the request for data to the Southern Maryland Immigration Commission. Literature forwarded by that body shows that it is engaged in making known the agricultural opportunities of the State and endeavoring to encourage immigration to it. Such literature, however, makes no specific mention of attracting foreigners to Maryland.¹⁸

Massachusetts.

The law under which the Massachusetts State employment offices were established and operate contains a provision which reads as follows:

In registering applicants for employment and for employees wanted, preference shall be given to residents of the Commonwealth.

However, there is frequently an inadequate supply of such residents and immigrants are placed in various jobs, especially in building construction and farm work.

So far as could be ascertained by the commissioner of labor and industries, there is no department of the Commonwealth administering a land settlement or colonization plan.¹⁹

*Division of immigration and Americanization.*²⁰—The division of immigration and Americanization of the State department of education has the same duties as the former bureau of immigration, which was established in 1917, namely:

To employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

Offices are maintained at Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, Lawrence (opened in November, 1922), and Springfield, the secretary of the last-named office giving part-time services in Worcester.

The work of the division in 1922 included fewer cases, as a smaller number of immigrants came to Boston in that year. This numerical reduction in cases handled was offset, however, by their perplexity and difficulty, arising from post-war conditions in Europe, particularly in the Near East. The division believes it can be of real service by explaining and sympathizing in deportation cases where the aliens'

¹⁷ Letter of Mar. 3, 1923.

¹⁸ Southern Maryland Immigration Commission. Sunny Southern Maryland Farm Opportunities, College Park, Md.

¹⁹ Letter of Mar. 13, 1923.

²⁰ Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of Immigration and Americanization. Report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922, Boston [1923].

relatives in this country are upset and show a tendency to blame Federal officials unjustly.

Recently fewer immigrants have consulted the division in regard to banking problems. This is probably the result of the closing of a number of banks by the bank commissioner and of inquiries about such banks now being forwarded directly to his office. The requests for information or complaints in this connection concern for the most part the sending of money abroad.

The division secures passports for foreign-born persons going back to their native lands, many of whom expect to return to the United States and bring their families with them. It has also helped in filling out documents, translating papers, and interviewing consular officers in the interest of poor immigrants who desire free passage back to their own countries, there to be cared for by responsible relatives or friends.

The Boston office last year sent out 12,000 letters to aliens taking out first papers at the United States district court in that city. The branch offices sent out letters to declarants filing papers at the superior courts. There has been an increase in the number of persons asking aid in filling out second papers, despite the stringent rulings of the Federal courts with reference to the naturalization of aliens listed as claiming draft exemption during the late war. As a result of the passage of the Federal act of September 22, 1922, in regard to the citizenship of women, the number of woman applicants for first and second papers has increased.

Foreign-born residents in this country are also assisted by the division to comply with the regulations for bringing their families over from Europe.

When boats carrying foreign-speaking passengers arrive, the division has interpreters at the docks to aid in case any difficulties arise, and its field secretary meets the boats bringing in English-speaking immigrants. Cordial cooperative relations are maintained with the various immigrant welfare organizations working at the piers.

To all new arrivals and aliens coming back to the United States whose permanent destination is Massachusetts a brief notice is sent informing them of the facilities of the division, nearly 6,000 persons being thus circularized in the fiscal year 1922. In the same period the names of 4,000 aliens were sent from the Boston office to superintendents of schools in 84 cities and towns where it was thought these aliens might permanently settle.

Newly arrived aliens are also visited by the field secretary or the foreign-speaking agents of the division, special attention being given youths under 21 and to old persons. Definite plans have also been made to follow up women traveling alone.

It is hoped to make arrangements with Ellis Island and the other entry ports so that all new alien arrivals at these ports who give Massachusetts as their destination may be listed and brought into contact with the division.

The following figures as to applications for service give some indication of the combined work of the Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, and Springfield offices for the year December 1, 1921, to December, 1922:

[544]

Bank.....	317
Business advice.....	174
Citizenship.....	9,759
Compensation for injury.....	164
Emigration.....	456
Employment.....	158
Financial aid.....	127
Immigration.....	3,574
Income tax.....	117
Insurance.....	31
Interpretation.....	392
Location of missing persons.....	41
Miscellaneous complaints.....	301
Miscellaneous information.....	1,316
Notarial service.....	415
Shipment of goods.....	25
Wage claims.....	120
Total.....	17,487

The racial classifications of those making applications for service to the above-mentioned four offices are given below, with the exception of those racial groups or nationalities which had less than 100 representatives:

Polish.....	3,305
Italian.....	2,439
Canadian.....	1,559
Hebrew.....	1,456
English.....	989
Irish.....	903
Portuguese.....	897
Greek.....	878
Azores.....	634
Armenian.....	567
Cape Verde Islands.....	560
Syrian.....	544
American.....	357
Russian.....	346
Lithuanian.....	255
Swedish.....	234
Turkish.....	201
German.....	175
Scotch.....	144
Finnish.....	129
French.....	123
Albanian.....	100

Michigan.²¹

The bureau of agricultural development of the Department of Agriculture of Michigan is a clearing house for immigrants, receiving inquiries from them regarding Michigan and the location of people of different nationalities within the State. The department tries to put these prospective settlers in touch with the desired places of residence. Men in charge of immigration work abroad frequently write and ask the bureau whether it "can take care of some of their people." Certain selected persons are then recommended by these men to the bureau and in a number of cases are given letters to that office.

²¹ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923, from Michigan department of agriculture.

The land-settlement policy of Michigan is (1) to try to attract desirable persons to certain parts of the State where good agricultural land is still available; (2) to protect the new settlers, for which purpose it is hoped to enact special legislation; and (3) to follow up the new settlers in the State and aid them in various ways. Michigan's plan for colonization is at present mainly for ex-service men, but it is proposed to extend it to foreign people. There are already a number of foreign colonies in the State, and the bureau believes it would be well worth while to colonize adjoining land under the new scheme, which is outlined by the director of the State bureau of agricultural development as follows:

First. The State department of agriculture will certify as to the quality of the land, will plan the system of agriculture which should prove profitable, and will confer with and advise the men as to whether or not they will have the qualifications to make good. The State department of agriculture will also aid in planning the community.

Second. The landowner will put a price on a block of land of approximately 10,000 acres in area, in which 10 acres out of every 80 will be cleared and at least 20 years allowed for payment, the owner accepting 5 to 10 per cent down as a first payment. He will also arrange to make loans from time to time as the improvements are made and more land is cleared. The landowner will price this land in accordance with the fact that he will have no selling charge for these farms, the State department of agriculture taking the responsibility of obtaining the settlers. In view of the fact that this selling charge with the average land company is a very large one, amounting many times to one-fifth of the price of the land, the settler should get his land much cheaper than he would otherwise. We are assured that should we get a large enough number of men who would be willing to go, it would be possible to obtain an area of this land very much cheaper than similar land in Wisconsin or Minnesota.

Third. The soldier should have some funds, at least \$300. It is difficult to say at this time how much would be required. This would depend largely on what arrangements could be made with the landowner. It would be possible to utilize the labor of the various men in building the community. By that I mean, the man who is a carpenter would not only build his own home but would aid in the building of others. Each man will be used where he is especially fit. In this way, labor should be provided while the colony is being established. This also is true for building roads and carrying on other activities in the way of establishing recreation grounds and other elements which the community would use.

The bureau of agricultural development also reports that it endeavors to assist people in financial need by bringing them in touch with bankers and furnishing them with information concerning the farm loan bank.

Minnesota.²²

Minnesota has public employment bureaus in three principal cities, but no statistics are compiled by these agencies with reference to the nationalities of the persons placed. Aliens familiar with farm work, however, easily secure jobs.

Minnesota has several million acres still available for additional settlers, some of this undeveloped agricultural land being among the most fertile in the State. Over 10,000 inquiries were received within a year by the State board of immigration from persons who were interested in Minnesota as a result of the State's direct advertising, or through news articles furnished the press. Each one of these inquiries was given personal attention. During 1920 and 1921 over 4,400 new settlers located in Minnesota, but their nationalities are not given in the board's biennial report for July 1, 1920, to June

²² Letter of Mar. 19, 1923, from the Minnesota Industrial Commission.

30, 1922. This report declares that "the development of the unused agricultural lands of the State and the placing of settlers therein is a purely business proposition, and must be considered solely from the standpoint of dollars and cents * * *," emphasizes the need of legislation to protect prospective settlers from land sharks who have been particularly active in Minnesota, and criticizes the State's laissez-faire policy in regard to persons newly settled there.

Mississippi.

The Governor of Mississippi²³ reports that there are but few immigrants in that State, the foreign born who go there being usually naturalized. He writes that Mississippi has "room for a million good settlers, as farmers, stock raisers, dairymen, and the like. * * * We do not want any foreigners unless they can assimilate with our people and are fully saturated with our notions of government."

Nevada.

The labor commissioner of Nevada²⁴ cites, as being advantageous to immigrants, the establishment of a free State employment service, effective July 1, 1923, which is to cooperate with the Federal Employment Service. He also calls attention to three large irrigation and reclamation projects in the State for the development of new acreages which should, he thinks, be attractive to immigrant settlers.

Nevada, however, has no distinctive provisions for the protection or relief of immigrants as such, "nor is there any organized welfare work undertaken outside of State jurisdiction," although it has, of course, like other States, undertaken work with a view to expediting and promoting the early naturalization of non-English speaking residents.

New Hampshire.

So far as the State labor commissioner knows,²⁵ the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture is the only agency of the State legally authorized to carry on immigrant welfare activities, but that department has no special fund for that character of work. There is, however, a small appropriation for the advertisement of the State's agricultural resources, and inquiries concerning the agricultural opportunities are given careful attention.²⁶

New Jersey.²⁷

The Department of Labor of New Jersey has, at various times, assigned to Ellis Island a representative familiar with the Slavic languages to call the attention of immigrants to New Jersey's industrial and agricultural openings. The department has kept a record of the names and addresses of the persons interviewed by its representative and sent them a follow-up letter, again bringing their attention to the prevailing opportunities for employment for them in New Jersey.

²³ Letter of Mar. 7, 1923.

²⁴ Letter of Mar. 14, 1923.

²⁵ Letter of Mar. 10, 1923.

²⁶ Letter of Mar. 27, 1923, from the commissioner of agriculture.

²⁷ Letter of Apr. 10, 1923, from the commissioner of labor of New Jersey.

The State employment offices and labor department units throughout New Jersey are directed to help aliens through interpreters to secure necessary advice. In order to render ready assistance to alien clients the labor department's rehabilitation division keeps in touch with foreign consulates.

The State is attempting nothing in the way of land settlement or colonization of immigrants.

New Mexico.²⁸

New Mexico has immense tracts of agricultural land for lease or sale, suitable for farming or grazing, but there are few foreigners in the population, except Mexicans who come across the border from time to time. Some of these have small ranches with a few cattle, sheep, and goats. There are also Mexicans in the mines.

New York.

There is no special State agency for the distribution or placement of immigrants. The State employment offices, however, do this work, some of them having farm labor branches. These offices are located in New York City, including Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, and Syracuse. The State department of farms and markets also does some placement work,²⁹ but in the past year this agency has not been very active in the placement of immigrants as farm operators, agricultural conditions not calling for stimulation of such effort. There is, of course, and has been, a sharp shortage of farm help. The department has always had in its New York office a person familiar with several languages, who keeps in contact with all immigrant arrivals at the port of New York and places those who are farm laborers in jobs on New York farms. This has been a rather difficult program as "the best type of farm laborers are usually routed through to some western State where they have kin or friends."³⁰

There is a division of aliens in the State department of labor, which is charged with the inspection and licensing of immigrant lodging houses and the investigation of the conditions of aliens with reference to their industrial employment.²⁹

Pamphlets in Polish, Italian, Yiddish, and possibly one or two other languages are to be widely distributed by the New York State department of labor among foreign-speaking workers to instruct them how to proceed under the workmen's compensation law in case of injury in the course of their employment.³¹

North Carolina.

The executive secretary of the Governor of North Carolina writes that the State "has practically no foreign element."³²

²⁸ Letter of Mar. 9, 1923, from the Governor of New Mexico.

²⁹ Letter of June 22, 1923, from the New York State industrial commissioner.

³⁰ Letter of June 29, 1923, from the New York State commissioner of farms and markets.

³¹ New York Department of Labor. *The Industrial Bulletin*, Albany, March, 1923, p. 123.

³² Letter of June 19, 1923.

North Dakota.

The Commissioner of Immigration of North Dakota, in reply to the inquiry of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, writes that "North Dakota is doing nothing in relation" to the four matters in question.³³

Ohio.³⁴

The supervisor of the division of Americanization of the Ohio Department of Education, to which the governor referred the inquiry on immigrant welfare, reports that his office has no data on immigrant placement or colonization and suggests that the cities of Cleveland, Akron, and Toledo would be able to give information in regard to their activities in the way of protection and relief. As the work of municipalities, however, can not be taken up in any detail in this article, these cities have not been requested to report.

Oklahoma.³⁵

According to section 48, article 5, of the Oklahoma constitution, "the legislature shall have no power to appropriate any of the public money for the establishment and maintenance of a bureau of immigration in the State." The Commissioner of Labor of Oklahoma writes that his department can furnish no information on the subjects in question.

Pennsylvania.³⁶

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, through the Philadelphia office of the bureau of employment, in cooperation with foreign consuls in that city and New York, and through the Netherlands immigration committee and the Belgian bureau, has endeavored to place immigrants in suitable positions in all sections of Pennsylvania.

The State bureau of employment has received many requests for colonies of immigrants and for farmers for deserted farms. In every instance the department has brought the corporation or organization making such request into touch with immigration societies and foreign consuls.

The commissioner of labor and industry calls attention to the general protection accorded immigrants and aliens under the State laws regulating employment offices, the safety and sanitation laws for industrial workers, and the workmen's compensation act.

Sections 18 and 19 of the law of employment provide special protection for the foreign born who are not citizens of the United States. These sections read as follows:

Inspection of labor camps.

SEC. 18. The commissioner shall inspect all labor camps and housing accommodations for employees, maintained directly or indirectly in connection with any work or place where work is being performed, and all places established for the temporary shelter and care of aliens and unemployed persons, and prescribe minimum standards of sanitation for all such labor camps, accommodations, and temporary quarters.

³³ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923.

³⁴ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923.

³⁵ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923.

³⁶ Letter of Mar. 20, 1923, and inclosures, from the commissioner of labor and industries of Pennsylvania.

Protection to aliens.

SEC. 19. The commissioner shall investigate the general industrial, social, and educational welfare and conditions of aliens within the State, for the purpose of cooperating with the various agencies of the State possessing the requisite jurisdiction in securing such remedial action as may be necessary.

The commissioner shall enforce all laws pertaining to the sale of steamship tickets or orders for transportation; and prescribe rules and regulations for the protection of purchasers in the purchase of and cancellation of third-class or steerage tickets, or orders for transportation; investigate conditions prevailing at all docks, ferries, railway stations, and other places where employees or aliens arrive or depart; and, in cooperation with the proper authorities, afford such employees or aliens protection against frauds, crimes, and exploitations; investigate all complaints of employees and aliens with respect to frauds, extortion, and improper practices by any person or corporation, whether public or private, and present to the proper authorities the results of such investigation for action thereon.

When an alien is fatally injured in industry in Pennsylvania notification is sent to the proper consular officer in the United States, so that the interests of nonresident alien dependents of such fatally injured person may be safeguarded under the workmen's compensation act.

South Carolina.

There is no organized work being done by South Carolina for immigrants, and the governor thinks work of this kind "would probably be superfluous" in view of the small number of such persons in South Carolina.³⁷

South Dakota.

Very few foreign immigrants are coming to South Dakota at this time, and the South Dakota Department of Immigration concerns itself chiefly with settlers who come in from near-by States who are familiar with conditions and who do not require special protection. This department, however, is ready to give needed advice and assistance with reference to the projects of new settlers.³⁸

Tennessee.

The chief inspector of the State department of labor knows of nothing that Tennessee is doing to induce immigrants to settle there, although there is a great deal of land in the State available for farming and the industrial situation is improving.³⁹

Texas.⁴⁰

Mexican immigrants constitute a large proportion of the common labor supply of Texas, and the commissioner of the State bureau of labor statistics believes that the new law regulating private employment agencies will be helpful in bringing about a better distribution of these alien workers. Frequently a labor surplus exists in one community while at the same time there is a serious shortage in another locality. The Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics is not authorized to maintain free employment offices in various cities but will make use of licensed private employment services as clearing houses.

³⁷ Letter of Mar. 8, 1923.

³⁸ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923, from commissioner of immigration.

³⁹ Letter of Apr. 25, 1923.

⁴⁰ Communication of Mar. 25, 1923, from the commissioner of the State bureau of labor statistics.

Under the new law a private employment agent is required to have a license and a \$5,000 bond and to operate under the State department of labor, and he is liable to criminal prosecution for illegal acts. Great care has been taken in the issuing of licenses to agents in order that no dishonest persons will carry on this business.

There is no organized activity on the part of the State for the settlement or colonization of immigrants or for their relief. This lack is explained as probably due to the fact that there is "no direct necessity for special effort along this line," almost all of the immigrants to the State returning to Mexico when the cultivating and harvesting seasons close.

Vermont.⁴¹

There are no State activities especially for immigrants in Vermont and no legislation authorizing such activities. Very few immigrants come to Vermont directly from Europe and those who do come are "thrifty and pretty well able to care for themselves."

Numerous Vermont farms are now owned by French Canadians, and immigrants of other nationalities, especially Poles and Italians, are purchasing small farms in some sections of the State.

In the charity and welfare work of the department of public welfare no discrimination is made between aliens and citizens.

Virginia.⁴²

The Department of Agriculture and Immigration of Virginia "is not at present officially connected with foreign immigration work," the appropriation for such work having been withdrawn by legislative action "quite a number of years ago." From an agricultural point of view the bringing in of foreign labor or foreign farm seekers was a failure. The immigrants did not like the isolated existence on the farms and left them for the high-pressure industrial competition of the cities. There were, of course, some marked exceptions to this general exodus. The results of the settlement of immigrants in colonies were quite different, and in certain sections of the State there are colonies of Hollanders, Bohemians, and Swedes which are a decided asset to the agricultural population. The only immigration activities of the department are those of advertising, correspondence, and the solicitation of settlers from the Northern and the Northwestern States. The commissioner of agriculture and immigration is of the opinion that "the percentage of immigrant population is so negligible in Virginia that welfare work, protection, and relief, is not a matter for consideration."

West Virginia.

No special effort is being made by West Virginia for the placement, colonization, protection, or relief of aliens. There is a State-Federal employment office at the capitol through which both citizens and foreigners are directed to jobs. According to the commissioner of labor of West Virginia aliens "are given the same protection as other residents of the State, and as they appear industrious, especially in the mining communities where a vast majority are located, no relief is necessary."⁴³

⁴¹ Letter of Apr. 24, 1923, from the State commissioner of industries.

⁴² Letter of Apr. 28, 1923, from the State commissioner of agriculture and immigration.

⁴³ Letter of June 19, 1923.

The West Virginia Department of Education gives an encouraging account of the State's progress in citizenship training. The representative of the United States Bureau of Naturalization who has been assisting in the work reports that, aside from these educational advantages for immigrants, she "has found in all places visited that the housing and sanitation were above the average. In such places as Weirton and the mining camps around Gary, W. Va., the living conditions were ideal."⁴⁴

Wisconsin.

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin exercises no special functions on behalf of immigrants. The chief statistician of that body, however, mentions the work of the public employment offices of Wisconsin⁴⁵ which placed over 5,000 persons in farm jobs in 1922, according to the December issue of the Wisconsin Labor Market (p. 8) for that year. The nationalities of these persons are not indicated in this publication.

The immigration division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture is the official source of authoritative information regarding the agricultural opportunities of the State.⁴⁶ This division has done much toward promoting the settlement of Wisconsin by means of a comprehensive organized colonization system through which the State recruits with careful discrimination its future citizens from various parts of the Middle West. The majority of these new settlers selected to upbuild the north of Wisconsin are of substantial stock. Persons responding to the State's land-settlement scheme are mainly natives of northern Europe or their descendants, who frequently have ample capital and many of whom have farmed before coming to the United States. They are looking for fertile lands on which to bring up their children to useful manhood and womanhood.⁴⁷

During 1921-1922, 2,369 settlers located in Wisconsin, most of them coming from places covered by the Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis newspapers, which carry information received from the immigration division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Of the 15,777 homeseekers who requested advice, from 8 to 11 per cent were reported as purchasers. The division has been obliged, however, in nearly every mail to caution prospective settlers against land propositions "where the man, family, pocketbook, and the chances failed to fit."⁴⁸

Among the matters being discussed by the division of immigration with more than 16,000 inquirers responding to the State's advertised official service to those seeking homes are the wise use of small capital in agricultural development, new land crops for dairying purposes, the market for wood products, different methods of operating farms, suitable locations, soil problems, variation in length of growing season, and road and school questions.⁴⁸ The director of the division

⁴⁴ Letter of June 22, 1923, from State superintendent of free schools of West Virginia.

⁴⁵ Letter of Mar. 12, 1923.

⁴⁶ Wisconsin. Department of agriculture. Biennial report, 1921-22. Madison, 1922, p. 21.

⁴⁷ Clipping from the Milwaukee Journal, January, 1922, pp. 2 and 3, furnished by the Wisconsin department of agriculture.

⁴⁸ Wisconsin. Department of agriculture. Biennial report, 1921-22. Madison, 1922, p. 19.

spends about three months of the year in Chicago, where from 70 to 120 interviews with prospective settlers are held weekly.

Within the two years covered by the last biennial report of the State department of agriculture, 1921-1922, over half a million dollars was made available to settlers for purchase and equipment loans by the cooperation of the department under the provisions of the land mortgage association act. The department aims also to keep in contact with new settlers through correspondence or personal visits to receive and possibly to give helpful suggestions. During the biennium individual progress reports have been turned in by over 2,000 families, having reference to accomplished work, plans for the future, and ordinary development problems.⁴⁹

In its work for settlers the division takes advantage of the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies, as well as of private organizations.

Sections of 13 counties near the northern boundary of the State are still practically undeveloped—"a vast acreage of wild, unconquered country." This last frontier of Wisconsin is "a land of opportunity to the pioneer immigrant, but he in turn is making a tremendous addition to the permanent wealth of the State. He is indeed building a great new empire in the north woods."⁵⁰

Wyoming.

No definite organization is maintained by Wyoming for the handling of immigrants. The agricultural department, however, furnishes information of various kinds to settlers and puts them in contact with agricultural extension workers and county agents in different parts of the State. Ex-service men "in placement training on farms" are directly supervised through the cooperation of the extension service and the vocational board.⁵¹

There are 18,000,000 acres of free Government lands in Wyoming and 4,000,000 acres of State and school lands for lease or sale. Although aliens who have not taken out their first papers are excluded from making entry under the homestead law, immigrants who are declarants may avail themselves of the privileges of the act, provided they are otherwise qualified.⁵²

The following is a statement of the charges for homestead filings:

At the time of making a homestead filing of 160 acres the applicant is charged a fee of \$10 and commissions amounting to 3 per cent of the cash value of the land. Inside of what is known as the railroad limit, which is 20 miles on either side of the Union Pacific Railway, the land is valued at \$2.50 per acre, or \$400 for a quarter section. Three per cent of this valuation would be \$12, which, when added to the fee, amounts to \$22 for a 160-acre homestead entry inside of the railroad limits. Outside of the railroad limits the land is valued at \$200 for a quarter section and the commissions therefor amount to \$6, making a total of \$16 for a homestead entry outside of the railroad limits. The fee on a 320-acre or a 640-acre entry is the same as upon a 160-acre entry, but the commissions are based upon the quantity of land taken and are the same as provided under the 160-acre entry, viz: Outside of the railroad limits the fee for a 640-acre stock-raising entry would be \$10 and the commissions \$24.⁵³

⁴⁹ Wisconsin. Department of Agriculture. Biennial report, 1921-22. Madison, 1922, pp. 19, 20

⁵⁰ The Milwaukee Journal, Jan. 22, 1922, pp. 2 and 3. (Furnished by the district commissioner of immigration of the Wisconsin department of agriculture.)

⁵¹ Letter of June 30, 1922, from the commissioner of agriculture of Wyoming.

⁵² Wyoming. State board of immigration. Pamphlet. How to Obtain Title to Government and State Lands.

Under the so-called Carey Act of August 18, 1894, which is an adaptation of the desert land law to the States, an alien declarant over 21 years of age is entitled to enter upon 160 acres of Carey Act land.

Negative Replies.

THE responses of the State officials of Montana, Utah, and Washington are negative and include no comment.⁵³ The secretary of the governor of Kansas reports that the State is doing but little for the welfare of immigrants.⁵⁴ The governor of Maine replies that nothing is being done in the way of immigrant placement or distribution and does not answer the questions concerning protection and relief.⁵⁵ Missouri "has taken no definite action" on the matter under inquiry.⁵⁶ The response from Nebraska is also negative, with the exception of a reference to some work done in connection with the placement of immigrants as industrial and farm laborers.⁵⁷

There is no state board, bureau, or commission in Oregon concerned with foreign immigrants, according to information received from the State librarian who writes that the Oregon land-settlement commission, as she understands it, has no relation to such immigrants.⁵⁸

Letters from the governors of Florida, Idaho, and Rhode Island announce that there is no State legislation in their respective jurisdictions providing for the immigrant welfare work in question.

Discriminations Against Aliens in State Legislation.

IT will be recalled that the commissioner of labor and industries of Massachusetts reported that the employment law of his State provides that in the registration of applicants for jobs and of employees wanted "preference shall be given to residents of the Commonwealth." The Director General of the United States Employment Service, however, says that in the matter of placement by public employment offices in other States citizens would be given the right of way in times of industrial depression.

Aliens are also discriminated against in employment on public works in Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming, in some States being excluded entirely from such employment and in other States being allowed only after declaration of intention to become citizens.⁵⁹ Exceptions to these provisions need not be noted here.

There are 42 States and 3 Territories which have workmen's compensation laws under which foreigners injured in the course of their employment may benefit. That little mention is made of these laws in the reports under review is probably accounted for by the fact that these acts are for the protection of both citizen and alien workers. There are, however, certain discriminations in these laws against nonresident alien dependents, as is shown in the following table

⁵³ Letters from Governor of Montana, Mar. 12, 1923; secretary of industrial commission of Utah, Mar. 29, 1923; and secretary of the governor of Washington, May 10, 1923.

⁵⁴ Letter of Mar. 8, 1923.

⁵⁵ Letter of Mar. 7, 1923.

⁵⁶ Letter of Apr. 24, 1923 from secretary of governor.

⁵⁷ Letter of Apr. 11, 1923.

⁵⁸ Letter of July 6, 1923.

⁵⁹ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 148, pp. 196, 197, 261, 277, 507, 519, 967, 1386, 1479, 1480, 1838, 1839, and 2328; Bul. No. 186, pp. 89, 90, and 251; Bul. No. 277, pp. 208, 209, and 321; Bul. No. 292, p. 68.

(revised to date) from Bulletin No. 275 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics: Comparison of Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries, by Carl Hookstadt (p. 119):

PROVISIONS OF COMPENSATION LAWS AS TO NONRESIDENT ALIEN DEPENDENTS.

No provision. (6)	Excluded. (5)	Included. (34)	Limitations: Only enumerated dependents included.
Arizona	Alabama	Alaska ¹	One-third benefits, not over \$1,041.66. One-half rates except as to residents of Canada or United States dependencies. One-half benefits to dependent widows and children.
		California ¹ Colorado Connecticut	
Louisiana	Hawaii	Delaware	One-half benefits; other half paid into industrial administration fund.
		Idaho	
		Illinois ¹ Indiana ¹ Iowa Kansas Kentucky	\$750 maximum except to residents of Canada. Half benefits to widow or children under 16.
		Maine Maryland	Half rates except to residents of Canada. Dependent widows, children, and parents. After one year commission may commute payments to three-fourths value, maximum \$2,400.
		Massachusetts ¹ Michigan Minnesota	
Missouri	New Hampshire	Montana	Half benefits to widow or children under 16, unless treaty provides otherwise.
		Nebraska	Widow, children, and parents. Within one year employer may commute payments to two-thirds value. 60 per cent of benefits.
North Dakota	New Mexico	New Jersey	Wife, children, and dependent parents. Commission may commute payments to one-half present value.
		New York	
Oklahoma ²		Ohio	
Porto Rico	South Dakota	Oregon	Widow, widower, children, and parents.
		Pennsylvania	Two-thirds benefits to widow and children.
		Rhode Island ¹	
		Tennessee	
		Texas	
		Utah	Not over one-half benefits, except Canada.
		Vermont ¹	
		Virginia	Maximum, \$1,000, except to residents of Canada.
		Washington	One-half benefits.
		West Virginia	Widow, invalid widower, children under 15, or over if incapacitated.
		Wisconsin	
		Wyoming	One-third benefits to widow and children under 16.

¹ Not specifically mentioned in law, but included by court or commission.

² Fatal accidents not covered.

In commenting upon the limitations in these benefits Mr. Hookstadt says:

There may be a plausible justification for a proportionate reduction of benefits corresponding to the lower cost of living in foreign countries and possibly for a restriction of the groups of beneficiaries to immediate members of the injured employee's family; but even these restrictions open the door for injurious discriminations against American citizens by reason of the fact that injuries to aliens whose possible beneficiaries are nonresident entail less expense on the employer of such labor than do injuries to Americans. Several European countries have entered into reciprocal

agreements guaranteeing mutual benefits to each other's nationals, but such a measure would be without practical benefit in this country. Because of its unfairness to citizen employees the discriminatory treatment of aliens, on the whole, lacks justification, even though the danger of burdening the State or municipality with dependent charges is absent.

Of 40 States and 2 Territories having laws providing for public aid to children in their homes, 8 States (Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oregon, and West Virginia) have requirements relative to citizenship. Moreover, almost every State having a mothers' pension law makes residence in the State for a specified period (varying from one to five years) one of the conditions for granting an allowance.⁶⁰

Conclusion.

IN studying the foregoing reports one is struck by the meagerness of the immigrant-aid activities of many of the States along the lines of the inquiry and by the large number of entirely negative replies. In some cases it is either suggested or explained that the absence of such activities may be accounted for in part by the small need for them, as, for example, in the reports of Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. In some other cases, where the reported activities of the States are not very extensive, attention is called to the work in behalf of immigrants which is being done by municipal or private agencies, as, for example, in Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, and Ohio. Various other reporting officials make no reference to such supplementary assistance, confining themselves entirely to what the State Governments are doing, although in some instances, no doubt, considerable immigrant aid work is being done by other than State agencies.

While no such explanation is advanced in the above reports, the existence of the following provision in the Federal immigration law has possibly tended to produce a passivity on the part of some States with regard to immigrant protection and relief:

He [the United States Commissioner General of Immigration] * * * shall issue from time to time such instructions * * * as he shall deem best calculated * * * for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss, and shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at any time within three years after entry, at the expense of the appropriations for the enforcement of this act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed.⁶¹

Despite the shrinkage of immigrant-aid problems as a result of the operation of the 3 per cent limit law and notwithstanding the protective features of Federal immigration legislation, some States, notably California and Massachusetts, have not been deterred from carrying out constructive and cooperative policies for the welfare of immigrants.

⁶⁰ U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. *Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes*. A tabular summary of State laws in effect Nov. 1, 1922, Washington, 1923.

⁶¹ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration. *Immigration Laws*, Washington, 1922, pp. 23 and 24.

Appendix.

THE following two tables suggest broadly how very much the need for immigrant-aid activities varies State by State:

TABLE 1.—ALIEN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1920, BY SEX, BY AGE GROUPS, AND BY STATES.¹

State.	Aliens and those having "derivative citizenship" ² 5 to 20 years of age.	Aliens 21 years of age and over—						Grand total.
		Having first papers.			Others.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Alabama.....	1,493	1,125	59	1,184	2,080	1,639	3,669	6,346
Alaska.....	271	2,345	25	2,370	2,454	489	2,943	5,584
Arizona.....	19,428	1,801	79	1,880	24,147	16,638	40,785	62,093
Arkansas.....	773	753	64	817	1,319	1,066	2,385	3,975
California.....	63,021	42,862	3,633	46,495	134,007	97,664	231,671	341,187
Colorado.....	11,395	8,648	603	9,251	15,696	12,446	28,142	48,788
Connecticut.....	30,895	28,046	1,227	29,273	78,711	81,216	159,927	220,095
Delaware.....	1,521	1,589	67	1,606	4,033	3,131	7,164	10,291
District of Columbia.....	2,120	1,775	324	2,099	2,842	3,491	6,333	10,552
Florida.....	4,378	1,723	111	1,834	9,309	7,137	16,446	22,658
Georgia.....	1,295	958	73	1,031	2,346	1,533	3,873	6,199
Idaho.....	2,620	3,156	139	3,295	4,489	2,217	6,706	12,621
Illinois.....	87,994	125,752	8,386	134,138	111,349	161,042	272,391	493,923
Indiana.....	10,279	23,563	1,353	24,916	15,980	19,682	35,662	70,857
Iowa.....	10,789	11,109	781	11,890	15,384	13,686	29,070	51,749
Kansas.....	8,615	7,881	628	8,509	11,008	10,588	21,396	38,520
Kentucky.....	1,262	1,472	159	1,631	3,060	2,212	5,272	8,165
Louisiana.....	3,457	2,121	82	2,203	10,708	7,586	18,294	23,954
Maine.....	12,192	6,553	189	6,742	21,676	18,751	40,427	59,361
Maryland.....	8,413	8,720	647	9,367	13,720	16,914	30,634	48,414
Massachusetts.....	85,797	73,725	5,555	79,280	193,844	248,507	442,351	607,428
Michigan.....	60,581	86,460	4,553	91,013	101,206	103,343	204,549	356,143
Minnesota.....	22,834	40,727	3,211	43,938	35,245	37,404	72,649	139,421
Mississippi.....	665	347	17	364	1,168	897	2,065	3,094
Missouri.....	12,167	13,765	993	14,758	17,240	19,853	37,093	64,018
Montana.....	7,582	8,714	479	9,193	7,636	5,940	13,626	30,401
Nebraska.....	8,541	13,868	1,119	14,987	9,490	12,705	22,195	45,723
Nevada.....	834	1,393	25	1,418	3,941	1,103	5,044	7,296
New Hampshire.....	8,728	4,839	201	5,040	17,724	16,874	34,598	48,366
New Jersey.....	62,041	60,708	3,185	63,893	129,137	145,800	275,027	400,961
New Mexico.....	6,559	750	45	795	8,390	5,642	14,032	21,386
New York.....	251,529	214,958	19,140	234,098	446,879	564,261	1,011,120	1,496,747
North Carolina.....	576	285	10	295	1,124	648	1,772	2,643
North Dakota.....	10,144	6,558	407	6,965	7,017	6,702	13,719	30,828
Ohio.....	54,936	76,524	3,350	79,874	114,287	104,001	218,288	353,098
Oklahoma.....	3,557	1,777	124	1,901	6,233	3,266	9,499	14,957
Oregon.....	6,952	11,255	726	11,981	12,800	10,326	23,126	42,059
Pennsylvania.....	111,405	98,734	5,366	104,100	295,499	246,011	541,510	757,015
Rhode Island.....	16,140	13,521	1,232	14,753	23,562	33,445	57,007	87,900
South Carolina.....	447	417	21	438	921	1,504	2,389	2,889
South Dakota.....	4,251	6,318	433	6,751	3,103	4,397	7,500	18,502
Tennessee.....	1,114	739	62	801	1,821	1,535	3,356	5,271
Texas.....	86,082	8,865	949	9,814	93,476	72,585	166,061	261,957
Utah.....	4,036	3,563	348	3,911	7,664	5,320	12,984	20,931
Vermont.....	5,754	2,106	117	2,223	7,896	6,377	14,263	22,240
Virginia.....	2,844	2,294	108	2,402	4,792	3,327	8,119	13,365
Washington.....	18,221	28,308	1,443	29,751	29,572	22,954	52,526	100,498
West Virginia.....	6,254	3,105	100	3,205	23,996	9,386	33,382	42,841
Wisconsin.....	25,046	50,137	5,537	55,674	46,005	52,936	98,941	179,631
Wyoming.....	2,093	2,427	72	2,499	4,791	1,965	6,756	11,348
United States ³	1,169,321	1,119,089	77,557	1,196,646	2,140,691	2,227,161	4,367,852	6,733,819

¹ Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Volume III, Population.

² Through naturalization of husbands or fathers.

³ Hawaii omitted because of somewhat different population classification.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND BY OCCUPATIONS, AND NUMBER OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, JUNE 30, 1921, to JUNE 30, 1922.¹

State.	Immigrant aliens admitted.								Grand total. ²	Emi-grant aliens depart-ed.
	Pro-fession-al.	Skilled work-ers.	Farm labor-ers.	Farm-ers.	Labor-ers.	Serv-ants.	Others.	No occupation (in-cluding women and chil-dren).		
Alabama.....	15	62	6	31	16	17	21	251	419	121
Alaska.....	20	72	2	3	12	5	12	37	163	99
Arizona.....	55	232	26	30	510	56	89	1,036	2,034	1,080
Arkansas.....	4	25	3	8	9	10	18	103	180	51
California.....	1,063	3,152	710	850	1,776	1,621	3,116	11,336	23,624	13,375
Colorado.....	40	187	53	54	126	150	74	509	1,193	592
Connecticut.....	179	923	182	107	603	1,021	269	2,435	5,719	5,701
Delaware.....	15	60	14	11	34	88	21	155	398	343
District of Columbia.....	303	200	18	7	63	200	114	541	1,446	411
Florida.....	44	376	423	101	66	119	243	1,027	2,399	1,976
Georgia.....	16	61	4	3	11	54	27	197	373	124
Hawaii.....	156	134	943	63	71	41	117	1,275	2,900	1,342
Idaho.....	10	68	25	66	34	57	37	232	529	177
Illinois.....	778	3,852	949	421	1,735	4,193	1,262	9,220	22,410	14,039
Indiana.....	86	396	100	76	217	402	126	1,084	2,487	1,841
Iowa.....	60	338	224	117	148	320	134	833	2,174	742
Kansas.....	33	137	68	57	98	128	39	416	976	318
Kentucky.....	11	55	5	10	27	52	39	162	361	95
Louisiana.....	69	148	5	27	45	60	88	522	964	824
Maine.....	66	473	121	224	1,181	315	253	1,924	4,557	418
Maryland.....	77	342	24	33	105	265	96	848	1,790	986
Massachusetts.....	615	3,655	421	499	1,889	3,324	1,615	9,697	21,715	16,798
Michigan.....	353	2,228	290	320	911	1,372	957	5,756	12,187	6,998
Minnesota.....	157	727	454	355	416	760	294	1,989	5,152	1,850
Mississippi.....	9	38	9	3	10	28	39	122	258	88
Missouri.....	92	450	79	54	200	424	177	1,298	2,774	1,211
Montana.....	26	166	109	98	94	100	73	341	1,007	405
Nebraska.....	39	257	129	84	110	234	61	555	1,469	501
Nevada.....	6	23	16	19	33	21	16	73	207	180
New Hampshire.....	48	267	70	111	285	179	149	817	1,926	447
New Jersey.....	481	3,041	422	245	1,417	3,005	744	5,972	15,327	9,736
New Mexico.....	6	59	3	12	233	31	16	241	601	240
New York.....	4,037	18,041	1,927	1,188	7,281	16,147	6,016	36,906	91,543	65,886
North Carolina.....	11	27	15	4	8	24	35	112	236	85
North Dakota.....	38	109	123	159	53	98	32	397	1,009	238
Ohio.....	302	1,717	366	278	1,269	2,076	519	5,079	11,606	10,203
Oklahoma.....	17	75	12	24	51	39	43	243	504	191
Oregon.....	65	365	106	186	167	156	227	1,048	2,320	852
Pennsylvania.....	593	4,142	1,183	555	3,638	4,824	1,056	11,548	27,539	25,634
Rhode Island.....	109	630	57	81	306	352	209	1,464	3,208	1,824
South Carolina.....	10	26	3	2	8	22	20	72	163	47
South Dakota.....	17	93	88	44	32	94	42	208	618	152
Tennessee.....	16	36	16	8	21	27	39	202	365	90
Texas.....	230	978	63	168	6,016	339	653	5,974	14,421	2,602
Utah.....	18	146	21	31	46	98	62	415	837	369
Vermont.....	29	140	76	141	100	90	75	828	1,479	157
Virginia.....	44	669	15	10	45	109	60	312	1,264	243
Washington.....	233	1,137	219	424	504	367	719	2,506	6,109	2,551
West Virginia.....	25	259	38	25	278	205	35	595	1,460	1,778
Wisconsin.....	167	669	247	211	349	728	239	1,764	4,374	2,145
Wyoming.....	9	87	42	22	66	68	27	221	542	244
Total.....	10,902	51,550	10,524	7,660	32,723	44,515	20,444	130,898	309,216	198,400

¹ U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration. Annual report of fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. Washington, pp. 71-85.

² Does not include Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

Emigrant Labor Laws in Haiti and Nicaragua.¹

IN FEBRUARY, 1923, laws were passed in both Haiti and Nicaragua for the protection of native laborers engaged by emigration agents for employment outside the national territory.

In Haiti a special passport for each emigrant is required. Every emigration agent must secure a license, for which he pays 25,000 gourdes (\$5,000, par). The agent will be held responsible for the proper treatment of the workers, including hygienic houses and sufficient medical treatment in case of sickness or accidents. The laborer's round-trip expenses must be paid by the agent and he must insure the laborer wages equal to those paid for similar work in the locality. Port-au-Prince, Cayes, and Port de Paix are the only ports of embarkation to be used for this purpose.

In Nicaragua greater restrictions are placed upon the emigration agent. He must present a written application to the Ministry of Government showing the number of laborers needed, the place of employment, the nature of the work, the wages, the kind of food, the lodging facilities, and the medical services which they will receive, as well as the mode of transportation—in brief, all the conditions and circumstances under which the laborers are to be employed. The agent is also required to state the form and condition of repatriation when the term of the contract of labor is ended and to deposit 20 cordobas (\$20, par) for each laborer taken out of the country. Agents attempting to carry out contracts not sanctioned by the President are liable to imprisonment of from three to six months. Emigration agents are forbidden to employ women and children for work outside of Nicaragua. If married men are hired a provision must be made by which regular payments must be made to the families.

The Haitian and Nicaraguan consuls are given charge of the protection of the rights of the laborers.

¹ Haiti, *Le Moniteur, Journal Officiel de la République d'Haïti*, Port-au-Prince, Feb. 26, 1923, pp. 109, 110; Nicaragua, *La Gaceta, Diario Oficial*, Managua, Feb. 13, 1923, pp. 273, 274.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

Connecticut.

THE Department of Labor of Connecticut has issued a report on the condition of wage earners in the State in 1921-1922.

Among the subjects taken up in the 21 sections of this publication are the following: The passing of the migratory element and the effect of immigration restriction, mercantile establishments, child labor, housing, cost of living, working girls' budgets, the problem of domestic labor, the negro in industry, the laundry industry, the telephone industry, the tobacco industry, and rates of wages in various crafts.

The importance of the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of the State is indicated by the fact that the amount of capital invested in such establishments in the period covered by the report was \$1,350,000,000 and the number of persons employed in manufacturing and mechanical work was 259,412. The number of persons engaged in mercantile work was 21,000 and in other pursuits exclusive of clerical and professional occupations, (estimated) 15,000.

Data from this report are published on pages 119 and 151 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Wisconsin.

THE Wisconsin Industrial Commission has begun to publish a new monthly entitled "Wisconsin Labor Statistics," the initial number being dated January, 1923. The first four issues are devoted to industrial accident statistics and workmen's compensation.

A table showing the amount of compensation paid by employers as a result of injuries to children employed in violation of the child labor law is published on p. 179 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Mediation and Arbitration, 1920-1922.

At the request of either party to an industrial controversy the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin gives its assistance in preventing a cessation of work or, if work has already been stopped, bringing about an agreement. The biennial report of the commission for 1920-1922, from which the above information is taken, also states that "Wisconsin is fortunately free from serious industrial disturbances." For the latter year of the biennium, however, a member of the commission mediated in four strikes which involved about 2,600 men. A successful settlement was secured by him in three of these strikes which involved 1,700 men.

Apprenticeship.¹

The supervision of apprentices constitutes only a part of the work of the apprenticeship department of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. To make apprenticeship successful there must be cooperation among all those concerned. In order to promote such cooperation continual and extensive efforts have been made by the department to interest employers, trade-unions, prospective apprentices, their parents, and vocational schools. More than 100 employers are interviewed each month and the desirability of a standardized apprenticeship explained to them. The regular meetings and annual conventions of employers and journeymen are addressed on this subject.

Indentured apprentices are employed in the following occupations: Bricklayer and mason, carpenter, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, steam fitter, tinsmith, tile setter, electric wirer, machinist, toolmaker, pattern maker, metal-pattern maker, draftsman, molder, core maker, boiler maker, sheet-metal worker, die sinker, welder, blacksmith, compositor, pressman, lithographer, plate printer, copper etcher, power press embosser, photo-engraver, commercial artist, knitting-machine adjuster, dressmaker, tailor, weaver, warper, milliner, auto mechanic, auto electrician, auto painter, auto-body builder, baker, cabinetmaker, cigarmaker, jewelry engraver, jewelry repairer, watchmaker, shipbuilder, wire weaver, meat cutter, shoemaker, stonecutter, photographic retoucher, paper ruler, stone and metal artist, artificial-limb maker, junior engineer, furrier, pharmacist, sign writer, upholsterer, and bookkeeper. Also the following railroad occupations: Machinist, car repairer, upholsterer, electrician, template maker, boiler maker, blacksmith, and sheet-metal worker.

In the two years ending June 30, 1922, 1,047 indentures were entered into and 314 apprentices graduated after apprenticeships averaging four years.

In Milwaukee the apprenticeship department aids employers to secure apprentices. Every morning interviews are held with a number of boys and the advantages pointed out to them. The names of applicants and the trades they prefer are compiled and forwarded in circular letters to some 1,200 employers in Milwaukee who are able to teach trades. Such satisfactory results have followed that it is hoped to include other cities in the plan.

¹ Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Biennial report, 1920-1922. Madison, 1923, pp. 51, 52.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Change in Personnel in Connecticut Board of Compensation Commissioners.¹

MR. George E. Beers, member of the Connecticut Board of Compensation Commissioners, has resigned, his resignation to take effect October 1, and Mr. Charles Kleiner, a corporation counsel of New Haven, has been appointed as his successor.

Reconstitution of Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board.²

THE Workman's Compensation Board of Pennsylvania has been reconstituted by Governor Pinchot, Mr. T. Henry Walnut being appointed chairman, Mr. Paul W. Houck reappointed as member, and Mr. John L. Morrison appointed as the third member of the board. Mr. Walnut was connected with the United States attorney's office in Philadelphia during the war.

Government Requests for Information from the International Labor Office.³

DATA on the subjects listed below have been furnished by the International Labor Office in compliance with requests received since February 1, 1923, from the Governments indicated:

United States (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor).—Collective agreements between employers' and workers' organizations in the Piedmont building industry.

Norway (Ministry of Social Affairs).—Arbitration in various countries.

Poland (social attaché Polish Government to the International Labor Office).—Output in various occupations and in various countries, international organizations and central labor organizations in various countries, legislation for the protection of commercial employees. Czechoslovak, Danish and Serbian legislation concerning health, old age and accident insurance. Social and economic results of the eight-hour day.

Italy (Ministry of Labor).—Representation of trade-unions on advisory bodies dealing with labor questions.

India (Bombay Labor Office).—Hours of work in the textile and metal industries and for dockers and railway and tramway workers. Norwegian Compulsory Arbitration Act.

¹ Letter from George E. Beers, July 11, 1923.

² Letter from Royal Meeker, secretary of labor and industry of Pennsylvania, June 13, 1923.

³ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 22, 1923, p. 47.

Chile (Labor Office, Santiago de Chile).—Statutory protection of maternity.

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Ministry of Social Policy).—Legislation in various countries concerning the protection of seamen.

France (Ministry of Commerce and Industry).—Number of spindles used in the worsted industry in different countries.

Germany (Federal Minister of Labor).—Social insurance institutions in various countries.

Abolition of Italian Ministry of Labor and of Superior Labor Council.⁴

THE Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, instituted by royal decree of June 3, 1920, No. 700, has been abolished by royal decree of April 27, 1923, No. 915, which is published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of May 5, 1923. The decree provides that the Premier, in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of Finance, shall take the necessary steps for the reorganization of the various services attached to the Ministry of Labor and for their transfer to other ministries. The various services in question will be placed under the direct control of the Premier until a permanent scheme is put into operation.

The Superior Labor Council, which was instituted by an act of June 29, 1902, and reorganized under a legislative decree of October 27, 1922, has been abolished under a royal decree of March 25, 1923, No. 861, published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of April 27, 1923. All questions which, under existing legislation, should be referred to the Superior Labor Council or its permanent committee, will be dealt with by the Premier pending the reorganization of the council.

⁴International Labor Office. *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, June 8, 1923, p. 25.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

CALIFORNIA.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Twentieth biennial report, 1921-1922. Sacramento, 1923. 396 pp.*

Data from a typewritten advance summary of this report were published in the February, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, page 265. Extracts from the section of the report on public employment offices are given on pages 150 and 151 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Certain tables from this report have been used in showing effects of the operation of the California minimum wage law, in an article given on pages 1 to 12 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Commission of Immigration and Housing. Annual report [for 1922]. Sacramento, 1923. 123 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published in an article on "Immigrant aid" in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 242-244).

CONNECTICUT.—*Department of Labor. Report on the conditions of wage earners in the State, 1922. Hartford, 1922. 176 pp.*

Extracts from the report are published on pages 119, 151, and 264 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INDIANA.—*Legislative Reference Bureau. Yearbook, 1922. Indianapolis, 1923. vi, 1239 pp.*

This publication contains the essential sections of the annual official reports of the various State offices, except the educational, benevolent, and correctional institutions, the official reports of which are issued separately. The yearbook also contains information regarding the people, resources, government, crops, and economic and social conditions of Indiana. Parts of the report of the industrial board's department of women and children and the report of the Federal-State director of the free employment service were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1923 (pp. 165-168, 180, 181, 246, 247).

IOWA.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Free employment bureau. [Report] including farm wage data, for biennium ending June 30, 1922. [Des Moines, 1922.] 32 pp. Bulletin No. 11.*

KANSAS.—*Children's Code Commission. Report. [Topeka, 1922.] 51 pp.*

This report is summarized on pages 120 and 121 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Court of Industrial Relations. Annual report, 1922. Topeka, 1923. 137 pp.*

Portions of this report are reviewed on pages 43, 44, and 116 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

LOUISIANA.—*Department of Agriculture and Immigration. Biennial report for the years 1920 and 1921. Baton Rouge, 1922. 60 pp.*

This report is referred to in an article on "Immigrant aid" in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 246 and 247).

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Education. Division of Immigration and Americanization. Annual report for the year ending November 30, 1922. Boston [1923]. 30 pp.*

Data from this report are incorporated in an article on "Immigrant aid," published in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 247-249).

NEVADA.—*Industrial Commission. Biennial report, July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922. Carson City, 1923. 33 pp.*

A digest of this report appears on page 182 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NEW YORK.—*State Commission on Ventilation. Report. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1923. xxvi, 620 pp.*

The work of this commission extended over a number of years and involved extensive experimentation and scientific research. It was undertaken primarily to settle important questions in relation to the ventilation of schools and other places of public assemblage, and the conclusions relate only to such buildings, although much of the research relating to the effects of atmospheric conditions on body temperatures, on the circulatory system, on respiration and metabolism, and on the performance of physical and mental work are of value from an industrial standpoint as well.

WASHINGTON (STATE).—*Department of Labor and Industries. Compilation of labor, industrial insurance, medical aid, safety, and other laws administered by the department of labor and industries. Olympia, 1923. 168 pp.*

WISCONSIN.—*Industrial Commission. Biennial report, 1920-1922. Madison, 1923. 61 pp., chart.*

Data from this report are published on pages 152 and 264 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Wisconsin Labor Statistics, vol. 1, No. 1. Madison, January, 1923. 10 pp.*

A brief notice of this new monthly appears on page 264 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Agriculture. Yearbook, 1922. Washington, 1923. v, 1137 pp.*

The wages of farm labor are shown (pp. 996 and 997) by State and geographical division for workers by the month and for day laborers at harvest and at other periods, for the years 1913 and 1919 to 1922. Average wages for the country as a whole are given from 1910 to 1922.

— *Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Labor, wages, and unemployment in Germany, by M. L. Goldsmith. Washington, 1923. 17 pp. Trade Information Bulletin No. 106, Western European Division.*

In this bulletin the United States assistant trade commissioner at Berlin gives in concise form a picture of German pre-war and post-war industrial labor organization, the activity of the works councils, the effect of the 8-hour day on production, the development of agricultural labor organizations, the hours of labor and wages of agricultural labor, and the unemployment and wage situation in Germany in April, 1923.

— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Baltimore, Md., October 9-13, 1922. Washington, 1923. 336 pp. Bulletin No. 333. Workmen's insurance and compensation series.*

A brief account of this meeting was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1922 (pp. 187-190).

— — — *Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries. Washington, 1923. 12 pp. Bulletin No. 336. Safety code series.*

This code establishing rules for working conditions in foundries covering plant layout; machines and equipment; lighting, heating, and ventilation; inspection and maintenance; clothing and protective devices; conditions under which women are allowed to work; and safety and welfare was adopted by a committee of the American Foundrymen's Association and the National Founders' Association and approved June, 1922, by the American Engineering Standards Committee.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industry, 1922. Washington, 1923. 38 pp. Bulletin No. 328. Wages and hours of labor series.*

An advance summary of this report was published in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pages 88 to 99.

— — — *Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1922. Washington, 1923. 34 pp. Bulletin No. 327. Wages and hours of labor series.*

Advance data from this report were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for October, 1922 (pp. 59-64).

— — — *Children's Bureau. Standards of public aid to children in their own homes, by Florence Nesbitt. Washington, 1923. vii, 145 pp. Bureau publication No. 118.*

A study of families consisting of mothers with dependent children who were receiving public aid was conducted for the purpose of collecting the results of experience in such matters and putting them into a form available for general use. Nine communities were studied, the one essential point being that public aid should be regularly and systematically administered in such cases. Different types of administration were selected, typical examples of each being chosen. Studies are given of the budget on which the amount of relief was based, the varying attitude of different places on such questions as the desirability of letting a mother supplement the aid by work, either in her own home or outside, whether the children should be allowed to remain in school beyond the legal age for beginning work, the provision of healthful living conditions, attitude toward allowances for recreation or for development of special ability, and so on. Special attention is paid to the services other than direct relief rendered by those who administered the aid. The method of relieving by regular and continuous grants of aid is commended.

A grant of aid given promptly, with a reasonable assurance of its continuance and accompanied by the sort of kindly service which was being given to a greater or less extent in all the communities where the study was made, was believed by all the officials and workers to be the best possible way in which to meet such a situation as that in which a mother of young children, without resources, finds herself when deprived of the support of her husband. The most effective help which the community can give to mothers who, under these adverse circumstances, are using their best endeavors to bring up their children to be useful and self-respecting citizens is just such a grant, which will secure to them a regular income and relieve them of at least a part of the economic pressure.

— — — *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1921, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1923. 95 pp. Technical paper 331.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 164 and 165 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Mine rescue standards. A tentative study. Washington, 1923. 43 pp. Technical paper 334.*

This report contains the recommendations regarding mine rescue standards, prepared by a committee appointed at the International Mine Rescue Standardization Conference in September, 1921. The work, which was divided among subcommittees, covers test requirements of rescue apparatus, the physiological effects of use of mine rescue apparatus, methods for detection of dangerous gases, and regulations for the use of the apparatus in coal mines and in metal mines. These standards and rules are not final but are subject to further consideration and amendment.

— — — *Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1921, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1923. 90 pp. Technical paper 329.*

A digest of this report is given on page 163 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Official—Foreign Countries.

AUSTRIA.—*Bundesamt für Statistik. Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich. III. Jahrgang. Vienna, 1923. ix, 141 pp.*

The third issue of the statistical handbook of the Austrian Republic published by its Federal statistical office and covering the year 1921 and in part also the year 1922. Of interest to labor are the statistical data on mining, cooperative societies, prices, collective agreements, employment exchanges, unemployment relief, strikes and lockouts, trade-unions, and social insurance.

CANADA.—*Department of Labor. Second report on organization in industry, commerce, and the professions in Canada. Ottawa, 1923. 103 pp.*

The 20 sections of this publication are arranged according to the numerical standing of the various groups of organizations covered as follows: Manufacturing; building and construction; mining; transportation; printing trades; laundering and cleaning; personal service and amusement; general manufacturers and employers; financial; agriculture; dairying; horse, live stock, sheep breeders, etc.; cooperative societies; wholesale dealers; retail dealers; real estate dealers; professional; technical and scientific; insurance; and funeral service.

— (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—*Minister of Mines. Annual report, 1922. Victoria, 1923. 373 pp. Plates and maps.*

— (ONTARIO).—*Workmen's Compensation Board. Report for 1922. Toronto, 1923. 66 pp.*

A digest of this report will appear in a future issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

DENMARK.—*Arbejderforsikrings-Raadet. Beretning for Aaret 1921. Copenhagen, 1923. 203 pp.*

This report of the Danish Workmen's Insurance Commission (*Arbejderforsikrings-Raadet*) for the year 1921, contains accident statistics for the periods 1918-19 and 1919-20.

— [*Direktoratet for*] *Arbejds- og Fabriktilsynet. Virksomhed i Aaret 1922. Copenhagen 1923. 31 pp.*

Report of the factory inspection service in Denmark for the year 1922.

— *Sygekasseinspektoret. Beretning for Aaret 1921. Copenhagen [1923?]. 72 pp.*

Report of the approved sick funds for the year 1921. At the end of 1921 there were 1,638 approved sick funds, with a membership of 1,324,656. The membership forms 59.9 per cent of the total population of Denmark 15 years of age and over. Sick benefits are granted to members' children under 15 years of age.

FINLAND.—*Socialstyrelsen. Understödkassor år 1920. Helsingfors, 1922. 94 pp. Finlands Officiella Statistik, XXVI. Arbetsstatistik, B.*

Report of operations of mutual benefit societies in Finland in 1920.

— — *Understödkassor år 1921. Helsingfors, 1923. 94 pp. Finlands Officiella Statistik, XXVI. Arbetsstatistik, B.*

Report of the operations of mutual benefit societies in Finland in 1921.

FRANCE.—*Ministère du Travail. Recueil de documents sur les accidents du travail. Quatorzième rapport sur l'application de la loi du 9 Avril 1898. Année 1920. Paris, 1923. 56 pp.*

This report upon accident insurance in France reviews the regulations and decrees controlling the general application of the law of April 9, 1898, and gives statistical information regarding the operation of private funds and of the national accident and old-age retirement funds.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Mines Department. Advisory committee for coal and the coal industry. Report on the possibility of effecting economies in the costs that make up the price of coal to the consumer. London, 1923. 36 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 104 to 106 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Ministry of Health. Departmental committee on the causes and prevention of blindness. Final report. London, 1922. 135 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 172 to 174 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Bibliography of industrial hygiene, No. 1. Geneva, March, 1923. 47 pp.*

The bibliography of industrial hygiene and pathology which has appeared in several numbers of the International Labor Review beginning with May, 1922, is now to be issued as a separate quarterly publication of which this is the first number. The bibliography is made up from examination of the most important periodicals of the medical press and other sources, and the headings under which the references are grouped are given in French, English, and German, while the titles are given in the original language. Each issue will have an alphabetical list of authors.

JAPAN.—*Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The agricultural and commercial statistics for 1921. [Tokyo] 1923. 176 pp.*

The report of the department of agriculture and commerce is translated into English in this edition for the use of foreign readers. It is composed entirely of tables giving statistics regarding agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, mining, and forestry. Similar tables are given separately for the islands belonging to Japan. The statistics relating to industry include tables showing the number of factories in different industries, the number of workers, and the value of the products, as well as index numbers of wages for 10 years, 1912 being taken as the base.

NETHERLANDS.—*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Statistiek van loon en arbeidsduur. The Hague, 1922. 12 pp. Statistiek van Nederland No. 365.*

A brochure published by the Netherlandish Central Statistical Bureau showing the wage rates and hours of labor in the following industries: Metal working (second half of 1922); paper industry (first half of 1922); arsenals (1922 and January 1, 1923); and gas and electrical works (January 1, 1923).

— *Departement van Buitenlandsche Zaken. Directie van Economische Zaken. Handboek voor de kennis van Nederland en Koloniën. The Hague, 1922. xviii, 602 pp. Maps, charts, illus.*

An economic handbook of the Netherlands and the Netherlandish colonies published by the Netherlandish Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the object of spreading abroad information on the economic resources of the Netherlands and its colonies. Of special interest to labor are the sections dealing with the various industries, social insurance, unemployment relief, employment exchanges, and labor in the colonies.

SWEDEN.—*Kommerskollegium. Industri. Berättelse för år 1921. Stockholm, 1923. 133 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Industri och Bergshantering.*

Industrial statistics for Sweden for the year 1921.

— *Riksförsäkringsanstalten. Olycksfall i arbete år 1919. Stockholm, 1923. 48 pp. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik.*

Report by the State insurance institute on accidents in Sweden for the year 1919. Contains a résumé in French. Portions of this report are reviewed on page 174 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TASMANIA.—*Government Statistician. Pocket yearbook of Tasmania, 1922. Hobart [1923?]. 128 pp.*

Presents a condensed summary of vital, financial, social, and other statistics of the State of Tasmania.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Office of Census and Statistics. Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, Nos. 16, 17. Pretoria, April, May, 1923.*

With these two numbers begins the resumption of the publication of the Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, discontinued in 1922. The bulletin contains data as to

industrial activity, migration, building, mining, prices, vital statistics, etc. The migration statistics show that for the first quarter of 1923 the number of permanent departures from the Union exceeded the number of new arrivals by 1,402. Most of the immigrants (1,312) were Asiatics. In the principal urban areas, during this quarter, 1,094 houses and 973 other buildings were under construction. On a base of 1910=1,000, the weighted index figure for food, fuel, light, and rent in nine principal towns was for March, 1,304 and for April, 1,305; against an average index of 1,698 for 1920. The April figure shows an increase of 19.51 per cent over the 1914 figure.

Unofficial.

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. *Proceedings of the 26th annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y., June 5 to 9, 1922. Chicago, 1923. xxii, 887 pp.*

In addition to the discussion of technical problems, the convention devoted considerable attention to the question of safety and sanitation, job analysis, training of apprentices, and prevention of industrial waste. A review of the paper on "Eye protection and safe clothing in the foundry," by Buell W. Nutt, is given on pages 167 and 168 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

BERGEGREN, ROY F. *Cooperative banking, a credit union book. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1923. 398 pp., illus.*

A detailed analysis of types of credit unions, showing also their development. An appendix contains the tentative draft of a proposed uniform credit-union law and a tentative set of credit-union by-laws.

BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A. *Cycles of unemployment in the United States, 1903-1922. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1923. xiv, 88 pp.*

This study of unemployment cycles is devoted to the construction of an "index of employment" which may serve to reflect changes in the relative intensity of employment at different times. No attempt is made to measure the volume of unemployment but the index is based on the fluctuations of employment as shown in certain representative industrial States.

FABIAN SOCIETY. *International cooperative trade, by Leonard Woolf. London, 1922. 26 pp. Fabian tract No. 201.*

A summary of this study is contained in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pages 220 to 222.

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH. *The Women's Bureau: Its history, activities, and organization, by Gustavus A. Weber. Baltimore, 1923. 31 pp. Service monographs of the United States Government, No. 22.*

A summary of this monograph appears on page 118 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS (AMSTERDAM). *Report of the International Trade-Union Congress held in the Theatre Argentina, Rome, April 20 to 26, 1922. Amsterdam, 1923. 110 pp. Supplement X to The International Trade-union Movement.*

A brief account of this congress was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1922 (pp. 195, 196).

LAURENT, B. *Poste et postiers. Paris, G. Doin, 1922. 375 pp.*

This volume is a study of the French postal and telegraph and telephone systems, published in the trade study series under the direction of the professor of the history of labor in the College of France. A historical summary of the service is given and a description of the technical organization, of the personnel, of the employee organizations, and of the general method of administration of these services.

MINNESOTA (STATE) UNIVERSITY. *Agricultural experiment station. Farmers' cooperation in Minnesota, 1917-1922, by H. Bruce Price. St. Paul, 1923. 78 pp., charts. Bulletin 202.*

Certain data from this report are given on pages 223 and 224 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. The report contains a directory of cooperative societies of the State, arranged according to type of society.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE. *Child labor in the sugar beet fields of Michigan*, by Walter W. Armentrout, Sara A. Brown, and Charles E. Gibbons. New York, 1923. 78 pp.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *A graphic analysis of the census of manufactures of the United States, 1849 to 1919*. New York, 1923. 253 pp.

This volume contains an analysis of the statistics of the census of manufactures for the past 70 years. The data are presented by means of tables, charts, and text statements. The study includes an analysis of changes in the distribution of the personnel in manufacturing industries, a comparison of the average cost of service as related to wage earners and salaried workers, of size of establishments, character of ownership, regularity of employment, and hours of labor.

PUGH, GRACE. *Vacations with pay for factory workers*. Philadelphia, 818 Otis Building, 1923. 11 pp.

This study of the extent of the practice of granting vacations with pay to factory workers was made under the direction of the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania. Returns from 163 companies receiving questionnaires show that 49 of them give vacations with pay to employees, conditional upon a minimum length of service varying from less than a year to five years in the different instances. A list of 30 of these firms is published.

SAVOIE, A. *Meunerie, boulangerie, patisserie*. Paris, G. Doin, 1922. 394 pp.

This study of the French flour milling, baking, and pastry-making industries belongs to a series of trade studies which is now being published. The study includes a history of each of these industries, and of employers' and workers' organizations, the working conditions, wages, collective agreements, and apprenticeship.

SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS. *Business economics. Report of proceedings of ninth national convention, New York City, October 18, 19, 20, 1922*. Chicago [1923]. 354 pp.

The ninth annual convention of the Society of Industrial Engineers under the general subject of business economics devoted part of its sessions to the consideration of the causes and effects of industrial fatigue and various questions concerning industrial relations.

WARREN, GEORGE FREDERICK. *Prices of farm products in New York*. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, 1923. 63 pp. Bulletin 416.

This study of prices is made from the standpoint of the importance of price fluctuations as a guide to production. The index numbers of the various periods of prosperity and depression are compared, particularly for the periods following the Civil War and the World War, in an attempt to estimate the probable trend of prices during the next few years. The various factors affecting prices, such as gold production, weather conditions, errors in estimating the demand for certain farm products, industrial conditions, freight rates, etc., are reviewed, and the author concludes that it may be expected that the alternating increase and decrease of prices will be more violent than before the war, but that the general tendency will be downward, and that it is probable that prices will reach or approach the pre-war level in from 10 to 15 years, while wages may be expected to lag behind prices. Tables showing the index numbers of prices paid to producers of farm products in New York and of the prices paid for these products are added.

