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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

VOL. XVII—NO. 3

WASHINGTON

SEPTEMBER, 1923

Purchasing Power of the Dollar, 1913 to 1923, as Computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THAT the purchasing power of money has greatly diminished since 1913, the year preceding the World War, is well known to the most casual observer. To the average person, however, the extent of such decrease is more or less conjectural, owing to the wide diversity of price fluctuations of individual commodities and the difficulty of reducing them to a common standard for gauging changes in the price level. The index numbers of wholesale prices constructed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are generally accepted as furnishing a reliable barometer of composite price movements. Monthly changes since 1913 in the buying power of the dollar for various groups of commodities, as computed from the Bureau's index numbers for those groups, are shown in the table which follows. The dollar's average buying power in 1913 forms the basis of the comparisons.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923.

[1913=\$1.00.]

Year and month.	Farm products.	Foods.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913:										
January.....	\$1.02	\$1.01	\$1.01	\$1.00	\$0.93	\$0.99	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.94	\$1.00
February.....	1.02	1.02	1.00	.99	.95	.98	.99	1.00	.95	1.00
March.....	1.02	1.02	1.00	.99	.95	.97	.99	1.00	.97	1.00
April.....	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.02	.96	.97	.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
May.....	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.02	.97	.97	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01
June.....	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.02	.99	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
July.....	1.01	.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
August.....	1.00	.98	1.00	.99	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00
September.....	.97	.97	.99	.99	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	.98
October.....	.97	.98	.99	.98	1.03	1.02	1.00	.99	1.02	.99
November.....	.97	.97	.99	.98	1.06	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00
December.....	.97	.99	1.00	1.01	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.01
1914:										
January.....	.97	.99	1.01	1.01	1.14	1.08	1.02	1.00	1.06	1.02
February.....	.97	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.12	1.05	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.01
March.....	.98	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.12	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.02
April.....	.98	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.14	1.08	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.02
May.....	.99	1.04	1.01	1.05	1.18	1.08	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.03
June.....	.99	1.03	1.01	1.10	1.19	1.08	1.04	1.00	1.05	1.03
July.....	.97	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.20	1.09	1.05	1.00	1.08	1.03
August.....	.94	.92	1.01	1.12	1.19	1.08	1.04	1.00	1.05	.99
September.....	.94	.90	1.03	1.12	1.16	1.09	.92	1.00	1.04	.98
October.....	.99	.94	1.04	1.14	1.20	1.11	.93	1.00	1.09	1.03
November.....	.98	.94	1.03	1.11	1.25	1.14	.93	1.00	1.10	1.03
December.....	.99	.95	1.05	1.14	1.23	1.14	.93	1.00	1.04	1.03

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MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923—Continued.

[1913=\$1.00.]

Year and month.	Farm products.	Foods.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1915:										
January.....	\$0.96	\$0.94	\$1.06	\$1.15	\$1.22	\$1.14	\$0.93	\$1.01	\$1.01	\$1.02
February.....	.95	.93	1.05	1.16	1.16	1.12	.86	1.01	1.08	1.01
March.....	.96	.94	1.05	1.19	1.14	1.11	.85	1.01	1.08	1.01
April.....	.96	.95	1.04	1.22	1.11	1.11	.85	1.01	1.08	1.01
May.....	.95	.95	1.04	1.22	1.04	1.08	.86	1.00	1.08	1.00
June.....	.99	.98	1.04	1.23	.98	1.08	.81	1.00	1.08	1.01
July.....	.96	.96	1.04	1.23	.95	1.05	.77	1.00	1.06	1.00
August.....	.97	.98	1.03	1.18	.97	1.08	.74	1.00	1.08	1.00
September.....	.99	1.01	1.01	1.10	.96	1.06	.70	1.00	1.09	1.00
October.....	.94	.98	.99	1.06	.95	1.02	.66	1.00	1.08	.98
November.....	.96	.94	.95	1.02	.91	.99	.61	1.00	1.05	.96
December.....	.95	.93	.93	.97	.82	.96	.56	.99	1.00	.93
1916:										
January.....	.91	.92	.91	.88	.75	.91	.54	.97	.91	.88
February.....	.91	.91	.88	.87	.70	.83	.49	.97	.95	.87
March.....	.90	.89	.85	.84	.64	.85	.49	.96	.93	.84
April.....	.88	.88	.85	.83	.61	.83	.50	.96	.91	.83
May.....	.87	.87	.83	.83	.60	.83	.52	.95	.88	.82
June.....	.88	.87	.82	.82	.61	.83	.52	.95	.83	.81
July.....	.85	.85	.80	.83	.63	.83	.57	.93	.83	.81
August.....	.80	.82	.73	.86	.64	.83	.64	.93	.83	.79
September.....	.76	.79	.77	.83	.63	.83	.63	.93	.81	.77
October.....	.74	.75	.73	.78	.61	.81	.61	.92	.76	.74
November.....	.68	.71	.68	.65	.57	.79	.60	.90	.72	.68
December.....	.68	.73	.65	.61	.50	.76	.58	.90	.68	.67
1917:										
January.....	.66	.71	.63	.58	.51	.72	.58	.85	.67	.65
February.....	.64	.69	.64	.56	.49	.71	.58	.84	.67	.64
March.....	.60	.68	.63	.57	.46	.69	.55	.83	.66	.62
April.....	.54	.61	.61	.61	.43	.65	.54	.83	.65	.58
May.....	.51	.57	.60	.56	.42	.63	.52	.83	.66	.55
June.....	.51	.58	.57	.55	.37	.59	.51	.81	.65	.54
July.....	.51	.59	.55	.57	.34	.60	.49	.78	.65	.53
August.....	.50	.57	.54	.60	.35	.60	.47	.78	.67	.53
September.....	.50	.57	.54	.63	.38	.60	.45	.77	.68	.53
October.....	.48	.56	.54	.65	.47	.64	.43	.77	.70	.55
November.....	.47	.55	.52	.62	.55	.64	.45	.76	.71	.55
December.....	.48	.55	.51	.61	.55	.63	.44	.75	.71	.55
1918:										
January.....	.47	.55	.50	.61	.55	.62	.45	.73	.69	.54
February.....	.47	.55	.49	.61	.54	.62	.44	.72	.69	.54
March.....	.47	.56	.47	.61	.54	.61	.44	.71	.68	.53
April.....	.47	.55	.45	.60	.54	.59	.44	.69	.66	.53
May.....	.48	.56	.44	.59	.54	.59	.45	.68	.65	.53
June.....	.48	.56	.43	.59	.54	.58	.49	.66	.63	.52
July.....	.46	.54	.42	.57	.53	.56	.48	.63	.63	.50
August.....	.44	.53	.42	.57	.53	.56	.47	.62	.63	.50
September.....	.43	.51	.41	.57	.53	.56	.48	.61	.62	.49
October.....	.44	.51	.41	.57	.52	.56	.47	.61	.61	.50
November.....	.44	.49	.41	.56	.52	.56	.48	.61	.61	.49
December.....	.44	.49	.43	.56	.53	.56	.52	.61	.61	.50
1919:										
January.....	.45	.49	.45	.56	.57	.57	.55	.60	.60	.50
February.....	.46	.52	.48	.56	.59	.58	.59	.61	.61	.52
March.....	.45	.50	.49	.56	.61	.58	.62	.61	.62	.51
April.....	.43	.49	.49	.56	.65	.59	.63	.60	.63	.51
May.....	.43	.48	.46	.56	.65	.58	.62	.60	.62	.50
June.....	.44	.49	.41	.56	.65	.53	.62	.56	.60	.49
July.....	.41	.48	.38	.55	.63	.48	.60	.55	.56	.47
August.....	.41	.47	.36	.54	.62	.44	.59	.53	.53	.46
September.....	.44	.49	.35	.53	.62	.44	.59	.53	.53	.48
October.....	.44	.49	.34	.53	.62	.44	.58	.52	.53	.47
November.....	.42	.48	.33	.53	.61	.43	.57	.46	.53	.46
December.....	.41	.45	.32	.53	.60	.40	.55	.45	.53	.45
1920:										
January.....	.40	.43	.29	.52	.57	.36	.53	.42	.52	.43
February.....	.42	.45	.29	.50	.53	.34	.51	.41	.51	.43
March.....	.42	.45	.29	.48	.51	.34	.49	.41	.50	.43
April.....	.41	.42	.30	.43	.49	.33	.48	.41	.49	.41
May.....	.41	.40	.30	.42	.50	.34	.47	.40	.48	.40
June.....	.42	.41	.32	.40	.50	.36	.47	.40	.49	.41
July.....	.43	.42	.33	.39	.50	.37	.47	.36	.49	.41
August.....	.46	.45	.35	.37	.50	.38	.48	.36	.50	.43
September.....	.48	.47	.38	.36	.50	.39	.49	.37	.51	.44
October.....	.53	.50	.41	.36	.52	.42	.51	.37	.53	.47
November.....	.58	.53	.44	.38	.57	.47	.55	.38	.56	.51
December.....	.66	.59	.47	.39	.63	.49	.61	.41	.60	.56

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923—Concluded.

[1913=\$1.00.]

Year and month.	Farm products.	Foods.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1921:										
January.....	\$0.70	\$0.62	\$0.51	\$0.40	\$0.65	\$0.52	\$0.65	\$0.46	\$0.65	\$0.59
February.....	.75	.66	.53	.44	.68	.56	.67	.46	.68	.63
March.....	.79	.66	.55	.47	.71	.58	.70	.46	.72	.65
April.....	.85	.69	.57	.49	.72	.60	.74	.46	.77	.68
May.....	.85	.72	.58	.50	.72	.61	.75	.48	.79	.69
June.....	.88	.73	.58	.52	.75	.61	.75	.51	.80	.70
July.....	.84	.71	.58	.54	.81	.63	.78	.56	.81	.71
August.....	.81	.68	.58	.54	.85	.64	.78	.56	.84	.70
September.....	.81	.70	.56	.55	.86	.64	.76	.56	.85	.71
October.....	.81	.71	.56	.53	.86	.63	.76	.56	.85	.70
November.....	.83	.72	.56	.51	.88	.61	.78	.56	.84	.71
December.....	.83	.74	.56	.50	.88	.63	.79	.56	.83	.71
1922:										
January.....	.82	.76	.57	.51	.89	.64	.81	.56	.85	.72
February.....	.76	.74	.57	.52	.91	.64	.81	.56	.85	.71
March.....	.77	.73	.58	.52	.92	.65	.80	.57	.85	.70
April.....	.78	.73	.58	.52	.88	.64	.81	.57	.86	.70
May.....	.76	.72	.57	.46	.84	.63	.82	.57	.86	.68
June.....	.76	.71	.56	.44	.83	.60	.82	.57	.88	.67
July.....	.74	.70	.56	.39	.83	.59	.83	.58	.88	.65
August.....	.76	.72	.55	.37	.79	.58	.82	.58	.87	.65
September.....	.75	.72	.55	.41	.75	.56	.81	.58	.86	.65
October.....	.72	.71	.53	.44	.74	.55	.81	.57	.83	.65
November.....	.70	.70	.52	.46	.75	.54	.79	.56	.82	.64
December.....	.69	.69	.52	.46	.76	.54	.77	.55	.82	.64
1923:										
January.....	.70	.71	.51	.46	.75	.53	.76	.54	.81	.64
February.....	.70	.71	.50	.47	.72	.52	.76	.54	.79	.64
March.....	.70	.70	.50	.49	.67	.51	.74	.54	.79	.63
April.....	.71	.69	.49	.50	.65	.49	.74	.53	.79	.63
May.....	.72	.69	.50	.53	.66	.50	.75	.53	.80	.64
June.....	.72	.70	.51	.54	.68	.52	.76	.53	.81	.65

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar, as applied to farm products, sank below 50 cents in the closing months of 1917 and continued downward to January, 1920, when it equaled only 40 cents. Declining prices of farm products brought the dollar's buying power up to 88 cents in June, 1921, the highest point since 1916. In 1923 the average has been above 70 cents. In foodstuffs the low point of 40 cents was reached in May, 1920, with rising buying power thereafter, the average for the first half of 1923 being above 70 cents. As regards cloths and clothing, the dollar would purchase more than a dollar's worth in 1914 and most of 1915, but sank below 30 cents in its buying power early in 1920. In 1923 it has averaged about 50 cents.

In the three groups of fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, and building materials, the buying power of the dollar rose above its buying power in other groups in 1914 and the first part of 1915. Advancing prices of metals for war purposes after 1914 brought the dollar's purchasing power rapidly downward, followed by similar declines in the other groups. By the middle of 1917 the dollar of 1913 had shrunk to 34 cents in the purchase of metals and their products, but expanded quickly as prices again declined. In 1920, the year of highest prices, the dollar of 1913 reached a low point, equivalent in its purchasing power to 49 cents in the case of metals and metal products, 36 cents in the case of fuel and lighting, and 33 cents in the case of building materials. In the first half of 1923 of

the three groups named, the buying power of money was highest in the case of metals and metal products and lowest in the case of fuel and lighting, with building materials following closely behind the last-mentioned group.

Measured by its purchasing power in 1913, the dollar was equal to less than 50 cents during most of 1917 and 1918 and again in 1920 in the purchase of chemicals and drugs. In 1923 it has averaged about 75 cents. In the case of house-furnishing goods the dollar of 1913 had a value of less than 40 cents in the second half of 1920 and more than 50 cents in the first half of 1923. For all commodities combined, a dollar in 1913 was equal in purchasing power to more than a dollar in most of 1914 and 1915, but dropped steadily thereafter until May, 1920, when it equaled only 40 cents. With a declining general price level it advanced above 70 cents in the second half of 1921 and the first half of 1922, but receded below 65 cents thereafter.

In view of the importance of building materials, the table which follows affords a comparison of the dollar's purchasing power since 1913 for several classes of material. As in the preceding table, the comparison is with the average for the year 1913.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923.

[1913=\$1.00.]

Year and month.	Lumber.	Brick-common.	Structural steel.	Other building materials.	All building materials.	Year and month.	Lumber.	Brick-common.	Structural steel.	Other building materials.	All building materials.
1913.						1916.					
January.....	\$0.98	\$0.99	\$0.99	\$1.00	\$0.99	January.....	\$0.99	\$0.99	\$0.84	\$0.83	\$0.91
February.....	.97	.99	1.01	.99	.98	February.....	.98	.99	.78	.78	.88
March.....	.97	.99	.88	1.00	.97	March.....	.97	.99	.64	.75	.85
April.....	.96	1.00	.88	1.00	.97	April.....	.98	.95	.57	.74	.83
May.....	.97	1.00	.90	.99	.97	May.....	.99	.95	.57	.72	.83
June.....	.97	1.00	1.01	1.00	.98	June.....	1.00	.95	.57	.72	.83
July.....	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	July.....	1.01	.85	.57	.73	.83
August.....	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	August.....	1.00	.85	.57	.73	.83
September.....	1.02	1.00	1.04	.99	1.01	September.....	1.00	.85	.56	.72	.83
October.....	1.04	1.01	1.04	.99	1.02	October.....	.96	.80	.56	.70	.81
November.....	1.04	1.01	1.14	1.00	1.03	November.....	.94	.80	.56	.69	.79
December.....	1.05	1.01	1.16	1.02	1.04	December.....	.93	.80	.50	.65	.76
1914.						1917.					
January.....	1.06	1.01	1.37	1.04	1.03	January.....	.88	.80	.47	.64	.72
February.....	1.06	1.01	1.27	1.04	1.06	February.....	.86	.80	.47	.63	.71
March.....	1.06	1.01	1.23	1.03	1.05	March.....	.83	.80	.46	.61	.69
April.....	1.08	1.01	1.32	1.03	1.08	April.....	.75	.78	.40	.60	.65
May.....	1.08	1.01	1.32	1.04	1.08	May.....	.72	.78	.40	.58	.63
June.....	1.08	1.01	1.32	1.05	1.08	June.....	.70	.78	.30	.57	.59
July.....	1.09	1.01	1.32	1.05	1.09	July.....	.70	.75	.34	.56	.60
August.....	1.09	1.01	1.23	1.04	1.08	August.....	.70	.75	.34	.57	.60
September.....	1.09	1.01	1.23	1.05	1.09	September.....	.69	.75	.34	.57	.60
October.....	1.14	1.01	1.23	1.06	1.11	October.....	.72	.72	.50	.58	.64
November.....	1.15	1.01	1.28	1.10	1.14	November.....	.71	.72	.50	.59	.64
December.....	1.15	1.01	1.35	1.10	1.14	December.....	.69	.72	.50	.59	.63
1915.						1918.					
January.....	1.15	1.02	1.37	1.10	1.14	January.....	.68	.67	.50	.58	.62
February.....	1.15	1.02	1.32	1.06	1.12	February.....	.68	.67	.50	.57	.62
March.....	1.14	1.02	1.32	1.05	1.11	March.....	.67	.67	.50	.56	.61
April.....	1.14	1.04	1.32	1.03	1.11	April.....	.64	.58	.50	.56	.59
May.....	1.15	1.04	1.27	.97	1.08	May.....	.64	.58	.50	.54	.59
June.....	1.15	1.04	1.27	.95	1.08	June.....	.64	.58	.50	.53	.58
July.....	1.15	.99	1.20	.94	1.06	July.....	.62	.53	.50	.51	.56
August.....	1.15	.99	1.20	.96	1.08	August.....	.63	.53	.50	.50	.56
September.....	1.14	.99	1.08	.99	1.06	September.....	.63	.53	.50	.50	.56
October.....	1.06	.98	1.08	.96	1.02	October.....	.64	.52	.50	.50	.56
November.....	1.05	.98	1.01	.92	.99	November.....	.64	.52	.50	.50	.56
December.....	1.03	.98	.94	.88	.96	December.....	.64	.52	.50	.50	.56

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MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923—Contd.

[1913=\$1.00.]

Year and month.	Lumber.	Brick, com-mon.	Structural steel.	Other building materials.	All building materials.	Year and month.	Lumber.	Brick, com-mon.	Structural steel.	Other building materials.	All building materials.
1919.						1921.					
January.....	\$0.63	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.52	\$0.57	April.....	\$0.63	\$0.40	\$0.68	\$0.57	\$0.60
February.....	.63	.50	.54	.53	.58	May.....	.63	.42	.68	.58	.61
March.....	.63	.50	.54	.54	.58	June.....	.64	.43	.68	.59	.61
April.....	.63	.49	.62	.56	.59	July.....	.65	.45	.72	.60	.63
May.....	.59	.49	.67	.55	.58	August.....	.66	.46	.82	.61	.64
June.....	.51	.49	.67	.53	.53	September.....	.65	.48	.82	.62	.64
July.....	.45	.48	.62	.50	.48	October.....	.61	.48	.86	.63	.63
August.....	.40	.48	.62	.48	.44	November.....	.57	.49	.92	.65	.61
September.....	.39	.48	.62	.48	.44	December.....	.60	.49	1.01	.65	.63
October.....	.39	.47	.62	.49	.44	1922.					
November.....	.38	.47	.62	.49	.43	January.....	.60	.49	1.01	.65	.64
December.....	.34	.47	.62	.48	.40	February.....	.61	.50	1.01	.66	.64
1920.						March.....	.61	.50	1.04	.67	.65
January.....	.30	.41	.62	.47	.36	April.....	.60	.50	1.01	.67	.64
February.....	.27	.39	.62	.46	.34	May.....	.58	.50	.94	.66	.63
March.....	.27	.38	.62	.45	.34	June.....	.54	.50	.94	.65	.60
April.....	.27	.36	.47	.44	.33	July.....	.53	.50	.92	.65	.59
May.....	.28	.35	.47	.44	.34	August.....	.52	.50	.86	.64	.58
June.....	.32	.35	.47	.44	.36	September.....	.51	.50	.73	.62	.56
July.....	.32	.34	.49	.45	.37	October.....	.49	.49	.71	.61	.55
August.....	.33	.34	.54	.45	.38	November.....	.49	.49	.74	.61	.54
September.....	.35	.34	.54	.45	.39	December.....	.48	.49	.76	.62	.54
October.....	.38	.34	.54	.46	.42	1923.					
November.....	.45	.35	.54	.49	.47	January.....	.47	.49	.76	.61	.53
December.....	.48	.35	.56	.51	.49	February.....	.46	.49	.72	.60	.52
1921.						March.....	.45	.48	.68	.58	.51
January.....	.52	.37	.62	.53	.52	April.....	.44	.47	.58	.57	.49
February.....	.57	.37	.62	.55	.56	May.....	.45	.47	.57	.57	.50
March.....	.60	.38	.66	.56	.58	June.....	.47	.46	.60	.58	.52

The figures for lumber in the above table are based on wholesale prices of Douglas fir, gum, hemlock, maple, white oak, white pine, southern yellow pine, poplar, spruce, yellow pine lath, cypress shingles, and red cedar shingles, each material having an importance equal to its production in 1919. The brick figures represent an average for the United States computed from prices in various localities, while the figures for structural steel are for Pittsburgh. Included in "other building materials" are Portland cement, crushed stone, gravel, hollow tile, lime, sand, slate, plate and window glass, linseed oil, putty, rosin, turpentine, white lead, zinc oxide, cast-iron pipe, copper wire, sheet copper, lead pipe, nails, reinforcing bars, roofing tin, and sheet zinc.

The table shows that the dollar's purchasing power has fluctuated more widely in the case of structural steel than of other materials. In January, 1914, and again in 1915 the 1913 dollar had a buying power of \$1.37, while in June, 1917, it had dwindled to 30 cents. With the inauguration of price control later in 1917, as a war measure, the dollar's buying power increased to 50 cents and, except for a short period in 1920, has fluctuated above that figure since. Early in 1922 it rose above the 1913 level of 100 cents. Lumber, also, shows wide fluctuations since 1913 in the dollar's purchasing power. Averaging \$1.15 in the first half of 1915, it fell to 27 cents early in 1920. In the first half of 1923 it has averaged about 45 cents. Brick, while relatively more stable than other materials, has shown a range in the purchasing power of the dollar extending from \$1.04 in 1915 to 34 cents in 1920, advancing above 45 cents in the present year.

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Bituminous coal and coke also furnish examples of extreme variation in the dollar's buying power since 1913. In the next table are shown for these two commodities the average money price, the relative price compared with the average money price in 1913 as 100, and the purchasing power of the dollar by months since the beginning of 1913. The coke prices are for furnace coke at the ovens, while the prices for bituminous coal are quoted on the New River variety f. o. b. Cincinnati.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE, WITH PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923.

Year and month.	Bituminous coal.			Coke.		
	Money price per ton.	Relative price (1913=100).	Purchasing power of dollar.	Money price per ton.	Relative price (1913=100).	Purchasing power of dollar.
1913:						
January.....	\$2.600	108	\$0.93	\$3.675	151	\$0.66
February.....	2.600	108	.93	3.075	126	.79
March.....	2.600	108	.93	2.550	105	.95
April.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.325	95	1.05
May.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.150	88	1.13
June.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.200	90	1.11
July.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.375	97	1.03
August.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.500	103	.97
September.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.450	100	1.00
October.....	2.350	97	1.03	2.175	89	1.12
November.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.925	79	1.27
December.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.875	77	1.30
1914:						
January.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.925	79	1.27
February.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.925	79	1.27
March.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.875	77	1.30
April.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.925	79	1.27
May.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.925	79	1.27
June.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.875	77	1.30
July.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.875	77	1.30
August.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.800	74	1.35
September.....	2.500	104	.96	1.725	71	1.41
October.....	2.500	104	.96	1.675	69	1.45
November.....	2.500	104	.96	1.550	64	1.56
December.....	2.500	104	.96	1.625	67	1.49
1915:						
January.....	2.500	104	.96	1.625	67	1.49
February.....	2.500	104	.96	1.575	65	1.54
March.....	2.500	104	.96	1.575	65	1.54
April.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.625	67	1.49
May.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.625	67	1.49
June.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.625	67	1.49
July.....	2.350	97	1.03	1.750	72	1.39
August.....	2.500	104	.96	1.675	69	1.45
September.....	2.500	104	.96	1.675	69	1.45
October.....	2.500	104	.96	2.000	82	1.22
November.....	2.500	104	.96	2.375	97	1.03
December.....	2.500	104	.96	2.300	94	1.06
1916:						
January.....	2.500	104	.96	2.875	118	.85
February.....	2.500	104	.96	2.625	108	.93
March.....	2.500	104	.96	3.000	123	.81
April.....	2.450	102	.98	2.825	116	.86
May.....	2.450	102	.98	2.375	97	1.03
June.....	2.450	102	.98	2.625	108	.93
July.....	2.450	102	.98	2.625	108	.93
August.....	2.600	108	.93	2.625	108	.93
September.....	2.600	108	.93	2.750	113	.88
October.....	3.600	149	.67	3.125	128	.78
November.....	4.500	187	.53	5.750	236	.42
December.....	6.100	253	.40	5.750	236	.42
1917:						
January.....	6.100	253	.40	7.250	297	.34
February.....	6.100	253	.40	7.500	307	.33
March.....	6.100	253	.40	8.500	348	.29
April.....	6.100	253	.40	7.250	297	.34
May.....	6.100	253	.40	7.000	287	.35
June.....	6.100	253	.40	9.500	389	.26
July.....	6.100	253	.40	12.250	502	.20
August.....	4.500	187	.53	10.000	410	.24
September.....	3.550	147	.68	11.750	482	.21
October.....	3.550	147	.68	6.000	246	.41
November.....	4.000	166	.60	6.000	246	.41
December.....	4.000	166	.60	6.000	246	.41

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE, WITH PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923—Concluded.

Year and month.	Bituminous coal.			Coke.		
	Money price per ton.	Relative price (1913=100).	Purchasing power of dollar.	Money price per ton.	Relative price (1913=100).	Purchasing power of dollar.
1918:						
January.....	3.850	160	\$0.63	6.000	246	\$0.41
February.....	3.850	160	.63	6.000	246	.41
March.....	3.850	160	.63	6.000	246	.41
April.....	3.850	160	.63	6.000	246	.41
May.....	4.050	168	.60	6.000	246	.41
June.....	3.950	164	.61	6.000	246	.41
July.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
August.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
September.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
October.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
November.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
December.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
1919:						
January.....	4.300	178	.56	5.781	237	.42
February.....	4.350	180	.56	5.219	214	.47
March.....	4.350	180	.56	4.469	183	.55
April.....	4.350	180	.56	3.900	160	.63
May.....	4.350	180	.56	3.844	158	.63
June.....	4.350	180	.56	4.000	164	.61
July.....	4.600	191	.52	4.095	168	.60
August.....	4.600	191	.52	4.219	173	.58
September.....	5.350	222	.45	4.592	188	.53
October.....	5.350	222	.45	4.825	198	.51
November.....	4.300	178	.56	5.938	243	.41
December.....	4.300	178	.56	6.050	248	.40
1920:						
January.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
February.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
March.....	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
April.....	5.850	243	.41	10.500	430	.23
May.....	6.100	253	.40	12.000	492	.20
June.....	6.600	274	.36	14.300	586	.17
July.....	6.600	274	.36	14.375	589	.17
August.....	6.600	274	.36	15.550	637	.16
September.....	7.700	319	.31	15.313	628	.16
October.....	7.700	319	.31	14.313	587	.17
November.....	7.700	319	.31	8.850	363	.28
December.....	7.700	319	.31	6.238	256	.39
1921:						
January.....	6.700	278	.38	5.531	227	.44
February.....	6.200	257	.39	5.188	213	.47
March.....	5.700	236	.42	5.000	205	.49
April.....	5.700	236	.42	3.719	152	.66
May.....	5.700	236	.42	3.325	136	.74
June.....	5.700	236	.42	3.094	127	.79
July.....	5.700	236	.42	2.906	119	.84
August.....	5.450	226	.44	2.800	115	.87
September.....	5.200	216	.46	3.188	131	.76
October.....	4.950	205	.49	3.275	134	.75
November.....	4.700	195	.51	2.970	122	.82
December.....	4.450	185	.54	2.750	113	.88
1922:						
January.....	4.200	174	.57	2.750	113	.88
February.....	4.050	168	.60	3.038	125	.80
March.....	3.950	164	.61	3.250	133	.75
April.....	3.950	164	.61	4.475	183	.55
May.....	4.200	174	.57	6.000	246	.41
June.....	5.200	216	.46	6.750	277	.36
July.....	5.490	228	.44	10.750	441	.23
August.....	6.490	269	.37	12.800	525	.19
September.....	7.490	311	.32	11.125	456	.22
October.....	7.490	311	.32	9.800	402	.25
November.....	7.490	311	.32	7.188	296	.34
December.....	7.490	311	.32	7.000	287	.35
1923:						
January.....	7.990	331	.30	8.250	338	.30
February.....	6.990	290	.34	7.125	292	.34
March.....	6.490	269	.37	7.313	300	.33
April.....	5.990	248	.40	6.313	259	.39
May.....	5.990	248	.40	5.150	211	.47
June.....	5.990	248	.40	4.750	195	.51

In November, 1914, the purchasing power of a dollar as applied to coke was \$1.56. In August and September, 1920, it was 16 cents. Three times since the middle of 1917 it has dropped to 20 cents or below. The stabilizing effect of price control is seen in the figures for the last three months of 1917 and all of 1918, when the dollar's buying power held steadily at 41 cents. In 1919, with war conditions removed, prices declined and the dollar's buying power advanced to 63 cents in April and May. Increasing prices thereafter steadily diminished the dollar's equivalent in coke until in the summer of 1920 it would buy less than one-fifth as much as in 1913. This condition was repeated in August, 1922. During 1923 the dollar has averaged a little more than one-third of its 1913 buying power in the purchase of coke.

Bituminous coal to a less extent shows the same variations as coke. From 1913 to the middle of 1916 the dollar averaged close to 100 cents in its purchasing power. At the end of 1916 and during the first half of 1917 it was only 40 cents. For the next two years it averaged well above 50 cents, dropping again to 40 cents in May, 1920, and to 31 cents in the closing months of that year. Following a period of rising buying power in the next two years, it fell to 30 cents in January, 1923, advancing again to 40 cents in the last few months. Compared with 1913, the dollar in the first half of 1923 had lost almost two-thirds of its buying power as applied to bituminous coal.

How Germany Settles Industrial Disputes.

By EMIL FRANKEL.

THE methods which Germany has developed in settling her industrial disputes are a reflex of the new collectivistic principle in the administration of labor affairs which has taken root in Germany since the collapse of the monarchy in November, 1918. The workers' assumption of political power on that occasion and the sweeping away of most of the legal restrictions of the imperial régime have given a tremendous impetus to the spread of trade-unionism (as well as of employers' organizations) and of collective bargaining, so that individual bargaining has almost completely disappeared and the regulation of working conditions proceeds to-day almost entirely on the basis of the collective agreement. How the spread of labor collectivism influences the adjustment of disputes must be obvious. When both employers and employees are strongly organized, they can agree upon a joint determination of labor terms to govern when normal conditions prevail in the industry, and when friction occurs it is but natural that they will extend the principle of collectivistic determination and provide machinery for an amicable adjustment of existing differences. Strong organizations on both sides then offer guaranties that they will be able to give effect to a decision made in settlement. Nearly all the collective agreements in force in Germany to-day, which are estimated to cover more than seventeen and a half million workers and salaried employees (practically the entire number of the gainfully employed in Germany), make provision for the

voluntary settlement of disputes, and most of them have set up some definite adjustment machinery.

The State, in its desire to encourage self-government in industry, has legalized collectivism in labor administration by recognizing the workers' and the employers' organizations as the legitimate representatives of the respective groups, and collective agreements voluntarily entered into between them can be given legal force. The State has gone even further. The Council of People's Commissioners, on December 23, 1918, promulgated a decree which, in article 2, provided that collective agreements that have become of predominant importance in the development of working conditions in an occupation within the territory covered by the agreement may in that territory be declared by the Federal Labor Department (*Reichsarbeitsamt*) to be binding also upon employers or workers, or both, who are not parties to the collective agreement. This, naturally, has its bearing upon the settlement of industrial disputes, for by law machinery for conciliation resting on voluntary agreement takes precedence in functioning over the statutory machinery, and informal awards of voluntary adjustment agencies established under collective agreements can be declared legally binding by the State.

The legal agencies set up by the Government for the settling of industrial disputes in the main supplement the voluntary conciliation agencies. They have their special usefulness when the conciliation agencies established under collective agreements, by reason of being too intimately bound up with a given industry, fail to be regarded by the disputing parties as having the same authority as a wholly disinterested outside conciliation board.

The aims of conciliation in Germany, as they are the world over, are to reconcile in nonlegal fashion existing differences between capital and labor, having due regard to the rightful claims of both. It seems hardly necessary to mention here that success depends upon the qualities and capabilities of the negotiators; how far they are able to bring to the middle ground of compromise the widely different contentions of the workers and the employers, not forgetting the general industrial situation and to what extent the contending industrial groups are influenced by it. The aims of legal conciliation in Germany, however, have some distinct features which go much beyond smoothing out existing differences. The chief task of the German conciliation authorities is to prepare the ground for the collective regulation of working conditions and to urge the parties in dispute to embody in collective agreements the proposals of the conciliation boards which they have voluntarily agreed to accept.

As the function of the conciliation board is not to apply a code of law or a series of rules, it results that if the conciliation procedure should fail to bring about an agreement, the informal opinion expressed by the conciliation board as to what it regards as an equitable settlement in the matter is not a "verdict" enforceable by law, but an "award" proposing to the parties in dispute that they enter into a collective agreement embodying the terms suggested.

In view of the Government's policy of encouraging self-administration in all labor affairs, the few compulsory features of the present conciliation system are applied rather sparingly. These consist merely of a continuation of the voluntary conciliation proceedings before a

State commissioner, whose task it is to effect an amicable settlement which should lead to the conclusion of a collective agreement. The State's power is invoked only when conciliation has failed completely. In that event, an award made by the conciliation board can be declared legally binding, which virtually makes a collective agreement out of the award.

Legal Conciliation Agencies.

THE legal machinery which Germany has developed in settling industrial disputes is of two distinct kinds—that dealing with individual disputes and that dealing with collective disputes. For the settlement of disputes arising out of the individual labor contract (action for back pay, dismissal, etc.), Germany had established special courts for different classes of workers—industrial courts, commercial courts, mining courts, conciliation boards of craft guilds, and seamen's boards. These special courts, in which an equal number of employers' and workers' delegates participate in an advisory capacity, were established largely to get away from the ordinary court method, which proved cumbersome and inexpedient, and to provide a simplified and inexpensive procedure. These special courts still function, mainly in the larger cities, and are used exclusively for the adjudication of disputes arising out of the individual labor contract.

The need for some authoritative agency for the prevention and settlement of larger industrial disputes caused the Government, in the absence of other machinery, to intrust these special courts also with the duty of acting as special boards of conciliation in so-called collective disputes; that is, disputes affecting more than one worker. The jurisdiction of these courts as conciliation boards was limited, however, to certain kinds of industrial workers whose earnings did not exceed a given amount, to low-salaried commercial and technical employees, seamen, etc. It did not cover agricultural workers, domestic workers, nor employees of State and municipal enterprises. After the outbreak of the war, when labor disturbances became rather frequent and the existing machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes proved inadequate, the military authorities, who wanted to minimize labor disputes at all costs and to insure an uninterrupted production of war supplies, proceeded to create a network of conciliation boards throughout Germany.

When the revolution broke out in Germany and the socialist workers assumed the reins of government, they quickly abolished all institutions connected with the war machine, with the exception of the conciliation boards, which they retained mainly because they saw that the demoralized industrial situation resulting from the war made it urgent to have authoritative machinery immediately available for the settlement of the many labor troubles that had already arisen and that threatened to arise in the wake of the revolution. The revolutionary (socialist) Government, in its initial manifesto of November 12, 1918, therefore announced the retention of the existing machinery of adjustment, separating it entirely, however, from the military organization.

The situation as to the mode of the future settlement of industrial disputes was clarified by the pact, signed on November 15, 1918,

between the big employers' and workers' organizations,¹ in which the German employers for the first time recognized the trade-unions as the legitimate representatives of the workers, and agreed to the establishment of joint conciliation boards. On the basis of this agreement, the revolutionary Government, in its order of December 23, 1918, provided for an extensive reorganization of the then existing machinery, and established certain guiding principles and rules of procedure. This order, to a large extent, is the legal basis for the adjustment of collective disputes in Germany to-day.²

Jurisdiction, Organization, and Procedure of Conciliation Boards.

THE conciliation boards established under the governmental order of December 23, 1918, are to intervene only in collective disputes which arise in connection with existing collective employment contracts; that is, disputes that have to do with the conclusion of a collective agreement or the signing of the legally prescribed shop rules.³ They are also to intervene in disputes which arise in connection with attempts to change or interpret existing collective agreements or shop rules.

It follows that the parties who have a right to call upon the conciliation boards can only be those who have the right to enter into collective employment contracts; that is, the trade-unions and the employers or the employers' organizations in case of collective agreements, and the employer and the works councils⁴ in case of disputes concerning shop rules.

The conciliation boards, of which there is one for a given district, are public bodies like the industrial and commercial courts, and consist of six members—two permanent and one temporary representatives of the employers, and the same number of workers' representatives. Both permanent and temporary members are appointed by the State authorities from a list of persons submitted by the workers' and employers' federations. Temporary representatives are selected for each dispute, and from the branch of industry concerned, so that the board may utilize their expert knowledge.

Whether the conciliation board is to have a temporary or permanent impartial chairman is left to the decision of the permanent members of the board. Most of the boards have a permanent impartial chairman. Conciliation boards which mediate without an impartial chairman usually call one in when they find the employers' delegates lined up solidly against those of the workers. If the board can not agree on an impartial chairman, the State

¹ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1919, pp. 158-160.

² *Idem*, pp. 160-167. Part 3 of this order deals with the adjustment of labor disputes and also covers collective agreements and workers' and salaried employees' committees. Supplementary regulations, issued in 1919 and 1920, have to do largely with disputes in connection with the industrial demobilization (engagement and dismissal of workers, employment of seriously disabled men, etc.). In November, 1920, the Federal Ministry of Labor issued additional instructions as to the procedure in settling industrial disputes, which took account of some of the difficulties that had developed since the issuance of the original order.

³ The works council law prescribes that every industrial and mercantile establishment shall have shop rules (stipulating time of beginning and ending work, manner of wage payments, notification of dismissal, fines to be levied, etc.) which are to be issued jointly by the employer and the works councils.

⁴ The works council law enacted in January, 1920, makes it obligatory for all establishments having 20 or more employees to institute works councils, which are to participate in the regulation of wages and working conditions within the establishment, and which have also been given some limited rights to supervise managerial functions, through the right to inspect books, representation on the board of directors, etc. See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1920, pp. 172-181.

authorities may intervene and appoint one, reserving entire freedom in the selection of the person. In practice municipal officials, factory inspectors, judges, and lawyers generally act as impartial chairmen, but frequently secretaries of employers' and workers' organizations also act.

The jurisdiction of the individual conciliation board is limited to the district in which the dispute occurs. In disputes concerning collective agreements extending over a larger territory than the district of the conciliation board, any one of the boards lying within the territory can be called upon. In more important cases, when a large number of workers or an especially important industry is involved, the Federal Ministry of Labor itself may undertake the work of conciliation.

Proceedings before the conciliation boards are generally initiated by appeal by one side. Under certain circumstances, and especially if serious industrial unrest is threatened, the conciliation board may intervene of its own accord. Parties to the dispute who are invited by the conciliation board to appear before it and fail to do so can be summoned and fined; this right, however, is seldom made use of by the boards. The conciliation boards can not, like the ordinary courts, take evidence under oath, but they have the right to summon witnesses and experts to give any information regarding the industry or the establishment which they may consider necessary. The parties in dispute can be represented before the conciliation board through secretaries of the organizations to which they belong. The individual employer may be represented by a managing official. Attorneys are not permitted to appear before the conciliation boards, because experience has shown that they are inclined to insist upon formal legal proceedings and to emphasize legalistic questions, instead of attempting, in a purely informal way, to reconcile existing differences.

It has already been emphasized that the first and foremost duty of the conciliation board, as an instrument of industrial peace, is to persuade the parties in dispute voluntarily to come to an agreement. However, if the board, in spite of all efforts, has been unsuccessful in bringing about an agreement, an "award" is issued. The conciliation board is bound to make an award if one party fails to appear after having been requested to do so, or if a party appears and declines to negotiate, or in general if a party refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the board. The award is decided upon by a simple majority of the board.

The award, as has already been said, is not a verdict enforceable by law, but contains merely informal suggestions along the lines on which the board considers a compromise possible, and is made chiefly to help the parties settle their differences by concluding a collective agreement. Acceptance of the award is left to the discretion of the parties. The award may be published, so as to bring the pressure of public opinion upon the parties to accept the award. Extensive newspaper publication of the award is seldom resorted to, however. One important exception in the matter of a voluntary acceptance of an award should be noted, however. Awards made by the conciliation boards in disputes over the issuance of shop rules have full legal force and must be carried out.

The compulsory features which have been introduced in the German conciliation system are the following: If, in the opinion of the State commissioner, existing disputes are likely to spread, and are seriously threatening the industrial peace, he may intervene on his own account to attempt a settlement. If he fails to effect an amicable agreement, after having exhausted all the persuasive means at his command, and if in his opinion the general industrial situation makes it essential that a quick settlement be reached, he may declare an award made by the conciliation board as legally binding. The award then takes the form of a collective agreement, the terms of which the parties to the dispute are legally bound to observe. The request to declare an award legally binding may come also from one of the parties concerned in the dispute. In that case, also, the State commissioner will first attempt an amicable adjustment and make an award having legal force only as a last resort.

Although the conciliation boards are to deal exclusively with the settlement of collective disputes, for the time being they also deal with certain individual disputes which are later to be transferred to the proposed workers' courts. The individual disputes which the conciliation boards now settle are those which arise in connection with the functions of the legal works councils and deal chiefly with the dismissal of workers, removal of works council members, etc.

Voluntary Adjustment Agencies.

THUS far this article has dealt mainly with the conciliation agencies set up by governmental authority. There remains briefly to mention the voluntary adjustment agencies set up under collective agreements which came into being long before the statutory conciliation boards were established. These adjustment agencies, as well as their procedure, take on different forms, varying with the special needs of the industry; that is, according to nature, size, organization, etc. In practice, the collective agreement adjustment agencies have not assumed the importance the statutory boards have, and their functions have been limited to the settlement of disputes regarding the interpretation of existing agreements. The great number of disputes arising in connection with the renewal or conclusion of a new agreement, and which necessitate the mediation of an outsider, are generally referred to the statutory conciliation boards, for the reason that the collective agreement conciliation agencies in most cases did not prove to be authoritative enough, the parties in dispute either not being quite willing or not finding it expedient to accept the award of a mediation agency set up by themselves.

Effectiveness of Conciliation System.

IN view of the extensive conciliation machinery developed in Germany, it would be exceedingly interesting to determine the practical results attained thereunder. Unfortunately, definite statistical material is not yet available, and the few antiquated figures that may be had, which merely show the number of disputes brought before the conciliation boards, offer no real clue to their effectiveness. One can rely only on the general opinion, which seems to be that the

conciliation system has been increasingly effective in minimizing industrial conflicts, especially in times of industrial unrest such as the present. Experience has shown that the conciliation boards have been of the greatest influence in extending collective agreements. A large percentage of the collective agreements which to-day practically cover Germany's entire industrial life were concluded through the efforts of the conciliation boards. The development of labor legislation likewise is due largely to the activities of the conciliation boards, their efforts having created new forms for the regulation of labor conditions, which have served as models for labor laws enacted subsequently. The conciliation activities of the Federal Ministry of Labor especially have been of very great influence upon the wage situation, for its decisions have been used for the regulation of wages for practically the whole of Germany.

In answer to the request for statistical proof of the usefulness of the conciliation system, observers declare that its efficacy should be viewed rather in the light of what it would have meant for Germany's industry had such machinery not been in existence. The continued depreciation of the mark in the last few years has played havoc with any lasting regulation of wages, and how this has influenced the industrial situation may be seen from a few figures selected at random.

The General Federation of German (Social-democratic) Trade-Unions, (membership, 8,000,000) alone, recorded for 1921 nearly 55,000 "actions," (*Bewegungen*) mainly to secure wage increases, involving more than 17,000,000 workers, of which 80 per cent were settled through negotiation without intervention, while 20 per cent of these actions were adjusted before the conciliation boards. In 1922 the number of wage actions were probably close to 100,000. What the constant economic upheaval will do to a single trade-union is evidenced by the figures of the Berlin metal workers. The year 1922 necessitated 14 actions for wage increases, the average duration of an agreement concluded being about 26 days. For the 31 crafts embraced in this union, there were instituted in 1922 no less than 406 wage actions.

The importance of the collective agreement as an instrument for settling wage disputes may be seen in the fact that more than 35 per cent of the total number of wage actions instituted by the General Federation of German Trade-Unions in 1921 were concluded by embodying the terms agreed upon in collective agreements, covering more than 8,500,000 workers, which was nearly one-half of the total number involved in wage disputes that year.

The economic struggles which Germany has experienced during the last few years have not, of course, been quite free from serious industrial disputes. Official statistics for 1921, the latest available, show more than 1,500,000 employees directly involved in strikes or lockouts, with a loss of more than 26,000,000 workdays, as against a pre-war annual average of 8,000,000 days.⁵ The pressure applied by the workers for wage increases by means of strikes naturally has led the employers to offer resistance and to answer the strike tactics

⁵ These figures, however, give evidence of a decided decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts over the two years immediately following the revolution. In 1920, for example, there were almost 200,000 establishments, employing nearly 9,500,000 workers, affected, while in 1921 about 60,000 establishments, employing less than 3,000,000 workers, were affected. The better showing is traceable chiefly to the cessation of political strikes, with which the radical workers sought to win their fights for enlarged labor rights.

of the unions with lockouts. In 1921 there were more than 600 lockouts, involving 200,000 workers, with a recorded loss of more than 3,000,000 workdays.

Proposed Measures for Adjustment of Disputes.

IN A desire to effect improvements in the present legal system of settling disputes, both individual and collective, a number of bills have been drafted. Some of these aim to transform the existing industrial and commercial courts, which are now located only in the larger cities, into general workers' courts to extend over the whole country, which courts would have jurisdiction of all gainfully employed, without exception. All individual disputes which the conciliation boards are still dealing with would in the future be adjusted by the proposed workers' courts. However, none of these bills have approached the enactment stage because of the opposition that has developed. The chief difficulties have arisen in connection with the question whether the workers' courts are to be made a part of the regular judicial system, as the employers and jurists want, or to be completely independent courts, eschewing the legal and emphasizing the social point of view, as the workers demand. In view of the fact that dislike for the ordinary courts is very widespread among the trade-unions, there is likely to be a considerable struggle before such workers' courts are established.

The intention of a number of other draft proposals is to revise the existing conciliation system, and particularly to bring about definite legal regulations for settling industrial disputes in public enterprises of vital importance, with a view to minimizing or preventing strikes altogether. The proposals that have been advanced in this connection have tended to create compulsory arbitration, something to which the trade-unions are violently opposed. The latest draft of a conciliation act contains definite compulsory features and is characterized as being virtually an antistrike law. This act would make it compulsory to call upon the board of conciliation for an "award," the acceptance of which would have to be voted upon by the employers and employees of the establishments concerned in the dispute (voting to proceed by secret ballot under the supervision of factory inspectors). Strikes or lockouts would be permitted only in case of at least a two-thirds majority in favor of taking such action, and even then strikes or lockouts would not be allowed to begin until three days after the award of the conciliation board.

The trade-unions bitterly oppose the proposed bill, because in their view industrial conciliation is incompatible with compulsory action, which would make illusory their hard-won right of combination. The trade-unions claim that the bill would undermine their authority and make impossible a unified handling of industrial disputes. Instead of strikes strongly guided by a central body, it seems likely that there would be a great number of individual strikes difficult of control and liable to make a settlement much more difficult. The trade-unions claim that instead of legal compulsion, greater use should be made of the conciliation institutions established under collective agreements. They feel that the compulsory acceptance of an award rendered against the will of the parties in dispute

can not bring about a lasting settlement. Peace in industry, they say, should have its foundation in strong organizations of workers and employers in the various industrial groups, which would guarantee to settle disputes amicably and observe arbitral awards.

To forestall the proposed legal compulsion, the General Federation of Labor, at its last congress (June, 1922), issued stringent rules as to the procedure in making wage demands and calling of strikes, which they consider going even further than those in the proposed law. These rules prescribe that demands to be made upon the employer must be approved by a higher trade-union official, and that strikes can be resorted to only after all possibilities of a peaceful settlement have been exhausted. Before a strike can take place a vote must be taken by the workers. Strikes not carried on in accordance with the rules will not be supported, either morally or financially, by the trade-unions.

The trade-unions have also made a move to meet the justifiable demands for emergency work in case of strikes in public enterprises of vital importance to the life of the people. The trade-unions have done this the more eagerly, as an agency which has hitherto done this emergency work—the so-called Technical Emergency Corps (*Technische Nothilfe*)⁶—has aroused their special ire. This corps, originally a military organization established to meet the innumerable “wild” strikes that beset Germany after the revolution, is now a voluntary organization of private citizens, aided financially by the State, however, which intervenes in strikes called in essential industries and institutions. This corps has given proof of its utility and efficiency, and naturally has aroused the opposition of the trade-unions, which see in it nothing but a strike-breaking corps which is making the right to strike ineffective and is tampering with the workers’ unreserved right to combine.

To do away with this agency the trade-unions have issued especially stringent instructions as to the procedure in making wage demands in public enterprises, and have laid down the rule that before a strike in public-service establishments (water, canalization, public health, railroads, coal mining, etc.) can take place at all, the matter must first be laid before the executive committee of the General Federation of Labor, which will use its offices in bringing about a peaceful settlement. The trade-unions have offered to give guaranties that they will themselves organize all emergency work in case of strikes, and have made it incumbent upon their members to obey the union’s orders under threat of severe disciplinary measures. In the opinion of the trade-unions, the vexing question of emergency work can be settled by voluntary agreement without having to resort either to compulsion or to the use of the emergency corps. They point to the so-called “emergency-work contract” entered into between the Berlin Municipal Employees’ Federation and the city of Berlin, in which the trade-unions contractually bind themselves to do all the necessary work in case of strikes.

At present the fate of the proposed conciliation bill seems uncertain. In view of the grave opposition of the trade-unions toward a forced settlement, it seems hardly likely that the compulsory feature sug-

⁶ See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1920, pp. 229-231.

gested will be incorporated in the law if and when finally enacted. The reasons for demanding compulsion in settling labor disputes are also less urgent to-day than they were when the bill was drafted. On the whole, the strike situation has greatly improved in Germany. "Wild" strikes, which were the order of the day in the months succeeding the revolution, now rarely occur. The trade-unions' policy at present is to effect peaceable settlements by any means. They are loath to resort to strikes, as the financial resources of the unions do not permit them to conduct prolonged strikes, nor is the general industrial situation such as would offer them any guaranty of a successful conclusion of strikes.

There is also not so much reason to resort to strikes to-day, as the cause which often led to strikes before the war—that is, dismissal of a worker because of his trade-union activities—no longer has the same importance in view of the legal safeguards against dismissals that can be now applied. Then, too, through the revolution, the workers have attained a position of power which makes it possible to exert pressure upon the Government authorities to use their offices to urge peaceable settlement of disputes upon reluctant employers.⁷

The whole conciliation idea, as a means of avoiding and allaying industrial conflicts, is yet to be put to the test in Germany, however. Before the time comes when Germany will again have a stabilized currency, and when its industrial life will approach the normal, there is bound to be a severe industrial depression. Should the trade-unions, during that time, continue to function in their present strength, and the collective agreement remain the sole instrument for regulating working conditions, the reconstruction period that will come is likely to be quite free from severe industrial conflicts.

⁷ The workers have not been powerful enough, however, to legalize the right to strike, which they thought was implied in the constitutional guaranties to combine for the purpose of defending and promoting labor and living conditions. During a number of strikes in which they came in conflict with the State, they were made to realize that the right to combine is not tantamount to the right to strike, and that, as before, the right to strike has its foundation in the prevailing power of the trade-unions and not in the law.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Labor and Industry in China.

AN ARTICLE on the labor and industrial situation in China by J. B. Tayler, acting president of Peking University, and W. T. Zung, published in the *International Labor Review*, July, 1923, brings together information relating to the development of industry, working conditions, employment of women and children, hours of labor, wages and standards of living, housing, welfare work, and labor organizations in that country, most of which has already been covered by detailed articles¹ in the *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*.

The rapid industrialization of China, the number and character of the people, and the diversity of the resources of the country make it certain, the article states, that China will eventually become one of the great industrial nations. Since this is true and because the trend of labor development can not be predicted, the salient features of the industrial situation at the present time are presented. Following is a brief summarization of the article:

The economic structure of China has grown up with little relationship to the autocratic government, but has been founded upon the basis of the joint family, the almost autonomous village, and the guilds, both commercial and industrial. Subdivision of the land has made it difficult for the joint family to exist, while the pressure of the population has made it impossible for unskilled labor to maintain anything like a satisfactory standard of living. The guild system, which shows the capacity of the Chinese for organization, has not been a feature of factory expansion, although the association of employers along modern lines has been an outgrowth of the system. The factory system developed first under foreign management in the so-called "treaty ports," but the Chinese have been reluctant to allow foreign domination, and for that reason the industrial growth of China has been slower and along different lines than that of Japan. At the present time, however, industry is increasingly coming under domestic management, and where foreign capital is used it is cooperating on equal terms with Chinese. The mining regulations of the country provide that not more than half of the capital of any mining enterprise shall be foreign. The majority of the principal industries are now entirely controlled by the Chinese.

In addition to the rapid expansion of the textile industry in the past few years, the industries which have made a similarly rapid growth are the various branches of engineering, electricity, flour mills, preparation of egg products, printing, oil pressing, and the manufacture of cement and matches.

In regard to the ability of the Chinese to conduct business along modern lines, it is said that while at first there was some difficulty in administering joint-stock companies, owing to a lack of conscience

¹ *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*: The labor situation in China, by Ta Chen, December, 1920, pp. 207-212; Labor organization in China, February, 1921, pp. 184, 185; Wages and hours of labor in five Chinese cities, 1917 and 1920, by Ta Chen, August, 1921, pp. 3-15; Labor unrest in China, by Ta Chen, August, 1921, pp. 16-25; Wages in Hongkong, China, November, 1921, pp. 162, 163; Prices and cost of living in Japan and China since the World War, by Ta Chen, December, 1921, pp. 1-7; Shipping strike in Hongkong, by Ta Chen, May, 1922, pp. 9-15; Industrialization of China, June, 1922, pp. 231, 232; Recent strikes in Hongkong and Shanghai, July, 1922, pp. 175, 176; Working women in China, by Ta Chen, December, 1922, pp. 142-149; Recent strikes in China, January, 1923, pp. 201, 202; Labor unrest in Shanghai during 1922, August, 1923, pp. 212, 213.

in administering funds belonging to others, a new standard of morality in this respect has gradually been created, that Chinese manufacturers have been able successfully to manage large businesses, and that Chinese have become successful construction engineers. The present lack is of a skilled industrial population; mechanics are said to be only about 70 to 75 per cent efficient as compared with English mechanics, and this lack is greatest in the execution of precision work where accuracy to a few thousandths of an inch is required. Chinese efficiency, however, is found to be somewhat above that of the Japanese when engaged upon similar work.

A comparison of conditions in handicrafts and small workshops and modern factories shows that while in the old work places the men work at a leisurely pace and there is less driving, the cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, and sanitation in the new factories is considerably better, although in many of the more modern industries the conditions would be considered by us to be intolerable. Dust and fumes form a menace to the health of workers, particularly in North China, which, with its dry climate, is a dusty place under the best conditions. In the manufacture of matches, which is a growing industry, yellow phosphorus is used exclusively and cases of "phossy jaw" are frequent. The asbestos industry is one giving rise to much dust, while there is a general lack of provision of safeguards on machinery. This is the more serious because of the fatigue due to the long working hours, particularly in the case of children.

Women and children are largely employed in the textile mills, the children going to work at 8 years or even younger and working the full day, usually 12 hours. A Government inquiry into child labor in Hongkong showed that in glass works the labor is largely that of boys who work from 6 a. m. till 11 p. m. under insanitary conditions and exposed to fumes and high temperatures. For this work they receive only \$1 (52 cents, par, U. S. money) a month and their food. Small boys are also employed in match factories, in mines, and in many of the mills of Shanghai.

In machine industries hours of work are frequently from 14 to 17, though 12-hour shifts are being worked in the larger factories. In the silk filatures of Shanghai 14½ hours is quite common and knitting mills often work from 14 to 17 hours. Hours of work of miners in small mines vary from 16 to 20, steel workers are employed from 12 to 18 hours, and in engineering work the hours are from 10 to 14. In considering hours it must not be forgotten that there is ordinarily no weekly rest day.

A problem in the industrial life of the country is presented by the migration of workers who are obliged to travel long distances to seek work. This is particularly true in the North and in the densely populated Province of Shantung, from which large numbers migrate each spring to Chihli and Manchuria, where they hope to get farm work or employment in mines or in the big industrial centers. These men earn little more than enough for their own needs, their families remaining in the village home supported on the family land. The contractor system, especially when a number of subcontractors intervene between the worker and the job, results in much exploitation of the workers.

In housing, while the skilled workers are sometimes provided with houses, little has been done for the common laborers, who commonly

sleep side by side on a raised platform, called a "kang," which is covered with matting. Factories providing dormitory accommodations sometimes furnish less crowded quarters, but in these cases rent of 27 to 35 cents (Chinese money) per month is charged each person. In many instances the workers sleep on the factory floors, the bedding being rolled up and stacked in some corner when not in use.

Little has been done along welfare lines, although in a few instances a beginning has been made, notably in some of the leading mines, which have housing schemes, cooperative stores, recreation facilities, baths, medical care, schools, pensions, and workmen's compensation. Some of this work has developed through the influence of the Christian missions and one of the pioneers is a large publishing house supplying modern textbooks, which in addition to various welfare features and profit sharing prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age and has an 8½-hour day and Sunday rest. The various church organizations and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are endeavoring to improve conditions within the factories and to secure the adoption by China of the international labor standard, beginning with a weekly rest day, prohibition of employment under 12 years of age, and improvement of working conditions and hours of labor.

Labor organization has, as yet, taken no definite form, although the growth of labor unions in certain industrial centers has been rapid. There is a radical party, but so far the organizations have not embraced any special theory, being concerned with improving working conditions and securing a living wage. For the present, at least, the development is along craft lines, although in the railways, especially, the tendency is toward industrial unions. The old guilds are in some cases being changed into unions and in Shanghai the unions of textile workers are based on territorial divisions. Outside influences representing a variety of political and other views have been active in helping the men in the formation of the unions.

There has been no labor legislation enacted in the country except in the South, where the Government has legalized labor unions and strikes, and the formation of labor unions has been encouraged. In other sections of the country measures are being brought before the legislative bodies but with the present political instability it is quite impossible to put into effect any comprehensive plan of factory inspection and labor legislation. It is probable, therefore, that necessary action will be taken by chambers of commerce and employers' associations acting together for this purpose with the labor organizations.

The authors state in closing—

This brief summary of the labor situation in China has revealed not only disquieting features but also factors not less important that give grounds for hope. China's intellectual heritage is a body of social ethics which, while itself inadequate to present needs, expresses the fundamental genius of the Chinese race for dealing with social problems. There is in China still an almost complete absence of class distinctions, a real solidarity of outlook, and true social democracy. There is a hope therefore that, granted wise and disinterested leadership, there will be such a response to a constructive policy as will lead to a better industrial order.

The situation is one to make a strong appeal to those labor and industrial leaders and social reformers who recognize the moral bases on which industrial society rests to cooperate with progressive, socially minded workers already at work in attempting to secure that the greatest chapter in the industrial revolution shall issue in the well-being of the millions of China and through them of the world.

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, July 15, 1922, and June 15 and July 15, 1923, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of sugar per pound was 7.6 cents on July 15, 1922, 11.1 cents on June 15, 1923, and 10.5 cents on July 15, 1923. These figures show an increase of 38 per cent in the year, but a decrease of 5 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food² combined show an increase of 4 per cent July 15, 1923, as compared with July 15, 1922, and an increase of 2 per cent July 15, 1923, as compared with June, 1923.

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 JULY 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1922, AND JUNE 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 (—) July 15, 1923, compared with—	
		July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	39.2	40.1	41.0	+5	+2
Round steak.....	do.....	34.2	34.5	35.5	+4	+3
Rib roast.....	do.....	28.5	28.8	29.3	+3	+2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	20.3	20.4	20.8	+2	+2
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.8	12.6	12.8	0	+2
Pork chops.....	do.....	34.4	29.9	31.2	-9	+4
Bacon.....	do.....	40.6	39.0	39.1	-4	+0.3
Ham.....	do.....	52.3	45.4	46.0	-12	+1
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.4	38.1	38.5	+3	+1
Hens.....	do.....	35.7	35.4	34.8	-3	-2
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	32.1	31.1	31.1	-3	0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	12.8	13.5	13.6	+6	+1
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	10.9	12.2	12.2	+12	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	45.7	50.0	49.1	+7	-2
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.5	29.1	29.1	+6	0
Nut margarine.....	do.....	26.6	27.5	29.1	+3	-0.4
Cheese.....	do.....	31.5	36.1	36.2	+15	+0.3
Lard.....	do.....	17.2	17.2	17.1	-1	-1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	22.7	22.7	22.8	+0.4	+0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	36.0	35.4	37.1	+3	+5
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.8	8.7	8.8	0	+1
Flour.....	do.....	5.2	4.8	4.7	-10	-2
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.9	4.0	4.1	+5	+3
Rolled oats.....	do.....	8.7	8.8	8.8	+1	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.8	9.7	9.7	-1	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.8	24.4	24.4	-5	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.0	19.7	19.8	-1	+1
Rice.....	do.....	9.6	9.4	9.4	-2	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.1	11.4	11.3	+2	-1
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.6	3.2	4.2	+17	+31
Onions.....	do.....	7.0	8.1	7.4	+6	-9
Cabbage.....	do.....	4.6	6.2	5.4	+17	-13
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.3	13.0	12.9	-3	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.4	15.4	15.4	0	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.8	17.5	17.6	-1	+1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.8	13.0	13.0	-6	0
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.6	11.1	10.5	+38	-5
Tea.....	do.....	68.0	69.5	69.4	+2	-0.2
Coffee.....	do.....	36.2	37.8	37.7	+4	-0.3
Prunes.....	do.....	20.8	19.3	10.2	-8	-1
Raisins.....	do.....	24.0	17.6	17.5	-27	-1
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	35.8	38.1	38.8	+8	+2
Oranges.....	do.....	63.2	53.9	53.1	-16	-1
All articles combined ¹					+4	+2

¹ See note 2, p. 21.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on July 15, 1913 and 1914, and on July 15 of each year from 1918 to 1923, together with percentage changes in July of each of these specified years compared with July, 1913. For example, the price per pound of flour was 3.3 cents in July, 1913; 3.2 cents in July, 1914; 6.7 cents in July, 1918; 7.5 cents in July, 1919; 8.7 cents in July, 1920; 5.8 cents in July, 1921; 5.2 cents in July, 1922; and 4.7 cents in July, 1923. These figures show the following percentage changes, 3 per cent decrease in July, 1914, and the following increases: 103 per cent in July, 1918; 127 per cent in July, 1919; 164 per cent in July, 1920; 76 per cent in July, 1921; 58 per cent in July, 1922; and 42 per cent in July, 1923.

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

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average price July 15—										Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) July 15 of each specified year compared with July 15, 1913.						
		1913	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.									
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.4	27.0	42.1	43.4	48.6	40.2	39.2	41.0	+2	+59	+64	+84	+52	+48	+55		
Round steak	do.	23.2	24.4	40.3	40.7	45.0	35.8	34.2	35.5	+5	+74	+75	+94	+54	+47	+53		
Rib roast	do.	20.2	20.9	33.3	33.5	35.9	29.3	28.5	29.3	+3	+65	+66	+78	+45	+42	+45		
Chuck roast	do.	16.4	16.9	29.1	27.7	28.5	20.7	20.3	20.8	+3	+77	+69	+74	+26	+24	+27		
Plate beef	do.	12.2	12.6	22.4	20.3	19.1	13.2	12.8	12.8	+3	+84	+66	+57	+8	+5	+5		
Pork chops	do.	21.7	22.3	37.9	46.2	43.7	34.3	34.4	31.2	+3	+75	+113	+101	+58	+59	+44		
Bacon	do.	28.0	27.4	52.3	58.1	54.7	43.2	40.6	39.1	-2	+87	+108	+95	+54	+45	+40		
Ham	do.	28.1	27.8	48.7	56.7	59.8	51.0	52.3	46.0	-1	+73	+102	+113	+81	+86	+64		
Lamb	do.	19.7	20.3	37.3	38.2	41.1	35.2	37.4	38.5	+3	+89	+94	+109	+79	+90	+95		
Hens	do.	21.7	22.0	38.0	42.0	45.0	38.8	35.7	34.8	+1	+75	+94	+107	+79	+65	+60		
Salmon, canned, red	do.			129.6	132.2	138.7	136.8	132.1	131.1									
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.8	8.9	13.2	15.0	16.7	14.0	12.8	13.6	+1	+50	+70	+90	+59	+45	+55		
Milk, evaporated	(²)				15.9	15.4	13.5	10.9	12.2									
Butter	Pound	34.8	34.2	52.6	62.8	67.9	46.6	45.7	49.1	-2	+51	+80	+95	+34	+31	+41		
Oleomargarine	do.				41.9	42.7	29.1	27.5	29.1									
Nut margarine	do.				35.7	36.0	26.9	26.6	27.4									
Cheese	do.	21.9	22.7	33.5	43.0	41.2	29.5	31.5	36.2	+4	+53	+96	+88	+35	+44	+65		
Lard	do.	15.9	15.4	32.5	42.0	29.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	-3	+104	+164	+82	+5	+8	+8		
Vegetable lard substitute	do.				38.9	36.4	21.0	22.7	22.8									
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.9	30.2	49.1	56.6	57.3	42.3	36.0	37.1	+1	+64	+89	+92	+41	+20	+24		
Bread	Pound	5.6	6.2	10.0	10.0	11.9	9.7	8.8	8.8	+11	+79	+79	+113	+73	+57	+57		
Flour	do.	3.3	3.2	6.7	7.5	8.7	5.8	5.2	4.7	-3	+103	+127	+164	+76	+58	+42		
Corn meal	do.	3.0	3.1	6.7	6.5	7.0	4.4	3.9	4.1	+3	+123	+117	+133	+47	+30	+37		
Rollod oats	do.				8.7	11.0	9.9	8.7	8.8									
Corn flakes	(³)				14.1	14.8	12.2	9.8	9.7									
Wheat cereal	(⁴)				25.2	30.3	23.7	25.8	24.4									
Macaroni	Pound				19.4	21.4	20.6	20.0	19.8									
Rice	do.	8.7	8.8	12.9	14.6	18.6	8.7	9.6	9.4	+1	+48	+68	+114	0	+10	+8		
Beans, navy	do.			17.3	12.1	11.9	7.9	11.1	11.3									
Potatoes	do.	1.9	2.6	3.9	4.8	8.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	+37	+105	+153	+368	+79	+89	+121		
Onions	do.			5.3	9.8	6.7	5.4	7.0	7.4									
Cabbage	do.				6.2	7.5	5.5	4.6	5.4									
Beans, baked	(⁵)				17.3	16.9	14.2	13.3	12.9									
Corn, canned	(⁶)				19.3	18.7	15.8	15.4	15.4									
Peas, canned	(⁶)				19.2	19.3	17.5	17.8	17.6									
Tomatoes, canned	(⁶)				16.1	15.2	11.4	13.8	13.0									
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	5.2	9.2	10.9	26.5	7.1	7.6	10.5	-5	+67	+98	+382	+29	+38	+91		
Tea	do.	54.4	54.7	65.3	70.5	74.4	69.2	68.0	69.4	+1	+20	+30	+37	+27	+25	+28		
Coffee	do.	29.8	29.6	30.1	46.2	49.3	35.6	36.2	37.7	-1	+1	+55	+65	+19	+21	+27		
Prunes	do.			16.7	26.5	28.4	18.6	20.8	19.2									
Raisins	do.			15.1	17.3	28.2	30.7	24.0	17.5									
Bananas	Dozen				39.2	46.5	40.8	35.8	38.8									
Oranges	do.				53.4	66.8	51.4	63.2	53.1									
All articles combined ⁶										+3	+68	+91	+120	+49	+43	+48		

¹ Both pink and red.
² 15-16-ounce can.
³ 8-ounce package.

⁴ 28-ounce package.
⁵ No. 2 can.
⁶ See note 2, p. 21.

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

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1922, AND IN JULY, 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.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.254	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.9	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.223	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.5	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.198	<i>Lbs.</i> 5.1	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.160	<i>Lbs.</i> 6.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.121	<i>Lbs.</i> 8.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.210	<i>Lbs.</i> 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: July.....	.410	2.4	.355	2.8	.293	3.4	.208	4.8	.128	7.8	.312	3.2
	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.270	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.7	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.269	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.7	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.158	<i>Lbs.</i> 6.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.213	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.7	<i>Per dz.</i> \$0.345	<i>Dozs.</i> 2.9	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.383	<i>Lbs.</i> 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: July.....	.391	2.6	.460	2.2	.171	5.8	.348	2.9	.371	2.7	.491	2.0
	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.221	<i>Lbs.</i> 4.5	<i>Per qt.</i> \$0.089	<i>Qts.</i> 11.2	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.056	<i>Lbs.</i> 17.9	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.033	<i>Lbs.</i> 30.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.030	<i>Lbs.</i> 33.3	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.087	<i>Lbs.</i> 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: July.....	.362	2.8	.136	7.4	.088	11.4	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.094	10.6
	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.					
1913.....	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.017	<i>Lbs.</i> 58.8	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.055	<i>Lbs.</i> 18.2	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.298	<i>Lbs.</i> 3.4	<i>Per lb.</i> \$0.544	<i>Lbs.</i> 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: July.....	.042	23.8	.105	9.5	.377	2.7	.694	1.4				

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.

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 1922⁵ and for January through July, 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 27 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 July, 1923, to approximately where it was in July, 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. 21.

⁵ For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21.

⁶ For a discussion of the logarithmic chart see article on "Comparison of arithmetic and ratio charts," by Lucian W. Chaney, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1919, pp. 20-34. Also "The 'ratio' charts," by Prof. Irving Fisher, reprinted from Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, June, 1917, 24 pp.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1922, BY MONTHS FOR 1922 AND FOR JANUARY TO JULY, 1923.

[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Ba- con.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	But- ter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Pota- toes.	Su- gar.	Cof- fee.	Tea.	All articles com- bined.	
1907.....	71	68	76			74	74	76	81	81	84	85		87		95		88		105				82
1908.....	73	71	78			76	77	78	80	83	86	86		90		102		92		111				84
1909.....	77	74	81			83	83	82	90	89	93	90		91		109		94		112				89
1910.....	80	78	85			92	95	91	104	94	98	94		95		108		95		101				93
1911.....	81	79	85			85	91	89	88	91	94	88		96		102		94		130				92
1912.....	91	89	94			91	91	91	94	93	99	98		97		105		102		135				98
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	102	106	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	113	104	105	101	108	108	100	100	100	102
1915.....	101	103	101	101	100	96	100	97	93	97	99	93	105	99	125	126	108	104	89	120	101	100	101	
1916.....	108	110	107	107	106	108	106	109	111	111	109	103	117	102	130	135	113	105	159	146	100	100	114	
1917.....	124	130	126	131	130	152	152	142	175	134	139	127	150	125	164	211	192	119	253	169	101	107	146	
1918.....	153	165	155	166	170	186	196	178	211	177	165	151	162	156	175	203	227	148	188	176	102	119	168	
1919.....	164	174	164	169	167	201	205	199	234	193	182	177	193	174	179	218	213	174	224	205	145	129	186	
1920.....	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	
1922: January.....	139	136	135	119	106	138	139	164	97	173	145	118	149	153	157	148	130	107	194	113	120	126	142	
1922: February.....	139	135	134	118	106	140	140	173	101	173	140	120	149	148	154	155	130	107	194	116	119	125	142	
1922: March.....	141	138	136	121	107	149	144	185	109	177	92	120	149	146	155	161	130	107	182	118	119	124	139	
1922: April.....	143	141	138	122	107	157	147	188	107	177	92	118	145	143	155	161	130	108	171	122	120	124	139	
1922: May.....	148	146	141	124	107	164	147	191	108	177	97	117	139	140	157	161	127	109	176	120	120	125	139	
1922: June.....	151	150	142	126	107	161	150	193	109	173	99	117	141	140	157	161	130	110	206	129	121	125	141	
1922: July.....	154	153	144	127	106	164	150	194	109	168	104	119	143	144	157	158	130	110	212	138	121	125	142	
1922: August.....	154	153	142	125	104	167	150	189	109	164	108	115	144	146	155	155	130	110	153	147	121	126	139	
1922: September.....	152	151	142	125	104	173	150	180	109	164	130	122	145	147	155	148	130	110	135	144	121	125	140	
1922: October.....	151	148	141	124	106	174	151	177	111	163	157	133	154	149	155	145	130	110	129	144	122	125	143	
1922: November.....	147	144	139	123	105	157	151	172	111	159	187	143	161	151	155	145	130	109	124	147	122	126	145	
1922: 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	109	124	151	124	126	144	
1923: February.....	146	141	139	122	106	137	146	167	110	167	134	151	170	154	155	148	133	108	124	158	126	127	142	
1923: March.....	147	142	139	122	106	135	145	167	110	168	112	150	168	153	155	145	133	108	129	185	127	127	142	
1923: April.....	149	145	140	123	105	135	145	168	111	169	100	150	164	153	155	148	133	108	147	193	128	127	143	
1923: May.....	152	148	142	124	105	143	145	169	109	170	102	136	161	152	155	145	133	108	159	204	128	127	143	
1923: June.....	158	155	145	128	104	142	144	169	109	166	103	131	163	152	155	145	133	108	188	202	127	128	144	
1923: July.....	161	159	148	130	106	149	145	171	108	163	108	128	164	153	157	142	137	108	247	191	127	128	147	

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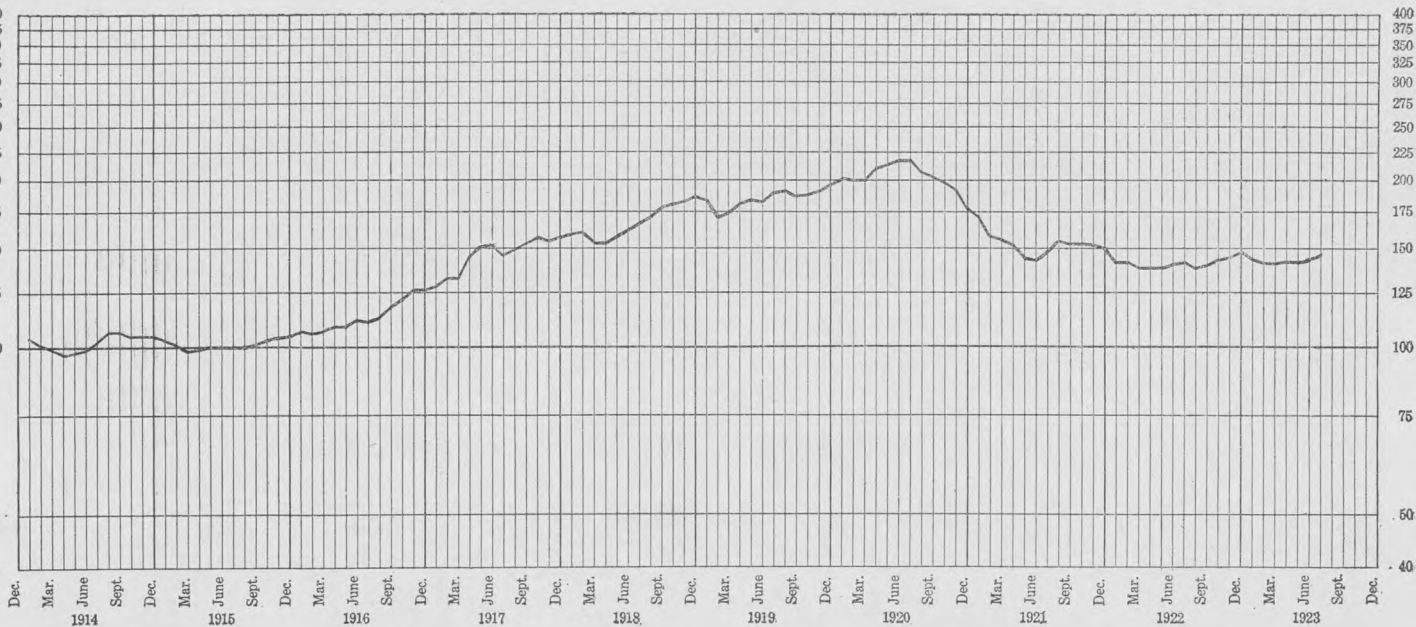
[597]

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

[1913=100.]

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

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Retail Prices of Food in 51

Average retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities for other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the exception 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.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 25.0	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 24.3	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 40.5	Cts. 28.1	Cts. 35.3	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 37.7
Round steak.....	do.....	21.5	32.5	31.6	31.6	23.0	34.7	36.4	37.3	22.5	30.7	32.6	32.7
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.1	27.5	27.8	27.5	20.0	29.4	30.8	32.0	20.6	25.9	27.1	28.1
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	19.5	20.5	20.7	16.7	19.3	20.5	20.9	16.8	19.4	22.1	22.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	9.4	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.5	10.5	12.6	13.5	13.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	24.5	33.2	28.2	27.9	20.0	36.7	30.0	31.4	20.0	31.0	29.7	29.5
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	32.0	39.8	35.8	36.1	26.0	35.4	34.0	34.4	35.0	41.9	39.4	30.2
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	31.0	50.6	45.6	46.2	34.5	57.1	51.7	52.1	31.3	50.9	45.5	45.9
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.0	34.6	35.5	35.0	19.0	37.9	38.5	38.1	23.3	37.0	38.9	40.5
Hens.....	do.....	20.1	30.4	31.2	30.4	21.8	37.8	37.2	37.5	17.3	28.6	31.5	30.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	30.2	29.0	29.2	.....	26.9	26.5	26.5	.....	30.7	30.4	30.1	.....
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	15.7	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.3	20.0	18.5	18.5
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	13.3	14.3	14.4	.....	10.4	12.0	12.0	.....	12.0	13.3	13.3	.....
Butter.....	Pound.....	37.1	45.9	52.1	51.2	37.0	49.7	55.6	54.2	39.0	44.4	52.5	52.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	29.6	32.4	32.4	.....	24.6	26.7	26.1	.....	32.8	33.9	33.9	.....
Nut margarine.....	do.....	20.6	26.7	26.7	.....	25.6	26.6	26.7	.....	28.1	31.9	31.4	.....
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	31.6	35.1	34.8	22.0	31.3	36.4	36.2	23.0	29.8	35.9	35.8
Lard.....	do.....	15.7	18.4	17.9	17.8	15.0	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.8	17.4	17.4	17.3
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	22.4	20.7	21.3	.....	21.2	21.8	22.3	.....	21.2	19.7	19.6	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	22.6	30.5	33.4	33.4	25.9	32.8	32.9	33.4	28.3	31.8	34.5	36.6
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	10.0	9.2	9.2	5.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	5.4	9.2	8.9	8.9
Flour.....	do.....	3.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	3.2	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.8	5.7	5.9	5.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.6	9.2	9.2	.....	8.3	8.4	8.7	.....	4.3	9.3	9.3	.....
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.0	9.8	9.8	.....	9.1	8.9	8.8	.....	9.8	10.0	9.9	.....
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	26.8	25.5	26.2	.....	25.2	23.0	22.8	.....	26.7	26.3	26.3	.....
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	22.0	20.9	20.9	.....	18.2	19.0	19.0	.....	19.0	19.1	18.9	.....
Rice.....	do.....	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.2	9.1	9.3	9.2
Beans, navy.....	do.....	11.3	12.8	12.5	.....	10.9	10.8	10.8	.....	11.2	12.4	12.4	.....
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.2	4.7	4.4	5.4	1.7	2.9	4.2	4.6	2.1	4.4	4.3	5.1
Onions.....	do.....	9.1	9.5	9.6	.....	7.5	8.9	7.7	.....	7.7	9.6	8.1	.....
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.7	4.2	4.9	.....	2.7	5.1	5.4	.....	5.6	6.5	7.0	.....
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	13.9	13.6	13.5	.....	11.9	11.9	11.9	.....	14.9	14.1	14.0	.....
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.9	15.6	15.6	.....	14.3	14.5	14.8	.....	16.5	16.9	17.0	.....
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.2	18.1	17.8	.....	15.9	16.7	16.8	.....	20.5	20.7	20.6	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.8	13.0	13.2	.....	11.5	12.1	12.2	.....	13.1	12.0	11.8	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.8	7.9	11.7	11.2	4.9	6.9	10.5	9.8	5.5	7.8	11.5	11.0
Tea.....	do.....	60.0	88.4	93.1	92.5	56.0	66.7	66.1	66.1	61.3	79.7	84.3	84.1
Coffee.....	do.....	32.0	36.0	37.3	36.8	24.8	31.3	33.2	33.2	28.8	36.6	38.9	39.1
Prunes.....	do.....	22.6	20.3	19.6	.....	18.8	17.7	17.7	.....	23.8	20.8	21.3	.....
Raisins.....	do.....	25.0	20.1	20.5	.....	23.1	14.6	14.7	.....	24.0	18.8	19.2	.....
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	27.3	28.4	28.1	.....	25.0	28.6	28.6	.....	34.5	37.5	38.0	.....
Oranges.....	do.....	71.5	53.6	54.9	.....	70.8	58.5	57.3	.....	62.6	55.0	55.0	.....

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

² Per pound.

Cities on Specified Dates.

July 15, 1913 and 1922, and for June 15 and July 15, 1923. For 11 of July, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the bureau

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.			
July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
1913	1922						1913	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.
35.8	61.1	63.8	64.6	45.9	46.5	48.7	24.0	38.2	38.6	40.0	32.9	31.1	31.1	21.8	37.9	36.5	35.6
35.8	52.3	52.7	54.3	39.4	39.5	41.5	20.8	32.7	32.7	33.8	28.3	26.3	26.7	20.0	35.4	34.0	34.4
25.6	35.3	37.3	38.5	34.7	36.2	36.8	17.0	27.9	28.1	28.7	26.0	24.4	24.3	20.5	31.1	28.5	28.8
18.7	23.3	24.0	25.0	24.5	25.3	26.5	15.8	20.0	20.5	20.3	18.3	17.7	17.6	15.0	23.3	21.0	21.3
.....	15.6	15.5	15.5	10.2	10.3	10.7	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.2	12.3	11.8	11.7	10.6	16.3	14.3	14.4
24.2	37.0	33.0	35.0	34.8	31.2	33.3	22.3	36.9	32.2	35.1	34.0	28.5	28.3	20.0	34.1	30.5	30.6
25.8	37.2	37.9	37.0	43.5	45.2	44.7	25.0	34.7	32.9	32.9	49.1	48.2	44.2	26.3	35.8	34.9	34.1
33.0	60.7	51.6	52.1	64.5	53.4	55.3	28.7	51.6	45.1	45.9	56.8	50.9	51.8	28.3	48.9	41.3	41.3
25.0	41.5	42.1	42.9	41.0	41.1	42.6	17.0	32.1	34.5	34.2	32.9	32.8	33.0	21.7	43.3	41.3	41.7
26.2	39.8	39.9	38.6	38.9	39.1	37.9	22.0	35.9	36.6	35.2	31.2	31.7	30.3	22.2	39.2	36.9	37.1
.....	31.2	29.0	29.1	33.6	30.1	30.1	.....	27.6	27.4	27.4	36.5	37.3	36.4	.....	28.1	26.1	25.8
.....	13.5	13.9	14.4	13.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	13.0	12.3	12.3	14.0	14.2	14.0	11.7	18.7	18.0	18.0
.....	11.4	12.9	12.6	10.9	12.7	12.6	.....	10.1	11.8	11.8	11.5	12.5	12.7	.....	10.5	12.1	12.0
.....	35.5	46.8	51.4	46.4	50.3	49.4	33.0	45.4	48.3	47.7	44.7	50.3	50.7	34.0	.....	48.9	47.9
.....	29.6	31.3	31.3	25.8	26.8	28.0	.....	28.3	28.5	28.3	30.0	.....	.....	.....	26.7	28.5	28.0
.....	26.7	25.6	25.9	24.3	27.6	26.3	.....	25.9	27.2	27.1	29.8	32.2	32.7	.....	28.0	28.5	28.5
.....	22.3	34.0	38.4	32.7	37.7	37.7	20.5	30.4	35.5	35.7	34.2	36.7	37.5	20.0	28.3	32.5	33.9
.....	16.0	17.8	17.5	16.8	16.9	16.7	14.5	16.0	16.4	16.2	21.0	20.9	20.7	15.0	18.7	18.5	18.5
.....	23.3	24.2	23.9	22.0	22.9	23.0	.....	20.1	22.3	22.2	26.5	26.3	26.3	.....	22.4	21.9	22.5
.....	37.3	55.2	49.5	55.9	48.3	52.3	28.3	37.4	36.0	39.1	37.8	42.3	43.6	25.8	31.9	33.9	34.7
.....	5.9	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	6.2	9.6	10.2	10.2
.....	3.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.9	3.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	3.7	6.1	6.0	5.9
.....	3.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	7.0	6.6	2.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.1
.....	.....	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	.....	7.7	7.8	7.7	6.5	6.8	6.8	.....	9.6	9.5	9.4
.....	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.6	.....	9.2	9.2	9.2	11.9	11.9	12.3	.....	10.3	10.0	10.0
.....	25.9	24.8	24.8	25.4	23.7	23.5	.....	25.1	24.1	24.0	28.8	28.8	28.8	.....	25.0	25.0	25.0
.....	24.1	23.8	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.0	.....	21.7	21.5	21.5	23.2	20.8	21.7	.....	19.8	20.6	20.6
.....	9.4	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.0	10.1	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	5.5	6.8	6.4	6.4
.....	11.1	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.9	11.7	.....	10.9	11.4	11.2	9.6	10.8	10.8	.....	10.7	11.9	11.8
.....	2.2	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.4	5.0	2.0	3.2	2.8	4.5	2.3	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.4	3.2	3.0
.....	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.4	9.0	8.5	.....	7.6	8.9	7.5	6.2	5.3	5.8	.....	6.7	7.6	7.5
.....	5.8	6.4	6.0	4.5	6.8	5.9	.....	3.4	5.7	4.7	6.0	7.7	7.1	.....	4.7	4.3	6.5
.....	14.3	14.7	14.7	11.9	12.2	11.9	.....	11.1	11.2	11.5	19.1	17.5	17.5	.....	11.5	11.2	11.2
.....	18.7	19.2	19.2	18.3	18.6	18.6	.....	14.4	14.8	14.7	17.3	15.3	15.3	.....	14.7	14.5	14.5
.....	21.2	21.3	21.3	20.1	21.4	21.5	.....	16.7	16.2	16.2	16.9	16.3	16.3	.....	19.3	18.0	18.0
.....	14.0	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.5	.....	13.4	13.6	13.8	16.7	15.5	15.1	.....	11.9	11.0	11.0
.....	5.4	7.5	11.1	10.4	7.4	10.5	5.3	7.7	10.9	10.2	9.3	13.6	13.0	5.0	7.1	10.8	10.2
.....	58.6	69.0	69.9	69.9	57.0	58.3	45.0	58.4	62.2	62.2	78.6	82.5	82.5	50.0	75.3	71.5	71.5
.....	33.0	42.8	43.1	43.2	35.3	36.2	36.1	29.3	33.6	35.9	45.2	45.4	45.4	26.3	33.1	34.2	33.8
.....	20.8	19.2	19.3	20.3	18.5	18.3	.....	19.4	19.1	18.7	21.3	20.0	20.6	.....	20.3	19.3	19.0
.....	21.6	16.0	15.9	24.0	16.8	17.0	.....	19.9	15.7	15.3	27.0	20.8	21.3	.....	24.6	16.9	16.9
.....	44.6	47.1	48.8	36.8	37.3	38.2	.....	41.5	44.6	47.2	15.0	15.1	15.2	.....	32.8	39.4	38.1
.....	70.2	59.8	58.0	65.6	57.9	55.7	.....	65.8	52.2	50.8	59.2	49.5	48.3	.....	63.8	51.8	53.1

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 24.2	Cts. 28.3	Cts. 39.3	Cts. 40.5	Cts. 23.8	Cts. 35.2	Cts. 36.1	Cts. 36.8	Cts. 26.0	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 38.1	Cts. 38.6
Round steak.....	do.....	21.3	30.1	30.2	31.6	21.3	32.3	32.6	33.3	23.0	31.1	30.9	31.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.2	29.1	29.4	30.2	19.1	28.2	28.8	28.8	20.0	25.9	26.5	26.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	19.6	19.9	19.5	15.2	18.3	18.6	19.0	17.5	19.9	19.4	19.6
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.6	13.2	13.9	14.0	11.7	10.9	10.2	10.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.4	32.4	26.0	28.0	20.6	36.7	28.0	31.5	23.2	36.2	30.8	31.6
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	32.7	47.2	44.2	44.5	26.7	35.2	33.6	33.8	30.1	39.6	39.3	39.8
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	32.3	52.2	47.8	48.2	29.7	54.2	46.8	47.5	38.0	52.7	47.6	47.9
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	20.2	35.9	36.1	38.0	15.7	33.9	37.1	34.9	20.7	35.6	34.8	36.6
Hens.....	do.....	20.2	33.7	32.9	33.3	23.3	36.5	36.7	34.9	22.0	36.8	35.8	35.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....		32.6	32.9	33.1		27.7	27.6	28.0		30.9	29.3	29.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	11.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....		9.9	11.4	11.5		10.0	11.4	11.4		10.2	11.9	11.9
Butter.....	Pound.....	32.3	42.1	46.2	45.7	34.4	42.4	47.1	45.4	35.2	46.3	49.2	49.0
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		23.5	25.6	25.5		28.1	29.7	29.7		27.7	29.3	29.1
Nut margarine.....	do.....		22.8	24.6	24.2		27.2	27.9	28.2		25.6	27.7	27.2
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	34.1	40.0	39.9	21.0	32.6	38.1	37.0	23.0	30.8	35.3	35.2
Lard.....	do.....	15.1	16.5	16.7	16.8	14.2	15.0	15.3	15.2	16.5	17.7	17.9	18.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....		22.1	23.3	22.9		21.8	22.9	22.9		21.8	24.1	24.0
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	25.3	35.4	36.6	36.6	22.4	29.8	26.3	31.3	29.8	35.6	34.7	38.1
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.5	7.9	8.1	7.9
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.5	3.2	5.1	4.9	4.7
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Rollod oats.....	do.....		8.0	8.3	8.5		8.4	8.6	8.6		8.5	8.6	8.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		9.4	9.3	9.2		9.4	9.3	9.3		10.0	9.9	9.8
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....		24.8	24.0	23.5		25.0	23.0	23.0		25.6	24.1	23.8
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		18.3	18.0	18.3		16.8	16.3	16.4		19.9	19.4	19.7
Rice.....	do.....	8.7	10.0	10.2	10.0	8.8	9.4	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.4	8.9	9.0
Beans, navy.....	do.....		11.1	11.5	11.3		11.2	10.7	10.4		11.7	11.3	11.0
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.1	3.9	2.7	4.6	2.2	4.0	3.6	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.8	4.7
Onions.....	do.....		6.6	8.4	8.0		6.2	7.9	6.5		6.5	8.5	7.5
Cabbage.....	do.....		5.0	6.5	5.8		4.7	6.4	4.4		4.8	6.2	6.0
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		12.6	12.9	12.9		11.9	11.7	11.7		12.5	12.8	12.8
Corn, canned.....	do.....		14.4	14.8	14.9		13.9	13.9	14.0		15.9	15.1	15.1
Peas, canned.....	do.....		15.7	16.1	16.3		16.9	16.8	16.9		17.9	16.6	16.6
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		14.2	13.9	14.0		13.8	12.4	12.8		14.1	13.9	13.8
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.1	7.2	10.4	10.0	5.2	7.5	10.8	10.3	5.3	7.7	11.1	10.4
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	63.9	70.3	72.8	60.0	69.2	70.9	72.0	50.0	66.0	68.7	68.7
Coffee.....	do.....	30.7	34.0	38.4	38.3	25.6	31.4	33.8	33.7	26.5	36.5	40.5	40.6
Prunes.....	do.....		21.0	20.1	19.8		20.7	19.4	19.2		20.1	19.1	18.4
Raisins.....	do.....		24.3	18.0	17.6		22.4	17.9	17.7		22.5	17.0	16.9
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		36.3	38.4	40.2		36.7	41.5	41.3		43.8	49.8	50.3
Oranges.....	do.....		59.1	55.5	53.3		57.7	51.2	52.1		60.5	54.8	53.3

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."

² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.				
July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 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.
35.4	35.9	37.5	22.8	37.2	34.4	34.4	25.3	32.4	33.5	35.7	25.0	38.0	39.8	40.4	35.5	56.1	57.9	60.4	60.4
30.9	31.4	33.6	20.8	35.0	30.6	30.6	23.2	29.0	29.2	31.4	20.2	30.5	31.1	32.8	28.0	42.2	43.3	44.3	44.3
27.4	27.5	27.2	19.7	28.2	26.7	26.7	17.8	24.9	23.9	24.7	19.8	26.8	27.2	28.0	24.0	28.0	27.5	28.9	28.9
21.3	21.5	21.5	16.3	22.9	21.7	21.7	16.2	17.8	18.1	19.6	15.0	19.0	19.7	19.4	18.5	21.1	20.5	21.6	21.6
13.0	12.4	13.2	13.2	18.2	15.4	15.4	9.6	9.8	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.5	.....	12.3	11.6	12.7	12.7
32.0	26.9	27.4	22.0	35.2	28.1	28.8	20.3	32.3	28.9	30.8	20.6	35.1	28.8	33.4	22.5	32.9	28.4	30.1	30.1
37.5	38.3	37.9	38.0	47.8	39.6	38.4	31.0	44.1	43.0	43.0	24.5	40.6	39.5	40.6	26.2	39.4	37.0	36.8	36.8
54.4	45.4	45.9	31.3	56.3	50.0	50.0	33.3	56.1	50.0	52.6	28.0	59.4	48.9	49.4	32.7	54.3	46.4	46.7	46.7
35.5	36.2	36.3	22.0	40.8	41.3	41.3	17.8	36.9	37.7	36.7	17.6	38.0	40.9	41.9	21.0	40.3	41.1	41.7	41.7
34.2	34.3	33.7	17.8	31.3	29.9	29.1	21.4	31.1	29.7	29.8	21.6	35.7	36.5	35.8	25.0	44.0	41.3	42.8	42.8
31.9	31.3	31.0	.....	32.4	30.9	30.5	.....	35.4	33.3	33.3	.....	30.3	30.2	30.1	.....	31.1	31.3	31.1	31.1
11.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	9.8	11.8	11.8	7.9	12.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10.3	11.8	11.7	.....	12.2	13.9	13.9	.....	10.4	11.7	11.7	.....	10.4	11.8	11.7	.....	12.1	13.5	13.4	13.4
43.7	47.1	46.3	36.0	44.8	48.3	48.1	34.3	41.0	44.2	43.6	33.7	44.5	50.2	48.3	35.1	45.4	49.6	48.7	48.7
25.2	27.8	27.4	.....	27.0	28.3	28.3	.....	28.8	28.3	29.3	.....	25.8	28.5	28.8	.....	28.5	31.7	31.7	31.7
24.7	26.3	26.3	.....	29.2	31.1	31.3	.....	28.1	28.7	28.6	.....	24.3	26.5	26.3	.....	30.7	27.7	28.3	28.3
29.3	33.6	34.1	20.0	31.7	34.1	34.5	26.1	33.5	37.9	38.4	20.7	30.6	36.9	36.1	23.4	33.2	36.8	38.4	38.4
15.0	14.6	14.3	16.8	21.0	20.4	20.2	16.3	18.9	18.8	18.8	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.3	15.2	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5
22.2	22.5	22.5	.....	21.5	20.7	21.1	.....	24.9	20.9	20.6	.....	22.0	23.0	23.6	.....	22.0	23.7	24.1	24.1
27.5	27.1	28.1	24.0	33.4	29.4	32.2	25.0	33.8	32.7	34.8	27.0	36.5	37.6	38.0	38.0	50.2	45.8	50.6	50.6
8.1	7.9	7.9	5.4	8.8	8.9	8.9	5.4	8.4	8.2	8.1	5.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
4.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	2.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.2	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.4	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
2.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.0
9.1	9.3	9.2	.....	10.5	10.5	10.6	.....	9.1	9.1	9.3	.....	9.5	8.8	9.0	.....	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.7
9.6	10.1	9.9	.....	11.8	10.4	10.4	.....	10.3	9.9	9.9	.....	8.9	9.0	9.0	.....	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.9
26.0	23.6	23.1	.....	25.1	25.5	24.9	.....	25.4	24.8	24.8	.....	25.1	23.9	23.9	.....	27.7	26.7	26.8	26.8
19.8	18.5	19.4	.....	21.3	21.1	21.1	.....	21.1	20.7	20.7	.....	19.0	19.1	19.1	.....	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.6
10.8	10.0	10.1	9.3	11.4	10.3	10.2	8.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	8.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3
12.8	10.6	10.7	.....	10.7	11.8	11.3	.....	10.3	12.4	12.6	.....	11.9	11.0	10.8	.....	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9
3.9	2.3	4.9	2.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	2.1	4.2	2.6	3.9	1.9	3.2	2.8	4.5	2.2	3.4	2.8	4.8	4.8
7.6	9.5	8.5	.....	7.6	8.2	8.1	.....	7.7	8.5	8.6	.....	5.9	7.7	6.8	.....	9.0	9.6	8.8	8.8
4.9	7.3	5.3	.....	6.5	6.5	6.5	.....	4.6	7.7	5.7	.....	3.8	6.4	5.7	.....	4.5	6.5	4.9	4.9
13.4	13.4	13.5	.....	15.3	14.4	14.4	.....	14.5	14.4	14.7	.....	12.2	12.4	12.3	.....	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.0
13.2	12.5	12.6	.....	17.7	16.1	16.1	.....	14.9	14.8	14.9	.....	14.7	14.6	14.6	.....	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.1
14.9	14.5	14.6	.....	21.5	21.1	20.9	.....	17.5	16.4	16.1	.....	16.4	16.6	16.9	.....	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.9
14.5	13.2	13.3	.....	14.5	14.1	14.2	.....	13.4	13.4	13.3	.....	13.4	13.1	13.2	.....	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7
7.7	11.1	10.6	5.7	8.1	11.9	11.2	5.6	8.2	12.0	11.0	5.3	7.7	10.7	10.3	5.4	7.6	11.2	11.0	11.0
78.4	74.6	74.7	66.7	90.6	92.3	91.3	52.8	69.8	69.0	69.6	43.3	61.3	63.1	63.3	44.2	54.3	60.4	58.8	58.8
35.2	37.6	37.5	36.7	41.4	42.5	42.5	29.4	36.0	36.4	36.6	29.3	35.7	37.7	37.8	33.0	38.0	40.0	39.5	39.5
22.1	19.8	19.6	.....	23.2	22.5	22.3	.....	21.0	20.7	20.4	.....	21.3	19.9	19.5	.....	18.8	17.8	17.9	17.9
22.3	17.2	16.5	.....	25.5	19.1	19.0	.....	25.4	18.8	18.3	.....	23.2	17.3	16.6	.....	23.9	17.8	17.5	17.5
37.5	39.0	39.4	.....	35.0	34.0	34.0	.....	212.6	11.9	12.2	.....	33.8	36.2	38.8	.....	10.3	10.6	11.1	11.1
61.0	53.6	50.3	.....	72.5	55.0	53.6	.....	60.7	52.5	53.5	.....	60.1	54.2	55.0	.....	50.9	54.3	54.4	54.4

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
					1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	31.3	30.3	30.2	25.5	36.6	37.3	38.7	26.0	35.0	34.5	34.4
Round steak.....	do.....	31.0	29.6	29.5	24.7	30.0	36.2	37.4	22.0	30.0	29.0	28.1
Rib roast.....	do.....	25.6	24.6	24.6	18.2	26.5	25.6	25.9	23.3	25.3	26.5	25.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.2	20.1	20.0	16.4	22.0	22.5	22.8	14.0	17.8	17.6	17.6
Plate beef.....	do.....	15.5	15.8	15.3	12.1	13.4	13.5	13.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.4
Pork chops.....	do.....	29.9	28.0	28.5	22.0	32.1	27.2	28.6	22.3	32.3	29.8	28.1
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	49.0	45.1	45.4	30.7	40.2	37.3	37.6	27.8	38.1	35.0	34.5
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	52.1	43.8	44.7	32.8	55.3	49.1	50.0	28.7	50.0	43.5	43.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.5	35.0	35.8	21.7	39.3	42.5	43.3	19.3	37.0	37.0	37.5
Hens.....	do.....	30.2	30.3	30.1	21.0	34.0	33.3	32.9	22.8	33.0	33.2	30.8
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	31.5	30.6	30.6	.....	38.4	36.1	36.1	.....	30.7	30.6	30.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	15.3	15.3	15.3	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.4	16.0	16.7	16.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	11.5	13.0	12.9	.....	9.9	11.6	11.6	.....	11.0	12.8	12.7
Butter.....	Pound.....	44.0	47.9	47.0	34.7	41.4	46.7	46.7	38.6	45.3	51.2	49.8
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	31.3	31.3	31.7	.....	26.8	28.9	29.0	.....	27.5	27.8	27.8
Nut margarine.....	do.....	28.8	28.7	28.8	.....	26.5	27.0	27.1	.....	25.8	27.0	26.8
Cheese.....	do.....	29.2	34.3	33.5	20.5	31.4	35.3	35.1	22.5	29.8	32.9	33.4
Lard.....	do.....	17.9	19.1	18.6	15.2	14.6	14.3	14.3	15.5	18.0	16.9	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	23.9	18.4	17.8	.....	22.0	24.0	25.1	.....	22.5	22.3	22.9
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	30.3	29.6	30.3	22.5	27.8	27.2	29.3	30.6	36.6	36.1	37.8
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.8	7.2	7.1	5.1	8.0	8.5	8.5	6.4	10.7	10.3	10.3
Flour.....	do.....	5.2	4.9	4.7	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.8	6.0	5.6	5.4
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.6	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Rollod oats.....	do.....	8.4	9.0	8.8	.....	7.5	7.7	7.7	.....	9.3	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.7	9.7	9.7	.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	.....	9.8	9.6	9.7
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.9	24.1	23.9	.....	25.9	24.4	24.4	.....	26.9	24.0	24.5
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.1	19.9	20.2	.....	19.1	18.4	18.4	.....	18.8	19.4	19.5
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	7.6	7.8	9.2	9.8	10.1	10.2	6.6	9.0	8.7	8.7
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.9	10.9	10.8	.....	12.8	11.2	10.9	.....	11.8	12.1	11.6
Potatoes.....	do.....	4.0	4.0	4.7	1.4	3.9	2.9	4.3	2.6	4.4	4.2	5.5
Onions.....	do.....	7.0	6.7	6.8	.....	7.4	9.7	8.4	.....	8.3	8.0	8.2
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.5	7.0	6.3	.....	4.7	5.6	4.9	.....	5.6	5.6	5.9
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	14.2	13.7	13.7	.....	13.1	13.5	13.4	.....	12.0	12.0	12.0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	14.2	14.0	13.8	.....	14.3	13.3	13.3	.....	15.9	16.3	16.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.7	18.8	18.8	.....	15.6	15.9	15.9	.....	17.7	16.8	16.8
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.6	12.1	12.2	.....	15.2	13.9	14.0	.....	12.8	11.4	11.5
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.9	11.0	10.3	5.6	8.3	11.4	11.0	5.9	7.7	11.1	10.6
Tea.....	do.....	73.1	71.4	71.0	60.0	74.2	76.9	77.0	60.0	86.5	85.7	87.5
Coffee.....	do.....	32.3	34.1	33.0	30.5	37.1	38.2	38.2	34.5	37.7	39.1	39.1
Prunes.....	do.....	22.9	19.1	18.8	.....	21.2	19.9	19.4	.....	20.9	19.1	19.5
Raisins.....	do.....	26.2	18.2	18.2	.....	24.9	18.5	18.1	.....	24.9	18.7	18.6
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	29.2	30.4	30.8	.....	30.3	33.7	33.0	.....	24.4	30.8	35.8
Oranges.....	do.....	56.5	45.2	46.8	.....	63.1	50.9	50.2	.....	65.0	48.0	50.6

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.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.				
July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	
1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	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.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	37.4	37.4	38.7	26.7	34.3	33.7	35.5	24.0	34.3	33.7	33.8	23.6	31.7	33.1	33.5	36.2	54.2	57.4	59.4	59.4
21.8	31.9	31.9	34.0	20.0	32.2	31.1	32.9	21.0	28.4	27.4	27.4	20.4	28.9	30.2	30.4	29.7	45.1	49.1	50.9	50.9
17.8	25.2	25.7	25.8	20.0	27.5	26.4	27.1	19.6	28.0	28.0	28.6	18.3	23.3	23.8	24.5	20.7	22.4	27.9	30.6	30.6
14.9	18.2	18.1	18.7	16.7	20.5	20.0	20.5	15.8	17.4	17.7	17.6	15.6	17.6	18.3	17.9	17.2	15.6	21.5	22.8	22.8
11.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	13.8	15.7	14.3	15.3	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.1	13.3	.....	33.5	31.4	15.2	15.8	15.8
20.4	31.0	25.9	27.6	23.3	32.6	30.0	30.4	25.4	38.0	36.2	35.8	20.1	29.9	23.8	24.8	20.7	33.6	30.4	31.6	31.6
30.6	45.3	41.9	42.0	37.5	41.9	41.2	40.0	34.0	51.6	48.9	49.1	29.4	37.4	33.2	33.2	24.0	49.6	34.5	33.9	33.9
28.8	55.3	46.5	46.4	30.0	54.7	47.1	47.9	36.7	62.7	57.2	57.8	30.0	47.5	40.7	41.1	29.2	38.0	40.9	41.4	41.4
18.5	32.0	32.5	33.6	20.8	35.6	37.2	36.1	18.8	33.4	32.7	33.4	18.3	33.3	37.0	36.0	21.8	43.2	38.2	37.4	37.4
17.8	30.8	31.2	30.7	20.0	28.2	28.2	28.1	26.4	39.2	39.5	39.3	23.3	30.3	32.9	31.0	24.3	31.4	42.5	42.5	42.5
.....	31.8	32.7	33.0	.....	31.5	32.2	31.3	.....	40.4	38.1	38.4	.....	29.4	28.7	28.9	.....	12.0	29.8	29.6	29.6
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	9.3	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.7	13.9	13.8	13.8
.....	10.9	12.2	12.1	.....	11.7	13.5	13.3	.....	9.9	10.7	10.7	.....	10.3	12.1	12.2	.....	49.9	13.9	13.8	13.8
35.4	44.6	49.5	47.2	39.4	46.9	50.2	49.4	37.0	51.7	57.0	54.4	35.3	44.7	48.5	47.4	38.1	28.0	53.1	52.0	52.0
.....	27.0	26.8	27.2	.....	31.3	31.0	31.0	.....	29.9	32.1	32.1	.....	26.7	28.7	28.0	.....	22.7	29.6	29.2	29.2
.....	27.7	27.6	27.8	.....	28.3	27.5	27.3	.....	26.8	28.5	28.2	.....	25.5	26.3	26.6	.....	32.4	21.7	21.7	21.7
21.8	32.9	36.8	36.1	23.3	32.0	35.8	36.5	19.5	35.6	35.9	36.6	21.7	28.9	34.3	33.9	21.0	17.4	37.2	37.1	37.1
16.2	17.5	17.6	17.4	16.3	20.1	18.9	19.0	18.3	18.8	19.5	19.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	14.3	16.0	22.9	17.3	17.2	17.2
.....	24.3	23.2	23.9	.....	23.0	21.2	20.6	.....	23.9	22.1	21.9	.....	22.4	23.3	23.5	.....	44.7	20.5	20.0	20.0
23.1	29.7	30.9	31.4	26.7	31.6	33.2	34.7	33.0	37.4	38.2	38.9	22.1	28.3	26.0	29.0	32.3	.....	43.2	46.7	46.7
6.1	7.8	8.1	8.1	6.0	8.4	8.2	8.1	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.5	6.1	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	3.4	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1
2.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6
.....	8.1	8.5	8.5	.....	10.2	10.5	10.5	.....	10.2	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	10.1	.....	10.0	9.6	9.6	.....	9.4	9.2	9.0	.....	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
.....	26.7	25.4	25.2	.....	26.5	24.9	24.5	.....	24.6	23.2	23.0	.....	24.7	23.6	23.6	.....	26.4	25.2	24.9	24.9
.....	21.8	21.4	21.9	.....	22.3	20.8	21.3	.....	16.6	15.9	15.5	.....	17.9	16.5	16.5	.....	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9
.....	8.7	9.6	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	8.1	9.1	8.1	8.0	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.0
.....	12.8	11.7	11.6	.....	11.8	12.7	12.0	.....	9.8	9.9	9.7	.....	11.9	10.3	9.9	.....	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.2
.....	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.6	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.0	3.7	3.0	5.0
.....	8.0	8.5	7.5	.....	7.2	9.4	8.2	.....	5.1	6.3	6.9	.....	4.5	7.6	4.9	.....	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.6
.....	3.7	5.5	3.7	.....	5.9	6.9	6.8	.....	4.0	4.4	4.1	.....	3.6	6.3	4.1	.....	5.8	6.8	7.4	7.4
.....	14.3	14.3	14.0	.....	13.4	13.0	13.1	.....	14.2	13.1	13.1	.....	12.5	11.7	11.6	.....	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.5
.....	13.4	13.5	13.6	.....	15.3	15.7	15.5	.....	17.3	17.3	16.6	.....	15.0	13.5	13.5	.....	18.3	17.5	17.5	17.5
.....	15.5	14.9	15.2	.....	19.5	18.3	18.3	.....	19.3	18.9	18.9	.....	16.4	15.6	15.5	.....	22.1	20.9	20.9	20.9
.....	14.3	13.8	14.0	.....	14.7	13.7	13.3	.....	15.6	15.4	15.5	.....	13.4	11.5	11.6	.....	20.1	20.8	20.9	20.9
5.7	7.8	11.7	10.6	5.8	8.1	12.3	11.3	5.5	7.8	11.3	10.1	5.2	7.6	11.1	10.6	5.3	7.9	11.6	10.8	10.8
54.0	78.6	79.0	80.2	50.0	92.3	91.4	91.4	54.5	71.6	69.4	69.1	62.5	76.2	71.4	71.5	47.0	57.4	57.7	57.7	57.7
27.8	37.3	39.3	38.7	30.8	40.2	41.1	41.0	36.3	33.5	39.6	39.4	27.5	35.1	36.7	36.3	32.0	38.9	39.6	39.6	39.6
.....	22.1	19.5	19.4	.....	22.7	20.8	21.1	.....	20.6	18.7	18.8	.....	19.2	18.7	19.1	.....	20.0	18.4	18.6	18.6
.....	26.9	19.9	20.4	.....	25.4	20.0	19.2	.....	24.3	18.0	17.5	.....	24.1	16.8	17.6	.....	22.3	16.0	16.3	16.3
.....	11.8	13.1	13.0	.....	9.6	10.5	10.5	.....	10.8	11.6	11.5	.....	34.5	39.3	37.1	.....	10.1	11.1	12.1	12.1
.....	62.8	53.5	52.6	.....	66.7	48.9	47.7	.....	49.1	37.3	38.0	.....	48.9	44.0	44.0	.....	59.9	54.0	53.9	53.9

² No. 2½ can.

³ No. 3 can.

⁴ Per pound.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 22.9	Cts. 32.3	Cts. 34.4	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 23.0	Cts. 28.2	Cts. 37.8	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 24.2	Cts. 33.8	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 35.4
Round steak.....	do.....	19.7	28.4	30.3	30.2	21.2	33.7	33.2	35.1	22.2	30.4	30.3	31.4
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.4	24.5	25.6	26.2	18.8	27.1	27.1	27.3	20.5	25.9	25.8	26.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	17.3	18.1	19.4	16.6	21.8	21.3	21.5	17.3	19.8	20.7	20.7
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.6	11.6	12.3	12.2	11.8	10.3	9.1	10.4	9.9
Pork chops.....	do.....	20.0	28.8	24.5	25.7	20.0	34.8	28.8	31.4	19.3	33.3	27.7	29.3
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.4	28.2	36.7	37.5	28.6	42.7	41.1	41.2	27.7	44.3	41.5	42.1
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	30.7	51.9	43.8	44.6	29.0	50.1	44.3	45.0	30.0	52.5	46.7	46.8
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	21.2	36.6	36.5	37.3	20.5	38.0	39.4	40.2	16.5	33.2	34.4	35.9
Hens.....	do.....	20.0	27.0	29.0	28.5	20.6	32.1	33.0	31.5	19.2	29.1	29.7	28.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	.....	36.6	36.0	34.2	.....	32.0	33.5	34.3	.....	39.3	36.5	36.8
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	.....	11.2	12.7	12.8	.....	10.5	11.6	11.6	.....	11.6	12.6	12.4
Butter.....	Pound.....	36.9	42.5	48.6	47.1	31.3	41.8	45.7	45.1	31.0	42.0	45.0	44.1
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	30.6	27.7	30.0	.....	24.4	26.7	26.8	.....	26.1	27.5	27.5
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	27.0	24.7	25.0	.....	23.7	25.6	25.5	.....	24.8	25.9	25.8
Cheese.....	do.....	20.0	29.4	33.8	33.7	21.0	28.5	35.0	34.6	20.8	29.7	34.2	34.7
Lard.....	do.....	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	17.5	17.6	17.5	15.4	16.8	17.0	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	21.7	22.2	22.9	.....	22.0	23.1	23.2	.....	23.5	24.4	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.0	30.1	31.8	32.3	23.8	29.3	30.1	29.1	22.7	29.6	28.9	29.3
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.0	9.3	9.2	8.9	5.6	9.3	8.9	8.9	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	3.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	3.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.0	5.3	4.5	4.4
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	2.4	4.0	4.0	4.1
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	9.1	9.1	9.4	.....	6.7	6.9	7.1	.....	7.8	8.8	8.8
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	9.8	9.8	9.7	.....	9.2	9.2	9.2	.....	10.4	10.2	10.2
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	26.5	24.2	24.9	.....	25.0	23.7	24.2	.....	25.2	24.4	24.4
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	17.2	17.6	17.5	.....	17.8	17.7	17.2	.....	17.8	17.6	17.8
Rice.....	do.....	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	11.2	11.5	11.4	.....	11.5	11.6	11.5	.....	10.9	12.1	11.7
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.9	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.0	3.8	2.2	4.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.3
Onions.....	do.....	.....	4.9	7.3	6.2	.....	6.6	9.1	7.9	.....	6.8	8.7	8.1
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	4.4	4.6	4.5	.....	4.3	6.3	5.9	.....	2.9	6.9	5.4
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	13.2	13.0	13.0	.....	11.4	11.5	11.6	.....	15.3	13.9	13.9
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	14.4	15.2	15.4	.....	14.8	15.2	15.0	.....	13.4	13.1	13.2
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	18.7	18.5	18.5	.....	15.5	15.4	15.5	.....	15.9	15.9	16.0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	13.6	13.2	13.3	.....	14.6	13.9	13.8	.....	15.1	14.8	14.7
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.7	7.7	11.3	10.8	5.5	7.4	10.7	10.3	5.6	7.8	11.5	10.7
Tea.....	do.....	63.8	86.2	84.5	83.1	50.0	69.4	71.0	70.8	45.0	64.2	65.0	65.0
Coffee.....	do.....	27.5	37.4	37.2	37.4	27.5	32.2	35.7	34.9	30.8	40.5	41.9	41.9
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	20.8	19.5	19.0	.....	21.2	19.8	20.1	.....	22.1	21.8	21.1
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	26.3	19.7	18.7	.....	24.4	17.5	17.4	.....	25.1	18.2	17.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	34.5	36.9	37.5	.....	49.7	40.6	40.9	.....	40.8	42.1	42.1
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	70.5	52.3	53.8	.....	61.9	64.6	52.6	.....	67.4	53.3	53.7

¹ Whole.² No. 3 can.³ Per pound.

PRICES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	June 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 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.
30.8	33.3	32.1	28.4	43.3	46.3	47.9	33.2	49.1	49.6	51.5	22.5	33.4	33.1	33.2	27.0	43.1	43.4	45.3
30.0	32.5	31.3	28.0	41.6	43.1	45.3	30.0	40.4	40.6	42.4	19.5	30.0	29.0	29.8	26.1	41.9	40.9	43.7
25.0	26.7	26.0	21.2	33.9	35.2	38.1	24.8	36.0	34.8	36.0	19.4	28.7	27.2	28.3	22.6	35.8	36.7	38.1
20.6	20.6	20.3	18.0	21.7	22.5	23.5	20.0	24.8	25.3	26.9	14.5	20.6	19.1	19.9	16.4	21.7	22.2	23.2
16.4	15.4	15.4	13.5	11.8	12.5	12.9	.....	14.4	14.4	14.3	11.3	15.7	13.8	14.1	14.9	17.5	17.9	18.4
33.1	32.5	32.9	22.8	36.0	31.2	32.6	22.8	34.6	29.7	32.8	23.1	37.2	29.6	31.1	22.6	36.6	32.3	33.5
41.6	39.4	29.8	25.8	37.5	37.3	38.2	29.3	41.0	39.9	40.0	31.3	43.2	38.9	39.2	26.4	38.5	37.5	37.8
49.2	43.6	44.1	22.0	34.8	27.3	28.0	34.0	59.6	52.2	53.7	30.0	50.8	41.9	41.9	30.0	57.0	50.0	52.4
32.1	35.3	35.6	21.2	39.9	43.2	41.4	21.4	42.3	42.4	43.8	21.3	41.2	40.5	40.3	18.1	36.2	37.1	38.1
35.6	34.7	33.6	24.0	37.9	38.6	36.2	24.0	41.5	40.4	39.1	19.3	37.0	36.4	35.5	22.6	37.5	36.6	35.9
31.8	29.4	29.2	.....	28.6	27.4	27.4	.....	34.3	33.4	33.1	.....	35.4	37.7	39.7	.....	30.1	28.0	28.6
15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.3	15.5	15.5	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	9.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11.3	13.0	13.0	.....	10.2	11.9	11.9	.....	10.9	12.4	12.0	.....	10.4	11.7	11.8	.....	10.1	11.7	11.8
47.7	52.1	51.1	35.6	46.1	49.2	48.4	33.8	44.6	49.8	48.1	34.1	46.2	51.1	49.3	34.4	45.0	48.0	47.7
29.4	30.3	33.6	.....	28.4	29.4	29.4	.....	28.4	30.8	31.4	.....	27.6	29.9	29.6	.....	27.2	30.0	29.8
26.5	27.3	27.5	.....	25.0	26.9	26.9	.....	26.3	28.3	27.7	.....	26.5	28.6	28.8	.....	25.1	26.5	26.5
28.1	35.6	35.0	24.2	34.1	39.8	38.8	22.0	31.9	37.5	36.6	22.0	31.6	35.1	35.0	19.4	32.7	37.0	37.8
17.3	17.0	17.0	16.0	17.2	16.9	16.8	15.7	16.6	16.8	16.8	15.1	16.6	16.4	16.1	16.2	17.6	17.8	18.0
23.1	19.6	18.9	.....	21.7	22.4	22.4	.....	21.2	21.0	22.3	.....	23.4	22.9	22.6	.....	21.9	23.1	23.3
32.2	34.9	36.2	38.2	47.6	46.0	47.4	39.0	49.3	45.2	49.1	27.6	33.0	33.1	34.6	35.9	45.0	44.9	48.0
8.2	8.8	8.9	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	5.1	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.4	9.7	9.6	9.6
5.4	5.5	5.3	3.7	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.3	5.1	4.6	4.6	3.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.3	5.4	4.9	4.9
3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	3.2	6.0	5.6	5.7	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
9.3	9.2	8.9	.....	7.5	8.2	8.2	.....	8.8	8.8	8.7	.....	8.8	8.5	8.6	.....	7.8	8.2	8.3
9.7	9.3	9.3	.....	8.9	8.9	8.8	.....	9.5	9.6	9.6	.....	9.6	9.3	9.3	.....	8.7	8.6	8.6
24.8	23.5	23.5	.....	25.3	23.7	23.7	.....	24.8	24.1	24.0	.....	24.7	24.0	23.8	.....	25.0	22.9	22.9
20.3	20.0	20.0	.....	21.4	21.4	21.4	.....	22.0	22.2	22.7	.....	9.9	8.8	8.9	.....	20.6	20.4	20.4
8.5	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.6	7.4	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.0	9.0	9.3	8.9
12.3	11.7	11.8	.....	11.2	10.9	10.9	.....	11.1	11.4	11.4	.....	11.0	10.6	10.3	.....	11.2	11.8	11.8
4.3	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.4	4.8	5.0	2.1	3.6	4.0	5.0	2.0	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.8	4.7	5.1
6.9	6.9	6.8	.....	6.8	9.8	7.3	.....	7.9	9.2	8.6	.....	4.7	4.8	5.0	.....	6.4	8.5	7.8
5.5	4.6	5.6	.....	4.4	6.4	6.0	.....	4.3	6.2	5.6	.....	3.3	4.4	4.8	.....	3.5	6.1	5.3
13.4	12.1	12.2	.....	11.2	10.9	10.9	.....	12.3	12.0	12.0	.....	12.7	12.7	12.7	.....	11.9	11.6	11.7
15.5	15.3	15.3	.....	15.1	14.4	14.4	.....	18.3	18.3	17.8	.....	13.0	13.2	13.1	.....	13.7	15.3	15.3
17.6	15.9	15.9	.....	17.5	16.8	17.2	.....	21.1	21.3	20.9	.....	16.7	17.4	17.4	.....	16.3	16.8	16.8
13.3	12.4	12.4	.....	12.6	11.8	11.8	.....	21.6	21.5	21.8	.....	13.4	11.7	11.7	.....	12.4	11.7	11.8
7.9	11.5	10.9	5.3	7.1	10.6	10.3	5.3	7.6	10.9	10.5	5.2	7.1	10.4	9.8	4.9	7.0	10.4	9.6
75.1	74.4	74.3	53.8	45.5	54.9	54.5	55.0	56.4	58.6	57.7	62.1	71.2	68.9	69.0	43.3	48.4	55.1	55.9
35.5	37.8	37.7	29.3	33.0	35.6	35.6	33.8	37.9	39.6	39.8	26.7	30.9	32.5	32.5	27.5	32.3	35.0	34.5
24.4	21.1	22.0	.....	18.3	16.4	16.4	.....	19.4	18.5	18.5	.....	22.0	20.7	19.7	.....	19.5	17.3	17.3
25.0	19.4	18.2	.....	20.9	15.5	15.4	.....	22.3	16.0	16.4	.....	25.7	18.3	18.3	.....	21.9	15.6	15.8
25.7	29.1	31.8	.....	37.5	38.6	39.3	.....	35.0	33.5	34.2	.....	21.0	22.5	24.0	.....	40.7	42.5	44.6
67.8	50.8	51.7	.....	76.4	59.9	57.4	.....	64.1	56.9	64.8	.....	63.3	53.3	53.8	.....	77.2	65.5	60.1

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
					1913	1922					
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 38.3	Cts. 40.9	Cts. 42.1	Cts. 25.2	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 34.7	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 33.8	Cts. 33.2	Cts. 36.1
Round steak.....	do.....	31.8	35.6	36.2	22.0	33.6	32.4	34.6	32.5	32.5	34.8
Rib roast.....	do.....	30.3	33.5	33.7	18.0	25.3	25.4	25.6	24.1	23.8	24.0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	19.3	20.9	20.4	16.2	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.1	19.4	20.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.5	15.0	15.0	11.1	10.6	9.8	10.0	12.3	12.6	12.8
Pork chops.....	do.....	31.2	29.1	30.1	19.9	32.3	26.4	28.0	31.1	27.1	28.3
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	38.1	35.0	34.5	28.0	46.7	45.3	45.0	42.7	41.1	41.1
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	44.6	38.3	38.5	29.0	55.8	48.8	48.8	53.0	46.8	45.4
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	37.2	40.4	41.4	17.8	40.2	37.2	37.7	35.0	36.3	36.3
Hens.....	do.....	36.4	37.2	35.8	17.5	30.3	30.1	28.6	32.3	31.2	30.8
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	30.2	29.1	28.8	.....	33.8	33.4	33.7	33.2	32.3	32.3
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.0	11.0	12.2	10.2	10.6	11.6
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	10.2	11.5	11.3	.....	10.4	12.0	12.0	10.9	12.1	12.1
Butter.....	Pound.....	46.9	52.5	50.1	32.8	42.1	46.1	44.2	41.3	45.6	45.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	27.4	28.3	28.3	.....	29.2	29.2	28.9	27.4	29.5	29.3
Nut margarine.....	do.....	26.0	26.8	27.2	.....	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.0	27.1	27.0
Cheese.....	do.....	28.8	32.9	32.6	22.5	30.8	34.7	35.1	30.9	36.2	35.3
Lard.....	do.....	17.0	15.6	15.8	17.6	19.2	19.1	18.9	17.3	17.0	17.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	21.3	17.6	16.9	.....	24.3	23.5	22.7	23.4	24.5	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	33.9	35.5	36.1	23.3	29.8	29.7	30.0	27.8	27.7	28.0
Bread.....	Pound.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	5.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.0	8.0
Flour.....	do.....	5.0	4.7	4.5	2.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	5.2	4.7	4.6
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
Rolled oats.....	do.....	7.9	8.2	7.8	.....	10.5	9.8	10.0	8.8	9.2	9.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	9.3	9.5	9.3	.....	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.5	23.8	23.6	.....	25.8	23.9	23.9	27.3	26.1	26.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.8	20.1	20.1	.....	20.5	20.1	20.0	20.2	19.5	19.8
Rice.....	do.....	9.7	9.6	9.5	8.5	9.4	8.8	8.8	10.6	9.4	9.4
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.5	11.0	11.0	.....	12.3	12.3	12.2	13.2	11.9	11.9
Potatoes.....	do.....	3.0	3.2	3.8	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.5	3.7	2.5	3.9
Onions.....	do.....	7.1	8.3	6.2	.....	7.5	9.1	8.1	8.7	9.1	8.9
Cabbage.....	do.....	3.4	4.1	4.7	.....	3.5	7.5	4.4	5.1	6.8	4.7
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	10.5	10.0	9.9	.....	16.1	15.2	15.2	13.3	13.1	13.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	14.7	15.8	15.8	.....	16.4	15.7	16.0	14.5	14.9	14.9
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.5	18.8	18.8	.....	16.8	16.9	17.3	16.8	17.0	17.0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.6	11.5	12.0	5.7	14.5	14.1	14.4	15.4	14.2	14.2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.1	10.4	9.6	56.0	7.9	11.3	10.5	8.0	11.6	11.4
Tea.....	do.....	73.4	78.4	81.1	30.0	72.5	75.1	74.9	61.3	61.4	60.7
Coffee.....	do.....	35.9	38.2	37.3	.....	40.0	41.2	41.1	34.8	36.9	36.9
Prunes.....	do.....	20.0	17.8	18.5	.....	23.1	20.2	20.9	23.1	20.9	20.6
Raisins.....	do.....	24.3	47.2	17.4	.....	26.7	20.2	20.1	26.3	19.2	19.4
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	33.2	35.4	35.9	.....	4 10.1	4 12.3	4 12.4	4 10.2	4 11.0	4 11.3
Oranges.....	do.....	66.5	54.1	53.7	.....	55.8	51.5	49.4	57.5	48.7	49.8

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.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIC DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15,	June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,
1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1923.	1913	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.
132.0	149.6	151.5	153.7	27.5	42.7	45.6	45.9	56.2	59.6	60.1	23.5	30.2	28.8	28.4	139.6	164.5	167.8	169.2
27.5	41.3	41.2	42.7	24.8	35.6	37.7	38.7	45.3	46.6	46.8	21.4	26.9	25.0	24.9	31.0	46.1	49.1	50.4
22.7	33.3	33.7	34.7	21.8	30.9	32.2	32.2	29.3	29.7	29.5	19.5	25.6	24.3	24.0	24.2	34.7	37.2	38.6
18.2	20.3	20.1	21.1	16.8	20.9	21.5	21.5	19.3	19.6	20.1	16.4	17.9	17.3	16.8	18.8	24.9	26.9	27.7
12.7	9.9	9.5	9.8	12.4	10.1	10.3	10.7	13.7	15.5	15.3	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.1	.....	17.0	16.6	17.2
22.2	37.4	32.5	34.2	23.0	34.2	31.8	33.8	35.6	31.6	32.4	22.1	32.5	28.6	29.4	21.6	37.4	34.0	36.8
27.9	38.2	35.8	36.6	29.5	41.9	40.8	41.4	36.7	37.7	38.2	31.3	45.6	45.2	45.3	23.4	35.7	36.6	36.7
32.7	59.3	50.9	52.1	31.5	57.6	54.0	53.7	58.5	47.2	47.4	30.8	52.2	47.7	47.8	32.3	57.9	53.5	53.7
21.0	39.3	40.3	41.9	20.8	38.6	40.0	41.6	40.7	36.9	41.2	18.1	33.0	32.4	33.0	21.7	43.4	43.4	45.4
23.3	41.2	40.0	38.3	26.5	41.6	40.3	40.4	43.5	41.0	41.3	20.3	32.7	31.8	33.1	24.8	40.8	40.9	40.5
8.0	28.6	26.1	26.2	.....	29.4	28.8	28.8	28.7	27.9	28.3	.....	41.8	35.0	35.4	.....	31.5	31.2	31.3
10.9	11.0	13.0	13.0	8.6	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.5	14.0	9.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.6
39.2	10.9	12.2	12.2	.....	10.1	12.1	12.1	11.9	13.5	13.6	.....	11.3	12.0	12.0	.....	11.5	12.5	12.5
27.3	39.2	54.5	53.4	35.7	46.0	50.4	49.4	49.9	54.2	53.5	37.5	49.6	50.5	49.1	36.0	45.8	50.4	49.7
26.0	28.2	28.2	.....	25.7	26.4	27.0	27.8	27.3	27.1	27.1	.....	28.0	26.9	27.2	.....	27.1	28.8	28.1
34.7	37.7	38.5	24.5	30.9	37.9	37.3	32.3	38.1	38.6	20.8	34.1	36.4	36.8	21.7	30.6	36.1	36.0	36.0
15.3	16.1	15.6	16.1	15.5	15.8	15.4	15.2	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.9	20.1	19.6	19.4	15.2	16.6	16.9	16.7
21.9	22.8	22.7	.....	21.6	23.2	23.5	22.8	22.2	22.8	.....	25.3	24.8	24.8	.....	22.8	23.2	23.2	23.5
30.4	36.5	36.9	38.5	27.1	36.8	37.1	37.1	45.7	41.3	43.6	34.0	30.6	30.9	32.6	35.7	50.1	43.9	48.4
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
3.2	5.4	4.6	4.6	3.3	5.2	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.8	2.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.5	5.6	5.2	5.1
2.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.1	4.1
.....	8.0	8.1	8.4	.....	9.1	9.0	9.0	6.7	6.9	7.0	.....	9.4	9.5	9.5	.....	9.4	9.4	9.2
.....	9.3	9.0	8.9	.....	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	.....	11.3	11.4	11.5	.....	9.7	9.8	9.7
25.1	23.8	23.9	.....	25.4	25.4	25.6	26.1	24.9	24.9	24.9	.....	28.6	26.4	25.7	.....	26.2	24.4	24.3
21.0	20.6	20.6	.....	20.7	21.5	21.3	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.6	.....	17.4	18.4	18.5	.....	22.5	21.9	22.1
9.8	10.0	10.4	10.4	9.2	10.0	9.5	9.6	10.4	10.5	10.6	8.6	9.9	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.3
10.0	10.0	11.4	11.5	.....	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.2	.....	9.8	10.1	10.2	.....	10.8	11.0	11.0
2.1	3.4	4.4	5.1	1.8	3.4	4.4	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.2	1.2	3.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	3.5	3.1	4.8
5.2	8.5	7.1	.....	7.6	8.4	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	.....	5.0	5.1	5.2	.....	7.3	8.5	7.7
3.3	5.4	5.8	.....	4.4	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	.....	4.2	6.2	3.6	.....	3.4	5.9	4.6
11.9	11.1	11.1	.....	13.4	12.6	12.6	15.3	15.7	15.7	15.7	.....	17.2	16.3	15.9	.....	12.7	12.5	12.4
14.9	14.4	14.5	.....	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.0	.....	17.7	17.3	17.3	.....	17.2	17.5	17.1
16.7	16.4	16.5	.....	15.5	16.3	16.3	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.4	.....	18.4	16.9	17.0	.....	20.2	19.7	19.7
13.2	12.8	12.9	.....	13.1	12.6	12.8	22.7	22.6	22.8	22.8	.....	15.1	16.4	16.2	.....	14.8	13.8	13.6
5.0	6.9	10.5	10.0	5.5	7.7	10.9	10.7	7.7	11.3	10.4	6.3	7.7	11.0	10.4	5.1	7.5	10.9	10.6
54.0	59.7	58.8	57.9	58.0	75.8	75.1	75.1	56.8	58.1	57.5	55.0	62.8	64.3	65.0	48.3	60.0	61.6	60.7
25.0	31.3	32.4	31.6	30.0	36.2	37.8	37.8	40.0	41.4	41.4	35.0	37.2	37.1	37.1	30.0	40.0	41.6	41.6
17.6	16.9	16.3	.....	21.1	20.3	20.6	19.8	18.1	18.1	18.1	.....	19.4	12.5	11.1	.....	20.3	19.4	19.6
22.2	16.4	16.3	.....	24.0	17.5	16.9	21.8	16.1	15.6	15.6	.....	24.0	17.3	17.3	.....	23.0	16.9	17.1
31.7	33.2	34.3	.....	41.3	45.0	44.7	40.4	41.3	41.5	41.5	.....	43.5	45.4	45.5	.....	35.4	37.5	38.1
66.4	52.3	51.1	.....	55.3	55.5	55.5	66.8	59.8	57.4	57.4	.....	59.7	51.8	50.4	.....	80.1	61.6	61.7

² No. 3 can.

³ No 2½ can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.			Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.				
		July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 22.2	Cts. 39.3	Cts. 38.4	Cts. 39.4	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 38.8	Cts. 40.5	Cts. 24.8	Cts. 34.2	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 35.0
Round steak.....	do.....	19.6	34.6	34.6	35.1	33.6	32.9	34.2	22.9	30.9	32.3	33.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.3	30.5	29.9	30.5	28.1	28.5	28.9	18.3	26.6	26.5	27.5
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	22.6	22.6	22.9	14.6	19.3	17.4	17.5
Plate beef.....	do.....	12.9	17.2	15.3	15.5	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.0	12.4	11.6	11.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	21.2	33.9	30.6	30.6	36.8	33.7	34.3	19.8	30.7	26.4	27.2
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	26.6	37.1	34.2	33.9	34.1	34.7	34.5	27.8	39.5	38.5	37.7
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	26.0	46.8	38.1	38.5	51.2	45.2	46.0	27.3	50.8	42.7	42.5
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.3	42.9	43.5	42.1	38.7	38.9	40.5	19.0	33.9	35.4	35.2
Hens.....	do.....	20.0	35.5	37.3	36.2	39.8	40.5	40.0	18.0	31.8	31.1	30.5
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	33.8	31.0	31.0	30.7	28.9	30.6	28.7	.....	32.3	31.1	30.9
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	10.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....	.....	12.4	13.4	13.5	10.9	12.0	12.0	.....	9.8	11.2	11.4
Butter.....	Pound.....	38.1	52.3	56.7	55.9	45.6	48.8	48.2	33.3	46.4	49.2	48.4
Oleomargarine.....	do.....	.....	30.8	30.6	29.6	27.8	30.7	30.2	.....	25.6	26.9	26.9
Nut margarine.....	do.....	.....	28.2	28.9	28.4	25.8	27.7	27.8	.....	24.8	24.2	24.5
Cheese.....	do.....	22.3	31.9	36.2	35.9	31.8	35.9	36.2	19.5	28.5	34.3	34.2
Lard.....	do.....	15.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	16.9	17.3	17.3	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	.....	22.4	23.3	23.0	21.6	20.6	20.4	.....	21.4	22.6	22.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	24.6	33.6	34.3	34.7	36.9	36.0	36.2	21.4	20.8	30.5	30.9
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.3	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.5	9.3	8.9	8.9
Flour.....	do.....	3.3	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.7	3.0	4.7	4.2	4.1
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.8	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	.....	10.1	9.4	9.1	7.1	8.4	8.4	.....	8.1	8.2	8.1
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	.....	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.6	.....	9.2	9.1	9.0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	.....	26.7	24.6	24.9	25.0	23.7	23.5	.....	24.6	23.3	23.1
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	.....	21.3	21.8	21.1	18.3	18.3	18.7	.....	20.4	19.4	19.5
Rice.....	do.....	10.0	12.0	11.2	11.0	9.6	9.3	9.3	8.4	9.3	8.8	8.9
Beans, navy.....	do.....	.....	10.3	12.2	12.4	11.7	11.1	11.0	.....	11.7	11.2	11.0
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.7	3.8	4.4	4.9	3.5	2.4	4.6	1.9	3.9	2.9	3.3
Onions.....	do.....	.....	6.2	8.1	8.0	7.0	8.8	7.8	.....	6.1	7.1	6.6
Cabbage.....	do.....	.....	2.5	4.0	4.8	4.4	6.7	6.2	.....	4.4	5.5	3.4
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	.....	12.3	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.4	.....	11.3	11.2	11.2
Corn, canned.....	do.....	.....	15.5	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.3	16.3	.....	14.6	15.0	14.9
Peas, canned.....	do.....	.....	19.6	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.1	19.1	.....	16.4	16.7	16.7
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	.....	12.9	12.3	12.3	13.6	12.4	12.4	.....	13.7	11.9	11.9
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	5.0	7.7	11.2	10.7	7.6	10.7	10.2	5.2	7.3	10.9	10.4
Tea.....	do.....	56.0	79.8	79.5	79.8	60.6	62.2	61.5	55.0	67.5	66.8	66.8
Coffee.....	do.....	26.8	36.6	38.5	38.5	33.7	35.2	35.2	24.3	34.7	35.9	35.8
Prunes.....	do.....	.....	22.5	21.6	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.7	.....	22.1	21.5	22.3
Raisins.....	do.....	.....	23.6	17.8	17.4	23.3	15.8	15.8	.....	26.7	17.3	17.8
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	.....	37.1	39.6	39.6	41.3	43.3	44.8	.....	30.7	33.4	33.8
Oranges.....	do.....	.....	68.6	63.8	55.6	64.5	53.2	50.8	.....	54.3	49.5	48.5

¹ No. 2½ can.

PRICES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,	July 15,	June 15,	July 15,	July 15—		June 15,	July 15,
1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	1913	1922	1923.	1923.	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.
27.0	36.1	35.9	37.1	22.9	29.7	28.4	27.8	20.7	30.7	29.1	28.9	31.3	32.5	31.9	26.8	48.1	48.3	49.2
23.3	30.8	30.0	31.3	20.0	26.3	24.7	24.4	19.0	27.6	26.4	26.5	27.1	27.1	27.0	22.8	38.3	39.1	39.1
21.9	29.4	28.1	28.5	19.9	22.7	20.9	21.9	21.0	28.5	28.0	28.0	24.8	25.0	25.0	23.8	35.8	35.4	35.7
17.0	22.1	20.7	21.1	15.7	18.0	16.7	17.4	14.6	18.2	17.1	17.0	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.5	25.3	24.9	25.7
11.2	10.4	10.8	10.4	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.5	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.8	15.5	14.1	13.9	12.1	10.9	10.5	10.1
19.7	33.4	27.3	28.1	22.9	33.9	29.0	28.5	23.2	38.4	34.9	35.1	30.0	26.7	27.1	21.3	38.5	33.4	34.8
26.8	42.2	38.4	38.1	31.7	39.3	38.6	38.7	33.3	53.9	49.7	50.5	35.6	34.2	34.8	27.5	43.7	41.8	42.9
28.0	51.4	43.5	42.7	30.7	49.7	43.5	44.3	30.0	58.6	51.5	51.8	44.0	35.5	35.5	31.7	57.5	53.6	53.6
18.9	35.1	34.4	33.3	18.8	33.3	34.0	33.7	16.7	34.8	34.7	33.9	38.0	37.5	36.3	21.7	46.5	44.3	46.1
19.7	28.8	27.3	27.3	24.8	33.1	31.9	31.3	23.8	38.7	41.0	39.2	31.6	31.7	30.1	23.7	46.1	43.2	42.9
.....	35.2	34.8	34.8	.....	33.6	34.4	34.4	.....	27.8	27.5	27.3	36.6	34.8	35.0	.....	36.6	35.7	35.4
6.8	10.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	18.0	17.8	17.8	8.4	12.0	13.0	13.0
.....	11.5	12.1	12.3	.....	10.5	11.1	11.2	.....	10.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	11.7	.....	11.3	12.3	12.3
32.6	40.5	44.1	43.4	35.0	44.3	49.3	48.8	36.4	51.4	55.8	54.8	45.5	53.7	52.1	35.3	44.6	49.6	50.0
.....	27.6	28.1	27.4	.....	27.4	.....	.....	.....	26.6	27.8	28.0	30.6	32.9	32.9	.....	28.8	29.5	29.3
.....	26.9	26.8	26.5	.....	28.4	27.9	27.1	.....	26.4	28.3	28.3	27.0	30.1	30.1	.....	21.0	22.0	22.0
21.0	30.6	34.5	35.2	23.3	28.0	30.4	31.1	19.0	34.0	37.9	37.6	28.7	34.1	34.5	18.0	30.4	34.2	34.8
15.0	17.5	17.7	17.5	19.3	19.0	19.6	19.1	18.8	19.1	19.5	19.4	17.7	17.6	17.4	15.6	17.7	17.6	17.5
.....	24.5	24.2	24.2	.....	25.3	26.7	26.3	.....	24.8	25.0	25.1	20.7	19.2	18.9	.....	22.7	22.9	22.6
22.9	30.6	29.9	32.0	29.4	29.6	29.6	31.1	31.4	33.8	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.6	39.7	28.0	36.4	37.1	38.2
5.9	9.3	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.4	9.6	9.6	5.9	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.7	5.6	9.2	8.7	8.7
3.0	5.4	4.7	4.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.2
2.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	.....	6.1	5.8	5.8
.....	9.5	9.9	9.8	.....	9.5	9.4	9.5	.....	9.2	9.4	9.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	.....	9.8	9.5	9.4
.....	10.2	10.0	10.0	.....	12.3	11.4	11.2	.....	10.7	10.5	10.5	8.8	9.1	9.2	.....	10.1	9.9	10.1
.....	26.2	25.0	25.0	.....	26.4	24.9	25.3	.....	25.2	23.7	23.7	24.7	23.5	22.5	.....	27.1	25.8	26.2
.....	18.5	18.2	18.6	.....	20.9	19.6	19.4	.....	12.7	14.3	14.3	17.7	17.1	17.1	.....	22.9	22.9	22.9
10.0	9.5	9.6	9.3	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.5	9.8	9.6	9.6
.....	10.7	11.9	11.8	.....	9.8	10.8	10.8	.....	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.9	12.3	12.3	.....	11.1	12.2	12.6
1.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.0	3.5	3.4	4.4
.....	6.7	8.6	7.4	.....	6.9	5.7	6.3	.....	3.4	4.1	3.9	8.7	7.8	7.7	.....	8.0	8.4	7.7
.....	3.2	5.8	4.8	.....	7.2	7.7	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	4.0	5.0	.....	4.2	6.0	6.1
.....	14.6	14.2	14.2	.....	17.1	15.7	15.5	.....	14.7	14.6	14.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	.....	12.4	12.1	12.1
.....	15.0	14.5	14.5	.....	15.2	14.3	14.0	.....	16.5	16.6	16.3	14.5	14.6	14.6	.....	16.8	16.5	16.5
.....	16.3	16.4	16.3	.....	16.1	15.7	15.6	.....	17.1	17.6	17.4	16.9	17.4	17.5	.....	17.1	18.1	18.4
.....	15.3	14.0	13.9	.....	14.4	12.9	12.9	.....	13.5	14.3	13.9	12.6	11.1	11.1	.....	14.2	12.9	13.0
5.6	7.9	11.7	11.1	5.9	8.5	11.8	11.1	5.4	7.6	11.1	10.3	7.3	10.8	10.3	5.6	7.5	11.2	10.7
45.0	65.8	67.1	67.1	65.7	78.8	79.9	79.6	50.0	57.2	59.3	58.8	67.6	69.1	66.2	52.5	59.5	60.7	60.7
30.0	40.0	40.4	40.4	35.8	44.1	44.5	44.2	32.0	34.4	36.1	36.3	31.9	35.1	35.1	31.3	37.5	39.9	39.7
.....	22.7	20.7	21.1	.....	20.1	17.8	17.9	.....	19.1	18.8	18.1	19.3	18.2	18.9	.....	18.9	17.5	17.8
.....	16.8	18.7	18.7	.....	25.3	18.1	17.8	.....	22.2	16.0	16.2	22.5	16.8	16.5	.....	23.7	17.7	17.1
.....	210.0	212.4	212.6	.....	216.4	215.7	215.3	.....	35.7	33.6	32.9	30.0	39.6	38.6	.....	34.4	34.4	33.2
.....	66.2	59.9	59.1	.....	56.3	49.3	45.3	.....	58.8	49.9	49.5	83.0	66.8	61.8	.....	65.8	51.5	53.6

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.			
		July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.	July 15—		June 15, 1923.	July 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 24.4	Cts. 31.0	Cts. 31.1	Cts. 31.0	Cts. 34.3	Cts. 35.5	Cts. 36.2	Cts. 28.1	Cts. 43.2	Cts. 45.7	Cts. 46.7
Round steak.....	do.....	21.5	28.1	27.2	26.7	34.1	34.7	35.8	24.6	38.1	39.6	40.0
Rib roast.....	do.....	20.0	24.6	24.6	24.6	23.1	23.5	23.9	22.0	33.0	35.6	35.4
Chuck roast.....	do.....	16.2	16.8	16.3	16.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	17.9	22.9	23.7	23.9
Plate beef.....	do.....	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.3	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.5
Pork chops.....	do.....	23.6	34.4	32.6	32.8	31.2	25.1	26.5	21.9	39.3	34.1	36.2
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	31.7	49.7	49.0	48.8	40.0	38.7	38.7	28.1	38.1	38.0	37.8
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	31.7	54.6	50.4	50.4	51.1	43.9	45.0	30.0	59.0	54.8	55.5
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.6	32.4	33.1	32.5	40.6	40.0	39.4	21.4	41.7	45.5	42.4
Hens.....	do.....	23.8	33.4	32.2	30.8	33.4	32.5	31.3	22.6	41.5	41.7	42.7
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....		31.1	30.9	30.3	33.9	33.1	33.2		29.6	27.8	28.5
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.1	12.5	8.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16-oz. can.....		10.3	11.0	11.0	11.5	13.0	12.8		10.7	12.4	12.4
Butter.....	Pound.....	35.5	49.7	50.1	50.1	44.9	49.3	48.3	36.6	48.6	53.8	51.8
Oleomargarine.....	do.....		27.5	30.0	30.0	28.3	28.7	28.9		26.3	28.5	28.5
Nat margarine.....	do.....		28.2	29.1	28.9	27.0	27.3	27.5		26.7	26.6	26.8
Cheese.....	do.....	21.7	32.2	35.6	36.5	32.5	37.4	37.3	23.8	33.3	38.3	38.6
Lard.....	do.....	17.8	18.9	19.1	18.9	17.0	17.0	16.8	15.0	17.0	17.1	17.1
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....		25.3	24.8	25.0	23.0	25.0	25.9		21.9	23.3	23.6
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	34.5	32.2	33.2	32.9	28.0	29.9	28.2	26.0	36.7	36.1	38.0
Bread.....	Pound.....	5.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.2	5.7	8.7	8.6	9.0
Flour.....	do.....	2.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.0
Corn meal.....	do.....	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	2.5	3.6	4.1	4.0
Roll'd oats.....	do.....		8.5	8.1	8.2	10.2	10.4	10.5		9.3	9.2	9.3
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....		11.5	11.6	11.7	9.8	10.1	10.1		9.8	9.5	9.4
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....		27.0	24.7	24.7	27.6	25.4	25.1		25.5	24.3	24.3
Macaroni.....	Pound.....		18.9	18.1	18.2	20.3	19.3	19.7		21.5	21.2	21.2
Rice.....	do.....	7.7	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.1
Beans, navy.....	do.....		10.0	10.6	11.0	13.5	12.2	11.9		11.1	11.7	11.7
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.5	3.3	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.1	3.8	1.8	3.8	4.3	5.4
Onions.....	do.....		5.5	6.5	5.4	9.6	9.6	9.6		9.0	9.3	9.1
Cabbage.....	do.....		5.7	7.3	5.2	5.8	7.8	4.6		3.3	5.5	6.3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....		15.9	15.4	15.2	13.5	13.5	13.3		11.6	11.9	11.9
Corn, canned.....	do.....		17.4	16.7	16.7	14.4	14.7	14.7		14.3	15.4	15.3
Peas, canned.....	do.....		19.0	18.6	18.5	17.5	17.9	17.9		17.0	15.6	15.5
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....		¹ 15.4	¹ 15.7	¹ 15.9	15.3	14.9	14.9		12.6	12.1	11.8
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	6.1	7.9	11.6	10.5	8.1	12.0	11.6	5.0	7.3	10.7	10.0
Tea.....	do.....	50.0	65.0	66.6	67.6	71.8	72.1	72.5	57.5	73.0	78.7	79.1
Coffee.....	do.....	28.0	39.2	38.5	38.6	35.6	38.4	38.1	28.8	33.2	35.3	35.3
Prunes.....	do.....		21.2	16.8	17.0	20.9	20.1	20.1		21.4	21.7	21.4
Raisins.....	do.....		24.8	18.0	17.9	25.9	20.5	20.4		24.2	17.0	16.6
Bananas.....	Dozen.....		² 14.9	² 15.8	² 15.7	² 9.6	² 11.2	² 11.8		36.5	38.8	39.8
Oranges.....	do.....		57.6	47.9	47.9	63.9	51.2	49.9		70.6	59.8	60.5

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food ⁷ in July, 1923, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in July, 1922, and in June, 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

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of July 98 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 31 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, Boston, Butte, Charleston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Providence, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Savannah, and Scranton.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JULY, 1923.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received.....	98	98	98	99	98	97
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	31	8	6	9	5	3

⁷ For list of articles, see note 2, p. 21.

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.

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

City.	Percentage increase, July, 1923, compared with—			City.	Percentage increase, July, 1923, compared with—		
	1913	July, 1922.	June, 1923.		1913	July, 1922.	June, 1923.
Atlanta.....	43	1	1	Milwaukee.....	53	4	5
Baltimore.....	52	5	0.4	Minneapolis.....	44	2	1
Birmingham.....	50	5	1	Mobile.....	2	2	0.3
Boston.....	53	4	5	Newark.....	45	5	0.3
Bridgeport.....		6	2	New Haven.....	49	6	3
Buffalo.....	51	3	3	New Orleans.....	41	1 0.2	1
Butte.....		4	3	New York.....	53	5	1
Charleston.....	47	1 0.1	1 0.4	Norfolk.....		3	0
Chicago.....	57	6	5	Omaha.....	42	1	1
Cincinnati.....	45	2	2	Peoria.....		2	5
Cleveland.....	48	8	2	Philadelphia.....	52	7	2
Columbus.....		4	6	Pittsburgh.....	50	8	0.3
Dallas.....	41	1 1	1	Portland, Me.....		3	4
Denver.....	39	4	3	Portland, Oreg.....	32	1 2	1
Detroit.....	57	8	4	Providence.....	54	5	4
Fall River.....	50	5	5	Richmond.....	56	2	0.2
Houston.....		1	0.1	Rochester.....		4	4
Indianapolis.....	46	6	3	St. Louis.....	44	1 0.4	0.3
Jacksonville.....	39	2	1	St. Paul.....		2	1
Kansas City.....	39	2	1 0.1	Salt Lake City.....	27	3	2
Little Rock.....	40	3	0.2	San Francisco.....	40	3	1 0.2
Los Angeles.....	38	3	1 1	Savannah.....		3	2
Louisville.....	34	3	1 1	Scranton.....	52	4	2
Manchester.....	53	7	5	Seattle.....	37	1 0.3	0.4
Memphis.....	38	2	0.4	Springfield, Ill.....		1	5
				Washington, D. C.....	58	6	2

¹ Decrease.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.¹

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15 of each specified year, 1913 to 1923, by cities. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15 OF EACH SPECIFIED YEAR, 1913 TO 1923, BY CITIES.

City, and kind of coal.	1913		1914		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923	
	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.
Atlanta, Ga.:																		
Bituminous.....	\$5.875	\$4.833	\$5.295	\$5.083	\$7.000	\$7.050	\$7.444	\$7.778	\$8.029	\$8.250	\$9.050	\$13.250	\$11.854	\$8.841	\$7.519	\$8.115	\$10.481	\$8.327
Baltimore, Md.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	1 7.700	1 7.240	1 7.700	1 7.280	1 8.160	1 8.542	1 9.600	1 10.450	1 11.983	1 11.750	1 12.500	1 13.750	1 15.500	1 14.750	1 15.000	1 15.000	1 16.250	1 15.750
Chestnut.....	1 7.930	1 7.490	1 7.950	1 7.520	1 8.310	1 8.700	1 9.750	1 10.550	1 12.042	1 11.850	1 12.600	1 13.850	1 15.500	1 14.750	1 14.750	1 14.750	1 16.250	1 15.750
Bituminous.....																		
.....																		
.....																		
Birmingham, Ala.:																		
Bituminous.....	4.217	4.011	4.228	3.833	5.080	5.607	5.616	6.461	6.741	7.286	7.496	9.431	10.648	8.674	7.192	6.215	8.407	7.694
Boston, Mass.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.250	7.500	8.000	7.500	9.500	9.500	9.850	10.250	12.000	12.000	12.750	14.500	16.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	16.000	15.000
Chestnut.....	8.250	7.750	8.250	7.750	9.500	9.500	9.850	10.250	12.000	12.000	12.750	14.500	16.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	16.000	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....					10.000	8.667	10.500	10.400	12.370	11.750	12.500	15.000	17.500	14.500	13.850	14.000	15.750	16.000
Chestnut.....					10.000	8.667	10.500	10.400	12.370	11.750	12.500	15.000	17.500	14.400	13.850	14.000	15.750	16.000
Buffalo, N. Y.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	6.750	6.542	6.817	6.650	7.600	8.138	8.830	9.180	10.400	10.700	10.890	12.080	13.250	12.910	12.960	12.813	13.238	13.175
Chestnut.....	6.992	6.800	7.067	6.900	7.850	8.163	8.830	9.240	10.500	10.800	10.990	12.080	13.250	12.910	12.960	12.813	13.238	13.175
Butte, Mont.:																		
Bituminous.....					8.222	8.598	9.188	9.083	9.377	9.836	10.381	10.908	12.715	11.982	11.673	11.528	11.494	11.132
Charleston, S. C.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	1 8.375	1 7.750	1 7.750	1 7.750	1 8.750	1 11.500	1 12.275	.....	(2)	1 13.400	1 13.400	1 16.325	1 17.875	1 17.000	1 17.000	1 17.000	1 17.000	1 17.000
Chestnut.....	1 8.500	1 8.000	1 8.250	1 8.250	1 9.250	1 11.750	1 12.475	.....	(2)	1 13.500	1 13.500	1 16.400	1 17.725	1 17.100	1 17.100	1 17.100	1 17.100	1 17.100
Bituminous.....	1 6.750	1 6.750	1 6.750	1 6.750	7.000	8.000	8.000	8.375	8.500	8.500	8.500	12.000	13.250	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.000	7.800	8.080	7.900	9.570	9.583	10.350	10.900	11.808	12.200	12.590	14.675	15.913	15.120	15.410	15.763	16.180	15.938
Chestnut.....	8.250	8.050	8.330	8.130	9.670	9.667	10.388	10.975	12.016	12.300	12.690	14.788	16.025	15.230	15.340	15.630	16.050	15.788
Bituminous.....	4.969	4.650	5.000	4.850	7.083	6.813	6.671	6.475	6.700	7.017	8.020	8.946	9.481	8.503	8.906	8.917	10.980	8.813
Cincinnati, Ohio:																		
Bituminous.....	3.500	3.375	3.750	3.500	5.500	5.958	6.098	6.725	6.478	6.139	6.739	8.000	8.679	6.786	7.000	7.154	9.638	8.615
Cleveland, Ohio:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	7.500	7.250	7.500	7.500	9.688	9.667	9.825	.....	11.050	11.538	12.300	14.050	14.750	14.188	14.313	14.375	15.750	14.667
Chestnut.....	7.750	7.500	7.750	7.750	10.000	9.667	9.575	.....	11.175	11.650	12.233	14.025	14.750	14.200	14.438	14.438	15.750	14.667
Bituminous.....	4.143	4.143	4.400	4.571	8.227	7.000	6.901	6.443	6.821	7.710	7.911	11.357	9.558	8.708	8.139	8.625	11.322	9.706

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Zoned out by Fuel Administration.

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RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

TABLE 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15 OF EACH SPECIFIED YEAR, 1913 TO 1923, BY CITIES—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1913		1914		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923	
	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.
Columbus, Ohio:																		
Bituminous.....					\$6.40	\$6.031	\$5.943	\$6.179	\$6.088	\$6.056	\$6.513	\$9.458	\$9.457	\$7.420	\$7.196	\$7.191	\$9.848	\$7.763
Dallas, Tex.:																		
Arkansas anthracite—																		
Egg.....																		
Bituminous.....	\$8.250	\$7.214	\$7.929	\$7.150	10.167	8.583	10.139	10.386	10.980	11.083	14.583	14.083	16.250	17.084	18.250	16.000	18.125	15.917
Denver, Colo.:																		
Colorado anthracite—																		
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed..	8.875	9.000	11.000	9.071	9.900	11.000	11.750	12.325	12.650	12.650	13.500	14.875	17.533	16.000	15.917	15.500	17.250	16.500
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed....	8.500	8.500	10.500	8.929	9.600	10.750	11.750	12.325	12.650	13.150	14.000	14.875	17.533	16.000	15.917	15.500	17.250	16.500
Bituminous.....	5.250	4.875	6.474	5.300	6.000	6.500	7.598	7.995	8.148	8.348	8.908	9.469	11.691	10.979	10.836	10.038	10.692	10.270
Detroit, Mich.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.000	7.450	8.000	7.500	9.750	9.125	9.880	10.150	11.600	11.890	12.650	14.625	15.950	14.563	14.563	14.563	16.000	16.000
Chestnut.....	8.250	7.650	8.250	7.750	9.800	9.313	10.050	10.520	11.710	11.980	12.750	14.625	15.950	14.563	14.563	14.563	16.000	16.000
Bituminous.....	5.200	5.200	5.200	5.188	7.583	7.500	8.267	8.180	7.732	7.988	8.781	12.417	12.194	10.000	8.750	8.969	11.893	10.429
Fall River, Mass.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.250	7.425	7.750	7.688	11.000	10.688	10.750	11.000	12.700	12.500	13.000	14.500	16.500	15.250	15.250	15.250	16.500	15.500
Chestnut.....	8.250	7.613	8.000	7.688	11.000	10.438	10.750	11.000	12.383	12.250	12.750	14.250	16.250	15.083	15.000	15.000	16.083	15.417
Houston, Tex.:																		
Bituminous.....							9.000		10.000	10.000	12.000	11.750	16.286	12.800	12.250	10.667	12.833	11.667
Indianapolis, Ind.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.950	8.000	8.300	7.750	10.167	.....	9.825	10.250	12.250	12.250	13.000	14.375	16.000	15.375	15.750	15.625	15.750	16.000
Chestnut.....	9.150	8.250	8.500	7.950	10.333	.....	9.925	10.500	12.333	12.250	13.167	14.875	16.000	15.500	15.667	15.667	15.750	15.875
Bituminous.....	3.813	3.700	4.611	4.000	6.800	.....	7.107	6.163	6.875	7.375	8.188	9.625	9.838	8.631	7.550	7.432	9.610	8.135
Jacksonville, Fla.:																		
Bituminous.....	7.500	7.000	7.125	6.875	8.000	8.500	9.333	9.825	10.000	10.000	11.000	15.000	15.667	12.250	13.000	13.000	15.000	13.500
Kansas City, Mo.:																		
Arkansas anthracite—																		
Furnace.....			8.286	7.917	9.292	.....	12.592	13.700	15.107	13.593	15.950	15.750	17.917	16.857	17.214	15.286	16.929	15.286
Stove, or No. 4.....			8.929	8.500	9.958	.....	13.150	14.200	15.550	14.450	16.583	16.500	18.500	17.563	18.125	16.125	17.750	16.188
Bituminous.....	4.391	3.935	4.276	4.093	6.438	5.700	6.703	6.700	7.354	7.469	8.625	9.600	10.115	9.550	8.669	8.984	8.900	8.706
Little Rock, Ark.:																		
Arkansas anthracite—																		
Egg.....					9.000	.....	11.500	12.750	12.975	12.500	.....	14.500	17.000	16.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000
Bituminous.....	6.000	5.333	6.250	5.833	8.000	7.857	8.250	9.155	9.414	9.250	10.375	12.591	14.176	12.423	12.800	11.688	12.500	10.625
Los Angeles, Calif.:																		
Bituminous.....	13.520	12.500	13.500	12.000	15.000	14.375	14.881	14.700	14.688	14.583	16.000	17.000	19.222	18.000	19.000	14.000	16.500	15.500

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Louisville, Ky.: Bituminous.....	4.200	4.000	4.377	3.953	5.734	6.583	6.038	6.783	6.743	6.816	6.836	9.531	9.750	8.042	7.096	7.389	10.182	8.573
Manchester, N. H.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	10.000	8.500	8.750	8.500	11.000	11.000	11.000	10.500	12.500	12.750	13.417	15.000	18.000	16.500	16.500	16.000	18.000	17.000
Chestnut.....	10.000	8.500	8.750	8.500	11.000	11.000	11.000	10.500	12.500	12.750	13.417	15.000	18.000	16.500	16.500	16.000	18.000	17.000
Memphis, Tenn.: Bituminous.....	\$ 4.344	\$ 4.219	\$ 4.219	\$ 4.219	\$ 6.222	\$ 7.018	6.539	7.171	7.221	7.528	8.000	9.563	10.036	8.393	7.786	7.786	9.411	7.446
Milwaukee, Wis.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.000	7.850	8.080	7.930	9.020	9.167	9.500	10.965	12.286	12.400	12.600	14.800	16.200	15.940	15.950	16.010	16.650	16.020
Chestnut.....	8.250	8.100	8.330	8.180	9.270	9.367	9.650	10.904	12.378	12.500	12.700	14.900	16.280	15.940	15.950	15.950	16.625	16.020
Bituminous.....	6.250	5.714	6.143	5.714	7.743	8.000	7.385	7.385	7.814	8.144	8.960	12.167	12.948	10.663	10.407	9.750	12.716	10.519
Minneapolis, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	9.250	9.050	9.350	9.133	10.350	10.650	10.826	12.238	13.708	13.800	14.000	16.520	18.330	17.730	17.750	17.510	17.710	17.500
Chestnut.....	9.500	9.300	9.600	9.383	10.600	10.900	10.926	12.328	13.786	13.900	14.100	16.560	18.390	17.730	17.750	17.500	17.870	17.380
Bituminous.....	5.889	5.792	5.875	5.846	8.077	8.600	8.888	8.474	9.000	9.189	10.425	12.044	13.824	12.485	11.703	11.938	13.913	12.325
Mobile, Ala.: Bituminous.....							8.000	9.000	9.429	9.722	10.333	11.900	13.214	10.438	11.214	8.875	10.929	10.143
Newark, N. J.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	6.500	6.250	6.500	6.250	7.208	7.250	8.100	8.500	9.750	10.050	10.483	11.767	13.000	12.700	12.750	12.750	12.792	12.750
Chestnut.....	6.750	6.500	6.750	6.500	7.292	7.250	8.100	8.500	9.750	10.050	10.483	11.767	13.000	12.700	12.750	12.750	12.792	12.750
New Haven, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	7.500	6.250	6.571	6.579	9.500	9.000	9.750	10.100	12.050	11.333	12.250	14.583	17.083	13.833	14.000	14.000	15.333	15.000
Chestnut.....	7.500	6.250	6.571	6.579	9.500	9.000	9.750	10.100	12.050	11.333	12.250	14.583	17.083	13.833	14.000	14.000	15.333	15.000
New Orleans, La.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	13.100	.....	13.067	.....	(2)	16.000	17.500	19.000	22.500	17.000	18.000	18.000	21.500	21.250
Chestnut.....	10.500	10.500	10.500	10.500	13.500	.....	13.300	14.550	(2)	16.000	17.500	18.833	22.500	17.000	18.000	18.333	21.500	21.250
Bituminous.....	\$ 6.056	\$ 6.063	\$ 5.944	\$ 6.071	\$ 6.944	.....	8.040	7.789	8.900	8.292	9.269	10.857	12.873	10.628	10.781	8.393	11.208	9.531
New York, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	7.071	6.657	6.857	6.850	8.500	8.440	9.058	9.300	10.757	10.800	11.536	13.067	14.542	13.300	13.208	13.135	14.450	14.083
Chestnut.....	7.143	6.800	7.000	6.993	8.500	8.420	9.083	9.293	10.764	10.857	11.600	13.067	14.542	13.300	13.208	13.135	14.450	13.833
Norfolk, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....							10.000	9.500	11.700	12.500	13.000	14.500	16.000	14.500	14.000	14.000	16.000	15.125
Chestnut.....							10.000	9.500	11.700	12.500	13.000	14.500	16.000	14.500	14.000	14.000	16.000	15.125
Bituminous.....							7.750	7.750	8.250	9.375	9.750	12.125	13.357	11.971	9.429	9.952	12.429	11.429
Omaha, Nebr.: Bituminous.....	6.625	6.125	6.125	6.125	7.857	7.750	7.950	7.388	8.471	8.930	10.108	11.465	13.697	12.344	11.857	11.905	11.938	10.869
Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous.....							5.500	.....	5.850	5.550	6.000	7.429	7.750	6.406	6.321	6.696	7.167	6.519
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	1 7.156	1 6.894	1 7.281	1 7.550	1 7.969	1 8.319	1 9.594	1 9.806	1 11.244	1 10.850	1 11.881	1 13.469	1 14.975	1 14.156	1 14.125	1 14.094	1 15.094	1 15.429
Chestnut.....	1 7.375	1 7.144	1 7.531	1 7.300	1 8.188	1 8.519	1 9.681	1 9.888	1 11.319	1 10.950	1 11.906	1 13.438	1 14.975	1 14.125	1 14.125	1 14.094	1 15.094	1 15.000

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Zoned out by Fuel Administration.

³ Per 10-barrel lots (1,800 pounds).

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TABLE 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF COAL, PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15 OF EACH SPECIFIED YEAR, 1913 TO 1923, BY CITIES—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	1913		1914		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923	
	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.	Jan.	July.
Pittsburgh, Pa.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	\$ 7.938	\$ 7.375	\$ 7.713	\$ 7.550	\$ 10.500	\$ 10.625	\$	\$ 11.000	\$ 12.750	\$ 12.750	\$ 13.750	\$ 15.250	\$ 18.500	\$ 15.750	\$ 15.500	\$ 15.750	\$ 17.000	\$ 16.750
Chestnut.....	1 8.000	1 7.438	1 7.775	1 7.550	1 10.850	1 10.650	1 10.150	1 11.050	1 12.700	1 12.663	1 14.000	1 15.175	1 18.500	1 15.867	1 15.667	1 15.583	1 17.000	1 16.750
Bituminous.....	4 3.158	4 3.176	4 3.188	4 3.158	4 4.857	4 5.750	4 5.278	5.696	6.000	5.833	6.179	7.375	8.188	6.857	6.781	6.656	8.156	7.464
Portland, Me.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....							10.890	11.040	13.000	12.200	13.440	15.360	16.320	15.120	15.843	15.843	15.843	15.840
Chestnut.....							10.890	11.040	13.000	12.200	13.440	15.360	16.320	15.120	15.843	15.843	15.843	15.840
Portland, Oreg.:																		
Bituminous.....	9.786	9.656	9.625	9.279	10.276	9.659	10.181	10.442	10.566	11.493	11.618	11.955	13.792	13.469	12.964	12.717	14.522	13.565
Providence, R. I.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	5 8.250	5 7.500	5 7.750	5 7.450	5 10.000	5 9.500	5 10.500	5 11.375	5 12.400	5 12.000	5 12.950	5 14.500	5 17.000	5 15.000	5 15.000	5 15.000	5 16.420	5 15.000
Chestnut.....	5 8.250	5 7.750	5 8.000	5 7.700	5 10.000	5 9.500	5 10.500	5 11.375	5 12.400	5 12.000	5 13.000	5 14.500	5 17.000	5 15.000	5 15.000	5 15.000	5 16.400	5 15.000
Richmond, Va.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.000	7.250	7.750	7.542	9.450	9.500	9.500	9.900	11.500	12.000	12.125	13.500	15.500	14.250	14.250	14.250	16.500	15.625
Chestnut.....	8.000	7.250	7.750	7.542	9.450	9.500	9.500	9.900	11.500	12.000	12.125	13.500	15.500	14.250	14.250	14.250	16.500	15.625
Bituminous.....	5.500	4.944	5.423	5.042	7.268	7.250	7.686	7.811	8.222	8.464	8.931	10.882	12.289	10.738	9.846	8.692	13.100	11.779
Rochester, N. Y.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....					7.750	8.150	8.550	9.050	10.300	10.600	10.800	12.200	13.550	13.350	13.450	13.450	13.450	13.450
Chestnut.....					7.900	8.250	8.650	9.150	10.400	10.700	10.900	12.300	13.550	13.350	13.450	13.450	13.450	13.450
St. Louis, Mo.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	8.438	7.740	8.150	8.175	9.813	10.250	10.433	11.000	.....	12.900	13.100	14.350	17.288	16.063	16.188	16.125	16.583	16.375
Chestnut.....	8.680	7.990	8.350	8.363	10.050	10.563	10.533	11.250	.....	12.900	13.225	14.350	17.288	16.250	16.375	16.250	16.583	16.563
Bituminous.....	3.360	3.037	3.288	3.056	4.615	4.788	5.444	5.893	5.463	5.425	5.970	6.632	8.066	6.895	7.158	6.934	8.355	7.097
St. Paul, Minn.:																		
Pennsylvania anthracite—																		
Stove.....	9.198	9.050	9.333	9.183	10.350	10.675	10.727	12.248	13.453	13.800	14.000	16.483	18.283	17.750	17.750	17.508	17.667	17.500
Chestnut.....	9.448	9.300	9.583	9.433	10.600	10.883	10.827	12.417	13.543	13.900	14.100	16.517	18.317	17.750	17.750	17.508	17.642	17.350
Bituminous.....	6.073	6.041	6.121	6.089	8.213	8.568	9.162	9.148	9.582	9.875	11.531	13.258	15.131	12.831	12.050	12.416	13.931	12.646
Salt Lake City, Utah:																		
Colorado anthracite—																		
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.000	11.500	11.500	.....	12.000	12.875	14.000	15.000	15.333	16.000	16.313	18.375	17.700	19.300	19.125	19.125	20.000	17.500
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.000	11.500	11.472	.....	12.000	12.875	14.000	15.000	15.333	16.000	16.583	18.375	18.500	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	17.500
Bituminous.....	5.639	5.458	5.580	5.552	5.658	6.368	7.250	7.303	7.875	7.250	8.236	9.250	10.012	9.750	9.000	8.706	9.172	8.417

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San Francisco, Calif.:																			
New Mexico anthracite—																			
Cerillos egg.....	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	19.000	19.000	20.750	18.600	21.550	20.500	23.000	24.000	28.650	26.500	27.250	24.250	26.750	26.500	
Colorado anthracite—																			
Egg.....	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	19.000	.....	18.600	18.600	19.400	19.400	21.750	23.000	26.750	23.000	26.250	23.750	24.250	24.500
Bituminous.....	12.000	12.000	12.091	12.400	13.420	14.500	13.867	14.083	14.200	13.591	15.100	16.643	19.400	18.455	19.250	16.500	17,900	16.700	
Savannah, Ga.:																			
Pennsylvania anthracite—																			
Stove.....																			
Chestnut.....																			
Bituminous.....																			
Pennsylvania anthracite—																			
Stove.....																			
Chestnut.....																			
Bituminous.....																			
Scranton, Pa.:																			
Pennsylvania anthracite—																			
Stove.....	4.250	4.313	4.500	4.313	5.250	5.250	6.113	6.050	7.475	7.683	8.233	9.275	9.833	9.550	9.700	9.700	9.817	9.817	
Chestnut.....	4.500	4.563	4.750	4.563	5.250	5.250	6.150	6.150	7.563	7.783	8.300	9.275	9.833	9.550	9.700	10.183	9.825	9.817	
Seattle, Wash.:																			
Bituminous.....	7 7.125	7 7.200	7 6.167	7 5.800	7 5.850	7 6.133	8 7.867	8 9.133	8 9.163	8 9.103	8 9.588	8 9.843	8 11.611	8 11.337	8 10.130	8 9.943	8 10.271	8 10.061	
Springfield, Ill.:																			
Bituminous.....				2.646	2.706	3.455	3.711	3.661	3.832	3.976	3.950	4.450	4.950	4.425	4.575	4.625	5.325	4.975	
Washington, D. C.:																			
Pennsylvania anthracite—																			
Stove.....	1 7.500	1 7.381	1 7.588	1 7.419	1 8.206	1 8.567	1 10.100	1 9.960	1 11.890	1 11.911	1 12.447	1 13.793	1 15.593	1 14.514	1 14.943	1 14.721	1 15.871	1 15.429	
Chestnut.....	1 7.650	1 7.531	1 7.738	1 7.569	1 8.200	1 8.625	1 10.190	1 10.064	1 12.019	1 12.011	1 12.538	1 13.857	1 15.557	1 14.400	1 14.621	1 14.636	1 15.871	1 15.321	
Bituminous.....								1 7.700	1 7.974	1 8.050	1 8.267	1 9.694	1 11.577	1 10.055	1 9.096	1 9.063	1 11.335	1 10.033	

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

⁴ Per 25-bushel lots (1,900 pounds).

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

⁶ 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 is included in the price.

⁷ At yard, delivery \$0.50 to \$2, according to distance.

⁸ Prices in Zone A. The cartage charge in Zone A was \$1.85 until in July, 1921, when it was \$1.55. In January and July, 1922, the cartage charge in Zone A was \$1.75; in January, 1923, from \$1.25 to \$2.25; and in July, 1923, \$1.25. These charges have been included in the prices.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

The following table shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white ash coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on specified dates from January, 1913, to July, 1923. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average prices for each month have been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative prices.

July, 1923, compared with July, 1913, shows an increase of 101 per cent in the price of Pennsylvania white ash stove coal, 96 per cent in the price of chestnut, and 86 per cent in the price of bituminous.

July, 1923, compared with July, 1922, shows an increase of 1 per cent in the price of Pennsylvania white ash stove and in the price of chestnut, and an increase of 6 per cent in the price of bituminous coal.

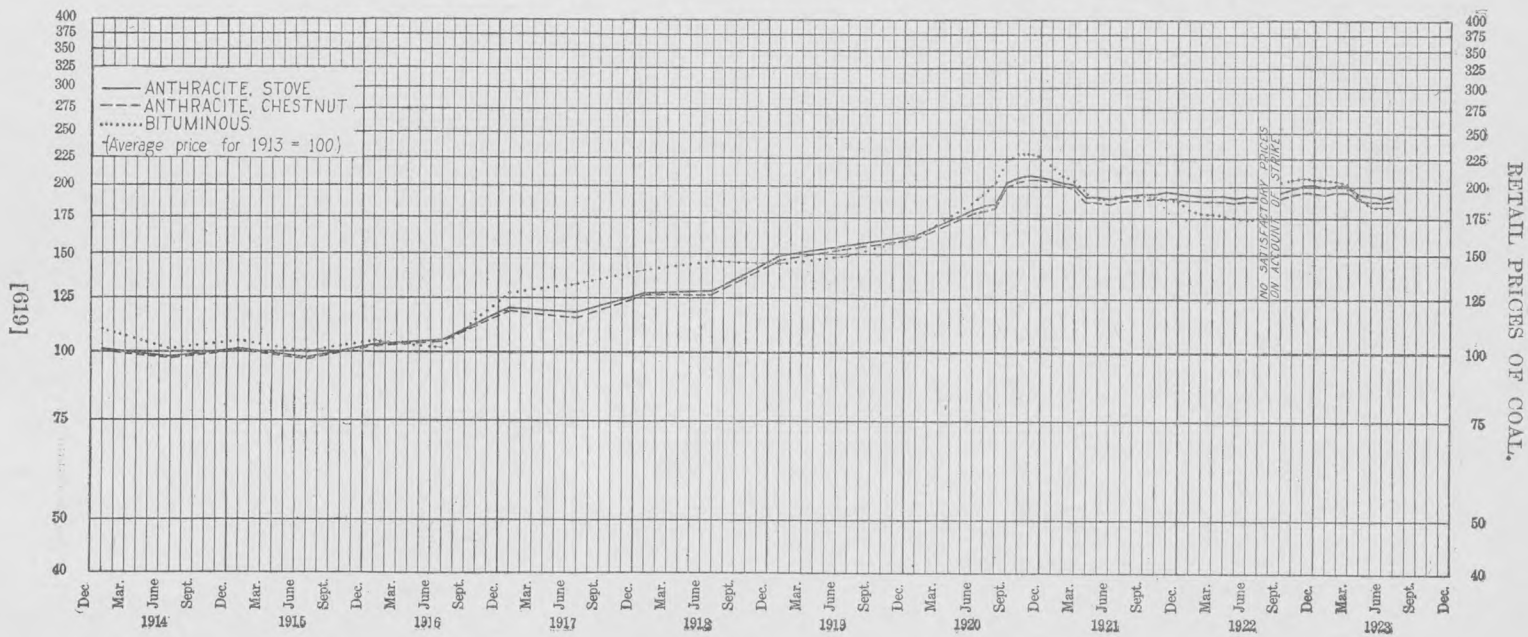
The figures for the chart, showing the trend in the retail prices of coal, have been taken from the table.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL IN TON LOTS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY 15, 1913, TO JULY 15, 1923.

Year and month.	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash.				Bituminous.	
	Stove.		Chestnut.		Average price.	Relative price.
	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.		
1913--						
Average for year.....	\$7.73	100	\$7.91	100	\$5.43	100
January.....	7.99	103	8.15	103	5.48	101
July.....	7.46	97	7.68	97	5.39	99
1914--						
January.....	7.89	101	8.00	101	5.97	110
July.....	7.60	98	7.78	98	5.46	101
1915--						
January.....	7.83	101	7.99	101	5.71	105
July.....	7.54	98	7.73	98	5.44	100
1916--						
January.....	7.93	103	8.13	103	5.69	105
July.....	8.12	105	8.28	105	5.52	102
1917--						
January.....	9.29	120	9.40	119	6.96	128
July.....	9.08	118	9.16	116	7.21	133
1918--						
January.....	9.88	128	10.03	127	7.68	141
July.....	9.96	129	10.07	127	7.92	146
1919--						
January.....	11.51	149	11.61	147	7.90	145
July.....	12.14	157	12.17	154	8.10	149
1920--						
January.....	12.59	163	12.77	161	8.81	162
July.....	14.28	185	14.33	181	10.55	194
1921--						
January.....	15.99	207	16.13	204	11.82	218
July.....	14.90	193	14.95	189	10.47	193
1922--						
January.....	14.98	194	15.02	190	9.89	182
February.....	14.92	193	14.99	189	9.71	179
March.....	14.89	193	14.94	189	9.72	179
April.....	14.89	193	14.94	189	9.62	177
May.....	14.85	192	14.91	188	9.50	175
June.....	14.88	193	14.93	189	9.48	174
July.....	14.87	192	14.92	189	9.49	175
August.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
September.....	15.11	196	15.13	191	11.08	204
October.....	15.39	199	15.37	194	11.26	207
November.....	15.53	201	15.52	196	11.31	208
December.....	15.53	201	15.52	196	11.23	207
1923--						
January.....	15.43	200	15.46	195	11.18	206
February.....	15.55	201	15.53	196	11.14	205
March.....	15.54	201	15.51	196	11.03	203
April.....	15.07	195	15.07	190	10.46	192
May.....	14.96	194	14.96	189	10.08	185
June.....	14.98	194	14.95	189	10.04	185
July.....	15.10	195	15.05	190	10.03	185

¹ No satisfactory prices on account of strike.

TREND IN THE RETAIL PRICE OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1914, TO JULY, 1923.



[619]

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in July, 1923.

THE decline in the general level of wholesale prices which began in May continued through July, according to information gathered in representative markets 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 June to July was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and from April to July, 5 per cent.

The largest decrease from the preceding month is shown for the group of cloths and clothing, due mainly to declines in cotton goods and raw and spun silk. The decrease in this group was over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Chemicals and drugs declined $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from the June level. In the group of farm products advances in corn, cattle, hogs, eggs, timothy and clover hay, hops, onions, and potatoes were more than offset by declines in wheat, oats, rye, lambs, cotton, beans, alfalfa hay, and hides, causing a net decline of over 2 per cent.

Decreases approximating 2 per cent were recorded for the groups of metals and metal products, and building materials, while smaller decreases took place among foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities. No change in the general price level was again reported for housefurnishing goods.

Of the 404 commodities or series of quotations for which comparable data for June and July were collected, decreases were shown in 175 instances and increases in 68 instances. In 161 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Group.	1922	1923	
	July.	June.	July.
Farm products.....	135	138	135
Foods.....	142	142	141
Cloths and clothing.....	180	198	193
Fuel and lighting.....	254	186	183
Metals and metal products.....	121	148	145
Building materials.....	170	194	190
Chemicals and drugs.....	121	131	128
Housefurnishing goods.....	173	187	187
Miscellaneous.....	114	123	121
All commodities.....	155	153	151

Comparing prices in July with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level has fallen about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is due to the great decline in fuel and lighting materials, which have decreased 28 per cent in price since July of last year, at which time a strike in the coal fields was in progress. Foods have decreased nearly three-fourths of 1 per cent in the year. In all other groups except farm products increases have taken place, ranging from $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the case of chemicals and drugs to $19\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the case of metals and metal products. Farm products show no change in the general price level as compared with a year ago.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries, 1913 to June, 1923.

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Year and month.	United States: Bureau of Labor Statistics (revised); ¹ 404 commodities (variable).	Canada: Dominion Bureau of Statistics 238 commodities.	United Kingdom: Board of Trade (revised) 150 commodities.	France: Statistique Générale; 45 commodities.	Germany: Statistisches Reichsamt; 38 commodities.	Italy: Riccardo Bachi; 100 commodities. ²	Japan: Bank of Japan, Tokyo; 56 commodities.	Sweden: Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning; 47 commodities.	Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics; 92 commodities.	New Zealand: Census and Statistics Office; 140 commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	³ 100	-----	100
1914.....	98	-----	-----	102	-----	95	96	116	⁴ 100	102
1915.....	101	-----	-----	140	-----	133	97	145	-----	121
1916.....	127	-----	-----	188	-----	201	117	185	-----	131
1917.....	177	-----	-----	262	-----	299	147	244	-----	148
1918.....	194	-----	-----	339	-----	409	192	339	-----	172
1919.....	206	208	-----	356	-----	364	236	331	-----	180
1920.....	226	241	307	510	1486	624	259	347	-----	203
1921.....	147	170	197	345	1911	578	200	211	-----	167
1922.....	149	150	159	327	34180	562	196	162	-----	174
1920										
January...	233	233	297	487	1256	508	301	319	203	190
February...	232	238	310	522	1685	557	314	342	206	194
March.....	234	241	319	554	1709	602	322	354	209	202
April.....	245	251	325	588	1567	664	300	354	217	205
May.....	247	257	326	550	1508	660	272	361	225	206
June.....	243	255	322	493	1382	632	248	366	233	205
July.....	241	256	317	496	1367	604	239	364	234	215
August.....	231	250	313	501	1450	625	235	365	236	215
September	226	245	311	526	1498	655	231	362	230	216
October...	211	236	302	502	1466	659	226	346	215	218
November	196	224	287	461	1509	670	221	331	208	214
December.	179	212	264	435	1440	655	206	299	197	214
1921										
January...	170	202	246	407	1439	642	201	267	196	212
February...	160	191	225	377	1376	613	195	250	192	206
March.....	155	186	211	360	1338	604	191	237	181	204
April.....	148	181	205	347	1326	584	190	229	171	201
May.....	145	171	202	329	1308	547	191	218	166	198
June.....	142	164	198	325	1366	509	192	218	162	196
July.....	141	163	194	330	1428	520	196	211	159	196
August.....	142	166	190	331	1917	542	199	198	160	193
September	141	162	187	344	2067	580	207	182	160	193
October...	142	156	181	331	2460	599	219	175	156	191
November	141	154	173	332	3416	595	214	174	151	187
December.	140	154	168	326	3487	595	209	172	148	185
1922										
January...	138	150	164	314	3665	577	206	170	147	182
February...	141	152	162	306	4102	562	204	166	147	178
March.....	142	151	160	307	5433	533	201	164	146	176
April.....	143	151	160	314	6355	527	197	165	148	176
May.....	148	152	161	317	6458	524	194	164	155	174
June.....	150	151	160	325	7030	537	197	164	156	172
July.....	155	152	160	325	10059	558	201	165	157	174
August.....	155	150	156	331	19202	571	195	163	155	174
September	153	145	154	329	28698	582	193	158	158	171
October...	154	146	155	337	56601	601	190	155	159	171
November	156	150	158	352	115101	596	188	154	162	173
December.	156	151	156	362	147430	580	183	155	161	169
1923										
January...	156	151	157	387	278480	575	184	156	163	168
February...	157	153	158	422	558500	582	192	158	161	170
March.....	159	155	160	424	488800	586	196	162	163	171
April.....	159	156	161	415	521200	588	196	159	167	171
May.....	156	155	160	407	817000	580	199	158	-----	173
June.....	153	155	159	409	1930500	568	198	160	-----	-----

¹ For particulars concerning revised index numbers, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922, pp. 59 and 60.

² 38 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1921.

³ July, 1913, to June, 1914.

⁴ July, 1914.

Cost of an Alaskan "Grubstake."

THE following retail prices of groceries in quantities estimated as a season's "grubstake" for prospectors is reproduced from the annual report of the mine inspector of Alaska for the calendar year 1922. The figures were furnished by representative retail grocers at Juneau and Fairbanks:

RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF "GRUBSTAKE" IN JUNEAU AND FAIRBANKS, 1922.

Article.	Quantity.	Price in—		Article.	Quantity.	Price in—	
		Juneau	Fairbanks.			Juneau	Fairbanks.
Apples, dried	10 lbs.	\$2.00	\$3.00	Oats, rolled	50 lbs.	\$3.00	\$4.50
Apples, fresh	1 box	3.50	6.00	Onions, dried	25 lbs.	1.50	2.00
Apricots, dried	10 lbs.	4.00	4.00	Oranges, fresh	1 case	7.00	16.50
Bacon	50 lbs.	22.50	27.50	Peaches, canned	1/2 case	4.25	5.25
Beans, lima	10 lbs.	1.25	1.75	Peaches, dried	10 lbs.	3.00	3.25
Beans, navy	15 lbs.	1.80	2.25	Pears, canned	1/2 case	4.75	5.25
Beef, corned, 2-pound cans	1 doz.	5.50	5.50	Pears, canned	1 case	7.00	5.50
Fresh beef	80 lbs.	12.80	24.00	Pineapple, canned	1/2 case	4.25	5.25
Beef, roast, 2-pound cans	1 doz.	5.50	5.50	Pork, salt	15 lbs.	4.50	3.75
Butter, canned or salt packed.	48 lbs.	26.40	28.80	Potatoes, fresh	200 lbs.	5.50	15.00
Candles	1 box	3.25	4.50	Powder, baking	5 lbs.	2.25	3.00
Catsup	6 bots	2.25	2.75	Prunes, dried	10 lbs.	2.00	2.50
Cheese	10 lbs.	3.80	4.50	Raisins, bulk	10 lbs.	2.00	3.00
Coffee	40 lbs.	16.00	18.00	Rice	20 lbs.	2.00	2.50
Corn, canned	1 case	5.50	5.50	Salmon, 1-pound cans	1 doz.	4.25	4.50
Eggs	1 case	11.25	18.50	Salt	5 lbs.	.20	.35
Flour, graham	100 lbs.	5.25	8.00	Sauce, L. & P.	2 bots	.70	1.50
Flour, white	200 lbs.	10.60	16.50	Soap, Ivory	2 doz.	2.40	5.00
Ham	50 lbs.	17.50	25.00	Soda, baking	2 pkgs.	.25	.60
Kerosene	10 gals.	3.50	7.00	Spices, assorted	1 lot	.15	1.00
Lard	20 lbs.	4.25	5.00	Strawberries, canned	1/2 case	4.25	5.25
Loganberries, canned	1/2 case	3.65	4.50	Sugar, granulated	50 lbs.	6.00	5.50
Macaroni	10 lbs.	1.50	1.25	Sirup, Log Cabin	1 case	12.50	14.00
Matches—caddies	1 doz.	1.00	1.75	Tea	5 lbs.	4.50	4.50
Meal, corn	50 lbs.	2.50	4.00	Tomatoes, canned	1 case	5.50	6.00
Milk, canned	4 cases	22.00	28.00	Vinegar, concentrated	1 bot.	.25	1.25
Molasses	1 gal.	.90	1.75	Total		293.90	391.50

Retail Prices in Reykjavik, Iceland, in April, 1923.¹

THE April, 1923, number of Hagtidindi, issued by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, contains a table showing retail prices of various commodities in Reykjavik in July, 1914, April, 1922, January, 1923, and April, 1923. These figures, together with the per cent of increase since July, 1914, are shown in the table below:

RETAIL PRICES IN REYKJAVIK IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, JULY, 1914, TO APRIL, 1923.

[Kilogram=2.2046 pounds; liter=1.06 quarts; ore, at par=0.268 cent.]

Article.	Unit.	July, 1914.	April, 1922.	January, 1923.	April, 1923.	
					Price.	Per cent of increase over July, 1914.
Rye bread.....	3-kg. loaf.	Øre. 50	Øre. 148	Øre. 130	Øre. 130	160
Wheat bread.....	500-gr. loaf	23	70	65	65	183
Sifted bread.....	do.	14	50	45	45	221
Rye flour.....	Kilogram	19	61	49	52	174
Wheat flour (No. 1 wheat).....	do.	31	86	68	72	132
Wheat (No. 2).....	do.	28	74	63	63	125
Barley meal.....	do.	29	97	70	70	141
Rice.....	do.	31	90	69	72	132
Sago (common).....	do.	40	101	99	111	177
Semolina.....	do.	42	150	122	128	205
Oatmeal (rolled oats).....	do.	32	74	69	72	125
Potato flour.....	do.	36	102	99	100	178
Peas, whole.....	do.	35	107	97	92	163
Peas, split.....	do.	33	111	103	100	203
Potatoes.....	do.	12	49	33	31	158
Carrots (Iceland).....	do.	10	.....	36	35	250
Apricots, dried.....	do.	186	575	593	589	217
Apples, dried.....	do.	141	423	415	422	199
Apples, new.....	do.	56	200	160	187	234
Raisins.....	do.	66	362	236	228	245
Prunes.....	do.	80	268	213	207	159
Sugar, powdered.....	do.	55	159	132	150	173
Sugar, loaf.....	do.	53	129	120	145	174
Sugar, granulated.....	do.	51	119	107	136	167
Coffee, unroasted.....	do.	165	285	282	292	77
Coffee, roasted.....	do.	236	400	401	413	75
Tea.....	do.	471	832	820	861	83
Chocolate, sweet.....	do.	203	656	487	497	145
Cacao.....	do.	265	457	399	384	45
Butter (Iceland).....	do.	196	605	530	500	155
Margarine.....	do.	107	233	212	214	100
Tallow.....	do.	90	329	290	277	209
Milk, sweet.....	Liter	22	74	64	64	191
Cheese, whey.....	Kilogram	50	188	187	201	302
Cheese, milk.....	do.	110	455	389	404	267
Eggs.....	Each	8	50	37	28	250
Beef, roast.....	Kilogram	100	417	290	285	185
Beef, soup meat.....	do.	85	342	200	186	119
Veal.....	do.	50	231	164	165	230
Mutton, fresh.....	do.	.....	262	154	163	176
Mutton, salted.....	do.	67	188	153	157	134
Mutton, smoked.....	do.	100	345	225	229	129
Pork, salted.....	do.	170	550	532	513	202
Pork, smoked.....	do.	213	550	625	620	191
Haddock, fresh.....	do.	14	40	50	40	186
Codfish.....	do.	14	30	40	30	114
Salt fish.....	do.	40	93	90	84	110
Soda.....	do.	12	53	45	43	258
Brown soap (crystal soap).....	do.	43	120	124	121	181
Green soap (soft soap).....	do.	38	123	114	116	205
Bar soap (common).....	do.	46	276	222	241	424
Coal oil.....	Liter	18	54	36	35	94
Coal, stove.....	100 kg.	288	750	776	850	195

¹ Similar figures for April, 1922, were given in the October, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pp. 57, 58.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Changes in Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1913 to 1923.¹

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics during the past summer has collected information concerning the union scale of wages and hours of labor in the principal time-work trades in the leading industrial centers of the United States, and a full compilation of the material is now in progress.

An abridged compilation has been made for certain trades and cities, and the rates and hours of labor as of May 15, 1923, are brought into comparison in the following table with like figures for preceding years back to 1913.

The union-wage-scale figures here published represent the minimum wage of union members employed in the trades stated, but these figures do not always represent the maximum wage that was paid, as in some instances part or even all of the organized workers in the trades received more than the scale.

In cases where scales have been revised since May 15, 1923, and made retroactive to that date or earlier the changes have been included in the tabulation, in so far as information has been received.

Two or more quotations of rates and hours are shown for some occupations in some cities. Such quotations indicate that there were two or more agreements with different employers and possibly made also by different unions. The figures are the highest and lowest contractual terms in the city.

¹ A brief summary of the changes from 1907 to 1922 is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1922. The average money rate per hour for each trade, all cities combined, as of May, 1922, and May, 1921, is published in the December, 1922, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923.

Blacksmiths, manufacturing shops.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Boston.....									90.0	81.0	81.0											
Buffalo.....	40.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	65.0	72.5	100.0	94.0	87.5	100.0	54	54	54	50	50	44	44	48	44	44	44
Chicago.....	43.2	43.2	43.2	46.2	56.0	75.0	90.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	49½	49½	49½	49½	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	68.8	80.0	80.0	80.0	83.0	83.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44
New York.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	53.1	53.1	72.5	80.0	80.0	72.0	81.0	85.0	1 53	1 53	1 53	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Philadelphia.....				44.4	50.0	72.5	80.0	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0					54	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	46.9	57.5	70.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Portland, Oreg.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	72.2	80.0	88.0	88.0	80.0	88.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	40.0	50.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	50.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	72.5	80.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	48	48	48		48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....						75.0	80.0	88.0	80.0	75.0	82.0											

Boiler makers, manufacturing and jobbing shops.

Birmingham.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.5	47.5	67.5	80.0	90.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	60	60	60	60	60	48	48	48	48	48	48
Buffalo.....	36.0	36.0	36.0	40.0	46.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	77.0	77.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48
Charleston, S. C.....	36.1	36.1	36.1		42.8	72.5	80.0	90.0	90.0	72.0	72.0	54	54	54		54	48	48	44	44	44	44
Chicago.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.0	52.0	60.0	74.0	74.0	70.0	70.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	38.0	40.0	55.0	100.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	54	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	50	50	49½	49½
Cleveland.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	54	3 49½	3 49½	3 49½	3 49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	44
Indianapolis.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.5	42.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	50	50	50	50	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Kansas City, Mo.....	38.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0		68.8	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....									71.9	71.9	75.0								48	48	48	48
Memphis.....	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	45.0	55.0	70.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54½	54½	48	48	48
Milwaukee.....								85.0	85.0	80.0	80.0								44	44	49½	49½
New Orleans.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	43.8	62.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
New York.....	41.7	41.7	41.7	46.9	49.4	70.0	80.0	80.0	72.0	64.0	72.0	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Omaha.....									90.0	90.0	80.0											
Philadelphia.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	50.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	49	49	49	49	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	44.0	46.0	60.0	66.0	75.0	82.5		82.5	54	54	54	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Portland, Oreg.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	53.0	72.5	80.0	88.0	88.0	72.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44	44

St. Louis.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	70.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	4 49½	4 49½	4 49½	4 49½	48	48	44	48	44	44
San Francisco.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	53.1	72.5	80.0	90.0	90.0	78.1	84.4	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.3	75.0	80.0	88.0	80.0	72.0	72.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.7	68.8	75.6	80.3	90.0	81.3	81.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48	44	44	44	44

Bricklayers.

Atlanta.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	53	50	50	50	50	50	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	5 45	5 45	5 45	5 45	44	44	5 45	5 45	5 45	5 45	5 45
Birmingham.....	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	6 44	6 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	48	48	2 48	2 48	7 44	7 44	7 44	7 44	44	44	44
Charleston, S. C. ...	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.6	75.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Chicago.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	8 110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Cleveland.....	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	140.0	48	9 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	150.0	137.5	150.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	90.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	135.0	10 48	10 48	11 44	12 44	12 44	12 44	12 44	12 44	44	44	44
Fall River.....	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	115.0	95.0	110.0	48	48	48	48	8 44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	85.0	125.0	115.0	115.0	135.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Jacksonville.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo. ...	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	13 44	18 44	18 44	18 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	82.5	87.5	87.5	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	72.5	72.5	90.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	112.5	100.0	125.0	48	48	48	13 44	13 44	13 44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	112.5	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	130.0	130.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	150.0	130.0	130.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

1 Work 53 hours, paid for 54.
 2 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
 3 54 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
 4 54 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.
 5 44½ hours per week, November to March, inclusive.
 6 48 hours per week, October to December, inclusive.
 7 48 hours per week, Nov. 16 to Mar. 15, inclusive.
 8 Nominal rate. All received more; average, \$1.50 per hour.
 9 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.
 10 44 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
 11 48 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.
 12 48 hours per week, December to February, inclusive.
 13 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
 14 40 hours per week, July 1 to Sept. 7, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Bricklayers—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.											
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
Portland, Oreg.	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	150.0	45	45	¹⁵ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁵ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁵ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁵ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁵ 45	¹⁶ 45
St. Louis.....	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	¹³ 44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco....	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	137.5	⁵⁴ 44	⁹ 44	¹⁸ 44	¹⁸ 44	⁴⁴ 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	100.0	112.5	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	62.5	66.7	66.7	70.0	70.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	137.5	137.5	¹⁶ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁶ 45	¹⁶ 45	44	44	44	44	44	44

Building laborers.

Baltimore.....					48.3	56.3	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0						44	44	44	44	44		44	
Boston.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.5	40.0	40.0	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	48
Chicago.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.5	45.0	50.0	57.5	100.0	100.0	72.5	72.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....		25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	40.0	45.0		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cleveland.....			31.3	31.3	40.0	55.0	57.5	87.5	87.5	57.5	87.5			48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....			30.0	30.0			65.0	75.0	60.0	50.0	60.0			54	54			44	44	44	44	44	49½
Fall River.....									50.0	50.0	62.5										44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo. .	27.5	30.0	35.0	35.0	37.5	37.5	57.5	75.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	43.8	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	27.9	27.9	22.2	22.2	22.2	30.0	35.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	54	54	54	50	50	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....								65.0	65.0	55.0	60.0										44	44	44
Minneapolis.....									55.0	55.0	55.0										44	44	44
New Orleans.....									50.0	50.0	50.0										45	45	45
New York.....	22.5	22.5	25.0	25.0	30.0	40.5	40.5	75.0	60.0	81.3	81.3	48	48	44	44	44	44	48	48	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....				30.0	30.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	87.5	87.5				44	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	44
Pittsburgh.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	45.0	45.0	70.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	54	54	54	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....									80.0	50.0	60.0												

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Portland, Oreg.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	50.0	62.5	75.0	67.5	67.5	67.5	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	47.5	50.0	50.0	40.0	55.0	50	50	50	50	50	50	44	44	44	44	50
St. Louis.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	33.3	40.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....						40.0	45.0	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	27.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	37.5	43.8	62.5	75.0	81.3	62.5	62.5	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Scranton.....	25.0	25.0	22.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	50.0	58.5	70.0	60.0	60.0	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	56.3	68.8	75.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	31.3	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Carpenters.

Atlanta.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	50	50	50	50	50	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	62.5	80.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	90.0	48	17 44	17 44	17 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	52.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	50.0	55.0	55.0	57.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	44	44	44	18 44	18 44	40	40	40	40	40	44
Buffalo.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	70.0	70.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	48	48	2 48	2 48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Charleston, S. C.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	37.5	70.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	48	48	48	48	48	48
Chicago.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	62.5	65.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	105.0	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Cleveland.....	50.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	85.0	125.0	125.0	104.0	125.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	75.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	115.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River.....	42.0	44.0	44.0	48.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	95.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	57.5	60.0	75.0	100.0	92.5	92.5	92.5	44½	44½	44	44	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Jacksonville.....	31.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	40.0	65.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	55.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	80.0	92.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	48	48	48	44	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	70.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	95.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	65.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

a Old scale; strike pending.

1 Work 53 hours, paid for 54.

2 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.

3 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.

13 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

15 44½ hours per week, December to February, inclusive.

16 44½ hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

17 48 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.

18 40 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Carpenters—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
New Orleans.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
New York.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	68.8	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.5	60.0	75.0	112.5	101.3	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	112.5	112.5	90.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	55.0	56.3	62.5	62.5	71.0	71.0	80.0	90.0	125.0	100.0	120.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	86.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	62.5	62.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	47	47
St. Louis.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	125.0	110.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	100.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	87.5	106.3	112.5	104.4	104.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	42.5	47.5	47.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	82.5	93.8	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	87.5	95.0	105.0	105.0	112.5	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44	44	44	44	44

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Cement finishers.

Atlanta.....										100.0	100.0										44	44
Baltimore.....				50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0				48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....			50.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0			48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	75.0	80.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	57.5	60.0	90.0	90.0	87.5	97.5	50	50	50	50	50	50	44½	44½	44½	44½	
Cleveland.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	77.5	80.0	90.0	125.0	104.0	125.0	48	19 48	19 48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Denver.....	68.8	68.8			75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44			44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	80.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	54	54	54	54	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River.....				60.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	115.0	95.0	110.0				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	50.0	55.0	57.5	57.5	60.0	62.5	70.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	95.0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Kansas City, Mo.	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	87.5	107.5	107.5	100.0	100.0										44	44
London, Ont.....										87.5	100.0										44	44

Little Rock.....	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	54	54	54	54	54	²⁰ 44	²⁰ 44	44	44	44	44	44	44		
Los Angeles.....								100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5								44	44	44	44	44	44		
Louisville.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0			60.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	110.0	60	60	60	60				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Manchester.....				60.0	60.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5				44				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Memphis.....										100.0	100.0														44	
Milwaukee.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Minneapolis.....		50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Newark, N. J.....	62.5	62.5	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
New Haven.....				60.0	65.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
New Orleans.....									100.0	100.0	100.0													45	45	45
New York.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....		62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	100.0		44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	45.0	47.5																								
Pittsburgh.....		50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	75.0	82.5	112.5	87.5	112.5		48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....		50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0		44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....									87.5	87.5	125.0													44	44	44
St. Louis.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	82.5	125.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	75.0	75.0	75.0																							
Seattle.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	81.3	100.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	100.0	44	48	48	48	48	48	48	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Washington.....				62.5	70.0	70.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	100.0	125.0				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

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Compositors: Book and job.

Atlanta.....	34.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	57.5	75.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	43.8	54.2	81.3	83.3	83.3	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Birmingham.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	44.8	44.8	44.8	76.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Boston.....	41.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	50.0	55.2	72.9	87.0	87.0	87.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	39.6	39.6	41.7	41.7	43.8	45.8	59.4	71.9	83.3	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Charleston, S. C.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	98.9	98.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Chicago.....	46.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.3	75.0	95.8	106.0	106.0	110.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	40.6	43.8	43.8	43.8	46.9	46.9	51.0	75.0	104.5	104.5	104.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Cleveland.....	39.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.8	50.0	62.5	87.5	93.8	93.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Dallas.....	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	57.3	70.8	88.5	100.0	93.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Denver.....	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	59.4	65.6	81.3	81.3	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Detroit.....	38.5	39.6	43.8	45.8	50.0	54.7	72.9	92.7	96.9	105.0	105.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Fall River.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	35.4	37.5	39.6	41.7	62.5	72.7	72.7	72.7	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	52.1	54.2	75.0	100.0	92.7	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Jacksonville.....	37.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	52.1	75.0	81.8	81.8	81.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44

¹⁹ 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

²⁰ 48 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Compositors: Book and job—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Kansas City, Mo.....	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	45.8	50.0	54.2	72.9	84.4	84.4	88.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Little Rock.....	37.5	37.5	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	72.9	72.9	70.0	70.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Los Angeles.....	46.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	58.3	75.0	95.5	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Louisville.....	37.5	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	43.8	45.8	45.8	79.2	79.0	79.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Manchester.....	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	37.5	39.6	41.7	66.7	77.3	79.5	79.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Memphis.....	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	47.1	48.1	55.4	93.8	93.8	82.3	82.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Milwaukee.....	41.7	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	47.9	54.2	72.9	85.4	83.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Minneapolis.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	54.0	87.5	87.5	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	47.9	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	56.3	72.9	91.7	111.4	102.3	109.1	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
New Haven.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	44.8	45.8	58.3	58.3	86.4	86.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
New Orleans.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	71.9	71.9	78.4	78.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
New York.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	52.1	58.3	75.0	93.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Omaha.....	37.5	37.5	43.8	45.8	46.9	53.1	68.8	87.5	93.2	93.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	39.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.8	50.0	60.4	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	39.6	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	47.9	60.4	81.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Portland, Ore.....	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.5	59.4	75.0	85.4	95.8	95.8	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Providence.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	45.8	50.0	72.9	72.9	79.5	79.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Richmond, Va.....	33.3	33.3	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	48.5	56.3	56.3	81.8	81.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
St. Louis.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	47.9	52.7	72.9	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
St. Paul.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	54.0	83.3	87.5	95.5	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
San Francisco.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.6	54.2	58.3	62.5	81.3	104.5	104.5	104.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Scranton.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	47.9	47.9	52.1	71.9	77.1	85.2	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Seattle.....	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	56.3	59.4	75.0	87.5	93.8	93.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Washington.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	43.8	47.9	50.0	62.5	83.3	90.9	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	21 48	21 48	21 48	44	44

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Compositors, daywork: Newspaper.

Atlanta.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	60.6	63.8	91.0	86.5	86.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Baltimore.....	50.0	57.1	59.5	59.5	61.9	61.9	65.5	93.3	93.3	95.5	95.5	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	45	44	44
Birmingham.....	52.5	53.0	54.5	55.5	56.5	57.5	67.5	67.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42
Boston.....	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	68.0	83.0	95.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	22 44	22 44
Buffalo.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	65.6	71.9	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Electrotypers: Finishers.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Atlanta.....	45.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.3	88.5	96.6	93.2	93.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	72.9	89.8	89.8	96.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Boston.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	52.5	78.1	90.6	90.6	99.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	56.3	72.9	77.1	77.1	81.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Chicago.....	49.0	52.1	52.1	52.1	56.3	58.3	77.1	104.2	113.7	108.0	129.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	52.1	66.7	87.5	95.5	85.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	48
Cleveland.....	41.7	44.8	47.9	47.9	47.9	52.1	58.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Denver.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	47.9	47.9	54.2	62.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Detroit.....	37.5	47.9	47.9	52.1	52.1	56.3	56.3	93.8	102.3	102.3	107.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	46½
Indianapolis.....	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	50.0	50.0	63.6	63.6	63.6	85.2	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	43.8	43.8	46.9	46.9	50.0	50.0	62.5	90.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Los Angeles.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	70.8	86.4	86.4	86.4	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	81.3	81.3	81.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Minneapolis.....	36.1	43.8	43.8	45.8	50.0	50.0	59.4	81.3	91.7	91.7	87.5	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Newark, N. J.....							75.0	109.1	134.1	134.1	134.1								44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	37.4	39.6	40.7	40.7	44.9	44.9	46.7	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	54	53	54	54	53½	53½	53½	48	48	48	48
New York.....	62.5	62.5	65.6	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	109.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	52.1	52.1	66.7	113.6	102.3	102.3	102.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	41.7	47.9	47.9	50.0	52.1	64.2	70.0	103.1	113.6	113.6	125.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	85.4	79.2	79.2	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Portland, Oreg.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	90.9	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....			46.3	46.3	52.1	57.3	60.4	78.1	93.8	93.8	104.2			54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis.....	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	55.0	55.0	85.4	89.6	89.6	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Paul.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	50.0	50.0	59.4	81.3	91.7	91.7	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
San Francisco.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	79.2	113.6	113.6	113.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Scranton.....	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	43.8	43.8	50.0	75.0	90.9	90.9	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Washington.....	50.0	50.0	52.1	54.2	56.3	58.3	58.3	93.8	102.3	90.9	90.9	44	44	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44

Electrotypers: Molders.

Atlanta.....	45.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.3	88.5	96.6	90.9	94.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	72.9	89.8	89.8	96.6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Boston.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	52.5	78.1	90.6	90.6	99.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Granite cutters, inside—Concluded.

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City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Newark, N. J.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	79.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	41.0	41.0	45.5	50.0	50.0	60.0	72.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	68.8	79.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	54.4	62.5	81.3	100.0	106.3	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40
Richmond, Va.....	43.8	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	81.3	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	66.3	67.5	70.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40
Washington.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Hod carriers.

Baltimore.....	31.3	31.3	34.4	34.4	40.0	56.3	75.0	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	²⁸ 45	²⁸ 45	²⁸ 45	²⁸ 45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	42.5	50.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	^a 70.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.5	45.0	50.0	57.5	100.0	100.0	72.5	72.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	{ 42.5 45.0 }	50.0	{ 65.0 57.5 }	85.0	85.0	72.5	82.5	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Cleveland.....	31.3	{ 32.5 35.0 }	31.3	31.3	40.0	55.0	57.5	87.5	87.5	60.0	87.5	48	{ ² 44 48 }	² 44	² 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	{ 37.5 40.6 }	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	53.1	{ 65.6 78.1 }	{ 75.0 78.1 }	75.0	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	35.0	35.0	{ 35.0 40.0 }	35.0	40.0	50.0	65.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	¹⁰ 48	⁴⁹ $\frac{1}{2}$	⁴⁹ $\frac{1}{2}$	44	¹² 44	44	44	44	44	⁴⁹ $\frac{1}{2}$
Fall River.....									50.0	50.0	67.5										44	48
Indianapolis.....	{ 40.0 42.5 }	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.5	47.5	50.0	{ 72.5 75.0 }	67.5	67.5	72.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	37.5	37.5	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	62.5	90.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	{ 35.0 38.0 }	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	48	48	44	44	44	50	50	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....									75.0	75.0	75.0										44	44

Memphis.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	37.5	50.0	50.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	50.0	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....											65.0												
New Orleans.....									65.0	65.0	65.0											45	45
Omaha.....				40.0	40.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	75.0	70.0	75.0				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	25.0 40.0	45.0	60.0	70.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	25.0 40.0	25.0 40.0	25.0 40.0	30.0 45.0	30.0 45.0	45.0 55.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	44 49	44 49½	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	93.8	90.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	28.1 30.0	28.1 30.0	28.1 30.0	30.0	35.0	38.0	50.0	65.0	55.0	45.0	60.0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	44	44	44	44	50
St. Louis.....	42.5 45.0	47.5 50.0	47.5 50.0	47.5 50.0	47.5 50.0	46.9 55.0	62.5 65.0	70.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....				37.5	40.6	40.6	60.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	85.0				48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	37.5 50.0	37.5 50.0	37.5 50.0	37.5 50.0	43.8 56.3	56.3 62.5	62.5 68.8	87.5 93.8	75.0 81.3	75.0 81.3	87.5 93.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	93.8	100.0	71.3	77.2	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	46½
Scranton.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	50.0	58.5	70.0	60.0	60.0	48	48	13 44	13 44	13 44	13 44	13 44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	23.1 28.1	23.1 28.1	28.1	28.1	31.3	50.0	62.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	16 45	16 45	16 45	16 45	16 45	16 45	16 45	44	44	44	44	44

Inside wiremen.

Atlanta.....	44.5				38.9	55.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	54				54	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	70.0	70.0	92.5	112.5	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	29 48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	55.0	55.0	60.0	62.5	65.0	70.0	77.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	45.0	46.9	50.0	56.3	62.5	70.0	70.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	2 48	2 48	2 48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	87.5	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	50.0	50.0	53.1	56.3	62.5	68.8	71.9	100.0	100.0	95.0	105.0	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Cleveland.....	57.5	60.0	68.8	70.0	75.0	81.3	90.0	125.0	137.5	110.0	125.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	65.0	80.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	62.5	82.5	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	46.9	50.0	53.1	59.4	66.9	75.0	93.8	125.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	19 48	19 48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	41.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	90.0	85.0	95.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	47.5	47.5	47.5	53.0	57.0	67.5	72.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	19 48	19 48	19 48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Jacksonville.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	65.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	48	45	45	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo..	62.5	62.5	68.8	65.0	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

α Old scale; strike pending.
 2 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
 9 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.
 10 44 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
 12 48 hours per week, December to February, inclusive.

13 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
 16 44½ hours per week, October to April, inclusive.
 19 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.
 28 44 hours per week, November to March, inclusive.
 29 44 hours per week, August to December, inclusive.

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UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Inside wiremen—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Little Rock.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	80 48	80 48	80 48	80 48	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....	31.3	34.4	34.4	37.5	42.5	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	75.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	68.8	68.8	81.3	100.0	87.5	87.5	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	82.5	93.8	85.0	90.8	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.5	57.5	70.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	56.3	65.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	57.5	57.5	57.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	72.2	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	43.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	115.0	90.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	60.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	46.9	50.0	53.1	56.3	62.5	68.8	68.8	81.3	100.0	80.0	80.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City.....	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	90.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	112.5	125.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	46.9	46.9	46.9	50.0	60.0	62.5	75.0	95.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40
Washington.....	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	106.3	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Typesetting machine operators: Book and job.

Atlanta.....	43.8	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	57.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Baltimore.....	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	50.0	50.0	60.4	81.3	83.3	83.3	90.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44
Birmingham.....	52.5	52.5	54.5	54.5	57.3	57.3	57.3	78.1	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44
Buffalo.....	46.8	47.9	47.9	47.9	50.0	54.2	59.4	77.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44
Butte.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	59.4	71.9	95.5	95.5	95.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Machine typesetting operators, daywork: Newspaper.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.											
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
Atlanta.....	31 8.5	31 8.5	31 8.5	31 8.5	31 8.5	31 8.5	31 8.5	31 9.0	31 10.5	31 10.0	31 10.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	26 48	26 48	26 48	
Baltimore.....	53.6	57.1	59.5	59.5	61.9	61.9	65.5	93.3	93.3	95.5	95.5	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	45	45	44	44
Birmingham.....	52.5	53.0	54.5	55.5	56.5	57.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	82.5	82.5	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42	22 42
Boston.....	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	68.0	83.0	95.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42	23 42
Buffalo.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	65.6	71.9	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Charleston, S. C...	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	57.1	94.8	94.8	87.5	22 39	22 39	22 39	22 39	22 39	22 39	22 39	22 39	22 42	48	48	48
Chicago.....	34 50.0	34 50.0	34 50.0	34 50.0	34 50.0	35 53.0	36 64.0	36 72.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	48	48	45	45	45	45	22 45	48	48	48	48	48
Cincinnati.....	52.1	54.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	87.5	107.3	107.3	107.3	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	45	45	45	45
Cleveland.....	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	93.8	96.9	103.1	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Dallas.....	31 12.5	31 12.5	31 12.5	31 12.0	31 12.0	31 12.0	31 12.0	31 15.0	31 15.0	31 15.0	31 15.0	39	39	38 39	38 39	38 39	38 39	38 39	38 39	38 39	38 39	22 36	22 36
Denver.....	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	72.7	72.7	97.8	97.8	93.3	93.3	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Detroit.....	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.5	60.5	74.5	87.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	48	48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48
Fall River.....	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	46.9	50.0	75.0	79.2	79.2	79.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Indianapolis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	60.4	81.3	93.8	89.6	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Jacksonville.....	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	31 9.0	45	48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48	26 48
Little Rock.....	31 9.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	78.6	90.5	90.5	102.4	102.4	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Los Angeles.....	62.2	64.4	64.4	64.4	66.7	66.7	75.6	86.7	86.7	101.1	101.1	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Louisville.....	49.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	54.2	62.5	87.5	82.9	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Manchester.....	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	37.5	39.6	41.7	66.7	70.8	72.9	72.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Memphis.....	31 9.5	31 9.5	31 9.5	31 9.5	31 9.5	31 9.5	31 9.5	31 12.0	31 12.0	31 12.0	31 11.5	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45
Milwaukee.....	45.8	47.9	50.0	50.0	54.2	56.3	77.1	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Minneapolis.....	31 10.0	31 10.0	31 10.0	31 10.0	31 10.0	31 10.0	31 10.0	31 11.0	31 12.5	31 12.5	31 12.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	22 36	22 36	22 36	22 36
Newark, N. J.....	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	63.0	69.6	76.1	89.1	110.9	110.9	110.9	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
New Haven.....	46.9	46.9	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	72.9	79.2	79.2	79.2	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
New York.....	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	71.1	96.7	122.2	122.2	122.2	122.2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Omaha.....	50.0	50.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	68.8	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Philadelphia.....	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	52.1	66.7	81.3	79.2	85.4	85.4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Pittsburgh.....	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	61.0	65.0	77.0	87.5	111.8	111.8	118.9	48	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	22 45	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	45
Portland, Oreg.....	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	72.7	100.0	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Providence.....	47.9	47.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.1	66.7	87.5	100.0	95.8	95.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Richmond, Va.....									87.5	87.5	87.5										48	48	48
St. Louis.....	31 11.0	31 11.0	31 11.0	31 11.0	31 11.5	31 11.5	31 11.5	31 15.0	31 15.0	31 15.0	31 15.0	40 39	40 39	40 39	40 39	40 42	40 42	40 42	40 42	46	46	46	46

[1940]

St. Paul.....	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	63.0	63.0	94.0	88.8	89.8	89.8	48	48	48	48	41 48	41 48	41 48	41 48	41 48	41 48	48	
Salt Lake City.....	³¹ 10.0	³¹ 10.0	³¹ 10.0	³¹ 10.0	³¹ 10.0	³¹ 10.0	³¹ 11.0	⁴² 11.0	⁴² 11.0	³¹ 13.5	³¹ 13.5	48	⁴⁴ 48	⁴⁴ 48	⁴⁴ 48	⁴⁴ 48	⁴⁴ 48	⁴⁴ 46½	⁴⁴ 46½	⁴⁴ 46½	⁴⁴ 46½	⁴⁴ 46½	48
San Francisco.....	64.4	64.4	69.0	69.0	69.0	68.9	75.6	93.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	45	45	42	42	42	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Scranton.....	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	52.1	52.1	60.4	81.3	87.5	87.5	95.8	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	78.6	80.1	100.0	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Washington.....	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	69.8	92.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42

Machinists: Manufacturing shops.

[199]	Birmingham.....	35.0	{ 35.0 40.0 }	40.0	45.0	47.5	60.0	68.0	78.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	60	{ 54 60 }	60	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48
	Boston.....	{ 38.9 43.8 }	{ 38.9 43.8 }	{ 28.0 42.0 }	{ 35.0 42.0 }	{ 50.0 50.0 }	55.0	65.0	{ 75.0 90.0 }	{ 75.0 90.0 }	{ 75.0 90.0 }	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	{ 48 54 }	{ 50 54 }	{ 50 54 }	{ 48 50 }	48	48	48	48	48	44
	Chicago.....	39.0	{ 41.7 43.5 }	{ 41.7 43.5 }	46.9	55.0	65.0	80.0	100.0	90.0	83.0	93.0	54	{ 48 54 }	{ 48 54 }	48	48	¹⁹ 48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	Cincinnati.....	{ 25.0 35.0 }	{ 25.0 35.0 }	{ 32.5 35.0 }	35.0	42.0	42.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	60.0	70.0	55	{ 52½ 52½ }	{ 52½ 52½ }	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	Cleveland.....	33.3	33.3	35.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	54	54	54	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Dallas.....	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	-----	-----	70.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	48	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	48	48	48	48
	Indianapolis.....	-----	-----	-----	47.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	70.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	48	48	48	48	45	50	50	50	
	Kansas City, Mo..	37.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	
	Little Rock.....	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	45.0	60.0	68.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	45	48	48	48	
	Los Angeles.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	48	48	48	48
	Memphis.....	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	50.0	* 55.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	85.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
	Newark.....	36.1	36.1	36.1	{ 40.0 45.0 }	40.0	45.0	65.0	65.0	-----	80.0	90.0	54	54	54	{ 48 54 }	{ 48 54 }	{ 48 50 }	48	48	-----	54	54	54	
	New Haven.....	{ 32.3 35.0 }	{ 33.3 35.0 }	-----	42.5	50.0	60.0	80.0	72.0	65.0	65.0	{ 54 59 }	{ 54 59 }	-----	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
	New Orleans.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	43.8	50.0	68.8	80.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	
	New York.....	{ 38.2 40.6 }	{ 38.2 40.6 }	{ 38.2 40.6 }	46.9	56.3	{ 73.0 82.0 }	73.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	{ 48 44 }	48	48	

c Maximum; minimum 40½ hours per week.
¹⁹ 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.
²² Minimum; maximum, 8 hours per day.
²³ Actual hours worked; minimum, 6, maximum 8 hours per day.
²⁴ Work 47½ hours, paid for 48.
²⁵ Maximum; minimum, 7 hours per day.
²⁶ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil.
²⁷ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 55 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.
²⁸ For 3,500 ems per hour; for 4,500 ems per hour, 58 cents and 1 cent bonus for each additional 100 ems per hour.
²⁹ Maximum; minimum 5½ hours per day.
³⁰ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and 45 cents per day bonus.
³¹ Minimum; maximum, 7½ hours per day.
³² Maximum; minimum, 7½ hours per day.
³³ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and \$1 per day bonus.
³⁴ Per 1,000 ems nonpareil and \$1.25 per day bonus.
³⁵ Maximum; minimum 6½ hours per day.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Machinists: Manufacturing shops—Concluded.

[1923]

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Omaha.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	{ 45.0 50.0 }	{ 60.0 70.0 }	70.0	85.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48
Philadelphia.....	33.3	33.3	35.0	45.0	48.0	{ 65.0 72.5 }	{ 72.0 80.0 }	80.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	{ 48 54 }	{ 48 54 }	{ 48 54 }	48	48	48	48
Pittsburgh.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	88.0	88.0	80.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	48	48
Portland, Oreg....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	88.0	88.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	{ 37.5 51.0 }	{ 57.0 75.0 }	75.0	75.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	55	55	55	55	{ 48 55 }	50	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis.....	33.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	44.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	90.0	70.0	70.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Paul.....	33.5	{ 33.5 36.0 }	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	72.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	72.0	{ 54 59 }	{ 54 59 }	54	54	54	48	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	72.5	80.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	88.0	80.0	72.0	82.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	40.6	40.6	{ 40.6 50.0 }	50.0	55.0	65.0	78.0	81.3	90.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48

Molders, iron.

Atlanta.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	41.7	50.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	60.0	70.0	60	60	60	60	54	54	54	50	50	50	50
Baltimore.....	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	46.9	68.8	88.8	93.8	87.5	75.0	84.4	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Boston.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	44.4	50.0	58.3	58.3	58.3	90.0	75.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48
Buffalo.....	36.1	36.1	36.1	41.7	47.2	58.3	58.3	88.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48
Charleston, S. C.....										85.0	65.0									44	44	45
Chicago.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	50.0	56.3	68.8	80.0	105.0	90.0	75.0	87.5	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Cincinnati.....	36.1	38.9	38.9	44.4	44.4	55.5	58.3	81.3	75.0	68.8	75.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48
Cleveland.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	44.4	61.1	61.1	90.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48
Denver.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	50.0	59.4	75.0	80.0	100.0	78.1	78.1	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Detroit.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	44.4	50.0	61.1	80.0	100.0	90.0	75.0	85.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Fall River.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	36.1	41.7	50.0	65.6	72.5	78.1	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48
Indianapolis.....	36.1	36.1	36.1	38.9	44.4	55.6	55.6	90.0	75.0	70.0	87.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48
Kansas City, Mo..	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	67.5	90.0	90.0	76.5	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48
Louisville.....										75.0	63.8									48	48	48
Manchester.....								72.5	72.5	90.0	90.0									48	48	48
Memphis.....	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	56.0	68.0	82.0	85.0	77.0	77.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	49.3
Newark, N. J.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	41.7	47.2	55.6	75.0	88.0	80.0	81.3	81.3	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48

New Haven.....									80.0	78.1	84.4								48	48	48	
New Orleans.....	36.1	38.1	36.1	38.9	50.0	62.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
New York.....	38.9	41.7	41.7	41.7	47.2	52.8	75.0	88.0	88.0	78.1	78.1	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48
Omaha.....	36.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	55.6	65.0	85.0	93.8	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	47 5/4	54	48	48	48	48	48
Philadelphia.....	36.1	38.9	38.9	44.4	50.0	68.8	68.8	100.0	90.0	78.0	85.0	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48
Pittsburgh.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	50.0	65.6	75.0	93.8	84.4	70.0	93.8	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Portland, Oreg....	41.7	{ 37.5 41.7 }	41.7	41.7	56.3	72.5	87.5	93.8	88.0	80.0	84.4	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	48	48	48
Richmond.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	47.2	58.3	70.0	80.0	80.0	-----	81.3	54	54	54	54	54	54	44	48	48	-----	50
St. Louis.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	41.7	50.0	61.1	75.0	90.0	85.0	75.0	87.5	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48
St. Paul.....	38.9	38.9	38.9	42.8	47.2	55.6	72.5	90.0	90.0	70.0	77.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48
Salt Lake City....	41.7	41.7	41.7	44.4	56.3	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	65.0	75.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 48
San Francisco.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	72.5	80.0	88.0	100.0	80.0	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	2 48	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	25.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	38.9	58.3	71.9	87.5	75.0	75.0	60	60	60	60	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48
Seattle.....	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	56.3	82.5	87.5	88.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	48	48	44	44	44	44	44

Painters.

[648]	Atlanta.....	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	36.1	50.0	60.0	60.0	85.0	75.0	75.0	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	48	44	44	44	44	44	
	Baltimore.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	56.3	68.8	90.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	
	Birmingham.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Boston.....	50.0	{ 50.0 55.0 }	55.0	60.5	62.5	75.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Buffalo.....	43.8	46.9	46.9	46.9	50.0	56.3	62.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 48	48 48	48 48	48 48	48 48	48 48	48 48
	Charleston, S. C....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	{ 31.3 50.0	50.0	65.0	80.0	65.0	55.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	
	Chicago.....	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	72.5	75.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	110.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Cincinnati.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	87.5	97.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Cleveland.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	67.5	75.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Dallas.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Denver.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	62.5	68.8	85.0	100.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Detroit.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Fall River.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	41.0	41.0	55.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	75.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Indianapolis.....	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	97.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Jacksonville.....	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	45.0	50.0	75.0	87.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	
	Kansas City, Mo...	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Little Rock.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Los Angeles.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	56.3	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	
	Louisville.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	
	Manchester.....	.....	31.3	31.3	37.5	37.5	50.0	62.5	80.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	.....	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44

1 Work 53 hours, paid for 54.
 2 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
 3 49 1/2 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
 4 54 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.
 47 49 1/2 hours per week, May 19 to Sept. 15, inclusive.
 48 44 hours per week, July to March, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Painters—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Memphis.....	50.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	60.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.9	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	d 44
New Haven.....	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	45.5	53.1	62.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	65.0	75.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40
Omaha.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	101.3	90.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	45.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	55.0	56.3	58.1	58.1	65.0	67.5	87.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	50.0	62.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va....	37.5	30.6	30.6	30.6	37.5	50.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	67.5	80.0	48	54	54	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
St. Louis.....	57.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	65.0	75.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	62.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	75.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco....	56.3	59.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	106.3	106.3	100.0	104.4	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	40.0	40.0	42.5	45.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	93.8	93.8	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40
Washington.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	75.0	75.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Plasterers.

Atlanta.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53	53	53	53	53	49½	49½	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	72.0	87.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Buffalo.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	150.0	48	7 44	7 44	7 44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40
Charleston, S. C..	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	50.6	75.0	100.0	85.0	85.0	100.0	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	1 53	48	48	48	48	48	f 44
Chicago.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	87.5	125.0	125.0	110.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Cleveland.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	85.0	90.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	150.0	137.5	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

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Denver.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	112.5	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River.....	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	115.0	95.0	110.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	62.5	65.0	68.8	68.8	72.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	131.3	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44	44	44	44
Jacksonville.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	56.3	56.3	68.8	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo...	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	120.0	120.0	112.5	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	48	48	48	20 44	20 44	20 44	20 44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	44
Louisville.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	87.5	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	125.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	82.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	45	45	45	45	45	45
New York.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	98.8	118.8	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	80.0	87.5	112.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Pittsburgh.....	62.5	68.8	71.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	115.0	125.0	112.5	137.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg...	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	110.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	100.0	115.0	105.0	105.0	115.0	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40
Richmond, Va.....	37.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	125.0	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Louis.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	137.5	137.5	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	75.0	90.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	137.5	127.5	127.5	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	44
Scranton.....	55.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	150.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Washington.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Plasterers' laborers.

Boston.....	40.0	40.0	41.5	45.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	95.0	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Chicago.....	41.5	41.5		50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	105.3	106.3	78.8	78.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	65.0	85.0	85.0	72.5	82.5	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Cleveland.....	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	55.0	57.5	87.5	87.5	60.0	87.5	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	59.4	68.8	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

^d 40 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
¹ Work 53 hours; paid for 54.
⁷ 48 hours per week, Nov. 16 to Mar. 15, inclusive.

²⁰ 48 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.
⁴⁹ 44 hours per week, Nov. 14 to May 14, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Plasterers' laborers—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Detroit.....	37.5	43.0	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....				42.5	45.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	70.0	70.0	75.0				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo. . .	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	68.8	90.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Los Angeles.....	61.4	55.3	55.3	56.3	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	44
Louisville.....	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	47	44	44	44
Memphis.....	32.5	37.5				50.0	50.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	44	44			44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	32.5	35.0	37.5	37.5	42.9	50.0	55.0	70.0	85.0	75.0	75.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	40.6	40.6	45.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	85.0	85.0	75.0	85.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J. . . .			35.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	50.0	87.5	87.5	75.0	87.5			44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	43.8	46.9	56.3	62.5	87.5	93.8	93.8	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	46.9	50.0	62.5	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	40	40	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	55.0	60.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg. . .	⁵⁰ 50.0	⁶⁰ 50.0	⁵⁰ 50.0	⁵⁰ 50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	93.8	90.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....					45.0	50.0	55.0	75.0	75.0	55.0	75.0					44	44	44	44	44	44	50
St. Louis.....	⁵¹ 56.3	⁵¹ 56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	106.3	112.5	95.0	95.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40
Scranton.....			35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	50.0	58.5	70.0	60.0	60.0					44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	40	40	40	40
Washington.....	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	37.5	50.0	50.0	75.0	62.5	75.0	75.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

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Plumbers.

Atlanta.....		44.4							75.0	100.0	100.0		¹ 53							44	44	44
Baltimore.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	93.8	100.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	112.5	150.0	150.0	125.0	150.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.8	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	² 48	² 48	² 48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Charleston, S. C. . .		43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44
Chicago.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	84.4	125.0	125.0	110.0	110.0		44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	65.6	65.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	81.3	90.0	100.0	137.5	110.0	131.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.3	87.5	100.0	125.0	137.5	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Continued.

Sheet-metal workers—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.											
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
Cincinnati.....	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	44	44	44	44	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Cleveland.....	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	80.0	85.0	125.0	125.0	104.0	125.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	50.0	56.3	62.5	62.5	68.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Fall River.....				37.5	43.8	50.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0				44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	47.5	50.0	55.0	55.0	57.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	97.5	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	57.5	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	67.5	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	50.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	60.0	65.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Los Angeles.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	68.5	68.5	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	40.0	42.5	45.0	45.0	47.5	50.0	65.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Manchester.....	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	37.5	44.3	100.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	87.5	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	52.5	60.0	60.0	67.5	100.0	85.0	85.0	48	52	48	52	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Minneapolis.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Newark, N. J.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	47.7	47.7	47.7	50.0	54.5	59.1	75.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	68.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0		48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	59.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	50.0	68.0	75.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	75.0	110.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	55.0	55.0	57.5	60.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	112.5	100.0	117.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	65.6	82.5	86.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	46.0	48.0	48.0	50.0	52.0	57.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	95.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	65.0	75.0	85.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City....	57.5	57.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	87.5	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	82.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	106.3	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	43.8	46.9	46.9	50.0	56.3	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	82.5	90.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	70.0	75.0	92.5	100.0	100.0	106.3	44	44	44½	44½	44½	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

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Stonecutters.

Atlanta.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	70.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Chicago.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	70.0	81.3	125.0	125.0	102.5	102.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	56.3	56.3	60.0	62.5	65.0	70.0	77.5	115.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland.....	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	77.5	80.0	112.5	125.0	110.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock.....	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	87.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....									90.0	90.0	106.3											44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	84.4	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....									125.0	125.0	125.0											44	44	44
New York.....	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	84.4	100.0	112.5	112.5	{ 125.0 112.5 }	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	62.5	67.5	75.0	100.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	50.0	53.0	56.3	56.3	65.0	65.0	82.5	135.0	135.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	60.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....									125.0	125.0	112.5											44	44	44
Washington.....	54.0	54.0	54.0	56.3	56.3	65.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

Structural-iron workers.

Atlanta.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	80.0	95.0	95.0	-----	80.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Baltimore.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Birmingham.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	-----	105.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Boston.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Buffalo.....	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	100.0	48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48	¹⁹ 48

² 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive.
¹⁹ 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

³⁰ 44 hours per week, July to September, inclusive.
⁶³ 44 hours per week, June 15 to Sept. 15, inclusive.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND OCCUPATIONS, 1913 TO 1923—Concluded.

Structural-iron workers—Concluded.

City.	Rates per hour (cents).											Hours per week.										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Chicago.....	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	87.5	125.0	125.0	105.0	105.0	44	53 44	53 44	53 44	53 44	53 44	44	44	44	44	44
Cincinnati.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	90.0	95.0	105.0	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland.....	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	125.0	125.0	110.0	137.5	18 44	18 44	64 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Dallas.....	62.5	62.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Denver.....	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	70.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	103.1	103.1	115.6	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Detroit.....	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	80.0	90.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	112.5	19 48	19 48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Indianapolis.....	65.0	68.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	85.0	125.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.....	62.5	65.0	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.0	90.0	110.0	110.0	107.5	107.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Little Rock.....							87.5	100.0		75.0	87.5											
Los Angeles.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Louisville.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Memphis.....	62.5	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	87.5	100.0		100.0	100.0	48	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Milwaukee.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	11 44	11 44	11 44	11 44	11 44	63 44	44	44	44	44	44
Minneapolis.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	9 44	9 44	9 44	9 44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Newark, N. J.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	72.5	75.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Haven.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	80.0	92.5	106.3	106.3	100.0	106.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New Orleans.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
New York.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	66.3	68.8	80.0	87.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Omaha.....	58.8	60.0	62.5	65.0	68.8	75.0	90.0	115.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	48	48	11 44	11 44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Philadelphia.....	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	92.5	92.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Pittsburgh.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Portland, Oreg.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	101.3	101.3	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Providence.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	92.5	100.0	100.0	92.5	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Richmond, Va.....	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	80.0	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Louis.....	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.5	70.0	80.0	92.5	125.0	125.0	106.3	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48	19 48	19 48	19 48	19 48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Salt Lake City.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	68.8	81.3	100.0	112.5	100.0	90.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
San Francisco.....	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Scranton.....	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	68.8	87.5	100.0	112.5	100.0	100.0	48	48	48	19 48	19 48	44	44	44	44	44	44
Seattle.....	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	100.0	112.5	44	44	44	44	44	44	40	44	44	44	44
Washington.....	56.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	80.0	92.5	98.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44

9 48 hours per week, September to April, inclusive.

11 48 hours per week, November to April, inclusive.

13 48 hours per week, October to April, inclusive.

19 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

53 48 hours per week, December to March, inclusive.

54 48 hours per week, October to March, inclusive.

Basis for Determination of a Living Wage.

THE problem of establishing a satisfactory standard for the determination of a living wage is the subject of an article¹ in the June issue of the *American Economic Review*. On the ground that health is the rightful heritage of everyone, that even the most unprogressive employers may be expected to regard a healthful community as a business asset, and that health is a tangible matter and capable of definite measurement, the proposition is advanced by the writer that the establishment of a standard of health forms a logical and satisfactory basis for the determination of a living wage.

The method suggested for arriving at the standard is the examination and rating of a representative number of workingmen's families by skilled physicians. At the same time and as a separate research a study should be made by dietitians and other experts of the standard of living of these families and a comparative rating of the standard of living determined for each family. From these data it should be possible, the writer states, to establish the relationship between the health of the families and the various standards of living. Expressing thus the standards of living in terms of health it would be possible to determine the things which a wage must buy if families are to be maintained in health. "The cost of such essentials at current prices would be the amount of the living wage, established on the basis of health. The definition of such a wage would be a statement of those quantities of family consumption which were found to be necessary in maintaining families in health."

While it has been difficult to establish a definite living standard because of the extent of human variation, the writer believes that it is quite as feasible as it has been to arrive at other standards such as those established through the intelligence tests which are in everyday use. The results of these health tests will require translating back into quantities of bread, butter, meat, coal, and other necessities which will form the standard of living rating found to accompany the acceptable health rating. In this connection the value of quantitative measurement in living wage determinations is pointed out, since in a period of fluctuating prices quantity measurement of the various commodities offers a stability not afforded by the establishment of a money standard.

In making such a study a preliminary survey of a large number of families would be necessary in order to select those of average size and those representing different standards of living, and to avoid those having physical defects or chronic diseases. The principal inconvenience to which the families studied would be subjected would be the necessity of submitting to periodic physical examinations. It would be necessary also for the housewife to keep account of the quantity and cost of everything consumed by the family, and for this latter service it is suggested that reasonable compensation be paid, since as considerable work is involved continued interest and cooperation would be secured in this way. The persons required to carry out the second part of the study would include physicians, dietitians, and sanitary experts who could rate the housing and other

¹ The *American Economic Review*, June, 1923, pp. 225-229: "A suggestion for determining a living wage," by Dorothea D. Kittredge.

sanitary factors, while a capable and strictly impartial group of persons should be selected to analyze and interpret the data.

In conclusion the writer says:

The great need for scientific research to ascertain what constitutes a living wage should be obvious, and can hardly be overemphasized. The standard of living and health ratings offer a suggestion of a means by which this question may be answered. It is a problem which must be solved some time, and the sooner a plan is formulated and the work started, the sooner it will be possible to conduct wage hearings on common ground with a scientific foundation.

The Five-Day Week in Industry.¹

THE Merchants' Association of New York recently sent out a questionnaire to certain manufacturing firms in order to determine the results of their experience with the 5-day working week. Of 40 firms replying, 3 stated that they had used the system only through the summer and 3 only for slack periods. Of the 34 firms which had tried the plan for year-round operation, 16 were "well pleased" with the results, 15 were "strongly opposed" to the plan, 2 favored it only when operating on a weekly schedule of 48 hours or less, and one was neutral.

According to industry, the manufacturers were divided as follows:

In favor of plan:	
Textiles.....	23
Clothing.....	3
Shoes.....	2
Paper products.....	2
Metal products.....	2
Tools and machines.....	1
Bleachery.....	1
Chewing gum.....	1
Jewelry.....	1
Pencils.....	1
Insulated wire.....	1
Total.....	28
Against plan:	
Textiles.....	2
Shoes.....	12
Paper products.....	1
Total.....	15
Neutral:	
Shoes.....	1
Grand total.....	34

The plan was first tried in 1916, when 1 factory adopted it; 2 more took it up in 1917 and 6 others some time before the end of the war. In 1919 and 1920, 10 plants adopted it, and one other did so in 1921. At the time of the replies, 27 of the 34 companies were still operating on the 5-day plan, 15 because they had found it very satisfactory, 10 because of pressure from the union to which their employees belonged, and 2 partly because of union demands and partly because they had no "serious objections" to it themselves.

¹ Merchants' Association of New York. Manufacturers are divided on 5-day week. 1 p. leaflet.

² Including 2 which favored it only for a week of 48 hours or less.

Reasons for adoption of plan.—The reasons given for the adoption of the 5-day working week include the following: Demanded by unions; requested by employees; as an experiment; to save power or amount of time lost in starting machines; to reduce absenteeism and labor turnover; to secure an extra source of labor (women who must have two free days each week); to “please the employees and shorten the factory processes which are necessarily continuous”; because the workers, who share in the management, voted for it; and it “didn’t pay to work so few hours on Saturday.” One clothing manufacturer adopted the plan because, since most of his employees were women, “he had felt that it was his duty to shut down entirely on Saturdays so that his employees who are mothers might be with their children who are out of school on that day and all of the women employees might have time enough to do their shopping, mending, cleaning, etc., and leave Sundays free for religion, rest, and recreation.”

Results of five-day operation.—Both advantages and disadvantages of five-day operation were noted. Some of the disadvantages were: Reduced production; increased overhead costs per unit of production; increase in price of product necessitated by increased cost of manufacturing; delayed shipments over the week end; dissatisfaction of customers because of delayed correspondence, deliveries, etc.; bad effect on workers; decrease in efficiency; and increased labor turnover because the “workers had Saturday morning in which to look for new jobs.”

The advantages noted included: Elimination of “unsatisfactory Saturday mornings when the workers are always restless”; increased production; slight reduction in overhead costs per unit of production; decrease in labor turnover and absenteeism; elimination of Saturday starting and stopping loss, “which is relatively very high”; almost complete elimination of overtime night work by use of Saturday morning for any necessary overtime; more balanced production through use of Saturday morning to “catch up” in any departments that have fallen behind; the most desirable workers in the industry can be secured; and the workers are happier.

Nationality and Wages of Workers in Alaskan Fishing Industry.¹

THE number and nationality of laborers in the fishing industry of Alaska are given below:

NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN THE FISH CANNERIES OF ALASKA, 1921 AND 1922, BY NATIONALITY.

Nationality.	1921.			1922.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	5,810	83	5,893	7,698	331	8,029
Native.....	1,091	469	1,560	1,578	606	2,184
Chinese.....	869	3	872	1,049	.....	1,049
Japanese.....	539	16	555	777	7	784
Mexicans.....	1,357	1	1,358	1,322	.....	1,322
Filipinos.....	838	1	839	1,247	7	1,254
Hawaiians.....	19	.....	19	11	.....	11
Negroes.....	84	.....	84	160	1	161
Total.....	10,607	573	11,180	13,842	952	14,794

¹ Alaska. Labor Commissioner. Biennial report, 1921-1922. Juneau, 1923. p. 6.

Approximately 29 per cent of the total wages paid to workers in the fishing industry other than to office employees was received by laborers employed under "oriental" contracts.

The average earnings of employees in the fishing industry in 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 were as follows: 1919, \$503.70; 1920, \$555.75; 1921, \$511.77; 1922, \$429.08.

There is considerable variation in the methods of payment in different parts of the same district. It was impracticable therefore, to try to report on average wages for various classes of workers. The wage scales of 1921 and 1922 in typical canneries in the three principal Alaskan fishing districts are indicated, however, in the following tabular statement. In all three districts board was furnished in addition to the specified rate.

MONTHLY WAGE RATES IN TYPICAL CANNERIES IN THREE IMPORTANT FISHING DISTRICTS IN ALASKA, 1921 AND 1922.¹

Occupation.	Southeastern Alaska.		Alaska Peninsula.		Bristol Bay.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Beachmen.....					² \$150.00	³ \$60.00
Carpenters.....		\$125.00	\$165.00	\$125.00	125.00	115.00
Carpenters' helpers.....			125.00			
Cooks.....	\$110.00	90.00	135.00	125.00		
Cooks, chief.....					175.00	165.00
Cooks, salmon.....					100.00	95.00
Cooks, second.....					125.00	115.00
Contract labor (orientals).....			4.52	4.41		
Deck hands.....					80.00	70.00
Firemen.....					100.00	90.00
Fish povers.....	5.25					
Fish slimmers.....	5.40					
Fish slitters.....	120.00	85.00				
Fishermen.....	⁶ 2.50	75.00	⁷ 1,135.00	⁷ 830.00		
Foremen.....			⁷ 1,200.00	⁷ 1,200.00	⁸ 1,800.00	⁸ 1,400.00
Gas boat captains.....			145.00	135.00	140.00	135.00
Gas boat engineers.....			150.00	115-125.00	125.00	115.00
Cannery helpers.....				70.00		
Iron chink men.....				100.00	125.00	125.00
Laborers.....	80.00	⁹ 2.50				
Machinists.....	100.00	125.00	⁷ 1,000.00	⁷ 1,000.00	⁸ 850.00	⁸ 800.00
Native laborers.....			⁹ 2.75	⁹ 2.25-3.00		
Net bosses.....					150.00	150.00
Tallymen.....					125.00	125.00
Trap men.....	90.00	70.00				
Waiters.....			75.00	60.00	65.00	55.00
Watchmen.....		85.00				
Watchmen, cannery.....				90.00		
Watchmen, winter.....				100.00		
Webmen.....	90.00	80.00		100.00	⁸ 1,000.00	⁸ 1,000.00

¹ The fishing season in southeastern Alaska extends from March to October, in the Alaska peninsula district from April to August, and in the Bristol Bay district from May to August.

² And run money.

³ And one-half cent per case packed.

⁴ Per case.

⁵ Per hour.

⁶ Per day and contract per fish.

⁷ Season's average pay.

⁸ Per season.

⁹ Per day.

Wages of Alaskan Miners, 1922.

THERE was but little change in the wage scale in the Alaskan mining industry in the calendar year, 1922, according to the report of the territorial mine inspector for that period. In most cases where changes were made the trend was upward; reductions took place in only unimportant and isolated instances.

Wage scales for an 8-hour shift at the larger lode mines of the coastal section in 1922 are given below:

Machine drillmen	\$4.60-\$5.50
Machine helpers	4.00- 5.00
Muckers	4.10- 5.00
Timbermen	5.00- 6.00
Timbermen's helpers	4.10- 4.75
Trackmen	4.50- 5.25
Pipemen	5.00- 5.50
Carpenters	5.50- 7.00
Carpenters' helpers	4.00- 5.00
Blacksmiths	5.75- 7.00
Blacksmiths' helpers	4.00- 5.50
Hoisting engineers	4.00- 5.75
Cagers	4.35- 5.25
Laborers	3.50- 5.00

Board, room, hospital fees, and medical attendance are deducted from the above wages, deductions for board varying from \$1 to \$1.50 a day and for hospital and medical attendance from \$1.50 to \$2.40 a month.

The cost of living in the Alaskan coastal districts is a little higher than in the Pacific Coast States.

Because of the wide variation in wages and living conditions in different localities in the interior of the Territory, it is not easy to make any general statement in this connection. In the larger mining camps—for example, Fairbanks and Iditarod—placer miners' wages range from \$5 to \$6 a day and board, the value of which is estimated at from \$2 to \$3 a day. In more remote districts the wages are from \$7 to \$10 per day with board.

It is estimated that the aggregate wages paid in the mining industry of Alaska in 1922 amounted to about \$4,740,000, distributed among the different kinds of mines as follows:

Placer mines (estimated on the basis of 2,200 men, employed for an average of 150 days)	\$1,650,000
Gold-lode mines and mills	1,280,000
Copper mines and mills	1,281,000
Nonmetal mines and quarries	129,000
Coal mines (estimated from number shifts worked)	400,000
Total	4,740,000

Approximately, 4,000 men were employed in the mining industry of Alaska in 1922, which is about the same number estimated for 1921.

Employment and Earnings in Massachusetts Manufacturing Establishments.

STATISTICS of employment and earnings in 692 Massachusetts manufacturing establishments for the week ending on the date nearest May 15 and June 15, 1923, are presented in the following table, issued by the department of labor and industries of that State:

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

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees on pay roll.		Average weekly earnings.	
		May, 1923.	June, 1923.	May, 1923.	June, 1923.
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	11	1,751	1,844	\$33.36	\$32.92
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	37	1,477	1,414	23.86	23.05
Boots and shoes.....	69	26,621	22,897	23.98	23.83
Boxes, paper.....	17	4,063	4,041	22.66	22.46
Boxes, wooden.....	9	1,018	1,005	24.29	24.20
Bread and other bakery products.....	35	1,420	1,411	27.83	28.00
Clothing, men's.....	19	1,542	1,564	24.35	24.62
Clothing, women's.....	19	589	527	21.77	19.30
Confectionery.....	15	3,591	3,601	18.31	18.37
Cotton goods.....	52	51,833	50,549	22.48	22.09
Cutlery and tools.....	12	3,001	2,975	22.65	22.90
Dyeing and finishing, textiles.....	5	6,440	6,353	24.53	23.32
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	13	12,092	12,090	29.09	28.73
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	60	8,828	9,025	29.54	29.34
Furniture.....	14	2,035	2,001	24.51	24.07
Hosiery and knit goods.....	10	4,369	4,233	20.64	18.49
Jewelry.....	19	1,578	1,561	24.53	24.05
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	23	4,007	3,865	26.10	26.04
Machine tools.....	15	1,551	1,529	25.92	26.19
Paper and wood pulp.....	18	5,054	5,392	26.49	26.11
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	20	1,281	1,258	30.96	29.97
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	9	2,296	2,280	39.28	39.47
Rubber tires and goods.....	9	2,904	2,987	26.97	27.92
Silk goods.....	10	2,139	1,780	21.78	23.33
Stationery goods.....	9	1,544	1,558	19.93	19.62
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	6	1,658	1,553	28.65	27.17
Textile machinery and parts.....	12	7,965	7,634	29.36	29.46
Tobacco.....	4	1,307	1,616	26.64	26.70
Woolen and worsted goods.....	41	21,260	21,044	24.88	24.75
All other industries.....	100	46,188	46,595	26.39	26.54
Total.....	692	231,402	226,182	25.13	24.98

Average Weekly Earnings of New York State Factory Workers in June, 1923.

AVERAGE weekly earnings of New York State factory workers in June, 1923, were \$27.84—only 21 cents higher than in the preceding month—according to a press release of July 27, 1923, issued by the State industrial commissioner. This slight rise was due chiefly to seasonal gains in the clothing and food products industries.

The only extensive increase in wage rates in June took place in the railway repair shops. The unusually large increases in wage rates made in May, while other prices were stationary or decreased, were checked in June. This check constitutes "the most significant change in the wage situation." Actual earnings increased slightly in approximately two-thirds of the industries. In the men's clothing shops there was a rise of \$2.55.

Substantial gains in both earnings and employment were shown in the June records for saw and planing mills, there was an advance of \$1.65 in the average weekly earnings in brickyards, and marked increases were reported in the manufacture of industrial chemicals, soap, and linseed oil.

The very large decrease in the shipbuilding industry in June was less than the May increase from overtime.

Wages in North Carolina in 1922.

THE following wage statistics are taken from the Thirty-third Report of the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina for the biennial period 1921-1922:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Occupation.	Average weekly wages.	Occupation.	Average weekly wages.	Occupation.	Average weekly wages.
Auto mechanics.....	\$30	Metal workers.....	\$29	Machinists, first class....	\$43
Barbers.....	33	Pipe fitters.....	32	Machinists, second class..	40
Bakers.....	35	Plumbers.....	47	Machinists' helpers.....	29
Blacksmiths.....	32	Painters.....	34	Pipe fitters.....	41
Bookkeepers.....	28	Printers.....	41	Track foremen.....	31
Bricklayers.....	44	Plasters.....	46	Track laborers.....	13
Chauffeurs.....	17	Engineers, passenger.....	44	Bridge foremen.....	37
Clerks.....	19	Firemen, passenger.....	37	Bridge carpenters.....	28
Cooks, family.....	7	Engineers, freight.....	52	Bridge carpenters' help- ers.....	20
Concrete workers.....	19	Engineers, switch.....	47	Bridge laborers.....	47
Carpenters.....	32	Firemen, switch.....	38	Chief clerks.....	12
Electricians.....	49	Firemen, freight.....	39	Clerks, railway.....	32
Civil engineers.....	50	Announcers, chief.....	29	Clerks.....	30
Engineers, stationary.....	40	Announcers.....	27	Clerks.....	32
Engineers, steam shovel..	44	Conductors, passenger...	45	Stenographers, railway..	30
Farm help.....	12	Baggage-masters.....	32	Motormen.....	30
Firemen, stationary.....	30	Flagmen, passenger.....	31	Conductors.....	30
Gardeners.....	15	Conductors, freight.....	43	Track laborers.....	14
Hospital helpers.....	11	Brakemen, freight.....	32	Foremen, track.....	27
Janitors (private).....	14	Conductors, yard.....	44	Servants.....	8
Laborers.....	13	Switchmen, yard.....	43	Salesmen.....	25
Lumbermen.....	14	Car-repair men.....	37	Saleswomen.....	20
Musicians.....	35	Boiler makers.....	43	Stenographers.....	22
Machinists.....	35	Boiler makers' helpers...	29	Waiters.....	12

AVERAGE DAILY AND MONTHLY RATES FOR MALE FARM LABORERS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1922, BY DISTRICTS.

District.	Average rate per month when hired by the year, 1922.		Average wage per day, day labor, harvest work, 1922.		Average wage per day for day labor other than harvest work, 1922.	
	With board.	With-out board.	With board.	With-out board.	With board.	With-out board.
Northern mountain (N.W.).....	\$28.00	\$42.00	\$1.77	\$2.26	\$1.23	\$1.60
Western mountain (W.).....	27.00	39.00	1.85	2.31	1.33	1.77
Northern Piedmont (N.).....	20.00	29.00	2.16	2.75	1.49	1.96
Central Piedmont (C.).....	26.00	38.00	1.93	2.42	1.42	1.77
Southern Piedmont (S.).....	24.00	35.00	2.06	2.65	1.30	1.71
Northern coastal (N.E.).....	21.00	31.00	1.30	1.73	1.30	1.69
Central coastal (E.).....	23.00	34.20	1.33	1.65	1.24	1.53
Southern coastal (S.E.).....	21.43	31.14	1.22	1.54	1.14	1.44
State.....	24.00	35.00	1.75	2.25	1.35	1.75

Farmers declare they are not able to pay the highest rates of wages offered in the city labor markets and according to the above-mentioned report, there is a noticeable exodus of able-bodied men from the farms.

Wages in Texas, 1922.¹

AN INVESTMENT of \$1,392,599,459 was represented by the 1,792 establishments reporting to the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1922. The wages paid the employees of these establishments for that period aggregated \$151,474,428.

The following table shows the number of employees at the different ranges of wages:

WAGES OF OPERATIVES AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TEXAS, FOR WEEK OF GREATEST EMPLOYMENT DURING YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1922.

Wage group.	Males.			Females.			Total.
	Operatives.	Office employees.	Total.	Operatives.	Office employees.	Total.	
Under \$3.....	80	16	96	55	1	56	152
\$3 and under \$5.....	211	147	358	196	6	202	560
\$5 and under \$6.....	229	104	333	526	13	539	872
\$6 and under \$7.....	323	118	441	1,125	29	1,154	1,595
\$7 and under \$8.....	716	84	800	2,107	39	2,146	2,946
\$8 and under \$9.....	1,039	129	1,168	1,900	137	2,037	3,205
\$9 and under \$10.....	1,676	153	1,829	2,636	327	2,963	4,792
\$10 and under \$12.....	4,171	274	4,445	3,337	888	4,225	8,670
\$12 and under \$15.....	18,998	589	19,587	4,987	1,901	6,888	26,475
\$15 and under \$20.....	23,110	1,354	24,464	4,988	2,186	7,174	31,638
\$20 and under \$25.....	18,621	1,802	20,423	1,900	1,296	3,196	23,619
\$25 and under \$30.....	16,343	4,094	20,437	862	1,029	1,891	22,328
\$30 and under \$40.....	27,950	6,727	34,677	390	881	1,271	35,948
\$40 and under \$50.....	8,696	3,408	12,104	98	165	263	12,367
\$50 and over.....	5,930	4,997	10,927	52	91	143	11,070
Total.....	128,093	23,996	152,089	25,159	8,989	34,148	186,237

Wages and Hours of Labor in Various Industries in China.

A CONSULAR report from Shanghai, China, dated May 28, 1923, gives the wages in force in various industries in China as reported by the Bureau of Economic Information of the Chinese Government. The great variation in the maximum and minimum wage rates is accounted for by the fact that the report relates to all the industrial sections of China and the wages paid in the interior are very much less than those paid in Shanghai and other large cities. There is also a wide variation in rates paid skilled and unskilled workers in the same occupations and locality. The wages are given in Mexican currency. The following table shows the number of factories and the maximum and minimum rates of wages and number of workers, in Chinese factories, by sex.

¹ Texas. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Biennial report, 1921-1922. Austin [1923?].

WAGES OF CHINESE WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND NUMBER OF WORKERS, EARLY PART OF 1923.

[§1 Mexican = 52.42 cents, par.]

Industry.	Number of—			Daily wages (in Mexican currency) of—				
	Facto- ries.	Employees.			Males.		Females.	
		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.
Cotton preparing.....	67	1,054	993	2,047	\$0.05	\$1.00	\$0.15	\$0.25
Thread manufacture.....	26	202	9	211	.09	.33	.08	.20
Textiles:								
Silk.....	656	21,810	9,921	31,731	.05	.75	.08	.29
Cotton.....	1,598	31,134	42,642	73,776	.10	.70	.06	.36
Ramie.....	25	175	70	245	.12	.30	.15	.25
Wool.....	111	3,763	29	3,792	.10	.40	.06	.08
Other.....	31	631	361	992	.08	.52	.06	.29
Dyeing and bleaching.....	204	4,522	2,583	7,105	.09	.49	.04	.20
Machine manufacture.....	52	2,652	60	2,712	.20	3.00	.28	.40
Shipbuilding.....	15	182	.....	182	.18	.39	.....	.....
Car and wagon manufacture.....	102	3,311	.....	3,311	.10	.72	.....	.....
Agricultural implements.....	51	1,504	.....	1,504	.09	1.00	.....	.....
Military supplies.....	10	340	.....	340	.18	.56	.....	.....
Pottery and cloisonné.....	584	11,074	873	11,947	.11	1.00	.07	.50
Cement, brick, and lime.....	724	15,399	310	15,709	.07	.40	.09	.35
Glass and glassware.....	37	941	24	965	.03	1.30	.10	.25
Paper manufacture.....	1,754	23,768	972	24,740	.10	1.50	.10	.25
Oil.....	1,056	15,854	137	15,991	.07	.83	.04	.25
Wax.....	25	227	12	239	.12	.58	.06	.09
Lacquer.....	23	243	10	253	.08	.30	.....	.15
Matches.....	23	5,205	5,016	10,221	.03	1.00	.05	.40
Gunpowder.....	54	563	253	816	.13	.35	.07	.11
Drug.....	58	1,289	576	1,865	.04	.73	.10	.48
Soap.....	43	871	291	1,162	.03	1.15	.08	.28
Skin and fur.....	228	4,020	317	4,337	.08	.53	.07	.16
Tanning.....	34	620	.....	620	.08	2.00	.....	.....
Candle, tallow.....	13	157	151	308	.05	.36	.20	.24
Candle, wax.....	87	878	30	908	.06	.45	.....	.20
Toilet articles.....	14	226	715	941	.14	.43	.10	.23
Dye.....	41	385	.....	385	.10	.50	.....	.....
Paint and varnish.....	3	25	.....	25	.10	.20	.....	.....
Miscellaneous chemical industries.....	58	898	424	1,322	.05	.65	.10	.19
Brewing and distilling.....	1,466	23,842	22	23,864	.10	.41	.10	.25
Sugar refining.....	80	981	5	986	.10	.56	.....	.03
Tobacco curing.....	546	9,721	5,612	15,333	.04	4.00	.02	.40
Ice and soda water.....	6	113	.....	113	.05	.84	.....	.....
Tea preparing.....	308	20,045	20,091	40,136	.13	.58	.07	.38
Confectionery.....	152	1,775	190	1,965	.03	.50	.08	.17
Canning.....	5	123	12	135	.15	.67	.21	.25
Rice husking and flour.....	315	7,651	377	8,028	.10	.90	.06	.28
Animal and fishery products.....	23	1,069	862	1,931	.20	.60	.10	.27
Preparation of other kinds of foodstuffs.....	152	1,685	69	1,754	.06	.67	.09	.20
Printing and engraving.....	32	2,952	1,522	4,474	.06	2.19	.20	.42
Paper products.....	169	3,739	151	3,890	.08	.45	.08	.25
Wood, bamboo, rattan, willow articles.....	530	7,403	211	7,614	.10	.43	.08	.30
Straw hats and straw braids.....	65	257	470	727	.12	.48	.18	.80
Leather goods.....	137	2,437	85	2,522	.09	1.90	.10	.30
Feather and bristle.....	117	1,121	662	2,083	.04	.36	.04	.16
Silk reeling.....	328	19,959	68,026	87,985	.14	.43	.08	.38
Spinning.....	36	15,806	28,019	43,825	.10	.81	.05	.80
Embroidering.....	13	108	137	245	.10	.40	.15	.30
Knitting.....	180	1,685	5,864	7,549	.13	.57	.04	.33
Lace making.....	20	335	3,246	3,581	.13	.42	.05	.33
Tailoring.....	349	5,771	1,686	7,457	.10	.70	.03	.25
Gold and silversmiths.....	287	4,415	188	4,603	.10	.50	.10	.26
Brass and iron smiths.....	915	11,855	248	12,103	.10	.86	.15	.30
Jade, stone, bone, horn, and shell.....	94	2,261	39	2,300	.14	.39	.15	.35
Electrical.....	11	1,391	.....	1,391	.10	4.10	.....	.....

Wages in Various Industries in Denmark, Third and Fourth Quarters of 1922.

THE following table, published in *Statistiske Efterretninger* No. 15, 1923 (Copenhagen), gives average wages in various occupations in Denmark for the third and fourth quarters of 1922.¹ The wages given are based on information supplied to the Statistical Department of Denmark by the Danish Employers' Association.

AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN DENMARK IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH QUARTERS OF 1922.

[Øre, at par=0.268 cent.]

Industry and occupation.	Copenhagen.			Provinces.		
	Number of work-ers, Dec. 31, 1922.	Average hourly wages.		Number of work-ers, Dec. 31, 1922.	Average hourly wages.	
		Third quarter, 1922.	Fourth quarter, 1922.		Third quarter, 1922.	Fourth quarter, 1922.
Food industry:		Øre.	Øre.		Øre.	Øre.
Bakers.....	997	181	180	131	159	158
Millers.....	62	167	163	201	133	133
Chocolate factory employees—						
Skilled.....	62	184	186	33	154	152
Unskilled.....	63	138	143	19	134	136
Women.....	517	87	88	87	75	76
Margarine factory employees—						
Unskilled.....	68	128	128	374	126	126
Women.....	50	69	69	172	69	69
Slaughterhouse employees—						
Unskilled.....	263	142	144	1,234	125	125
Women.....	18	77	76	101	69	70
Brewery workers—						
Unskilled.....	1,789	158	157	396	147	144
Women.....	813	120	117	373	103	99
Alcohol factory employees—						
Unskilled.....	42	154	151	269	154	150
Women.....	53	116	117	14	120	115
Sugar factory employees—						
Unskilled.....	461	168	159	3,160	124	128
Women.....	198	87	85	131	70	74
Miscellaneous—						
Unskilled.....	112	146	146	225	122	123
Women.....	141	88	87	203	75	81
Tobacco industry:						
Cigar makers.....	840	149	146	777	144	141
Other workers—						
Unskilled.....	94	147	142	146	127	125
Women.....	2,128	100	100	1,388	83	83
Textile industry:						
Textile workers—						
Men.....	704	134	135	2,025	130	128
Women.....	2,141	99	98	2,944	88	86
Rope makers—						
Skilled.....	10	123	123	32	124	123
Unskilled.....	19	120	122	46	113	113
Women.....	92	76	77	69	62	63
Trimming makers—						
Skilled.....	22	159	157			
Women.....	15	77	79			
Sailmakers.....	11	218	230	13	150	146
Clothing industry:						
Tailors.....	334	175	178	41	158	161
Seamstresses.....	1,060	91	90	380	70	72
Shoemakers.....	56	161	156	16	115	131
Shoe workers—						
Men.....	942	169	169	116	141	137
Women.....	734	96	96	64	79	74

¹ Similar data showing wages from 1914 through the second quarter of 1922 were given in the January, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pp. 82-85.

AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN DENMARK IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH QUARTERS OF 1922—Continued.

Industry and occupation.	Copenhagen.			Provinces.		
	Number of work-ers, Dec. 31, 1922.	Average hourly wages.		Number of work-ers, Dec. 31, 1922.	Average hourly wages.	
		Third quarter, 1922.	Fourth quarter, 1922.		Third quarter, 1922.	Fourth quarter, 1922.
Leather industry:						
Tanners—		Øre.	Øre.		Øre.	Øre.
Skilled.....	152	187	192	86	167	168
Unskilled.....	162	160	163	214	150	146
Building trades:						
Tinkers.....	284	207	212	194	143	143
Building joiners ¹	878	191	197	1,205	142	144
Glaziers.....	115	155	162	77	125	124
Painters.....	918	183	213	322	143	150
Masons—						
Skilled.....	1,174	263	266	1,807	148	146
Unskilled.....	851	207	203	1,489	129	128
Stucco workers.....	50	198	210			
Carpenters—						
Skilled.....	689	227	240	1,463	149	147
Unskilled.....	44	142	147	66	119	129
Linoleum workers.....	47	170	178			
Insulation workers.....	56	223	217	11	186	193
Wood and furniture industry:						
Coopers.....	134	194	189	317	156	156
Brush makers.....	31	152	156			
Carvers.....	15	194	190	15	143	145
Turners.....	31	161	159	60	142	145
Gilders.....	25	200	191	27	157	163
Coach builders.....	13	192	199			
Basket makers.....	38	143	136			
Cabinetmakers.....	633	174	173	69	142	146
Machine carpenters.....	336	169	167	1,015	133	132
Woodworkers—						
Unskilled.....	234	135	133	389	114	114
Women.....	91	89	85	58	84	82
Piano-factory employees.....	201	190	186	12	150	164
Whip workers.....				20	134	140
Harness makers, etc.....	267	176	177	140	140	142
Clay, stone, and glass industry:						
Laborers and concrete workers.....	1,278	178	190	2,219	120	120
Other workers.....	171	166	185	91	129	127
Pavers.....	53	242	291	33	245	172
Stonecutters—						
Skilled.....	79	190	184	273	126	127
Unskilled.....	49	155	151	90	117	116
Gravel workers.....				279	125	121
Brickyard employees.....				1,988	129	126
Cement factory employees.....				1,364	135	138
Ceramic workers—						
Skilled.....	149	173	172	54	135	130
Unskilled.....	177	139	143	77	111	110
Women.....	412	107	111	44	76	76
Terrazzo workers.....	28	168	167	10	136	136
Metal trades:						
Tinmiths.....	159	188	188	74	159	160
Electricians.....	673	169	165	621	161	156
Molders.....	240	211	208	467	168	167
Gold, silver, and electroplate workers.....	300	160	160	90	137	137
Braziers.....	108	177	172	46	155	152
Coppersmiths.....	52	213	206	66	190	195
Painters.....	166	211	186	187	161	170
Metal filers.....	135	180	182	60	139	141
Metal pressers.....	70	201	205	20	158	162
Ship carpenters.....	116	212	200	213	169	165
Blacksmiths and machinists.....	4,439	192	193	4,173	160	159
Woodworkers.....	298	189	185	643	156	160
Other skilled workers.....	48	204	185	65	165	156
Laborers.....	2,833	146	145	3,312	130	129
Women.....	1,486	83	83	370	76	77

¹ Figures for the Provinces include other skilled carpenters.

AVERAGE WAGES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN DENMARK IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH QUARTERS OF 1922—Concluded.

Industry and occupation.	Copenhagen.			Provinces.		
	Number of work-ers, Dec. 31, 1922.	Average hourly wages.		Number of work-ers, Dec. 31, 1922.	Average hourly wages.	
		Third quarter, 1922.	Fourth quarter, 1922.		Third quarter, 1922.	Fourth quarter, 1922.
Chemical industry:		<i>Øre.</i>	<i>Øre.</i>		<i>Øre.</i>	<i>Øre.</i>
Dyers.....	38	156	158	7	151	153
Oil mill employees.....	385	141	140	243	140	132
Sulphuric-acid factory employees.....	83	150	150	208	144	134
Match factory employees—						
Men.....	79	151	155			
Women.....	178	86	86			
Miscellaneous—						
Men.....	662	140	140	258	139	137
Women.....	800	78	78	237	68	70
Printing and paper industry:						
Paper mill workers—						
Men.....	159	134	135	787	125	124
Women.....	39	95	92	276	78	76
Printing establishment employees—						
Typographers.....	1,528	198	201	1,098	183	182
Lithographers.....	127	194	193	81	161	162
Chemigraphers.....	88	180	179			
Unskilled.....	140	149	149	51	141	145
Women.....	306	97	96	115	80	80
Lithographic establishment employees—						
Unskilled.....	33	145	144	19	118	118
Women.....	63	95	94	25	80	77
Bookbinders—						
Skilled.....	350	194	199	129	141	141
Women.....	424	99	101	45	73	72
Paper-ware factory employees—						
Unskilled.....	44	132	136			
Women.....	223	88	88	72	76	76
Box factory employees, women.....	128	91	91	139	81	81
Commerce and transport:						
Storage and warehouse workers.....	1,109	132	132	1,960	120	122
Harbor workers.....	389	231	226	788	201	203
Women.....	85	79	78	60	76	78
Miscellaneous:		<i>Kroner.</i>	<i>Kroner.</i>		<i>Kroner.</i>	<i>Kroner.</i>
Foremen.....	735	² 106.31	² 107.20	723	² 84.76	² 82.12
Firemen.....	387	² 74.39	² 74.00	830	² 67.59	² 67.92
Chauffeurs.....	619	² 68.45	² 69.46	319	² 61.51	² 61.15
Teamsters.....	1,361	² 66.14	² 66.19	1,069	² 57.36	² 58.00

² Per week.

The table shows only small wage changes for most trades; where a marked difference occurs this is due to some special condition, as, for example, in the canning industry, where a seasonal increase was given. Most of the labor agreements were renewed in the spring of 1922 and few changes were made after that time. In certain of the agreements provision was made for a revision of wage rates in August, according to cost-of-living figures, and this was done in a few trades, the reductions in the trades affected amounting to as high as 6 per cent. It is estimated that the present wage rates in most trades are about 6 per cent below the figures for the last quarter of 1922.

Average Hourly Wages of Trade-Unionists in Finland, 1921 and 1922.

THE following table taken from Social Tidskrift No. 5, 1923, issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Socialministeriet*) of Finland, shows the average hourly wages of members of trade-unions at the end of 1921 and 1922 as reported to the National Federation of Trade-Unions.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES AS REPORTED BY MEMBERS OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS IN FINLAND, 1921 AND 1922.

[Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents.]

Trade-union.	Number of branches reporting, 1922.	Membership at end of 1922.	Average hourly wage—					
			At end of 1921.		At end of 1922.			
			Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Male apprentices.	Fe-male apprentices.
			Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Glass workers.....	3	109	6.00	.....	6.33	.....	.....	.....
Roads and waterworks workers.....	19	689	4.25	2.44	4.59	2.85	.....	.....
Woodworkers.....	46	2,003	5.84	2.82	6.18	3.80	4.24	.....
Sawmill, transport, etc., workers.....	105	8,125	4.52	2.85	4.72	2.73	.....	.....
Paper workers.....	22	1,492	3.59	2.08	3.79	2.14	2.31	.....
Workers in fine metals.....			6.92	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food products workers.....	16	497	6.37	3.47	6.94	3.65	4.04	2.46
Stone workers.....	21	819	6.22	.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers.....	4	186	3.79	2.20	4.00	2.01	2.25	1.00
Metal workers.....	58	6,182	4.57	1.96	4.67	2.43	2.62	.....
Printers, book.....	32	2,657	8.00	7.00	6.50	4.50	3.00	2.00
Masons, etc.....	35	1,310	7.86	.....	9.38	.....	6.64	.....
Leather workers.....	14	417	5.77	3.22	5.41	3.25	3.25	.....
Clothing workers.....	13	863	6.50	3.50	6.52	3.75	.....	.....
Painters.....	22	881	6.06	.....	7.92	.....	4.38	.....
F. S. J. workshops workers.....	9	599	5.36	.....	5.40	4.00	2.85	.....
Domestic, etc.....			5.67	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average, all unions.....	419	26,739	5.63	3.15	5.94	3.19	3.21	1.82

The average hourly wage, according to reports of the trade-unions, had increased 5.5 per cent for men and 1.27 per cent for women. Statistics, however, are for only 419 branches with 26,739 members, or about one-half of the membership.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Netherlands, 1922.

A BULLETIN recently issued by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics ¹ contains statistics of wages and hours of labor of various occupations in 1922 which are summarized below.

Metal-working Industries.

IN THE following table are shown the average daily wages and weekly earnings exclusive of overtime, of adult male workers (21 years of age or over) in the metal-working industries during the period 1918-1922 as compared with 1910.

¹ Netherlands. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Statistiek van loon en arbeidsduur. The Hague, 1922. Statistiek van Nederland, No. 365.

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ADULT MALE METAL WORKERS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1918 TO 1922 AS COMPARED WITH 1910.

[Florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Period.	Number of workers covered.	Average earnings—			
		Per hour.		Per week.	
		Amount.	Index number.	Amount.	Index number.
1910.....	27,435	<i>Florins.</i> 0.21	100	<i>Florins.</i> 13.30	100
1918, last six months.....	17,157	.39	186	21.68	163
1919, last six months.....	21,185	.59	281	28.26	212
1920:					
First six months.....	28,301	.66	314	31.86	239
Last six months.....	31,521	.74	352	35.51	267
1921:					
First six months.....	30,948	.77	367	36.97	278
Last six months.....	27,187	.77	367	36.79	277
1922:					
First six months.....	22,744	.69	328	32.98	248
Last six months.....	20,495	.66	314	31.86	239

The preceding table indicates that in the metal-working industries wages rose steadily during the period 1918-1921 and that they reached their highest level in 1921, when the average hourly wage rate was 267 per cent higher than in 1910 and the weekly earnings 178 per cent higher. In 1922, wages of metal workers declined gradually.

The following table shows the average wage rates of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled metal workers during the second half of 1922.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF ADULT METAL WORKERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SKILL AND LOCALITY,¹ SECOND HALF OF 1922.

[Florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Localities of—	Skilled workers.	Semi-skilled workers.	Unskilled workers.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Class I.....	0.74	0.67	0.57
Class II.....	.72	.61	.53
Class III.....	.65	.55	.49
Class IV.....	.65	.55	.44

¹ The national collective agreement concluded by the employers' association Metaalbond and the organized metal workers classifies all communes according to size under four classes, the largest communes coming under Class I and the smallest under Class IV.

From the preceding table it becomes evident that in the Dutch metal-working industries there is still a considerable difference between the wages of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers, in contrast to the German metal-working industries, in which the process of equalization of the wages of skilled and unskilled labor has gone so far that in February, 1923, the difference in the wage rates of these two classes of workers was only 7.8 per cent.²

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1923, p. 102.

In the following table are shown the average hourly and weekly (hourly rates multiplied by normal weekly hours of labor) wage rates of individual skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled occupations in the metal-working establishments of Amsterdam and Rotterdam in 1921 and 1922.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ADULT METAL WORKERS IN AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM, 1921 AND 1922, BY OCCUPATIONS.

[Florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Occupation.	Amsterdam.						Rotterdam.					
	Hourly rates.			Weekly earnings.			Hourly rates.			Weekly earnings.		
	Sec- ond half of 1921.	First half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1921.	First half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1921.	First half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1921.	First half of 1922.	Sec- ond half of 1922.
	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>
Skilled workers:												
Bench workers, machin- ists.....	0.88	0.79	0.79	41.92	38.13	38.02	0.83	0.76	0.71	39.64	36.36	34.22
Turners.....	.89	.81	.84	42.92	39.15	40.29	.86	.77	.73	41.24	36.93	34.82
Boiler makers.....	.90	.81	.79	43.06	38.83	37.91	.85	.77	.70	40.64	36.85	33.58
Coppersmiths.....	.88	.81	.80	42.11	38.97	38.50	.84	.78	.72	40.34	37.39	34.54
Pattern makers.....	.88	.77	.77	42.47	37.03	36.99	.88	.79	.72	42.11	37.97	34.77
Shipwrights.....	.87	.79	.74	41.87	37.98	35.79	.85	.78	.70	41.04	37.71	33.60
Ship carpenters.....	.99	.89	.86	47.50	42.69	41.56	.92	.84	.75	44.35	40.28	36.18
Molders.....	.86	.76	.74	41.42	36.49	35.35	.84	.76	.70	40.12	36.53	33.44
Furnace men.....	.92	.83	.82	44.09	40.11	39.29	.86	.78	.71	41.12	37.31	33.88
Semiskilled workers:												
Borers.....	.83	.77	.74	40.07	36.79	35.44	.76	.70	.64	36.69	33.46	30.78
Structural workers.....	.75	.62	.61	36.03	29.88	29.49	.79	.71	.63	37.91	34.00	30.34
Turners (mass produc- tion).....	.77	.70	.69	36.77	33.70	33.37	.78	.72	.75	37.10	34.50	35.71
Countersinkers.....	.83	.76	.73	39.86	36.39	35.20	.89	.81	.76	42.64	38.96	36.48
Riveters.....	.88	.76	.67	42.35	36.31	32.29	.85	.75	.70	41.00	36.23	33.88
Copper foundries.....	.82	.70	.74	39.20	33.54	35.52	.80	.71	.69	38.43	33.93	33.33
Planers.....	.84	.76	.77	40.29	36.55	36.88	.82	.73	.70	39.57	35.28	33.77
Grinders.....	.81	.74	.73	38.85	35.71	35.19	.89	.83	.83	42.53	39.72	39.59
Sawyers.....	.79	.71	.76	38.20	34.18	36.65	.79	.74	.64	37.70	35.43	30.70
Unskilled workers:												
Helpers and laborers....	.70	.60	.59	33.39	28.87	28.35	.71	.64	.58	34.01	30.95	27.97
Porters and dock workers.....	.67	.61	.60	32.22	29.17	28.62	.66	.60	.55	31.66	29.00	26.50

The statistical office states that in 80 per cent of the metal-working establishments employing 89 per cent of the total number of metal workers the weekly hours of labor are 48, and that in 17 per cent of the establishments employing 9 per cent of the total number of metal workers the weekly hours of labor are less than 48.

Paper Industry.

THE wage statistics given here for the paper industry relate to workers 25 years of age and over and were obtained from the pay rolls of paper mills owned by members of the Association of Netherland Paper Manufacturers. Nearly all of the mills covered are located in the Provinces of Gelderland and North Holland. The following table shows the average weekly earnings of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers during the second half of 1920 and the first half of 1922.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PAPER MILL WORKERS, 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1920 AND 1922.

[Florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Province.	Skilled workers.		Semiskilled workers.		Unskilled workers.	
	Second half of 1920.	First half of 1922.	Second half of 1920.	First half of 1922.	Second half of 1920.	First half of 1922.
Whole Kingdom.....	Florins. 29.41	Florins. 28.60	Florins. 26.77	Florins. 25.90	Florins. 28.75	Florins. 22.40
Gelderland.....	27.54	26.97	25.40	24.68	25.21	22.27
North Holland.....	35.27	34.50	33.12	30.50	34.28	26.04

State Arsenals.

THE administration of the State arsenals has furnished to the Central Statistical Office the following statistics of the normal (i. e., exclusive of allowances) hourly wages and weekly earnings (hourly rates multiplied by normal weekly hours of labor) of workers 21 years of age and over, current on January 1, 1921, 1922, and 1923.

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ADULT WORKERS IN STATE ARSENALS, JANUARY 1, 1921, 1922, AND 1923.

[Florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Plant and occupation.	Hourly rates, Jan. 1—			Weekly earnings, Jan. 1—		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Arms factory, Hembrug:	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Turners.....	0.89	0.78	0.77	39.96	35.25	36.96
Machine hands.....	.73	.71	.67	32.77	31.95	32.19
Grinders.....	.81	.79	.75	36.29	35.49	36.19
Machinists.....	.84	.83	.78	37.99	37.37	37.60
Solderers.....	.82	.82	.77	39.75	36.75	36.80
Temperers.....	.80	.80	.74	36.19	36.17	35.73
Blacksmiths.....	.84	.80	.83	37.64	35.90	39.97
Joiners.....	.80	.78	.73	36.13	34.94	35.00
Laborers, helpers.....	.75	.71	.68	33.65	32.19	32.45
All occupations, average.....	.80	.78	.74	36.08	35.05	35.35
Munition factory, Hembrug:						
Turners.....	.78	.77	.72	35.36	34.66	34.50
Machine hands.....	.73	.72	.67	32.81	32.33	32.34
Machinists.....	.89	.89	.81	40.20	40.20	38.73
Tinsmiths.....	.76	.81	.77	34.46	36.35	37.20
Artificers.....	.83	.83	.76	37.50	37.50	36.53
Painters.....	.79	.77	.74	35.42	34.58	35.65
Laborers, helpers.....	.71	.69	.64	32.84	31.10	30.75
All occupations, average.....	.77	.74	.69	34.54	33.43	33.19
Construction shops, Delft:						
Turners.....	.84	.86	.81	37.71	38.91	39.05
Machine hands.....	.76	.78	.72	34.29	35.01	34.75
Machinists.....	.82	.85	.83	37.19	38.29	39.70
Blacksmiths.....	.88	.91	.86	39.62	41.14	41.28
Copper and tin smiths.....	.80	.84	.77	35.85	37.65	36.96
Joiners.....	.83	.84	.81	37.25	37.64	38.69
Painters.....	.83	.84	.80	37.42	37.88	38.40
Saddlers.....	.83	.84	.79	37.47	37.68	37.74
Laborers, helpers.....	.71	.74	.73	32.14	33.34	34.88
All occupations, average.....	.82	.84	.81	36.95	38.00	38.86
General average, all plants.....	.79	.78	.72	35.74	34.93	34.80

The normal weekly hours of labor in State arsenals were 45 on January 1, 1921 and 1922, and 48 on January 1, 1923.

Gas and Electric Light Plants.

THE gas and electric light plants of the large cities of the Netherlands report half-yearly to the Central Statistical Office the wage rates in force at their plants. In the following table are shown the hourly rates and weekly earnings of adult workers (21 years of age and over) in such plants in the four largest Dutch cities for the years 1914, 1922, and 1923. The wage rates shown here do not include allowances for night and Sunday work, etc.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ADULT WORKERS IN GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS IN THE FOUR LARGEST DUTCH CITIES, 1914, 1922, AND 1923.

[Florin at par=40.2 cents.]

Industry, occupation, and locality.	Hourly rates.			Weekly earnings.		
	July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Gas works:						
Firemen—						
Amsterdam.....		0.83	0.83		35.31	37.29
Rotterdam.....	0.28	.81	.79	15.88	35.93	35.13
The Hague.....	.30	.94	.94	16.12	39.56	39.61
Utrecht.....	.29	.74	.74	16.15	33.04	33.00
All occupations, average—						
Amsterdam.....		.79	.79		35.06	35.81
Rotterdam.....	.26	.76	.76	14.66	33.98	34.10
The Hague.....	.26	.85	.85	14.50	37.14	37.30
Utrecht.....	.25	.69	.69	14.15	30.85	30.83
Electric-light plants:						
Firemen—						
Amsterdam.....	.31	.87	.87	16.23	38.97	39.02
Rotterdam.....	.27	.81	.81	14.95	35.89	35.70
The Hague.....	.26	.87	.88	13.98	36.75	37.04
Utrecht.....	.27	.75	.75	15.19	33.71	33.67
Engineers—						
Amsterdam.....	.32	.88	.88	16.78	39.80	39.82
Rotterdam.....	.27	.85	.85	15.08	37.33	37.49
The Hague.....	.29	.87	.88	15.25	36.90	37.05
Utrecht.....	.33	.74	.74	18.39	33.19	33.21
All occupations, average—						
Amsterdam.....	.29	.84	.84	15.46	37.93	38.03
Rotterdam.....	.26	.79	.80	14.85	35.39	35.60
The Hague.....	.27	.85	.86	14.85	37.52	37.31
Utrecht.....	.24	.74	.72	13.73	33.31	32.33

The normal weekly hours of labor of workers in gas and electric light plants, who as a rule work on Sundays also, vary between 42 and 45 hours, and for those who as a rule do not work on Sundays they are 45, with the exception of workers in Groningen, who have a 48-hour week.

Wages in Rumania, 1922.¹

THE Division of Research and Statistics of the General Labor Office in the Rumanian Ministry of Public Health, Labor, and Social Welfare has compiled statistics of wages of industrial workers in 1922 as compared with the wages paid in 1914, these statistics being summarized in the table following.

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 8, 1923, p. 37.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN RUMANIA, 1914 AND 1922.

[Leu at par=19.3 cents.]

Occupation.	1914		1922		Occupation.	1914		1922	
	Earnings.	Earnings.	Earnings.	Index number (1914=100).		Earnings.	Earnings.	Earnings.	Index number (1914=100).
	<i>Leu.</i>	<i>Leu.</i>				<i>Leu.</i>	<i>Leu.</i>		
Bakers.....	114.33	1,707.00	1493		Machinists.....	162.66	2,196.11	1350	
Shoemakers.....	108.09	1,776.17	1643		Millers.....	114.22	1,667.64	1460	
Tailors.....	124.61	2,027.13	1696		Tanners.....	113.44	1,597.90	1409	
Saddlers.....	94.05	1,564.87	1668		Printers.....	131.66	2,067.98	1571	
Joiners.....	118.91	1,959.36	1648		All occupations, average.....	116.15	1,767.88	1513	
Carpenters.....	133.05	1,990.15	1496						
Blacksmiths.....	115.61	1,633.65	1413						

From the preceding table it will be seen that taking the average wages in 1914 as base (100) the Rumanian wage index for 1922 stood at 1513. The cost of living index, taking 1914 also as base, was 1622 in January, 1922, and 2017 in December, 1922. Wages in Rumania have therefore lagged behind the cost of living in 1922.

Seamen's Wages in Sweden and England.

SOCCIALA MEDDELANDEN No. 6, 1923, issued by the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*) contains wages of Swedish and English seamen. The wages given for English seamen are those arrived at in an agreement between the English shipowners' and the seamen's organizations, effective after April 16, 1923. The Swedish wages are those agreed on between the Swedish Shipowners' Association and the Swedish seamen's organizations. The article states that although the English seamen's wages have as a rule been somewhat higher than those of other European nations they have always, to a certain extent, been considered a standard for the others, especially in the Scandinavian countries.

A comparison of wages on English and Swedish vessels is given in the table below. In Sweden the first mate receives 4 seniority increases of 15 kronor each (\$4.02, par) per month, after 2, 5, 7, and 10 years' service, respectively, as first mate; the second mate receives 3 seniority increases of 10 kronor each (\$2.68, par) after 2, 5, and 7 years, respectively. In England the first mate gets an increase of £1 (\$4.87, par) a month after 3 years' service. On tank ships the wages are increased by 10 per cent for first mate and 7.5 per cent for other mates.

As no agreement was made in Sweden with regard to wages for engineers, the wages given below for Sweden are those which the Shipowners' Association published in a circular and advised being used. The report states that the actual wages are probably higher. According to maximum rates of the Shipowners' Association first engineers receive 4 seniority increases of 15 kronor (\$4.02, par) per month after 2, 5, 8, and 12 years' service, respectively; second engineers receive 3 increases of 10 kronor (\$2.68, par) after 2, 5, and 7

years' service, respectively; and third and fourth engineers an increase of 10 kronor (\$2.68, par) after 2 years. In England first engineers receive a seniority increase of £3 (\$14.60, par) to £5 (\$24.33, par) per month after 3 years' service, and after 5 years an increase of £5 (\$24.33, par) to £7 (\$34.07, par). Second engineers, after 3 years' service, receive an increase of £1 (\$4.87, par) per month. On tank ships first engineers are given a wage increase of 12.5 per cent, second engineers 10 per cent, and other engineers 7.5 per cent. On English steamers the engineers receive an extra increase according to the size of the ship, and ranging for first engineers from £4 (\$19.47, par) to £21½ (\$104.63, par); for second engineers from £4 (\$19.47, par) to £11½ (\$55.96, par); for third engineers from £2½ (\$12.17, par) to £10 (\$48.67, par); and for fourth engineers from £1 (\$4.87, par) to £1½ (\$6.08, par).

The figures in the table are not wholly comparable. Swedish ships are classified on the basis of "dead weight tonnage," i. e., cargo-carrying capacity; English ships, on the basis of "gross tonnage," i. e., the cubic contents of the hull with certain spaces deducted. In the table, however, this difference has been disregarded, the ships being divided into tonnage classes as if on the same tonnage basis. Although not specifically so stated in the article, it is assumed that the rates are monthly rates.

WAGES ON SWEDISH AND ENGLISH VESSELS, BY OCCUPATION.

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; English money was converted into kronor on basis of 17.5 kronor=£1.]

Occupation.	Vessels of—						
	500 to 899 tons.	900 to 1,349 tons.	1,350 to 1,799 tons.	1,800 to 2,999 tons.	3,000 to 4,499 tons.	4,500 to 6,749 tons.	6,750 tons and over.
First mates:							
Sweden—	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923	234	262	285	314	344	367	385
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1923	225	250	268	292	320	340	355
England—							
First mate's certificate	280	280	280-298	298	298	315	315-385
Higher qualifications	298	298	298-315	315	315	333	333-402
Second mates:							
Sweden—							
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923	175	196	214	233	262	280	290
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1923	170	188	200	218	240	258	266
England—							
Second mate's certificate	236	236	236-245	245	245	254	254-280
Higher qualifications	245	245	245-254	254	254	263	263-298
Third mates:							
Sweden—							
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923				180	198	213	232
July 1, to Dec. 31, 1923				170	183	195	210
England—							
With or without certificate			201	201	201	201	201-219
First engineers:							
Sweden	270	300	330	365	405	455	500
England—							
First engineer's certificate	350	350	350-368	368	368	385	385-455
Second engineers:							
Sweden	175	195	205	225	250	275	305
England—							
Second engineer's certificate	280	280	280-298	298	298	315	315-385
Higher qualifications	298	298	298-315	315	315	333	333-403
Third engineers:							
Sweden				190	190	215	235
England—							
Without certificate	236	236	236-245	245	245	254	245-280
Higher qualifications	245	245	245-254	254	254	262	262-298
Fourth engineers:							
Sweden						201	180
England				201	201	201	201-219

WAGES ON SWEDISH AND ENGLISH VESSELS, BY OCCUPATION—Concluded.

Occupation.	Sweden.						Eng- land.
	Up to 899 tons.		900 to 2,999 tons.		3,000 tons.		
	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1923.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1923.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1923.	
Ship carpenters with minimum of 48 months' service.....	<i>Kronor.</i> 151.00	<i>Kronor.</i> 144.00	<i>Kronor.</i> 165.00	<i>Kronor.</i> 155.00	<i>Kronor.</i> 179.00	<i>Kronor.</i> 170.00	<i>Kronor.</i> 201 25
Ship carpenters, with less than 48 months' service.....	137.00	130.00	151.00	143.00	164.00	158.00	183.75
Donkey men.....	151.00	144.00	165.00	155.00	179.00	170.00	183.75
First motormen.....	151.00	144.00	165.00	155.00	179.00	170.00	183.75
Motormen.....	132.50	126.00	142.00	135.00	156.00	149.00	183.75
Boatswains.....	151.00	144.00	165.00	155.00	179.00	170.00	183.75
Greasers.....	137.00	130.00	151.00	143.00	164.00	158.00	175.00
Stokers, with minimum of 12 months' service.....	132.50	126.00	142.00	135.00	156.00	149.00	166.25
Stokers, with less than 12 months' service.....	103.00	99.00	117.50	112.00	127.00	123.00	157.50
Sailors.....	132.50	126.00	142.00	135.00	156.00	149.00	157.50
Coal trimmers, older ¹			98.00	94.00	107.00	103.00	157.50
Coal trimmers, younger.....			68.00	64.00	78.00	73.00	91.90
Able-bodied seamen ²	108.00	104.00	117.50	112.00	127.00	123.00	109.40
Able-bodied seamen ²	83.00	80.00	97.00	93.00	107.00	103.00	83.20
Ordinary seamen.....	44.00	43.00	58.00	55.00	68.00	64.00	.....

¹ Higher wage paid in Sweden after seaman reaches 18 years of age; in England after 1 month's service on the sea.

² Higher wage paid in Sweden after 36 months' service on the sea; in England after 24 months.

In the following table are shown the wages paid to stewards, cooks, etc., on Swedish and English ships:

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT ON SWEDISH AND ENGLISH VESSELS.

[Krona at par=26.8 cents.]

Occupation.	Sweden.		England.
	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1923.	
Steward.....	<i>Kronor.</i> 165-280	<i>Kronor.</i> 160-260	<i>Kronor.</i> 219-254
Cook.....	155-179	145-167	184-191
Second cook.....	122	112	149
Waiters.....	25- 35	25- 35	¹ 140-144 ² 53

¹ Over 19 years.

² Under 19 years.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

Trend of Child Labor in the United States, 1920 to 1923.¹

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of April, 1921, contained an article prepared by the U. S. Children's Bureau in which were analyzed available data on the numbers of children receiving work permits or employment certificates during the period 1913 to 1920 in some 30 cities from which figures could be obtained and which because of their size, location, and diversified industries may be considered fairly representative. The following statistics bring this analysis up to date; that is, through June of the current year. It should be borne in mind, as was pointed out in the earlier article, that certificate figures do not show the number of children actually employed at any one time, but merely the number presumably intending to go to work. It should be noted, also, that these figures show only the numbers going to work legally, and give no indication of the numbers going to work in violation of the law. For this reason, an increase in the number of certificates issued in any particular city may not indicate a corresponding increase, or in fact any increase, in the number of children going to work, but may mean, rather, that the certificate provisions of the State child-labor law are being more strictly enforced or have been strengthened by new legislation.

In spite of their limitations, however, employment certificate figures do serve to indicate in a general way the trend in the numbers of children going to work during any specified period, and furnish practically the only source of current information on the extent of the gainful employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age.

Table 1 gives the certificate figures for all cities furnishing statistics for at least two of the years of the period covered—that is, 1920 to 1922, inclusive—with the per cent of increase or decrease each year as compared with the preceding year, and the per cent of increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with certain significant years, beginning with 1913. Table 2 gives the numbers of certificates issued by half years during the period January, 1920, to June, 1923, and the per cent of increase or decrease in each city in each half-year period as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year.

¹ Prepared in the industrial division of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FOR THE FIRST TIME, 1920 TO 1922, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH PRECEDING YEAR, BY STATE AND CITY.¹

State and city.	1920				1921		1922		
	Num-ber.	Per cent of increase (+) or de-crease (-) as compared with—			Num-ber.	Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-) as com-pared with 1920.	Num-ber.	Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-) as com-pared with 1921.	
		1913. ²	1916. ²	1918. ²					1919. ²
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	233		-29.4	-27.0	166	-28.8	139	-16.3	
Huntsville.....					252		189	-25.0	
Mobile.....	112		-33.3	-17.0	166	+48.2	78	-53.0	
Montgomery.....	211		-23.0	-8.7	79	-62.6	90	+13.9	
California:									
San Francisco.....	486	-38.2	-7.1	-17.3	+1.9	310	-36.2	295	-4.8
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....	1,918	-9.3	-29.8	-47.2	-3.2	871	-54.6	806	-7.5
New Haven.....	1,460	+8.8	-38.7	-32.7	+32.7	572	-60.8	856	+49.7
Waterbury.....	528	-6	-22.7	-43.1	+12.8	111	-79.0	308	+177.5
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	484		-31.2	-33.7	-6.0	171	-64.7	423	+147.4
District of Columbia.....	929				-24.7	959	+3.2	693	-27.7
Indiana:									
Indianapolis.....					672		607	-9.7	
Kentucky:									
Louisville.....	368		-47.7	-87.4	-79.7	186	-49.5	351	+88.7
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	³ 2,748	+32.9	-6.4	-20.3	-15.8	³ 2,091	-23.9	2,031	-2.9
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	4,373	-33.5	+18.3	-6.1	+14.4	2,503	-42.8	3,199	+27.8
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	6,118		-13.7	-29.7	-5.8	2,473	-59.6	2,375	-4.0
Chelsea.....	316					245	-22.5		
Fall River.....						904		1,574	+74.1
Lowell.....						297		712	+139.7
New Bedford.....	838		-52.1	-45.8	-30.9	841	+4	⁴ 1,322	+57.2
Somerville.....	⁶ 1,289					⁶ 362	-71.9	313	-13.5
Springfield.....	630		-5.5	-23.5	-1.6	194	-69.2	581	+199.5
Worcester.....						349		904	+159.0
Michigan:									
Detroit.....						264		288	+9.1
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis.....	873	+64.1	+57.9	+17.2	+24.0	407	-53.4	339	-16.7
St. Paul.....	480		+394.8	+46.8	-1.0	217	-54.8	218	+5
Missouri:									
St. Louis.....	6,060	+14.9	+2.5	-22.7	+24.7	3,865	-36.2	4,468	+15.6
New Hampshire:									
Manchester.....	359	-37.1	+8.1	-17.1	+3.2	251	-30.1	159	-36.7
New Jersey:									
Jersey City.....	3,012		+31.6	-7.3	+20.8	1,136	-62.3	1,570	+38.2
Newark.....	2,915		+14.4	-10.9	+8.7	1,633	-44.0	2,404	+47.2
Passaic.....	771					621	-19.5		
Trenton.....	986					508	-48.5	791	+55.7
New York:									
New York City.....	50,740	+22.5	+8.3	+2.6	+3	69,270	+36.5	³ 32,492	-53.1
Yonkers.....	521		+37.5	-12.9	+2.4	418	-19.8	401	-4.1
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	9,808		+90.1	-9.0	+8.0	6,618	-32.5	9,124	+37.9
Pittsburgh.....	2,408		+105.6	+18.1	+24.2	1,227	-49.0	1,659	+35.2
Rhode Island:									
Providence.....	⁶ 2,683	+5.5	-3.4	-23.3	-4.0	⁶ 1,567	-41.6	⁶ 2,083	+32.9
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee.....	5,238			-35.0	+9.9	2,359	-40.7	2,556	+8.4

¹ Compiled, except where otherwise noted, from figures furnished by certificating officers, school officials, etc., in correspondence with the United States Children's Bureau.

² For numbers of certificates in the specified cities for this year, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1921, pp. 3, 4.

³ Reports of the Factories Inspection Department of the Parish of Orleans for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, p. 5; 1921, p. 5; 1922, p. 1.

⁴ Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of New Bedford for the year 1922, p. 18.

⁵ Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of Somerville for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, p. 84.

⁶ Annual Reports of the Agent of the School Committee, 1920, 1921, and 1922.

The increase in child labor which occurred during the war years in practically every important industrial and commercial city in the United States and which reached its peak in 1918 began to decline in the late summer of 1920 at the beginning of the recent business and industrial depression. Of 31 cities furnishing statistics on the numbers of children taking out work permits in 1920 and 1921, only four, Washington, New Bedford, Mobile, and New York, reported an increase in 1921, and only in New York and Mobile was the increase more than negligible. The 36.5 per cent increase reported for New York may be accounted for, and was in fact so explained at the time, by the fact that during the "hard times" of 1921 children who were able to get messenger and errand jobs were sent to work when their parents could find no employment. The smallest decrease reported—in Passaic—amounted to 19.5 per cent, and very large decreases occurred in Connecticut and Massachusetts cities which had handled large war contracts and as a consequence had had the largest increases in child labor during the war. In Waterbury, scarcely more than one-fifth as many children between 14 and 16 years of age received work permits in 1921 as had received them during the preceding year. In Bridgeport there was a decrease of 54.6 per cent, in Springfield a decrease of 69.2 and in Somerville of 71.9 per cent as compared with 1920. Jersey City and Wilmington, which, owing to the speeding up of shipbuilding, munitions, and iron and steel industries, had given work permits to greatly increased numbers of children, reported a decrease in 1921 of 62.3 per cent and 64.7 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding twelve months. A reduction of approximately one-half or more in the number of permits issued was common, being reported for 14 of the 31 cities.

With better times in 1922 the number of children taking out their first work permits began to mount. Of 35 cities for which statistics were secured, 21 reported increases and only 14 decreases. In at least 6 of the 14 cities reporting decreases—Boston, Bridgeport, Indianapolis, New York City, Somerville, and Yonkers—new child labor legislation was probably responsible for fewer children going to work than in 1921. Five of the 21 cities showing an increase in the number of certificates issued reported increases of over 100 per cent. These cities—Waterbury, Wilmington, Lowell, Springfield, and Worcester—were among those which had felt most keenly the industrial slump following the armistice, and had had the largest decline in the employment of children in 1921. New Jersey cities, which likewise had suffered from the business depression beginning in the late summer of 1920, reported an increase in 1922 ranging from 38.2 to 55.7 per cent over 1921.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SPECIFIED HALF-YEAR PERIODS, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN PRECEDING YEAR, BY CITIES.¹

City.	January-June.						July-December.					
	1920		1921		1922		1920		1921		1922	
	Number.	Number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1920.	Number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1921.	Number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1922.	Number.	Number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1920.	Number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1921.
Baltimore, Md.	2,375	1,038	-56.3	1,267	+22.1	1,978	+56.1	1,998	1,465	-26.7	1,932	+31.9
Birmingham, Ala.		97		76	-21.6	124	+63.2		69		63	-8.7
Bridgeport, Conn.	982	339	-65.5	274	-19.2	543	+98.2	936	532	-43.2	532	(2)
Detroit, Mich.		113		124	+9.7	130	+4.9		151		164	+8.6
Fall River, Mass.		502		685	+36.5	817	+19.3		402		889	+121.1
Hartford, Conn.				172		439	+155.2					
Huntsville, Ala.		163		124	-23.9	133	+7.3		89		65	-27.0
Indianapolis, Ind.		416		206	-50.5	360	+74.8		256		401	+56.6
Jersey City, N. J.	1,238	438	-64.6	719	+64.2	984	+36.9	1,774	698	-60.7	851	+21.9
Louisville, Ky.	198	72	-63.6	77	+6.9	348	+351.9	170	114	-32.9	274	+140.4
Manchester, N. H.		137		40	-70.8	208	+20.0		114		119	+4.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,041	427	-79.1	472	+10.5	1,933	+309.5	1,936	932	-51.9	2,084	+123.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	489	198	-59.5	156	-21.2	148	-5.1	384	209	-45.6	183	-12.4
Mobile, Ala.		91		31	-65.9	42	+35.5		75		47	-37.3
Montgomery, Ala.		58		49	-15.5	51	+4.1		21		41	+95.2
Newark, N. J.	1,342	732	-45.5	934	+27.6	1,091	+16.8	1,573	901	-42.7	1,470	+63.2
New Haven, Conn.	724	288	-60.2	257	-10.8	563	+177.5	736	284	-61.4	599	+110.9
New Orleans, La.				951		1,234	+29.8					
New York, N. Y.	30,729			16,182		18,992	+17.4	20,011			16,310	
Paterson, N. J.	649			347		440	+26.8	357	311	-12.9	368	+18.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,915	2,588	-47.3	3,362	+29.9	5,064	+50.6	4,893	4,030	-17.6	5,762	+43.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,076			498		1,129	+126.7	1,332			1,161	
Reading, Pa.		964		515	-46.6	539	+4.7		959			
San Francisco, Calif.	190	157	-17.4	112	-28.7	207	+84.8	296	153	-48.3	183	+19.6
St. Louis, Mo.	3,808	1,563	-59.0	1,948	+24.6	2,779	+42.7	2,252	2,302	+2.2	2,520	+9.5
St. Paul, Minn.		77		84	+9.1	94	+11.9		140		134	-4.3
Springfield, Mass.	404	55	-86.4	116	+110.9	365	+214.7	226	139	-38.5	388	+179.1
Trenton, N. J.	597	168	-71.9	311	+85.1	446	+43.4	389	340	-12.6	480	+41.2
Washington, D. C.	517	608	+17.0	379	-37.4	259	-31.7	412	354	-14.1	314	-11.5
Waterbury, Conn.	213	44	-79.3	35	-20.5	271	+674.3	315	67	-78.7	273	+307.3
Wilmington, Del.	311	86	-72.3	184	+114.0			173	85	-50.9	239	+181.2
Worcester, Mass.		157		288	+83.4				192		616	+220.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	318	292	-8.2	137	-53.1			203	126	-37.9	264	+109.5

¹ Compiled from figures furnished by certificating officers, school officials, etc., in correspondence with the U. S. Children's Bureau.

² No change.

As shown above, the increases reported for 1922 were more marked in the latter half of the year. Thus, while the number of children receiving certificates during the first half of the year was larger than in the first half of 1921 in 14 of the 28 cities furnishing monthly statistics, the total increase for all the cities combined amounting to 8.3 per cent, in 21 of the 28 cities there was an increase during the second half of 1922 over the corresponding period in 1921, the total increase being 46.1 per cent. Even in New York City, which reported a decline of 53.1 per cent for the entire year 1922 as compared with 1921, the number of children receiving work permits in the last quarter of the year¹ was 50 per cent greater than in the last quarter

¹ Statistics for the second half of 1921 were not received for New York.

of 1921. Especially large increases reported for the second half of 1922 were in Waterbury (307.5 per cent), Worcester (220.8 per cent), Wilmington (181.2 per cent), Springfield (179.1 per cent), Louisville (140.4 per cent), Milwaukee (123.6 per cent), Fall River (121.1 per cent), New Haven (110.9 per cent), Yonkers (109.5 per cent), and Montgomery (95.2 per cent).

The latest figures indicate still further increases, generally accounted for by the fact that factories and mills are busy and business is prospering. Of the 30 cities supplying data for the first half of 1923 and also for the corresponding period in 1922, all except Washington and Minneapolis reported increases in the numbers of 14 and 15 year old children taking out permits to go to work. The largest increase was in Waterbury, where almost eight times as many children received employment certificates during the first half of 1923 as during the first six months of 1922. Other Connecticut cities reported increases of from 98 to 178 per cent. In Manchester, Milwaukee, and Louisville from four to five times as many certificates were issued as during the first half of 1922. Other cities reporting strikingly large increases are Springfield (214.7 per cent), Pittsburgh (126.7 per cent), San Francisco (84.8 per cent), Indianapolis (74.8 per cent), Birmingham (63.2 per cent), Baltimore (56.1 per cent), and Philadelphia (50.6 per cent). For the 30 cities furnishing comparable data the total percentage of increase in the half year just completed over the corresponding six months in 1922 is 36.2 per cent.

The figures presented do not include special permits issued only for vacation employment. From cities where such special permits are required word comes that the numbers of school children taking a job for the summer months is much larger than usual. Thus, in Philadelphia it is asserted in regard to vacation permits that "the number of certificates this year is far greater than last"; in Paterson the chief attendance officer is reported as saying that "judging from present indications this year's total will almost double that of last year"; and certificating officials in Brooklyn are said to have "estimated that more school children will be working this summer than at any time during the past 10 years."

Italian Decree Regulating Night Work of Woman and Juvenile Workers.¹

BY VIRTUE of an act of April 6, 1922, the Italian Government has been authorized to give effect to certain draft conventions adopted at the Washington International Labor Conference. In order to coordinate the provisions of Italian legislation with the provisions of the draft conventions relating to the employment of women and young persons at industrial night work, a legislative decree (No. 748) was issued on March 15, 1923, which amends in certain respects the act of November 10, 1907 (No. 818).

Section 2 of the decree prohibits the employment of women during the night in any industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof. This prohibition does not apply in cases of force majeure. The

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information. Geneva, June 8, 1923, pp. 19-21.

prohibition may be withdrawn at times or in cases where the work has to do with raw material or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration.

The decree also provides that young persons under 18 years of age shall not be employed during the night in industrial undertakings. Young persons over 16 years of age may, however, be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which, by reason of the nature of the process, must be carried on continuously day and night:

(a) Manufacture of iron and steel; processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanizing of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling process);

(b) Glass works;

(c) Manufacture of paper;

(d) Sugar refineries (manufacture of raw sugar);

(e) Gold mining reduction work.

The prohibition of night work may be suspended by a decree of the Ministry of Labor for young persons over 16 years of age when required in the public interest in case of serious emergency.

For the purposes of the decree the term "night work" signifies a period of at least 11 consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Railroads—Decision of the Railroad Labor Board—Collective Bargaining.

IN THE June number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pages 160 to 164) was given an account of Decision No. 1644 of the Railroad Labor Board, dated March 6, 1923, relative to the propriety of a carrier, the Kansas City Southern Railway, making agreements with the supervisory forces as an organization separate from the other members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, of which they form a part. In that case it was held that the attempt of the carrier to make a separate agreement with the foremen was improper. In Decision No. 1835, dated June 29, 1923, the board has rendered an opinion in a somewhat similar case but deeming the agreement properly made. It might be said in passing that the three members who signed the minority opinion in No. 1644 signed the majority opinion in No. 1835, and that the three who signed the minority opinion in No. 1835 signed the majority opinion in No. 1644.

The question arose over a protest of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers against taking a separate ballot for (a) bridge and building and maintenance of way foremen, and (b) bridge and building mechanics and their helpers, to determine representation in agreement negotiations.

The facts in the case as stated at length by the board are briefly as follows:

At a conference between representatives of the Union Pacific System and its maintenance of way employees, an agreement was drawn up in which the preamble and the terminating clauses read as follows:

These rules govern the hours of service and working conditions of all employees in the maintenance of way department (not including supervisory forces above the rank of foremen and not including the signal, telegraph, and telephone maintenance departments), shop and roundhouse laborers (including their gang leaders), transfer and turntable operators, coal chute employees, engine watchmen, pumpers, and highway crossing watchmen, except the following:

(a) Employees provided for in the company's agreements with the mechanical crafts, firemen and oilers, and with the clerks, freight handlers, and station employees.

(b) Boarding car and camp employees working for the dining car and hotel department.

This agreement shall remain in effect until 30 days' notice in writing shall have been given by either party to the other of a desire to change or terminate the same or any part thereof.

On February 5, 1923, the carrier caused a notice to be circulated to the supervisory forces in the above-named brotherhood, containing the following paragraphs:

Believing that your individual and collective interest as foremen, assistant foremen, and bridge inspectors, as well as the interest of the Union Pacific System lines, will best be served should you, by representation through an association composed exclusively of Union Pacific System employees of your classification, rather than to be

included in an organization composed of various classes of employees, including common labor, deal with your respective managements in all matters pertaining to rates of pay and rules governing working conditions, and actuated by rumors which have reached the management's ears that at least some of you desire to form such an association, it has been decided to accord you that opportunity.

The management desires to make it plain, however, that should such an association be formed it must be by your own individual and collective action, and only because of the fact that the majority of you through your individual petition and vote uninfluenced by anyone in an official position, individually express your desire to that end.

On the same day, without consulting the brotherhood, with whom an agreement had been negotiated, or waiting for any formal petition from the foremen, the carrier caused a notice to be circulated to all mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments, reading in part:

Believing that your individual and collective interest as well as the interest of the Union Pacific System lines will best be served should you become affiliated with and represented by the Miscellaneous Employees' Association—Union Pacific System, rather than to be included in an organization which in addition to many other classes of labor includes common labor, and actuated by rumors which have reached the management's ears that at least some of you desire to affiliate with and be represented by the said association, it has been decided to accord you the opportunity of petitioning for admission to and representation by the Miscellaneous Employees' Association—Union Pacific System.

With the notice was a form of ballot on which the employees were requested to indicate their desire as to method of representation and to name a committee of three if they did not designate the brotherhood to represent them, adding these clauses:

Also I hereby authorize and direct the system general committee, which is to be composed of the officers of the respective unit general committees, to—

(a) Negotiate an agreement with the managements of the respective Union Pacific System lines covering rates of pay and rules governing working conditions for employees included in above numbered subparagraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

(b) Formulate, issue, and place in effect a constitution containing rules for the guidance and government of an association to be known as the Maintenance of Way Foremen's Association—Union Pacific System, and to be composed exclusively of Union Pacific System employees; and

(c) Represent me with full authority to act for me in all matters whatsoever as to each and every question that may arise under preceding authorizations (a) and (b).

This was done in spite of the protests of the brotherhood. At the request of the chairman of the brotherhood, conferences between the general manager of the railroad and representatives of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees were held March 9, 15, and 16, resulting in the sending of a letter by the general manager to the representatives, stating the willingness of the carrier to join with them in submitting two joint ballots, one to the bridge and building and maintenance of way foremen, assistant foremen, and bridge inspectors, and one to the bridge and building and maintenance of way mechanics and their helpers, to ascertain whether they desired to continue representation through the brotherhood or through some other agency. The carrier refused, however, to submit the question to other members of the brotherhood, as demanded by the representatives of the latter. Inasmuch as 81 per cent of the foremen, assistant foremen, and bridge inspectors had voted in favor of forming a Union Pacific System Foremen's Association and 65 per cent of the mechanics and their helpers petitioned to affiliate with the Miscellaneous Employees' Association—Union Pacific System, the

carrier served notice on the brotherhood of its desire to terminate that part of the agreement including foremen, bridge and building and maintenance of way mechanics and helpers, effective in 30 days.

On March 17, the representatives of the brotherhood replied:

As stated in conferences referred to, we feel that we are justified in our opinion and hold that the entire procedure on the part of the management of the Union Pacific System lines in balloting certain of its employees, now represented by agreement between the Union Pacific System lines and this organization, with the object in view to change a certain article of that agreement without first acquainting the legitimate and recognized representatives of the employees, who are joint signators with the management to that agreement, is irregular and not in accordance with the intent and spirit of the agreement and should therefore be considered null and void.

As stated to you in conference, we are willing and are welcoming an opportunity to ascertain by another ballot the wishes of the employees with respect to representation. We can not agree, however, that the ballot proposed by yourself and handed to us in conference is a proper ballot through which to decide this question in conformity with various decisions of the Railroad Labor Board. We firmly believe that all of the employees parties to the agreement now in effect should be given an opportunity to express themselves in determining this matter.

Therefore, if the position as outlined in your letter of the 16th is final, there is nothing left for us to do but to refer the subject matter of this controversy to the United States Railroad Labor Board for decision. We are inclosing herewith a proposed statement of facts covering this question, and respectfully request that you join us in making this submission to the Railroad Labor Board.

On March 19, 1923, a joint submission was filed with the board, and on April 4, 1923, an oral hearing was conducted, at which time additional argument was advanced by both parties relative to their respective positions.

The employees took the position that the question relative to the Miscellaneous Employees' Association and the Maintenance of Way Foremen's Association was instigated by the carrier, and that the notices of February 5, accompanied by the ballots, were distributed without conference with or notification to the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, although the terminating clause of the agreement provided for 30 days' notice of a desire to change; further, that the action on the part of the carrier was contrary to the meaning and intent of the transportation act, 1920, and that the ballot so taken should therefore be considered null and void, and that another ballot should be taken in conformity with previous decisions of the Railroad Labor Board.

It was the contention of the employees that all classes covered by the scope of the agreement should participate in one ballot, and they requested that the board instruct that such a ballot be taken and the procedure as to formulation of ballot, distributing, collecting, counting, tabulating, etc., be in conformity with previous decisions of the board in which similar questions have been decided.

The carrier took the position that the procedure followed in distributing the ballots, against which protest was registered, had been prompted by verbal expressions from the men and was not instigated primarily by the carrier, and further, that when protest was filed by the organization against the method pursued a conference was held, at which time the management agreed to circulate separate ballots for employees which was declined by the representatives of the organization.

The opinion and decision of the board were as follows:

Opinion.—The Railroad Labor Board has heretofore held that maintenance of way foremen compose a separate and distinct class of employees; as such, they have the right to form an organization of their own or to secure representation through an organization comprising other employees, as they may prefer. That bridge and building mechanics and their helpers likewise constitute a distinct class of employees with the right to separate organization, has been heretofore decided by the board. The board is clearly of the opinion that these employees do constitute a distinct class and that it would be obviously unjust to permit the large element of track and shop laborers to legislate for skilled mechanics over their protests. On the other hand, it is equally improper to permit the skilled mechanics to participate in the making of agreements for the element of unskilled labor in the maintenance of way department.

The carrier had the right to negotiate with each of these classes of employees at any time that they respectively signified their desire to function as separate classes. They did signify such desire by holding elections and electing their own representatives. In this election they were given the fullest opportunity to vote for any other organization as their representatives, but by a decisive majority they voted for the separate organizations.

Subsequently, upon the request of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, this organization held conferences with the carrier, and in said conferences, though complaining about the election already held, declined the carrier's offer that they participate in the holding of a new election, unless all the various classes of employees comprised in said organization were allowed to participate. Thereupon the carrier gave the 30 days' notice required by the outstanding agreement, to said organization of its desire to change the agreement on the various classes of its system by terminating same in so far as it covered maintenance of way foremen and maintenance of way bridge and building mechanics and their helpers.

The maintenance of way organization contend that said 30 days' notice should have been given prior to the taking of the ballot. It is presumable, however, that the carrier had no satisfactory reason for giving the notice until the ballot had disclosed the fact that said two classes of employees had signified their desire to establish separate organizations. When the carrier was thus authoritatively informed that the two classes of employees in question wanted their separate organizations, the carrier then gave the 30 days' notice, as it had the unquestioned right to do.

The maintenance of way organization was done no injury by the holding of these elections before the 30 days' notice was given, for all the employees that were properly entitled to vote were permitted to vote and there was no coercion or other improper influence brought to bear by the carrier. The only matter that really caused any trouble between the carrier and the maintenance of way organization was the insistence of the latter that all the classes of employees comprised in that organization, including track and shop labor, should be permitted to vote in the election of representatives of the foreman and the mechanics, and this was insisted upon despite the fact that the Labor Board had already held in Decision No. 1269, issued October 20, 1922, that the foremen had the right to a separate organization.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board therefore decides that the course pursued by the carrier was in substantial compliance with the law, that the result of the elections should not be disturbed, and that the contention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers should be and is hereby denied.

A lengthy dissenting opinion was filed in which several prior similar decisions were quoted and examined. Attention was called to the fact that the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees comprised practically the same groups of employees prior to January 1, 1918, as it includes to-day—minor supervisors, mechanics, apprentices, helpers and laborers—and that at that time it negotiated agreements covering all these classes, a practice that was continued during the period of Federal control. The Railroad Labor Board likewise has recognized the organization and its right to negotiate for all the groups of which its membership was composed. Decision No. 1450, effective January 1, 1923, was quoted at length. Decision No. 2, issued July 1, 1920; No. 147, issued June 1, 1921; No. 501,

issued December 12, 1921; No. 1028, issued May 25, 1922; and No. 1267, issued October 21, 1922, were also quoted.

In Decision No. 119, which included the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the Railroad Labor Board promulgated 16 principles to be recognized by carriers and employees as the basis of negotiating agreements, of which No. 15 was as follows:

15. The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine what organization shall represent members of such craft or class. Such organization shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employees in such craft or class. No such agreement shall infringe, however, upon the right of employees not members of the organization representing the majority to present grievances either in person or by representatives of their own choice. (II, R. L. B., p. 87.)

Quotations from Pennsylvania Decision No. 218 and Philadelphia & Reading Decision No. 1082 follow. The minority opinion closed with these words:

The evidence clearly establishes the fact that the entire proceedings were instigated by the carrier; that the employees had not of their own free will sought or desired to be separated from the organization party to this dispute; that the carrier had interfered with and obstructed the legitimate and lawful objects of the organization with whom it had negotiated and entered into an agreement covering the employees in question.

Under the language of the notice and the form of the ballot prepared—circulated and paid for by the carrier—no doubt could exist in the mind of any employee that he must comply with the wishes of the carrier or suffer thereby. The form of ballot and application for membership which accompanied it, indisputably establishes the fact that the carrier was formulating the organization. All these activities were conducted by the carrier without notice to the organization with which it had negotiated an agreement presumably in good faith, but palpably otherwise.

If Title III of the transportation act, 1920, contemplated that the carriers shall have the authority to arrogate to themselves the right to determine the character or form of labor organization the employees may desire, it plainly failed to so indicate. The act, supplemented by previous decisions and interpretations of this board, recognized the right of employees to organize in associations or organizations of their own selection, free from any interference, domination, or dictation on the part of the carriers or the Railroad Labor Board.

It is a travesty to assume that a carrier could be both plaintiff and defendant in this case and that it could assume this rôle for the purpose of disrupting an organization composed of its employees, functioning in accordance with the transportation act, with whom the carrier had negotiated an agreement in due form, and yet that is clearly the end sought in its proposal to divide and subdivide its employees into small units ad libitum, and equally unmindful of the rights of the employees is the decision promulgated by the majority of the board.

Carpenters—Syracuse.

THE agreement of the Carpenters' District Council of Syracuse has attached to it and made a part of it an arbitration plan to be used in disputes between the builders' exchange and carpenters at work on buildings under construction or alteration, as follows:

The Carpenters' District Council shall not order any strike against any member of the Syracuse Builders' Exchange, nor shall any number of members of the Carpenters' District Council quit the work of a member of said exchange without a stated grievance, and until it shall have been acted upon according to the provisions of this agreement; nor shall any member of the Syracuse Builders' Exchange lock out his men until any and all questions, disputes, or clauses shall have been acted upon as hereinafter provided for.

In the event of differences between the Syracuse Builders' Exchange and the Carpenters' District Council all work shall continue without interruption pending pro-

ceedings for conciliation and under conditions prevailing at the time when the difference may arise.

In the event that one of the parties claims that the other party is violating this agreement, or is acting in a manner contrary to its provisions, or for any reason should be required to change its conduct in any particular, such claim shall be reduced to writing and served upon the offending party, and two representatives of each party shall meet at a place mutually agreed upon, on or before 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 has been served, at the same hour and place, three representatives from each of the parties shall meet for the purpose of organization, and for the presentation of their case to three arbitrators, who are to be chosen as follows:

This committee of three shall each choose one disinterested outside party, who is not directly identified or interested with either organization, and these two arbitrators shall choose a third disinterested party, who shall act as chairman of these three arbitrators.

Such board of arbitration shall hold daily sessions until the matter submitted to it shall have been decided; all questions shall be determined by the majority vote of the three, who shall submit in writing to both parties their findings over an unanimous signature. Said board must render a decision within 8 days from the date of original service of claim.

No lawyer is to act as arbitrator, council, or adviser at any proceedings held under this plan, but it is further provided that a judge may act as arbitrator.

Both parties agree that they will abide by any and all decisions of said arbitrators as an association or union, and to use any and all means in their power to compel their members to abide by said decisions.

It is also further mutually agreed that the plain provisions of this agreement, the agreed wage scale, the hours of work, and the employment of union carpenters shall remain fixed, and shall not be a matter of arbitration during the life of this agreement.

This arbitration agreement shall expire on December 31 of the year in which the working agreement expires, and either party desiring to make a change in these provisions shall notify the other party in writing, at least 60 days prior to December 31, 1923.

In the event that neither side shall so notify the other side of any contemplated change, then this agreement shall continue in force for the following year, at the expiration of which the provisions stated in the above (relative to changes) shall be employed.

Ice Teamsters—San Francisco.

THE Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' Union of San Francisco has obtained a new working agreement bearing date of June 25, 1923. By its terms, the employer is allowed to hire nonunion men for a period not exceeding two weeks, any such employee to be admitted to membership in the union if he is "found to be a good and worthy man, is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become one." The union agrees to "do all it can to avoid" sympathetic strikes. Drivers are allowed to be off duty, with full pay, on holidays not falling on Saturday or Monday, and are to be paid time and a half for work done on Sundays and on holidays not falling on Saturday or Monday. No overtime pay, however, is allowed for work done on the Sunday preceding Labor Day.

A slight increase in wages is made, and an additional provision is inserted at the end of the agreement as follows:

It is hereby mutually agreed that, in case of destructive competition in the ice business in this city, either party hereto may, if it so desires, terminate this agreement by giving the other party 30 days' notice of such desire.

Painters—Baton Rouge.

THREE clauses in the current working agreement of Local Union No. 954 of the painters in Baton Rouge read as follows:

No contractor, whether he be a member of local union or not, shall be considered "fair" unless he employ one or more journeymen, and no two or more contractors permitted to work on joint contracts, unless they are employing at the same time two or more journeymen.

Employers agree to employ none but union men, when same can be procured, and to collect from nonunion men such amounts as both parties may agree to, holding same subject to order of financial secretary of the above local union.

In consideration of the above, the Local Union No. 954 agrees to give its employers the best possible service and to, at all time, strive to advance their interests, to work in unison and harmony to the end that mutual interests shall be served.

Shirt Makers—New York City.

AFTER several hearings the impartial chairman of the board of arbitration in the shirt industry of Greater New York rendered a decision, July 9, 1923, in a case (No. 37) where a request had been made by the Joint Board of the Shirt and Boys' Waist Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, for a wage increase from the United Shirt Manufacturers' Association. The decision follows, the detailed schedule being omitted:

This case was heard in the office of the impartial chairman on the representations of the representatives and on the data furnished by both sides.

The union submits a demand made on the manufacturers for a flat increase of 15 per cent on the wages now received by the cutters, pressers, and operators. A conference on the demand was held by the representatives of both sides, and after some discussion the matter was submitted to the board of arbitration.

The union, to support its demand for an increase, submitted several arguments:

First. That the business of the country generally is much better now than it has been at any time within the last three years. That there is a greater amount of employment generally throughout the country. That higher wages are being paid, which means a much increased purchasing power on the part of the consuming public.

Second. That the present wages of the shirt workers are inadequate. Considering commodity prices, the present wages will not sustain a normal standard of living. Further, the wages are inadequate as compared to other workers in similar lines.

Third. That since 1920 there has been a 25 per cent reduction in the wages of the shirt workers and that the wages are now at practically the same level at which they were at the lowest point in the business depression. That no wage increase has been given for a considerable length of time. That the increase asked for will not be a burden on the industry, and that the union considers the requested increase an extremely reasonable one.

The manufacturers in reply to those arguments assert—

First. That the New York shirt market is the only unionized market in the United States and the manufacturers are compelled to compete with nonunion out-of-town companies which manufacture not only the cheap grades of shirts but large quantities of the better grades.

Second. That the manufacturers have not been able to obtain any higher prices for their merchandise. That at this moment their prices are at the same figures as they were a year ago and in some cases a little lower.

Third. That if any increase in wages is granted, it will be followed by a decrease in the amount of work available for the New York market. To prove this, the manufacturers cited that there was a decrease of work immediately following the last increase in wages.

Fourth. That while during the past three months there has been a considerable improvement in business, at the present time there is a slump in the demand for shirts and that conditions generally are not good in the textile industry.

Fifth. That during the past three months there has been a temporary shortage of labor in this market and this has resulted in considerable shop increases granted to the workers, not only to the cutters but to the pressers and operators as well.

In answer to these contentions, the union says that while recognizing that the manufacturers in this market do have the competition of nonunion out-of-town manufacturers, yet there are specific advantages accruing to the New York market. That the larger part of the work done here is on the higher grade shirts on which the competition is limited. That the workers in this market are better skilled than in most of the competing markets, which results not only in a better grade of work but in higher production.

On the point of the business slump the union asserts that the actual business outlook is good and that the present slack in the market is largely due to the season of the year.

It is further claimed that the wage increase asked would add very little to the total cost of the finished product. Also that the increased purchasing power of the consuming public at this time will result in the buying of the higher grade goods which are manufactured in this market.

Both sides submitted data to the board of arbitration to prove certain of their arguments. Among other things the manufacturers presented figures showing the earnings of the workers in 17 different shops during the past six months.

The board of arbitration has given careful consideration to all arguments submitted, as well as to the information gathered by investigation, and is of the opinion that there should be a readjustment of the wage scale upward.

Accordingly the following increases are to be made:

1. The existing minimum weekly scales for the cutting rooms should be increased to the following rates: Markers, \$55; machine cutters, \$43; short-knife cutters, \$39; trimmers, \$35; spreaders and pinners, \$27. All markers, cutters, and other workers in the cutting room are to receive an increase of \$2 per week over their present wages.

2. The operators and pressers are pieceworkers, and section 4 of the agreement provides that "All pieceworkers shall be paid the piece rates for different kinds of work fixed in the schedule attached." The board feels that the schedule of prices for the operators should be increased somewhat more than the rates for the pressers, and in accordance with this conclusion the schedules of rates have been readjusted.

MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY DECISION NO. 37, ISSUED JULY 10, 1923.

Since the preparation of Decision No. 37, deciding a requested wage increase, the attention of the chairman has been called to two matters in connection therewith. One is, that there are in some of the shops coming under the agreement a few weekly wage workers doing operating, for whom no decision was made. The other matter called to the chairman's attention is a price list for operating on certain materials which are worked in part of the shops coming under the agreement. This list was not embraced in the schedule accompanying the decision.

Regarding the weekly wage workers doing operating, it is decided that their wages should also be increased. As the number of these week workers working on operating is small, it is decided that a flat 10 per cent increase shall be added to their wages on and after the 16th day of July.

If it is found that any rate or rates on operating have been omitted from the schedule in the decision, an increase of 10 per cent is to be added to said rates.

Street Railways—Chicago.

AN AWARD was made July 20, 1923, by the board of arbitration in the case of the street railway men of Chicago, members of Division No. 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in the employ of the various Chicago surface lines. The men had demanded a renewal of the old contract for two years with the single change that the wages be increased 10 cents per hour. Failing to obtain this, they signed an agreement to arbitrate, with the provision that the chairman be appointed by the mayor, who named the corporation counsel.

The award was given five days after the signing of the agreement to arbitrate, this speedy result having been reached through the efforts of the chairman of the board. The findings are as follows:

We, the undersigned arbitrators, acting under and in pursuance of the terms of a certain agreement dated June 15, 1923, between the Chicago surface lines, representing the Chicago Railways Co., Chicago City Railway Co., the Southern Street Railway Co., and the Calumet & South Chicago Railway Co., party of the first part, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 241 of Chicago, Ill., party of the second part, do now find and determine the sole question submitted to us under said agreement and described in said agreement as follows:

"The sole question of whether and to what extent, if at all, the demand of the men for an increase of wages is reasonable."

We hereby find and determine that the wages of all members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 241 of Chicago, Ill., in all departments be increased as follows:

For the period June 1, 1923, to June 1, 1924, add 3 cents per hour to the rates prevailing at the date of said arbitration agreement.

For the period June 1, 1924, to June 1, 1925, add an additional 2 cents per hour to the rates above established for the period ending June 1, 1924.

The amounts due from June 1 to July 31, 1923, inclusive, under the increases hereby awarded shall be separately computed. Recognizing the clerical work necessary to make these computations, we direct that at the pay day covering work performed in the first half of the month of August, 1923, the employees' compensation for August shall be computed and paid at the rates created by this award, and at said pay day there shall also be paid the amounts due in back pay from June 1 to July 31, 1923.

The report was signed by two of the arbitrators. The third appended the following note over his signature:

I dissent from the foregoing award, but as a matter of course the companies will faithfully carry out the decision of the majority.

An award in identical terms was made by arbitrators similarly appointed in the case of the elevated railroads of Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in July, 1923.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received reports as to the volume of employment in July, 1923, from 6,739 representative establishments in 51 manufacturing industries, covering 2,353,258 employees whose total earnings during one week in July were \$61,174,094.

The same establishments in June reported 2,396,012 employees and total pay rolls of \$64,176,205. Therefore in July, as shown from these unweighted figures for 51 industries combined, there was a decrease as compared with June of 1.8 per cent in the number of employees, a decrease of 4.7 per cent in total amount paid in wages, and a decrease of 2.9 per cent in average weekly earnings.

This decrease in employment, the first appearing in this series of reports since April, 1922, is largely a seasonal one—that is, many establishments make a practice of temporarily shutting down soon after July 1 for inventory or repairs and, also, employees' vacations are for the most part taken during July and August. In July, 1922, the increase in employment was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The decrease in pay-roll totals is further accentuated by a circumstance best illustrated by the iron and steel industry. Employees in this industry generally expect a shutdown on the Fourth of July, and as a considerable number of iron and steel establishments report for the entire first half of each month, this holiday decidedly reduces the total pay roll, even though the half-month pay rolls are reduced to a weekly basis.

Comparing identical establishments for June and July, 22 of the 51 industries show increases in employment in July, while only 10 show increased pay-roll totals.

The greatest increase in employment was 8.4 per cent in the fertilizer industry, followed by electric-car building and repairing, 5.2 per cent; baking, 4.2 per cent; and women's clothing, 3.9 per cent. Among the 29 industries showing a falling off in employment automobile tires leads with 10.3 per cent, followed by stoves, 8.3 per cent; cotton goods, 7.8 per cent; and glass, 7.1 per cent.

The fertilizer industry and women's clothing show increased pay rolls of 12.4 per cent and 11.6 per cent, respectively, while chewing and smoking tobacco, baking, cement, and flour follow with from 3.5 per cent to 2 per cent increases. The automobile-tire industry leads in decreased pay-roll totals, with 19.3 per cent, while hosiery, rubber boots and shoes, stamped ware, steel-ship building, sugar refining, carriages and wagons, glass, iron and steel, and stoves show decreases ranging from 9.7 to 17 per cent.

Only 10 industries out of 51 show increased per capita earnings in July, as compared with 23 industries out of 50 in June.

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 JUNE AND JULY, 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, 1923.	July, 1923.		June, 1923.	July, 1923.	
Agricultural implements.....	74	23,435	21,725	-7.3	\$608,650	\$556,097	-8.6
Automobiles.....	190	274,250	265,740	-3.1	3,846,767	3,619,994	-2.6
Automobile tires.....	67	41,565	37,289	-10.3	1,303,228	1,051,112	-19.3
Baking.....	249	34,177	35,609	+4.2	917,648	942,787	+2.8
Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	154	82,521	80,847	-2.0	1,854,580	1,719,027	-7.3
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	7	5,113	4,964	-2.9	119,263	107,733	-9.7
Brick and tile.....	304	24,194	24,501	+1.3	630,714	621,398	-1.5
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	119	12,723	13,388	+5.2	374,114	377,295	+0.9
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	217	177,489	176,036	-0.8	5,351,411	5,157,713	-3.6
Carpets.....	23	21,171	21,285	+0.5	590,641	566,798	-4.0
Carriages and wagons.....	38	3,282	3,070	-6.5	74,032	65,677	-11.3
Cement.....	68	21,256	21,899	+3.0	604,474	619,511	+2.5
Chemicals.....	92	19,433	18,938	-2.5	505,564	501,753	-0.8
Clothing, men's.....	175	55,643	55,714	+0.1	1,552,282	1,521,516	-2.0
Clothing, women's.....	161	14,244	14,891	+4.5	349,250	389,935	+11.6
Confectionery and ice cream.....	123	12,812	12,516	-2.3	258,230	256,943	-0.6
Cotton goods.....	252	165,166	152,214	-7.8	2,945,577	2,695,232	-8.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	63	25,372	25,467	+0.3	595,446	570,845	-4.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	114	94,821	96,331	+1.6	2,702,619	2,652,706	-1.8
Fertilizers.....	96	6,270	6,794	+8.4	127,129	142,855	+12.4
Flour.....	280	12,854	13,143	+2.2	328,491	334,953	+2.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	508	148,659	149,420	+0.5	4,446,203	4,368,926	-1.7
Furniture.....	269	38,680	38,754	+0.2	879,297	869,838	-1.1
Glass.....	95	27,795	25,810	-7.1	697,691	612,464	-12.2
Hardware.....	32	21,357	21,587	+1.1	545,200	523,255	-4.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	222	72,572	69,688	-4.0	1,202,216	1,085,276	-9.7
Iron and steel.....	176	232,563	225,479	-3.0	6,994,531	6,037,143	-13.7
Leather.....	133	29,037	28,866	-0.6	734,482	712,065	-3.1
Lumber, millwork.....	184	26,275	26,316	+0.2	650,141	636,313	-2.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	230	69,962	70,542	+0.8	1,447,082	1,437,094	-0.7
Machine tools.....	72	10,251	9,993	-2.5	286,775	269,819	-5.9
Millinery and lace goods.....	54	9,061	9,070	+0.1	191,258	183,031	-4.3
Paper and pulp.....	172	54,285	52,966	-2.4	1,427,412	1,384,180	-3.0
Paper boxes.....	142	14,409	14,586	+1.2	299,019	298,333	-0.2
Petroleum refining.....	65	55,369	54,954	-0.7	1,766,977	1,787,665	+1.2
Pianos and organs.....	25	6,920	7,001	+1.2	196,009	184,809	-5.7
Pottery.....	52	11,876	11,418	-3.9	297,549	276,497	-7.1
Printing, book and job.....	204	25,625	25,863	+0.9	841,613	851,794	+1.2
Printing, newspaper.....	197	42,854	42,322	-1.2	1,590,940	1,564,107	-1.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	29	25,816	24,908	-3.5	765,241	682,617	-10.8
Shirts and collars.....	96	25,296	25,022	-1.1	392,308	383,472	-2.3
Silk goods.....	183	51,243	50,493	-1.5	1,087,978	1,025,878	-5.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	73	81,484	83,540	+2.5	2,043,874	2,057,507	+0.7
Stamped and enameled ware.....	32	12,319	12,081	-1.9	280,824	251,600	-10.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	98	34,917	34,667	-0.7	1,072,899	1,034,105	-3.6
Stoves.....	80	16,680	15,288	-8.3	465,004	385,829	-17.0
Structural-iron work.....	119	12,911	12,589	-2.5	353,997	349,326	-1.3
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	11	10,779	10,058	-6.7	319,039	283,917	-11.0
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking.....	29	3,758	3,820	+1.6	56,517	58,499	+3.5
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes.....	158	30,643	29,769	-2.9	554,905	529,166	-4.6
Woolen goods.....	142	64,825	64,127	-1.1	1,649,214	1,574,666	-4.5
Railroads, class I { May 15, 1923.....		1,879,927		.....	18252,738,664		.....
{ June 15, 1923.....		1,895,977		+0.9	1249,044,288		-1.5

¹ Amount of pay roll for one month.

Comparing July, 1923, with July, 1922, of the 43 industries for which data are available, 37 industries show increases in employment, and for the most part very large increases. Steam-railroad car building and repairing (53.4 per cent) and foundry and machine-shop products (50.6 per cent) are the leaders, while 31 other industries

increased from 8 to 34 per cent. The two tobacco industries show decreased employment of 10 per cent each, and millinery and lace goods and women's clothing of 3.9 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively.

In the matter of pay-roll totals, steam-railroad car building and repairing increased in the 12 months 140.7 per cent,¹ foundry and machine-shop products 79.9 per cent, and electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, iron and steel, and chemicals, all over 50 per cent, while 33 other industries increased from 4 to 46.8 per cent in pay rolls. Cigars and cigarettes lead in decreased pay rolls with 8.4 per cent and four other industries decreased from less than 1 to a little over 3 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN JULY, 1922, AND JULY, 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.
		July, 1922.	July, 1923.		July, 1922.	July, 1923.	
Agricultural implements.....	41	15,887	17,945	+13.0			
Automobiles.....	106	146,625	172,336	+17.5	4,394,135	5,741,988	+30.7
Automobile tires.....	30	28,331	28,257	-0.3	763,507	814,637	+6.7
Baking.....	13	5,050	5,273	+4.4	130,763	142,067	+8.6
Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	99	59,686	62,815	+5.2	1,308,259	1,376,283	+5.2
Brick and tile.....	137	12,218	13,061	+6.9	251,522	358,578	+42.7
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	101	51,122	78,407	+53.4	942,349	2,268,623	+140.7
Carpets.....	17	14,071	15,459	+9.9	358,282	419,554	+17.1
Carrriages and wagons.....	16	1,624	1,756	+8.1	35,764	40,335	+12.8
Chemicals.....	34	9,327	11,518	+23.5	205,848	311,770	+51.5
Clothing, men's.....	114	41,280	42,105	+2.0	1,109,664	1,195,947	+7.8
Clothing, women's.....	78	8,695	8,476	-2.5	266,082	262,296	-1.4
Cotton goods.....	111	71,077	80,517	+13.3	1,096,338	1,453,234	+32.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	27	14,089	16,012	+13.6	280,071	355,725	+27.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	62	54,069	71,492	+32.2	1,253,291	1,970,792	+57.2
Fertilizers.....	16	1,737	1,926	+10.9	29,219	40,449	+38.4
Flour.....	34	4,438	4,511	+1.6	111,741	119,099	+6.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	149	55,628	83,782	+50.6	1,422,561	2,559,794	+79.9
Furniture.....	83	16,129	17,666	+9.7	355,237	437,683	+23.2
Glass.....	62	16,597	19,092	+15.0	335,113	432,308	+29.0
Hardware.....	16	13,071	15,384	+17.7	266,326	372,916	+40.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	113	40,497	41,790	+3.2	637,065	720,663	+13.1
Iron and steel.....	125	144,211	164,912	+14.4	2,810,359	4,337,431	+54.3
Leather.....	73	20,690	21,818	+5.5	448,337	533,963	+19.1
Lumber, millwork.....	85	12,902	14,008	+8.6	310,121	356,848	+15.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	123	39,959	41,864	+4.8	673,220	780,666	+16.0
Millinery and lace goods.....	15	2,438	2,344	-3.9	52,123	51,691	-0.8
Paper and pulp.....	88	29,406	31,896	+8.5	666,167	838,404	+25.9
Paper boxes.....	43	7,854	8,660	+10.3	161,681	195,340	+20.8
Petroleum refining.....	17	29,575	34,190	+15.6	1,053,210	1,128,083	+7.1
Pianos and organs.....	9	3,640	4,420	+21.4	96,388	116,038	+20.4
Pottery.....	21	5,194	5,174	-0.4	136,996	136,167	-0.6
Printing, book and job.....	81	15,056	15,108	+0.3	496,404	516,284	+4.0
Printing, newspaper.....	90	23,315	25,432	+9.1	807,334	935,936	+15.9
Shipbuilding, steel.....	17	13,517	15,300	+13.2	350,918	447,581	+27.5
Shirts and collars.....	67	20,755	20,859	+0.5	297,925	327,506	+9.9
Silk goods.....	91	30,327	34,040	+12.2	537,930	697,177	+29.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	38	36,411	42,163	+15.8	775,406	1,029,365	+32.8
Stamped and enameled ware.....	9	2,835	3,407	+20.2	56,338	71,533	+27.0
Stoves.....	17	4,593	4,644	+1.1	115,612	125,508	+8.6
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking.....	5	711	640	-10.0	11,526	11,144	-3.3
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes.....	107	24,342	21,918	-10.0	429,007	393,135	-8.4
Woolen goods.....	75	33,732	45,118	+33.8	761,883	1,118,799	+46.8
Railroads, class I (June 15, 1922.....)		1,670,215			2,216,523,528		
(June 15, 1923.....)		1,895,977		+13.5	2,249,044,288		+15.0

¹ Strike in 1922.

² Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per capita earnings increased in July as compared with June in only 10 industries out of 51, women's clothing, dyeing and finishing textiles, fertilizers, and petroleum refining leading in this list. Among the industries showing decreased per capita earnings iron and steel leads, followed by automobile tires, stoves, stamped ware, steel shipbuilding, rubber boots and shoes, pianos and organs, and hosiery and knit goods.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS—JULY, 1923, WITH JUNE, 1923.

Industry.	Per cent of change in July, 1923, as compared with June, 1923.	Industry.	Per cent of change in July, 1923, as compared with June, 1923.
Clothing, women's.....	+7.5	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-2.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+4.5	Millinery and lace goods.....	-2.8
Fertilizers.....	+3.7	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	-2.9
Petroleum refining.....	+1.9	Pottery.....	-3.3
Chemicals.....	+1.8	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	-3.4
Confectionery and ice cream.....	+1.8	Machine tools.....	-3.5
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking.....	+1.8	Woolen goods.....	-3.5
Structural-iron work.....	+1.2	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	-4.1
Automobiles.....	+6	Silk goods.....	-4.3
Printing, book and job.....	+3	Carpets.....	-4.6
Flour.....	-3	Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	-4.6
Printing, newspaper.....	-4	Hardware.....	-5.1
Cement.....	-5	Carriages and wagons.....	-5.2
Paper and pulp.....	-6	Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	-5.4
Cotton goods.....	-7	Glass.....	-5.5
Furniture.....	-1.2	Hosiery and knit goods.....	-6.0
Shirts and collars.....	-1.2	Pianos and organs.....	-6.8
Agricultural implements.....	-1.4	Boots and shoes, rubber.....	-7.0
Baking.....	-1.4	Shipbuilding, steel.....	-7.5
Paper boxes.....	-1.4	Stamped and enameled ware.....	-8.6
Lumber, sawmills.....	-1.5	Stoves.....	-9.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-1.8	Automobile tires.....	-10.1
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes.....	-1.8	Iron and steel.....	-11.0
Clothing, men's.....	-2.1		
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	-2.2		
Lumber, millwork.....	-2.3		
Leather.....	-2.5		
Brick and tile.....	-2.7		

The amount of full-time and part-time operation in July, in establishments reporting as to their operating basis, is shown by industries in the following table. A combined total of reports from the 51 industries shows that 80 per cent of the 5,521 establishments reporting were on a full-time basis, 18 per cent were on a part-time basis, and 2 per cent were not operating. Similar reports received in June from 50 industries showed 83 per cent of the establishments reporting on a full-time basis, and reports in May from 47 industries showed 85 per cent on a full-time basis.

In July from 90 to 100 per cent of the establishments reporting in 16 industries out of 51 were working full time, as compared with a similar condition in 23 out of 50 in June and 20 industries out of 47 in May.

Petroleum refining, steel shipbuilding, and fertilizers all show substantial gains in full-time operation, while carpets, automobile tires, glass, iron and steel, shirts and collars, silk goods, stoves, woolen goods, chewing and smoking tobacco, cotton goods, boots and shoes, and automobiles show considerably decreased operation.

Some of these changes are seasonal, the chief causes of decreased operating time being "inventory," "repairs," and "vacation."

FULL AND PART TIME OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments reporting.			
	Total.	Per cent operating full time.	Per cent operating part time.	Per cent idle.
Agricultural implements.....	59	83	17	.....
Automobiles.....	142	85	15	.....
Automobile tires.....	57	49	44	7
Bading.....	187	91	9	.....
Boots and shoes, not including rubber.....	110	70	30	.....
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	2	100	.....	.....
Brick and tile.....	261	85	15	(1)
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	133	100	.....	.....
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	175	98	2	(1)
Carpets.....	13	62	31	8
Carriages and wagons.....	35	86	11	3
Cement.....	59	98	2	.....
Chemicals.....	67	87	10	3
Clothing, men's.....	106	85	13	2
Clothing, women's.....	99	76	18	6
Confectionery and ice cream.....	97	63	33	4
Cotton goods.....	223	72	26	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	56	59	41	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	80	86	13	1
Fertilizers.....	100	58	34	8
Flour.....	262	81	66	3
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	442	92	8	(1)
Furniture.....	222	88	11	1
Glass.....	85	58	18	25
Hardware.....	29	97	3	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	154	72	27	1
Iron and steel.....	154	64	30	6
Leather.....	98	87	12	1
Lumber, millwork.....	149	92	8	.....
Lumber, sawmills.....	207	85	14	1
Machine tools.....	72	94	4	1
Millinery and lace goods.....	46	85	15	.....
Paper and pulp.....	128	84	13	3
Paper boxes.....	115	72	28	.....
Petroleum refining.....	56	93	7	.....
Pianos and organs.....	19	95	5	.....
Pottery.....	50	68	28	4
Printing, book and job.....	155	85	15	.....
Printing, newspaper.....	125	100	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, steel.....	25	96	4	.....
Shirts and collars.....	67	79	18	3
Silk goods.....	151	71	24	5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	69	96	4	.....
Stamped and enameled ware.....	26	88	12	.....
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	80	94	6	.....
Stoves.....	71	56	44	.....
Structural-iron work.....	103	94	6	.....
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	7	71	14	14
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking.....	33	64	27	9
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes.....	121	70	26	3
Woolen goods.....	139	80	19	1

¹Less than 1 per cent.

Increases in rates of wages, effective during the month ending July 15, were reported by establishments in 48 of the 51 industries here considered. Rubber boots and shoes, paper and pulp, and sugar refining reported no wage adjustments. These increases, ranging from three-tenths of 1 per cent to 28 per cent, were reported by a total of 302 establishments. The weighted average increase for the 48 industries combined was 8.5 per cent and affected 31,829 employees, being 35.3 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned, and 1.4 per cent of the entire number in all establishments in the 51 industries covered by this report.

The greatest number of establishments reporting increases in any one industry was 63 in foundry and machine-shop products, followed

by 24 in iron and steel, 14 in structural-iron work, and 13 each in flour and furniture.

One cotton-goods establishment and two automobile-tire establishments reported decreases in rates of wages during the month.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.		Per cent of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total.	Per cent of employees—	
						In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
Agricultural implements.....	74	4	1.1-25	9.8	95	12.8	0.4
Automobiles.....	190	8	4 -12.5	9.7	181	7.5	.1
Automobile tires ¹	67	3	5 -10	8.9	233	45.8	.6
Baking.....	249	3	2 -13	7.8	80	10.7	.2
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	154	7	5 -20	14.0	916	14.9	1.1
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	7	(²)					
Brick and tile.....	304	10	5 -15	10.0	439	66.2	1.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	119	7	2 -10	7.4	155	6.4	1.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	217	10	3 - 8	3.5	4,269	69.4	2.4
Carpets.....	23	1	0 -11	11.0	283	100.0	1.3
Carriages and wagons.....	38	1	0 -10	10.0	6	3.4	.2
Cement.....	68	2	0 -10	10.0	20	3.8	.1
Chemicals.....	92	1	0 -10	10.0	15	10.1	.1
Clothing, men's.....	175	6	5 -10	8.6	372	40.4	.7
Clothing, women's.....	161	4	.3-15	2.1	391	83.0	2.6
Confectionery and ice cream.....	123	5	5 -20	11.1	841	64.5	6.7
Cotton goods ³	252	1	20	20.0	100	14.4	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	63	1	20	20.0	31	5.0	.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	114	9	.6-20	9.8	406	13.1	.4
Fertilizers.....	96	5	6.7-28	11.1	209	94.1	3.0
Flour.....	280	13	4 -15	11.7	412	76.9	3.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	508	63	4 -15	10.2	6,009	27.3	4.0
Furniture.....	260	13	1.6-10	4.6	396	30.2	1.0
Glass.....	95	4	6 -10	7.3	97	32.9	.4
Hardware.....	32	1	10	10.0	80	11.7	.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	222	5	5 -15	10.5	135	22.0	.2
Iron and steel.....	176	24	4 -20	9.6	9,510	48.4	4.2
Leather.....	133	5	4.5-10	5.3	175	31.7	.6
Lumber, millwork.....	184	9	5 -15	7.8	410	17.9	1.6
Lumber, sawmills.....	230	6	8 -20	10.0	701	62.8	1.0
Machine tools.....	72	7	5 -12	8.9	34	8.7	.3
Millinery and lace goods.....	54	2	10	10.0	15	11.5	.2
Paper and pulp.....	172	(²)					
Paper boxes.....	142	6	5 -19	9.5	75	9.8	.5
Petroleum refining.....	65	1	5	5.0	59	7.6	.1
Pianos and organs.....	25	4	5 -7.1	6.4	360	23.9	5.1
Pottery.....	52	4	7 -10	9.0	237	44.5	2.1
Printing, book and job.....	204	1	7.5	7.5	10	7.2	(⁴)
Printing, newspaper.....	197	1	11.4	11.4	24	11.6	.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	29	1	5 -7.5	5.0	2,315	97.8	9.3
Shirts and collars.....	96	7	1.5-10	9.7	325	46.4	1.3
Silk goods.....	183	2	7	7.0	175	100.0	.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	73	1	6	6.0	206	100.0	.2
Stamped and enameled ware.....	32	2	10 -11	10.5	80	16.9	.7
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	98	3	6 - 8	7.4	35	11.1	.1
Stoves.....	80	3	4 - 8	7.2	71	15.4	.5
Structural-iron work.....	119	14	2.5-10	7.7	516	24.5	4.1
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar.....	11	(²)					
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking.....	29	1	10	10.0	38	31.7	1.0
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes.....	158	2	6 -10	6.3	226	24.8	.8
Woolen goods.....	142	3	8 -10	9.9	61	11.4	.1

¹ Also, 2 establishments reduced the rates of 50 of their 120 employees 11.1 per cent.

² No wage changes reported.

³ Also, 1 establishment reduced the rates of its 115 employees 10 per cent.

⁴ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, June, 1922, and May and June, 1923.

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in June, 1923, in comparison with employment and earnings in May, 1923, and June, 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 JUNE, 1923, WITH JUNE, 1922, AND MAY, 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 work train).	Track and roadway section laborers.	Total.
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
June, 1922.....	158,366	23,847	266,108	50,508	224,681	397,626
May, 1923.....	171,750	25,045	284,889	61,079	225,488	413,894
June, 1923.....	173,248	25,237	287,280	69,637	238,184	445,765
<i>Total earnings.</i>						
June, 1922.....	\$20,083,342	\$2,859,471	\$35,435,565	\$3,987,217	\$17,130,717	\$36,587,233
May, 1923.....	21,680,083	2,957,778	37,801,139	5,215,671	17,185,166	39,401,511
June, 1923.....	21,594,139	2,972,799	37,758,586	5,981,136	18,395,460	42,220,124
<i>Maintenance of equipment and stores.</i>						
	Carmen.	Machinists.	Skilled trades helpers.	Laborers (shop, 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>						
June, 1922.....	118,257	55,413	102,461	41,102	53,479	490,103
May, 1923.....	138,623	69,024	135,894	50,048	63,190	591,378
June, 1923.....	141,396	68,707	139,167	50,205	66,059	600,652
<i>Total earnings.</i>						
June, 1922.....	\$17,938,273	\$8,828,949	\$11,709,195	\$3,776,115	\$4,373,941	\$64,903,422
May, 1923.....	20,406,810	11,582,709	15,279,887	4,962,818	5,361,617	78,916,797
June, 1923.....	20,430,557	11,259,000	15,268,401	4,825,609	5,508,569	78,420,918

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN JUNE, 1923, WITH JUNE, 1922, AND MAY, 1923—Concluded.

Month and year.	Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.					Transportation (yardmasters, switch-tenders, and hostlers).
	Station agents.	Telegraphers, tele-phoners, and tower men.	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.	Total.	
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
June, 1922.....	31,409	26,125	35,911	22,115	201,290	22,238
May, 1923.....	31,647	27,407	42,732	22,886	216,431	26,295
June, 1923.....	31,593	27,640	42,090	22,652	217,208	26,134
<i>Total earnings.</i>						
June, 1922.....	\$4,604,751	\$3,696,884	\$3,358,636	\$1,717,836	\$23,677,334	\$3,811,150
May, 1923.....	4,747,254	3,999,444	4,014,375	1,702,322	25,941,174	4,667,071
June, 1923.....	4,661,685	3,903,510	3,921,618	1,688,114	25,584,656	4,586,579
<i>Transportation, train and engine.</i>						
	Road con-ductors.	Road brake-men and flagmen.	Yard brake-men and yard helpers.	Road engi-neers and motormen.	Road fire-men and helpers.	Total.
<i>Number of employees at middle of month.</i>						
June, 1922.....	34,031	70,387	44,897	40,902	42,427	292,850
May, 1923.....	38,301	79,729	55,414	46,973	48,843	342,040
June, 1923.....	38,368	79,511	55,016	46,869	48,800	340,548
<i>Total earnings.</i>						
June, 1922.....	\$7,342,266	\$10,756,741	\$6,784,086	\$9,788,697	\$7,213,478	\$52,108,874
May, 1923.....	8,896,143	13,471,766	9,227,681	12,158,669	8,968,039	\$66,010,972
June, 1923.....	8,605,918	12,989,655	8,836,435	11,769,124	8,672,087	63,585,957

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, June 23 to July 14, 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 June 23 to July 14, 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 55 to 60 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal. The figures are based on data furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Geological Survey.

WORKING TIME IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES BY WEEKS
JUNE 23 TO JULY 14, 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 United States 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.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1923.																	
June 23.	2,620	730	27.9	89	3.4	382	14.6	453	17.3	400	15.3	252	9.6	198	7.6	116	4.4
June 30.	2,541	741	29.2	101	4.0	396	15.6	410	16.1	323	12.7	281	11.1	180	7.1	109	4.3
July 7.	2,499	797	31.9	87	3.5	363	14.5	407	16.3	359	14.4	276	11.0	195	7.8	15	.6
July 14.	2,390	729	30.5	88	3.7	216	9.0	324	13.6	347	14.5	234	9.8	252	10.5	200	8.4

Recent Employment Statistics.

Alaska.¹

A LABOR shortage was reported as prevailing in the fishing industry in all parts of Alaska where local workers were depended upon to meet the employers' needs for the year 1922. In certain sections of Southeastern Alaska, Prince William Sound, and Cook Inlet this labor scarcity was especially evident, the salmon canneries being particularly affected. The rapid expansion of the herring packing industry around Latouche in 1922 was undoubtedly largely instrumental in bringing about the shortage of labor among the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound canneries.

Illinois.

VOLUME of employment in Illinois in June, 1923, remained at the high level of the preceding months. In fact, a moderate tendency toward expansion was shown over the high point attained in May. Wage earners not only found opportunities for steady work but their rates of pay were higher than were paid since the State has been compiling statistics of earnings.

The above information is taken from a press release of July 18, 1923, from the Illinois Department of Labor, which also states that the "Illinois workers had more money to spend in June than at any time in the past 2 years."

The 1,497 establishments or firms making the returns on which these statements are based had 397,444 employees in June, an increase of 0.6 per cent over the number reported for May.

There was a decline in employment, however, in 29 industries, in a number of cases, due to seasonal influences. On the whole, the wearing-apparel industries, with the exception of men's ready-made clothing, showed seasonal reductions, while the food industries in general expanded.

¹Alaska. Labor Commissioner. Biennial Report, 1921-1922, Juneau, 1923, p. 4.

Massachusetts.

THE following table is compiled from a statistical report furnished by the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts on the activities of the 4 public employment offices of the State for the calendar year 1922 and the first half of 1923:

OPERATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE FIRST AND LAST 6 MONTHS OF 1922 AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1923.

Period.	Applica- tions for positions.	Help wanted.	Persons referred to positions.	Persons reported placed.
First 6 months of 1922.....	247,015	23,716	27,088	18,442
Last 6 months of 1922.....	174,270	26,596	29,886	20,027
First 6 months of 1923.....	175,334	29,415	33,655	22,950

New York.

THE following figures from the May, 1923, issue of The Industrial Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor show the changes in volume of employment and amount of pay rolls in the principal groups of industries in New York State and New York City from April, 1922, to April, 1923; from February, 1923, to March, 1923; and from March, 1923, to April, 1923:

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK CITY.

Industry group.	Percentage of change in—					
	Number of employees.			Amount of pay roll.		
	March, 1923, to April, 1923.	Febru- ary, 1923, to March, 1923.	April, 1922, to April, 1923.	March, 1923, to April, 1923.	Febru- ary, 1923, to March, 1923.	April, 1922, to April, 1923.
New York State.						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	+7.2	-0.4	+21.7	+10.7	+5.4	+43.1
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	+3	+3.3	+37.8	+2.0	+7.7	+58.9
Wood manufactures.....	(1)	+2.7	+16.4	+6	+6.6	+26.7
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	-1.0	+3	+14.6	-1.7	+5.5	+25.1
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	+1.3	+1.8	+10.0	+3.3	+3.9	+16.9
Paper.....	+3.5	+3.1	+23.0	+7.9	+3.5	+34.0
Printing and paper goods.....	-7	(1)	+3.9	-1.6	+4.6	+10.1
Textiles.....	+3	+1.8	+7.7	+2	+4.8	+18.0
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	-1.4	+3.0	+9.8	-5.8	+7.8	+22.7
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	-4.2	+2.9	+2.1	-3.8	+6.9	+8.8
Water, light, and power.....	+1.4	+1.3	+14.0	+2.2	+1.8	+14.1
Total.....	-0.2	+2.4	+18.3	+0.1	+6.5	+32.3
New York City.						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	+6	(2)	+9	+9	+10	+21
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	+1	+3	+23	+2	+11	+33
Wood manufactures.....	+1	+3	+19	+2	+9	+30
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	-3	+1	+9	-4	+9	+22
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	+3	+1	+12	+5	+4	+22
Paper.....	-1	(3)	+2	-3	+5	+9
Printing and paper goods.....	+1	+1	+3	+4	+6	+18
Textiles.....	-2	+4	+9	-7	+10	+21
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.....	-5	+3	-1	-6	+7	+5
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	-1	(3)	+12	(3)	+1	+13
Water, light, and power.....	-1					
Total.....	-1	+2	+9	-2	+8	+19

¹ Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.³ Increase of less than 0.5 per cent.² Decrease of less than 0.5 per cent.

North Carolina.

A LAW creating a public employment bureau in North Carolina was passed in 1921. The activities of this agency in cooperation with the United States Employment Service from September 1, 1921, to October 1, 1922, are shown in the table given below:¹

RECORD OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN NORTH CAROLINA SEPTEMBER 1, 1921, TO OCTOBER 1, 1922.

Sex.	Registra- tion.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Reported placed.
Males	23,317	21,296	21,697	20,049
Females.....	5,669	3,424	4,499	3,212
Total.....	28,986	24,720	26,196	23,261

According to the 1921-1922 report, from which the above data are taken, it was thought hardly probable that a sufficient number of agricultural laborers could be mobilized to meet adequately the farmers' needs in North Carolina for "the cropping year of 1923." The better wage opportunities in industrial and commercial centers have attracted rural workers and tended to create a farm-help shortage which is a handicap to agricultural progress and results in the increase of the cost of food to consumers.

Ohio.

THE following statistics on the activities of the State-City Employment Service of Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1923, are taken from a mimeographed report furnished by the department of industrial relations of that State:

RECORD OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN OHIO FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Sex, and type of labor.	Total number of applicants.	Help wanted.	Persons referred to positions.	Persons reported placed.
Males, skilled, unskilled, clerical, and professional.....	309,532	205,514	184,194	157,877
Females, domestic, industrial, clerical, and professional..	158,099	129,454	112,248	99,718
Farm and dairy.....	4,430	4,302	3,865	2,909
Total.....	472,061	339,270	300,307	260,504
Total first 6 months of 1923.....	242,848	186,606	163,628	141,163

In the following table are shown similar statistics for the month of July, 1923:

ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN OHIO, JULY, 1923.

Sex, and type of labor.	Total number of applicants.	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions.	Persons reported placed.
Males, unskilled, skilled, clerical, and professional.....	30,426	15,736	15,204	13,289
Females, domestic, industrial, clerical, and professional..	15,935	8,899	8,404	7,416
Farm and dairy.....	543	477	485	402
Total.....	46,904	25,112	24,093	21,107

¹ North Carolina. Department of Labor and Printing. Report, 1921-1922, Raleigh, 1923. Pp. 356-358.

Wisconsin.

THE operations of public employment offices in Wisconsin for June 4 to June 30 and July 2-28, 1923, compared with June and July, 1922, are shown in the following table, which summarizes more detailed statistics furnished by the industrial commission of that State:

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS IN WISCONSIN, JUNE AND JULY, 1922 AND 1923.

Period and sex.	Applica- tions for work.	Help wanted.	Referred to positions.	Positions secured.
June, 1922:				
Males.....	12,260	15,137	11,975	9,740
Females.....	3,795	3,920	3,503	2,600
Total.....	16,055	19,057	15,478	12,340
June 4-30, 1923:				
Males.....	11,107	12,985	10,888	8,649
Females.....	3,279	3,465	2,972	2,209
Total.....	14,386	16,450	13,860	10,858
July, 1922:				
Males.....	9,507	11,689	9,190	7,674
Females.....	2,899	2,744	2,616	1,934
Total.....	12,406	14,433	11,806	9,608
July 2-28, 1923:				
Males.....	10,216	11,171	9,828	7,976
Females.....	2,913	2,838	2,598	1,931
Total.....	13,129	14,009	12,426	9,907

Decasualisation of Dock Labor at Dutch Ports.¹

THE organization called the "Dock Reserve" was instituted at the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam at the end of 1918 to deal with the excess of dock labor created by the increased importance of these Dutch ports in the early years of the war. The dock workers were divided into two classes, viz: (a) Those who were dock workers before the war, and (b) all other workers. The first class was selected by the employers in consultation with the workers' union; the members of the second class have no particular privileges.

An estimate was first made of the number of workers necessary for each day, and then allowance made for a certain "reserve." In 1921 there were 3,000 on the reserve at Amsterdam and 6,000 at Rotterdam. Members of the reserve must place themselves at the disposal of the shipping association which manages the organization and which pays the members compensation for days on which they find no work. The members of the reserve must report for duty three times a day: At 7.30 a. m., for the morning shift; if they find no work, then at 11 a. m., for the midday shift; and those still without work at 1 p. m. in readiness for night work. They must undertake no work other than that assigned to them by the manager of the employment exchange.

¹ Quoted from Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, June, 1923, pp. 200, 201.

The arrangements for compensation for unemployment are as follows:

(a) For complete unemployment, a sum of 1.75 florins (70 cents, par) a shift (2.50 florins (\$1.01, par) for Saturday), the total compensation not to exceed 20 florins (\$8.04, par) a week.

(b) For partial unemployment, a sum equal to the difference between 70 per cent of the wages earned and 30 florins (\$12.06, par). No compensation is paid if the worker earns 30 florins or more.

The Dutch Shipping Federation, which manages the reserve, is divided into two associations, the North (Amsterdam) and the South (Rotterdam). Labor is engaged by different methods in the two ports. At Amsterdam all the workers are registered, and when an employer requires, say, 50 men, he receives the first 50 on the list. The next employer receives the next on the list. One advantage of this method is that the reservists have the opportunity of handling all sorts of goods and are not unduly specialized. Also it secures that well-paid work is fairly distributed.

At Rotterdam the employer has the right of choice. He informs the exchange of the number of workers required, and his foreman comes to select them himself. Workers who are not engaged have their work cards stamped.

Wages are paid once a week. Every day the employer notifies the management of the reserve of the name and number of the workers employed by him and the sum due to them. This is added up and paid on Saturday.

Any frauds or contraventions of the reserve regulations by the workers are punishable by expulsion from the organization. The employers are obliged to engage their workers through the reserve, subject to a penalty of 5,000 florins (\$2,010, par) for each worker not so engaged.

At both ports there are a considerable number of permanent workers whose wages are slightly lower than those of the reservists on account of the permanency of the work. If a company wishes to increase its staff of permanent workers, it does so from the reserve.

In addition to compensation for unemployment the reservists receive sick benefits through the reserve. A pension system also came into operation on January 1, 1920.

Expenses are borne by the shipping association which administers the reserve. The workers are engaged in buildings provided by the associations. Each shipping firm pays a contribution equal to 25 cents per ton of goods delivered in Holland. The purchaser pays the same sum.

Unemployment Relief in Norway.

AN ARTICLE, showing the extent of unemployment in Norway since 1918, and the measures which have been taken to relieve the situation, is contained in *Sociale Meddelelser* No. 4, 1923, issued by the Norwegian Department of Social Affairs (*Departementet for Sociale Saker*). Figures given in the report show that from 1918 to the spring of 1922 there was a steady increase in the percentage of unemployment reported by trade-unions among their membership. This percentage rose from 1.4 in 1918 to 17.3 in 1921 and to 24.2 for

the first four months of 1922. It is pointed out that these percentages can not be taken as indicative of the situation for the whole population, since the trade-union membership does not include all the workers throughout Norway. Another source of information concerning the amount of unemployment is the reports of the employment exchanges. These also do not cover the entire country, but the author is of the opinion that a rough approximation of total employment is obtained by increasing the employment exchanges' figures by 60 per cent. The number of totally unemployed thus arrived at averaged about 29,600 each month during 1921 and 45,500 for each of the first four months of 1922. Thereafter, during 1922, employment improved, the number totally unemployed averaging about 24,700 for each of the remaining months of the year. In addition, many were given employment on relief works of various kinds, this number averaging about 10,300 per month in 1921 and 15,500 in 1922.

In 1906 the first law was passed which provided for State and communal aid to unemployment funds, effective first in 1908, when six funds, having about 10,000 members, were approved by the State during the year and became eligible to the receipt of State aid. By 1914, 19 such funds, having 34,571 members, were in operation, and in 1920 there were 27 such funds, with a membership of 116,425; but by the end of 1922, the number of people who were members of unemployment funds had decreased to about 65,000.

The State aid to communes may consist of grants for relief works begun by the communes, grants for aid by the commune to unemployed who are not members of unemployment funds, loans for beginning relief works, and funds for courses for the unemployed. Usually no interest is charged on loans made to communes for a period of from one to two years; after that time interest must be paid. Loans may be repaid in installments over a period of 10 years.

According to regulations now effective, State aid for communal relief works consists of a fixed amount per work day, usually 2 kroner (54 cents, par). In order to receive this aid, however, the commune must see to it that the wages paid to workers on relief works are below the current wages for common labor in the commune and, as far as possible, that they are in proportion to the workers' economic need.

During 1920-21 the maximum wage to be paid for an eight-hour day was fixed at 12 kroner (\$3.22, par), with 14 kroner (\$3.75 par), for piecework. In 1922-23 this was decreased to 9 kroner (\$2.41, par), in exceptional cases 10 kroner (\$2.68, par), with piecework rates in proportion, but no maximum was fixed.

Other laws, of temporary effect, have been passed permitting the State to prolong the period of unemployment benefit beyond the usual 90 days in 1 year; to reimburse the funds to the extent of two-thirds of the expended benefits;¹ to allow newly established funds to pay benefits regardless of whether members had paid 26 weeks' contributions, the State in this event granting to such funds sums corresponding to the 26 weeks' contributions of the total membership.

Grants by the State and communes have been expended partly for direct benefits and partly for relief works. Since the middle of

¹ During 1921-22, because of the extensive unemployment, most of the funds received the two-thirds refund.

1921, between one-fourth and one-third of the total number unemployed have been given employment on relief works. It is estimated that one-third of the total number of unemployed have received benefits from unemployment funds (with grants from State and communes) or direct aid from the communes (with grants from the State), so that practically two-thirds of the unemployed have been aided through work or benefits. The remaining one-third, it is supposed, were able to care for themselves. The total expenditure for 1920-21 for unemployment relief was about 20,000,000 kroner (\$5,360,000, par), of which 14,000,000 kroner (\$3,752,000, par) was spent for relief works and the rest for other aid. In 1921-22 the expenditures of the State and communes amounted to about 70,000,000 kroner (\$18,760,000, par). Of this amount 33,000,000 kroner (\$8,844,000, par) was spent by the State, 22,000,000 kroner (\$5,896,000, par) for relief works, 6,000,000 kroner (\$1,608,000, par) in grants to communes for relief works, 3,000,000 kroner (\$804,000, par) in other forms of aid, and 2,000,000 kroner (\$536,000, par) in grants to unemployment funds.

The communes spent 30,000,000 kroner (\$8,040,000, par) for relief works, 3,000,000 kroner (\$804,000, par) for other relief measures, and 4,000,000 kroner (\$1,072,000, par) in grants to unemployment funds, a total of 37,000,000 kroner (\$9,916,000, par). It is assumed that the money loaned from the State is included in commune expenditures.

The following figures give, approximately, the expenditures of State and communes for relieving unemployment from 1919-20 to 1922-23:

	Kroner, ²
1919-20.....	1,000,000
1920-21.....	20,000,000
1921-22.....	70,000,000
1922-23.....	59,000,000
Total.....	150,000,000

² Krone at par=26.8 cents.

HOUSING.

Housing Conditions in Copenhagen, 1914 to 1923.

SOCCIALE MEDDELELSER No. 6, 1923, issued by the Department of Social Affairs (*Departementet for Sociale Saker*) of Norway contains a brief review of a report issued by the Copenhagen Statistical Office on housing conditions in Copenhagen from 1914 to April, 1923. During this period there was a net increase of 22,212 in the number of apartments as compared with an increase of 82,000 in the population. It is estimated that Copenhagen needs 4,200 more apartments to reach the housing standard it had in 1914. Investigations indicated that overcrowded apartments were steadily on the increase. The number of families with lodgers had increased to 5,007 in February, 1923, as against 3,831 in 1921. About 60 per cent of these apartments were 2 and 3 room apartments and the number of persons per room was 2.6 in the 2-room apartments and 1.9 in the 3-room apartments.

Operations of State Building Bureau in Sweden, 1917 to 1922.

SOCCIALA MEDDELANDEN No. 7, 1923, issued by the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*), reviews briefly the annual report for 1922 on the operations of the State building bureau (*Statens byggnadsbyrå*).

From 1917 to the end of 1922 public aid was extended in the erection of 4,607 houses (3,844 of these being homes for the builders' personal use), having 37,488 rooms and 12,757 apartments. The total building costs amounted to about 160,000,000 kronor (\$42,880,000, par); 44,700,000 kronor (\$11,979,600, par) of this amount was covered by public aid, 28,900,000 kronor (\$7,745,200, par) being given in the form of loans and 15,800,000 kronor (\$4,234,400, par) in the form of State aid.

In 1922, requests for loans totaling 20,000,000 kronor (\$5,360,000, par) were received from 103 communes and one private person for building operations which it was estimated would amount to about 47,000,000 kronor (\$12,596,000, par).

Of the 11,500,000 kronor (\$3,082,000, par) appropriated by the State in 1912, about 9,600,000 kronor (\$2,572,800, par) was given to cities, 500,000 kronor (\$134,000, par) to towns, and about 1,300,000 kronor (\$348,400, par) to counties and rural communes.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Juvenile Vocational Education in Norway.

SOZIALE MEDDELELSER No. 5, 1923, issued by the Department of Social Affairs (*Departementet for Sociale Saker*) of Norway, contains an article by the director of special schools on juvenile vocational education in Norway.

The article states that Christiania has several trade schools of different types. A school for barbers and hairdressers was established in 1912. Each class has about 20 pupils, directed by 3 teachers (master barbers). After 3 months' service under a master, if aptitude for the trade is shown, a contract is made out, and during the apprenticeship period the apprentice attends the trade school 1 day each week for three or four winter seasons, working for the master the other 5 days. It is stated that the school gives the apprentice the highly necessary, thorough, practical, and theoretical trade instruction which he could not very well receive from the master because of consideration for the customers. Very little "book instruction" is given except in bookkeeping.

The bookbinders in Christiania are at present experimenting with a trade school of the same type.¹ There is also a trade school of an entirely different type for shoemakers, which was established in 1914. This is wholly a trade school, furnishing full practical instruction and preparing the pupils for the skilled workers' test. The instructor is both teacher and employer. The school period lasts 3 years, with from 7 to 8 hours in the shop each day. In addition, the pupils receive instruction in various subjects at the regular 3-year evening schools. The receipts from the workshop work cover expenditures for materials, and from the surplus the boys receive, according to their need and skill, weekly sums for board and lodging. The article states that this is a humane change from the old apprenticeship system beset with difficulties.

Christiania has only one trade school of this type, and there is little prospect of any more in the near future. The schools lately established in Christiania are mostly "preparatory schools" or so-called training schools (*forskoler*) of from 5 to 12 months' duration.

A training school for tailors was established in Christiania in 1912, one for carpenters in 1918, and one for masons in 1921. The school for carpenters is attended by both cabinetmakers and building carpenters. In this school about a dozen boys work from 8 until 4 or 5 o'clock for about 5 months. After the training-school work is finished, from 3 to 4 years' work is required in order to pass the skilled workers' probation test.

Christiania has similar half-year training schools for metal workers, goldsmiths, copper and tin smiths, painters, blacksmiths, book printers, and masons.

¹ This type may be called "Supplementary practical apprenticeship school."

The article especially notes the effort of the masons toward cooperation with the trade. In choosing learners for the mason's trade, well-built boys over 16 years of age desiring to learn the trade as a means of livelihood are usually selected. (This is usually true of the other trades also.) For 2 months the learner receives practical systematic training in building walls, arches, etc., making only "models," which are later torn down and the material used again. After this training the teacher and learners do regular house construction work, and under competent leadership eight boys with two adult helpers can build an average 3 or 4 story house in 3 months. The boys receive a small wage for this work. The length of the working-day is the same as for adults.

Similar 5-month trade schools have been established in a number of other cities in Norway.² In the training school for tailors a whole-year course is given. All learners must also attend the State trade and industrial school, which has established a special evening class for tailors. As soon as the learners become skilled enough to work on orders they are paid board money of from 8 to 13 kroner (\$2.14 to \$3.48, par) a week. The school has so far secured places as apprentices for all pupils who left the school with a good record.

There is also a 1-year training school for carpenters and one for butchers and sausage makers. The school for butchers has large and modern rooms for making sausage and smoking meat and for sales-rooms. Instruction in slaughtering is given at the Christiania municipal slaughterhouse.

The author of the article states that in a 5 to 6 months' training school the learner can get instruction equivalent to twice that time spent in a workshop, and such pupils usually get one year's credit on their apprenticeship term. The article states that it is as yet too soon to judge as to the positive effectiveness of these schools in recruiting for the trades and industries. The trades unanimously favor the reintroduction of the old strict workshop training. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway seem to hold to the opinion that trade schools can never replace the old training but can aid and supplement it.

² The so-called "workshop" schools established in Sweden in 1920 are patterned after Norwegian schools. Several offer one-year courses and in this respect resemble the tailors', the carpenters', and the butchers' schools.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Health Hazards in Photo-Engraving.

THE effect of the use of poisonous acids on the health of workers in the photo-engraving industry was made the subject of a special inquiry by the Industrial Hygiene Service of the International Labor Office. The results of this study, which was proposed by the Italian Federation of Photo-Engravers because of the death of a number of its members in a comparatively short space of time, are published in the *International Labor Review*, July, 1923 (pp. 116-125). Experts in industrial diseases in Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were consulted and supplied information which was largely based on special investigations.

Photo-engraving, being only one branch of the printing industry, may be carried on either as a department of a large printing works or in special plants. In the majority of cases in Germany all the processes are carried on in the same establishment, while in England and Switzerland both kinds of establishments are found. In Switzerland, however, in 1921 there were in the entire country only 26 photo-engraving establishments, employing 174 workers and apprentices. There is little separate trade-union organization of photo-engravers and, because both in industrial and labor organizations the industry is a subdivision of a much larger group, it was difficult to obtain exact information on the hazards of the trade.

In the process of photo-engraving, a metal plate, usually of zinc, upon which the image to be reproduced has been transferred by photographic methods, is placed in an acid bath. The image is protected by a resistant, powdered bitumen, or different forms of resin, and the exposed parts of the plate are etched out by the acid. Nitric acid of varying degrees of strength and sometimes containing hydrochloric acid, ammonium nitrate, chloride or acetic acid is ordinarily used, while for deeper etching sulphuric acid solution is employed. Ferric chloride is also used for etching. There are various methods in use for applying the acid. This is commonly done by means of some form of automatic spraying device, the modern forms of which are fitted with exhaust systems for carrying away the fumes. Rocking baths are also in use, principally for finishing baths, and as the acid solution is weaker than that used for spraying these baths are not protected by lids or hoods, but the fumes are removed by general ventilation, aided in some cases by fans.

Photographic work is carried on in photo-printing, lithographic, and other works and involves the use of a variety of more or less poisonous chemicals, notably potassium cyanide, for which fixing salt (sodium thiosulphate) is being substituted wherever possible, and various compounds of iodine, salt solutions, especially chromium compounds, and occasionally weak hydrofluoric acid or chloroform.

Because acid solutions which give off fumes are essential to the process of photo-engraving, good working conditions and ventilation are of especial importance. In Great Britain it was found that the necessity for adequate ventilation is generally recognized. In Rome the etching baths were generally in the open air or an open shed, so that there was sufficient ventilation, though conditions were undesirable in cold weather. Of nine workshops visited, hygienic conditions were fairly good in seven, unsatisfactory in one, and in one were very bad. German photo-engraving conditions were said to be about the same as other branches of the printing industry, and in the Netherlands baths rocked by hand were usually in the open air. In Switzerland some of the establishments were very old and equipment and hygienic conditions were poor, although in some of the electrotype establishments conditions were satisfactory. England appeared to have few cases showing ill-effects from the fumes but this was due to the general use of modern etching baths. Experiments made in Italy in regard to the quantity of nitric oxide produced by contact of varying percentages of pure nitric acid with zinc showed that only a small amount of nitric oxide, increasing in proportion to the strength of the acid, is given off, with percentages of nitric acid ranging from 5 to 15 per cent (250 milligrams per liter of solution with 15 per cent nitric acid), but that the quantity suddenly increases enormously after reaching that point and amounts to approximately 4,000 milligrams of nitric oxide from a 25 per cent solution of nitric acid. It is considered, therefore, that the high mortality among Italian photo-engravers may be due to the use of stronger acids for deep etchings than were formerly used or to inadequate ventilation.

According to the Swiss report nitrous fumes are released when nitric acid is used, and when hydrochloric acid is also used chloride is produced. Red nitrous fumes caused by very strong acids are no longer a danger in photo-engraving as these strong solutions are no longer in use, but in metal works, where they are used in "pickling" copper and brass, they are considered very dangerous to health. In the manufacture of electro blocks there is danger from graphite dust and from fumes and gases. The etching of stainless steel blades has been shown to give rise to symptoms in both the respiratory and digestive tracts. These symptoms, however, were all mild and no serious cases were reported. The use of liquid chemicals in photography causes lesions of the skin and eczema of the fingers and hands. It proved difficult to secure exact statistical information on mortality and morbidity among photo-engravers as separate statistics are seldom kept for this class of workers. Statistics secured from the German Union of Lithographers and Allied Workers for the years 1919 to 1921 showed that of a total of 63 deaths in the 3 years, 14 occurred in the age group 18 to 25; 12 between the ages of 26 to 35; 14 between 36 and 45; 18 between 46 and 60; and 5 over 60. Diseases of the lungs caused 21 deaths, 12 were due to diseases of the heart, and 10 were caused by diseases of the stomach, intestines, and kidneys. The average age at death was $39\frac{1}{2}$ years and the average duration of illness 25 weeks. Similar statistical information for other groups of workers in this industry shows much the same age distribution of the deaths and a preponderance of respiratory

diseases. It was not shown in the reports from any of the countries, however, that there was any definite liability to disease among this class of workers.

None of the countries investigated had any special legislation designed to protect photo-engravers from the hazards incidental to their trade, although in all the countries the factory inspectors have general supervision of working conditions and may institute measures to control special hazards. In general, the report points out the need for adequate ventilation, cleanliness of the workmen and of the workshop, and good lighting. Acid baths should be closed in and provided with ventilating apparatus to carry off the fumes, and resinous powders with which the plates are dusted should be kept in separate rooms. Special attention should also be given to the storage of acids and the workers should be instructed as to the dangerous nature of nitrous fumes and the methods of rendering acid harmless if it is spilled.

Hydrogen Sulphide as an Industrial Poison.

A RECENT report of the United States Bureau of Mines (Serial No. 2491) deals with the toxicity of hydrogen sulphide gas, the symptoms of poisoning, and the method of treatment in acute and subacute cases. The gas, which is extremely poisonous, is sometimes present in mines, railroad tunnels, sewers, and marshes. It is also present at different stages of the manufacture of sulphuric acid and in the distillation of petroleum, particularly the oils known as "high-sulphur crudes," as well as about gas wells, gas plants, and smelters. In mines it may be present in the coal or rock strata as occluded gas, or it may be formed by decomposition of sulphides in the presence of moisture.

Hydrogen sulphide is a colorless gas somewhat heavier than air, and has the odor of rotten eggs. It burns with a bluish flame, and in seven parts of air a mixture is formed which explodes with violence when ignited.

The danger of poisoning is always present wherever hydrogen sulphide exists and its toxicity is similar to that of hydrocyanic acid gas (prussic acid). Cases of poisoning from the gas may be divided into two distinct types—acute, or asphyxiation, and subacute. In acute poisoning there is almost immediate unconsciousness and frequently death results before the victim can be rescued. In cases where rescue can be accomplished the victim usually recovers almost immediately with no permanent after-effects, although headache and nausea may persist for a few hours. In subacute cases irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract occur, varying in degree according to the concentration of the gas present and the length of exposure.

Experiments conducted at the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines on animals and in a few cases on men, using low percentages of hydrogen sulphide, showed that in animals both acute and subacute types of poisoning could be produced. Death in acute cases was found to be due to respiratory failure, followed by cardiac failure, and in subacute cases to irritation of the respiratory tract, followed by edema (fluid in tissue) of the lungs.

The approximate concentration of hydrogen sulphide which will cause subacute symptoms in man was found to vary from 0.01 to 0.06 per cent, while in the production of acute symptoms it ranged from 0.06 to 0.1 per cent, the latter amount producing immediately fatal results. The after-effects of severe subacute poisoning were found to be worse than those from acute poisoning. In subacute cases, when death did not occur, diabetes, nephritis, pneumonia, and degeneration of the nervous system were among the effects recorded.

It was found that many acute cases could be saved even when the respiration was completely paralyzed and there were signs of beginning cardiac failure. Removal to fresh air and the use of artificial respiration usually resulted in recovery, while the use of oxygen facilitated the return to consciousness and lessened the bad effects of the poisoning. The treatment of subacute cases depends upon the seat of irritation, and in most cases the patient should be under the care of a physician. These cases include conjunctivitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

A general knowledge of the extreme toxicity of the gas, the report says, is necessary for the prevention of poisoning. Mechanical devices have been designed for care of these fumes in different industries, and the use of canister masks, hose masks, and oxygen-breathing apparatus have proved of value. The results of the study are summed up as follows:

1. Hydrogen sulphide is an industrial poison, the toxicity of which has not been fully realized. Cases of poisoning have occurred in relatively large numbers. Constant vigilance is required in order to prevent accidents.

2. The poisoning by hydrogen sulphide is of two types—namely, acute and subacute—causing asphyxiation and irritation (conjunctivitis, bronchitis, pharyngitis, and depression of the central nervous system), respectively. Death from asphyxia is caused by paralysis of the respiratory center, while death from subacute poisoning is associated with edema of the lungs. The exact low limit of hydrogen-sulphide concentration at which it ceases to act as a poison has not as yet been determined, but is evidently below 0.005 per cent.

3. Hydrogen sulphide in low concentrations produces symptoms of headache, sleeplessness, dullness, dizziness, and weariness. Pain in the eyes, followed by conjunctivitis, is fairly constant, while bronchitis and pains in the chest are frequent. Further poisoning produces depression, stupor, unconsciousness, and death. Spasms—clonic and tonic in character—are present, and death occurs following paralysis of the respiratory center.

Metal-Fume Fever.

AN ACCOUNT of a number of cases of metal-fume fever occurring in a small copper rolling mill in Bavaria is given in *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, July, 1923 (pp. 87-91). The report, which was made by F. Koelsch, medical inspector of factories in Bavaria, was translated by Dr. T. M. Legge, chief medical inspector in Great Britain.

The complaint of "fever and gastric disturbance" among the workmen in this factory was found to relate to the 10 workmen employed on the hot rolls, who complained at the end of the day of a feeling of oppression in the chest, of cold or shivering, of tiredness and occasionally nausea and vomiting and general pains throughout the body. These symptoms disappeared after a night's rest, during which time

there was more or less sweating, leaving only a slight tired feeling, which persisted, however, for some time.

A study of the temperature, pulse, and blood pressure taken on days when no work was done on the rolls and after an eight-hour day on the rolls showed that in 6 of the 10 workers when working on the rolls there was a rise in temperature, varying in the different workers from 1.1° to 3.6° , accompanied by accelerated heart action and increased blood pressure, the pulse rate showing an increase of from 10 to 50 beats per minute. There was, however, no parallelism in the degree of deviation in the individual workers.

These symptoms are similar to brass founders' ague, which is caused by the absorption of zinc or zinc oxide fumes. Brass founders' ague is not caused by the simple inhalation of zinc dust of the sort which is produced by mechanical work and which is chemically identical with the material turned out, but is caused by the formation of a new chemical compound—an oxide—as the active agent. This zinc oxide, in the finest state of division, is breathed in by the workmen and absorbed in the air passages and lungs. The very fine state of division and the absolute dryness of the zinc oxide produced in pouring brass is considered to make it possible for the particles to penetrate deeply into the lungs where they are absorbed. Ordinary zinc oxide is less easily absorbed since the particles are larger and tend to agglomerate, although cases have been reported where the symptoms from the inhalation of ordinary zinc oxide were similar to those produced by vaporization.

Cases of poisoning from zinc fumes in acetylene cutting and welding have been reported in recent German literature. In one case a workman using an acetylene torch in cutting through a heavy zinc plate in a ship's boiler was overcome after working three and one-half hours, while in the other case workmen who were welding galvanized iron or brass articles showed symptoms of zinc poisoning—tiredness, pallor, shivering, and loss of appetite—from the zinc oxide which was like a cloud about the workers, while galvanizing by means of a metal spray has produced the same symptoms.

In the present case the workers were engaged with another heavy metal—copper. Cold water was allowed to drip on the red-hot rolls to cool them and the copper readily vaporized, while in the process of rolling the breaking off of tiny particles of copper was unavoidable. These particles passed into the atmosphere of the workroom as dust and were deposited about the rolling plant either by the air currents or by the droplets of steam. Copper dust has generally been considered to cause only a local mechanical irritation, such as coughing and oppression in the chest. A special study, made a number of years ago of the effects of the inhalation of copper dust, showed that it caused tickling in the throat, oppression in the chest, coughing and expectoration, and, following the inhalation of fine copper or bronze dust such as that produced in scraping metal parts with wire brushes, there was difficulty in breathing, a sense of fullness, a desire to take deeper breaths, and to cough in order to remove the dust from the pharynx and the vocal cords. There were also symptoms of irritation in the alimentary canal, such as metallic taste, salivation, choking, vomiting, and abdominal pain. These effects are noticeably different from those observed in the present case where the workmen

are evidently not affected by simple dust irritation, but where the symptoms resemble brass founders' ague. The hot metallic particles in the finest state of division oxidize immediately upon coming in contact with the air, are inhaled and enter the bronchial tubes, and are absorbed from the lungs. It has not been determined what part the temperature plays, if any, nor whether metal vapor, in the presence of the mass of oxides, is present in the air.

The effect of other heavy metals such as mercury, nickel, silver, iron, cobalt, and antimony, when inhaled in vaporized form, has been shown through animal experiments and in isolated instances to be similar to that of zinc and copper. The reason that the pouring of these other metals seldom results in ill effects is due to the fact that in most of them the melting point is reached long before the boiling point or the point at which vaporization takes place.

The close relationship between symptoms of metal fever and anaphylactic shock suggests that there is destruction or alteration of the delicate cell lining of the air passages, the damaged protein being absorbed and the reaction showing in a rise of temperature. It is possible, also, that particles of the metal may be swallowed and absorbed in the gastrointestinal canal.

It was found that in the rolling mill in question the use of exhaust ventilation corrected the condition. It was considered remarkable that although the raw material and the method of working had been the same and most of the workers had been employed for a long time no trouble had been noted previous to the outbreak.

The conclusions of the report are summarized as follows:

1. Symptoms of illness identical with those of brass founders' ague were observed in workers at a hot copper rolling plant in which the rolls were directly water-cooled.

2. These observations, together with isolated observations in literature and results of animal experiments, lead to the presumption that similar symptoms may occur from inhalation of the vapor of all heavy metals.

3. The question as to how these symptoms of illness are resolved in the body is not yet settled; probably absorption, effects from the gastrointestinal canal, and consequential protein absorption, play a part.

Effect of Locomotive Smoke on Trainmen in Railroad Tunnels.¹

AN INVESTIGATION of the atmospheric conditions in the Aspen and the Wahsatch tunnels of the Union Pacific Railroad was made recently by the United States Bureau of Mines. The purpose of the study, which was made at the request of the railroad authorities, was to determine the cause of gassing accidents which had occurred in these tunnels and to provide a method of protection for the men exposed. The study is a part of the safety work of the bureau in regard to atmospheres containing carbon monoxide, and the results are considered to be of value not only to railroads operating steam locomotives through tunnels but also to other industries in which there are poisonous gases present in the air or where there is high temperature and humidity.

The tests which were made in cabs of freight locomotives showed that carbon monoxide was present in the cab atmosphere in 34 out

¹ United States Bureau of Mines serial No. 2494: Atmospheric conditions and physiological effects produced on trainmen by locomotive smoke in the Aspen and the Wahsatch tunnels of the Union Pacific Railroad.

of 40 trips, the amount varying from 0.01 per cent to 0.35 per cent.² Sulphur dioxide was present on all trips and hydrogen sulphide in 3 trips out of 40. The maximum amount of carbon dioxide found present on any trip was 1.63 per cent.³

Tests of the air in the train air-brake line showed that, although the temperature rose soon after the train entered the tunnel, the air was of much better quality than that in the cab and might be depended on as a source of air supply for breathing purposes for a period of 10 minutes. In combination with the air tanks in the train pipe, a supply of pure air can be provided which will last 30 minutes.

The main causes of accidents occurring in the tunnels investigated was found to be asphyxiation from carbon monoxide from the hot exhaust gases, and exhaustion from high temperature and humidity. The time consumed in the passage of trains through the tunnels varied from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 minutes, and it was shown that an exposure of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to air containing 0.05 to 0.29 per cent carbon monoxide would cause a blood saturation of 5 to 18 per cent. The tests also showed that an exposure of 20 minutes might be sufficient to cause asphyxiation or exhaustion, especially in cases where the engine is stalled.

Carbon monoxide, when present in the air, is taken into the lungs and combines with the red coloring matter (hemoglobin) of the blood. The subject, when exposed, is unconscious of the fact that the blood is being saturated by the gas; but at a certain point of saturation of the blood, about 60 per cent or less, the victim becomes unconscious, collapsing suddenly.⁴

A previous investigation⁵ of air conditions in tunnels of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads showed that owing to different physical conditions there was not sufficient danger of exposure to carbon monoxide to make it necessary to provide masks which would furnish protection against it and for these tunnels a small soda-lime charcoal respirator was recommended. Various types of these masks were used in the Union Pacific tests, but while they were found to give protection against sulphur dioxide and smoke they failed to provide protection against the carbon monoxide present and because of the altitude, high temperature, and humidity, they caused great discomfort and difficulty in breathing.

The maximum cab temperature recorded in any of the 40 tests was 136° and the lowest 98°, while the humidity ranged between 59° and 94°. It was found that the use of smoke deflectors or mechanical devices for deflecting the smoke from the locomotive cab resulted in the reduction of the temperature of the cab atmosphere from 20 to 30 degrees.

It was decided by the investigators that gas masks which give protection from carbon monoxide gas are not practical for use in railroad tunnels because of their cost. The absorbent deteriorates upon exposure to moisture and would require refilling after each trip. The use of respirators attached to the train air-brake pipe

² The presence of five-tenths part of carbon monoxide in 1,000 parts of atmospheric air marks the beginning of danger, and 2 or 3 parts per 1,000 are perilous to life. See United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 209, Hygiene of the Printing Trades, p. 33.

³ The safe limit of carbon dioxide in the working atmosphere was placed at 0.2 per cent by Prof. G. O. Higley in a paper read before the American Public Health Association in October, 1916. See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1917, p. 455.

⁴ See also MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1923, p. 169.

⁵ U. S. Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 292. See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, February, 1923, pp. 228, 229.

line was, however, considered to offer the best means of protection since it furnishes air to the wearer at atmospheric pressure, does not increase resistance to breathing, and does not cause any expense for upkeep. An air-line respirator has been devised consisting of a funnel attached to a rubber hose leading from the air-brake pipe line which gives the wearer free use of the hands and eyes. Three of the four air tanks under the running board on either side of the engine, which have altogether a capacity of 150 cubic feet, can be used in connection with the supply taken directly from the train pipe.

Owing to the necessity for special and immediate treatment of victims of carbon monoxide poisoning, the report recommends that engine crews, signal maintainers, and men working in the vicinity of the tunnels should be trained in the use of apparatus and methods of first-aid treatment for such cases.

Industrial Medical Records.

THE report of a special committee on industrial medical records appointed by the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons is given in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, July, 1923 (pp. 106-108).

While the committee recognized the impossibility of developing a record card which would be suitable for all industries, two forms were decided upon, one giving the minimum information essential to the operation of a medical department and the other the minimum necessary for statistical purposes. The order of arrangement on the card is considered unimportant. A card 5 by 8 inches is recommended, although in some cases it may be necessary to use a larger one. A smaller card using the suggested headings could hardly be used to advantage, however. Additional items which the conditions of the individual plant call for may be added.

The name and address of the company should appear on all cards, particularly if the cards are sent to a central agency for tabulation and analysis. The word "age," the report states, may be substituted for "year of birth," but the latter is preferable if the data are to be analyzed, and under the heading "disability" it is suggested that the kind of disability, whether sickness, industrial injury, or non-industrial injury, should be entered. "Date employed" and "date left" give information from which the amount of exposure of the individual can be determined, while under "defect" are to be entered the defects found in the course of the physical examination or any which may have been observed by the physician.

In addition to the classification of disability, the more important types of sickness should be classified by season, sex, age, occupation, length of time employed, etc. The amount of time and wages lost and amount of compensation paid should also be determined, in cooperation with the employment and time-keeping departments, and the expense of caring for illness and accident, particularly medical expense incurred outside the establishment.

Following are the recommendations of the committee and the suggested forms for the card records.

1. That medical records should be kept confidential and separate from records of the employment department, even though this procedure entails a certain amount of duplicated information on the record card.

2. That the information given on card No. 1 (Form 1) is the minimum information that should be considered in the operation of a medical department.

3. That the information given on card No. 2 (Form 2) is the minimum information necessary for statistical purposes.

4. That there should be a uniform method of classifying physical findings and that the following be adopted:

Class I.—Physically fit for any employment.

Class II.—Physically underdeveloped or with some slight anatomical defect; otherwise fit for any employment.

Class III.—Fit only for certain employment when specifically approved and supervised by the medical department.

Class IV.—Unfit for any employment. Rejects.

* Form 1.

Name..... Address..... Name of company.....
 Department..... Check No..... Address of company.....
 Occupation.....
 Age..... Sex..... M. W. S. D. Defect.....

Date of dispensary visits.	Diagnosis.	Treatment.	Calendar days lost.
.....
.....
.....

[Card to be 5" x 8". Body of card, front and back, to be ruled to facilitate entry of record.]

Form 2.

Name..... Address..... Name of company.....
 Department..... Check No..... Occupation..... Address of company.....
 Previous occupations, with dates.....
 Year of birth..... Sex..... M. W. S. D. Nationality.....
 Date employed..... Date left.....
 Phys. exam. class..... Defect.....

Date of dispensary visits.	Diagnosis.	Treatment.	Calendar days lost.
.....
.....
.....

[Card to be 5" x 8". Body of card, front and back, to be ruled to facilitate entry of record.]

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Occupational Morbidity Statistics of Norwegian Sick Funds.

AN INDICATION of the effect of occupation on the health of workers may be obtained from morbidity (sickness) statistics. An article in *Sociale Meddelelser* No. 4, 1923, issued by the Norwegian Department of Social Affairs (*Departementet for Sociale Saker*) contains such statistics taken from the reports of the Christiania district sick funds.

The following table, compiled from the annual report of the sick funds, issued by the State Insurance Institute, shows the frequency and duration of sickness among members of the funds, classified by sex and by location of fund, in 1921:

FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF SICKNESS AMONG MEMBERS OF NORWEGIAN DISTRICT SICK FUNDS, 1921.

Sex, and type of fund.	Number of members.	Sickness frequency.	Average sick days per member.	Average duration of sickness (days).
Men:				
City district sick funds.....	138,861	0.32	8.67	27.27
Rural district sick funds.....	205,281	.28	7.29	25.89
Total.....	344,142	.30	7.85	26.49
Women:				
City district sick funds.....	108,602	.38	11.96	40.48
Rural district sick funds.....	95,506	.21	7.34	35.15
Total.....	204,108	.26	9.82	38.45

The table indicates that as a general rule the men are sick somewhat oftener than the women, but the women are sick somewhat longer than the men. However, sickness of less than 3 days' duration is not included in the above figures. The difference is great between town and country, especially as regards the morbidity rate for women.

The statistics secured from the sick funds do not show the occupations of the members, but detailed statistics on this point are available for the Christiania district sick funds for the years 1913 to 1919. These statistics are given in the table below:

RELATIVE MORBIDITY AMONG MEMBERS OF CHRISTIANIA DISTRICT SICK FUNDS,
1913 TO 1919, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION.

[Number of days of sickness per member among office workers=100.]

Occupation.	Number of members.	Relative morbidity.	Occupation.	Number of members.	Relative morbidity.
<i>Men.</i>			<i>Men—Concluded.</i>		
Office workers.....	13,265	100	Gardeners.....	2,414	220
Nonessential occupations.....	949	102	Coal, refuse, ice, etc., workers.....	3,755	227
Barbers, hairdressers, etc.....	1,442	106	Yardwork, loading and unloading.....	9,538	235
Gold and silver smiths.....	1,046	114			
Shop workers.....	7,254	118	<i>Women.</i>		
Messengers, etc.....	16,554	140	Office workers.....	31,487	100
Pipe layers.....	1,631	140	Shop workers.....	22,728	100
Instrument and watch makers.....	962	143	Servants.....	61,209	103
Warehouse and depot workers.....	9,662	146	Hotel and restaurant employees.....	14,966	116
Hotel and restaurant employees.....	2,358	147	Chemical industry employees.....	1,854	138
Textile workers.....	2,619	147	Nonessential occupations.....	2,280	122
Bakers.....	1,008	148	Saddle makers and upholsterers, etc.....	942	140
Butchers and delicatessen workers.....	1,149	148	Bookbinders, paper, and pasteboard workers.....	2,432	141
Tin and copper smiths.....	990	150	Warehouse and depot workers.....	7,270	145
Saddle makers and upholsterers.....	3,022	156	Messengers, etc.....	6,227	148
Planing and saw mill workers.....	1,136	157	Tailoring and sewing-trades employees.....	35,264	152
Tailors and sewing-trades employees.....	3,365	158	Footwear workers.....	2,291	156
Footwear workers.....	5,178	160	Bakers.....	1,125	172
Chemical industry employees.....	1,594	160	Chocolate, cracker, etc. workers.....	2,962	176
Tobacco factory employees.....	2,658	161	Tobacco workers.....	7,296	189
Painters.....	5,391	170	Washers and cleaners.....	16,331	190
Woodenware workers.....	11,335	172	Nurses, masseuses, etc.....	3,537	193
Transport workers.....	19,013	175	Mechanical industry employees.....	2,012	203
Foundation workers.....	12,857	176	Textile workers.....	12,365	218
Distillery, brewery, and mineral water workers.....	3,508	182	Masons.....	994	236
Mechanical industry, foundry workers.....	28,180	188	Transport workers.....	2,673	236
Masons.....	7,277	192	Distillery and brewery employees.....	4,823	330
Watchmen and gatekeepers.....	4,676	193	Telephone and telegraph employees.....		
Excavating and stone workers.....	1,292	195			

The morbidity in the different groups varies greatly. Among the men some groups of outdoor workers have twice as great morbidity as office workers. Among the women, telephone and telegraph workers have three times as much sickness as office workers. It is stated that these statistics must be used with caution when determining the effect of the occupation on the health, because, for example, a tubercular office worker may be able to continue at his work longer than a tubercular blacksmith. Ages in the various occupations also may affect morbidity.

The following table shows the number of days of sickness from certain diseases per 100 members of the Christiania sick funds for all occupations combined and for the iron and metal industry:

NUMBER OF DAYS OF SICKNESS PER 100 MEMBERS OF CHRISTIANIA DISTRICT SICK FUNDS, 1913 AND 1914, BY NATURE OF DISEASE.

Nature of disease.	Number of days of sickness per 100 members.					
	All occupations.		Iron and steel industry.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Index numbers ("all occupations" = 100).	
					Men.	Women.
All diseases.....	733	850	875	1,250	120	147
Acute contagious diseases.....	27	33	25	58	93	175
Tuberculosis.....	73	84	69	92	95	110
Diseases causing blood and organic changes.....	88	129	104	243	118	188
Diseases of the nervous system.....	27	45	20	29	74	49
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	162	130	225	265	137	204
Diseases of the digestive organs.....	81	175	84	233	103	130
Accidents and injuries.....	120	47	166	68	138	157

The iron and metal industry shows a greater amount of sickness than do all occupations combined, the sickness among men in this industry being 20 per cent greater, and that among women being 47 per cent greater than the average. Considering each sickness group and omitting accidents, diseases of the respiratory organs lead as a cause of lost time through illness. These diseases caused 37 per cent more sickness among the men and 104 per cent more sickness among the women employed in the iron and metal industry than in all occupations combined. These figures, it is stated, must be used with caution, as the statistics for the iron and metal industry include 6,170 men and only 600 women, and, inasmuch as the iron and metal workers' union has its own sick fund, only unorganized workers are included. Also, these figures take no account of age.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Individual and Collective Bargaining Under Mexican State Labor Laws.¹

By MARTHA DOBBIN.

Labor Disputes.

OF THE 12 available State laws which cover labor disputes, all but three (Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) specifically recognize the right of workmen to strike and of employers to suspend work, as guaranteed by article 123 of the Federal constitution. The Queretaro law, however, declares that workers should consider strikes the last resort in the defense of their interests, to be resorted to only after peaceable means of settling the dispute have failed. According to the Sinaloa and Sonora laws workers, before going on strike, ought to procure sufficient food and other necessities to sustain them while they are idle during the strike.

Strikes.

When lawful.—The laws of nine States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan) define lawful strikes as those which are for the purpose of securing a "balance between the different agents of production, harmonizing the rights of labor with those of capital." Some of the laws specify definite objects for which strikes may be called: (1) To compel the employers to comply with the obligations imposed by individual or collective contracts (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz); (2) to obtain a modification of the contract for the general benefit of the workers, if the contract is unfair or prejudicial to their interests (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz); (3) to compel the employers to modify the organization of their establishments or the mode of payment, hours, rest periods, or the customary services furnished to the workers, if the latter consider such systems or practices unfair or prejudicial to their collective interests (Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, and Sonora); (4) to secure the strict observance of the provisions of the labor laws or faithful compliance with the awards and decisions of the boards of conciliation and arbitration and commissions on minimum wage and profit sharing (Coahuila and Puebla); (5) to support another lawful strike (Coahuila, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz).

According to the laws of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz, strikes will be considered

¹ This article is the conclusion of an article with the same title in the August number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 189 to 204).

lawful only when they meet certain requirements: (1) If they are without violence on the part of a majority of the workers; (2) if they are for one of the purposes named in the law; (3) if, before declaring the strike, the workers submit to their employer a written statement of the purpose of the strike (Yucatan also); (4) if the employer refuses to grant the petition of the workers or fails to reply within one week after receiving it (Puebla—"does not answer within the legal period"; Yucatan—"within three days"); and (5) if, before declaring the strike, the workers inform the president of the city council of their petition and the employer's reply or failure to reply (Yucatan—"including the day and hour of beginning the strike"). The Chihuahua law contains one other proviso—"if in case of war the strikers do not belong to Government establishments and services."

In San Luis Potosi when a strike is imminent the workers must, personally or through their representatives, request the board of conciliation and arbitration to attempt a settlement, and if conciliation fails, give 10 days' notice to the employer and the board of their intention to stop work.

When unlawful.—When strikes will be considered unlawful is implied in most of the laws, but four of them specify under what circumstances they will be held unlawful. They define unlawful strikes as (1) those in which a majority of the strikers engage in violent acts against persons or property (Campeche, Chiapas, Michoacan, and Queretaro); (2) those in Government establishments and services in time of war (the same four States, but the Queretaro law specifies "foreign" war); (3) those in establishments manufacturing military supplies for the Federal Government (Chiapas); (4) those in which the syndicates, or unions, abuse their power and make unjustifiable demands (Queretaro).

Inducing other workers to join strike.—Only two laws (those of Michoacan and Queretaro) contain provisions relating to means of inducing other workers to join a strike. Both laws provide that, even if there are excellent reasons for striking, workers may not lawfully use any other means than persuasion to induce their companions to join in their strike (the Queretaro law adds "and never by force"). Both laws enjoin respect of person and property on the part of the strikers, the Queretaro law adding "without in any way affecting the public peace and order."

Effect on contracts.—Nine laws (those of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) contain practically identical provisions concerning the effect of a strike on a labor contract, viz., it merely suspends the effect of the contract during the strike, without terminating it or extinguishing the rights and obligations under it. The Puebla law excepts those cases in which the purpose of the strike is to attack the contract.

Strikes in public services.—All 12 laws (Queretaro, merely by implication) require workers employed in the public services to give notice to the specified authorities 10 days in advance of the date set for a strike. In San Luis Potosi the board of conciliation may authorize the employer temporarily to replace the strikers for the sake of the public interest. In only one law (that of Puebla) are the public services enumerated. They are communication; hospitals; water, light, and power plants; burial of the dead; and public hygiene.

Public employees not to strike.—Two States (Chihuahua and Queretaro) deny the right to strike to State and municipal employees. The Queretaro law also provides that for the sake of public order and security the defensive forces of the State and the police shall not have the right to strike. Persons who violate this provision will be guilty of rebellion, sedition, or mutiny.

Pending settlement of disputes.—Under the Chiapas law employers and employers' organizations are prohibited from suspending work during the period of conciliation or arbitration and from dismissing workers during this period except for incompetence, violation of the labor law, or failure to fulfill their obligations. The San Luis Potosi law contains somewhat similar provisions, to the effect that after the workers have given notice of their intention to strike, employers may not suspend operations while the matter is before the board of conciliation nor may they dismiss any workers during this period. The workers are also prohibited from quitting before the date set for the strike. In Sinaloa, members of workers' organizations may not abandon their employment while the dispute is before the central board of conciliation and arbitration.

Ten of the laws (all but those of Campeche and Chiapas) prohibit the hiring of other workers, pending the settlement of a lawful strike, to replace those on strike. However, some of them make exceptions. The Puebla law makes provision for the carrying on of work the sudden suspension of which would work serious injury or endanger the security of the establishment. The Coahuila law permits exceptions in "those cases in which there is imminent danger of the destruction of the property." The provision in the Yucatan law includes the clause "or resume operations until the strike is settled."

Termination.—The laws of eight States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Queretaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) contain practically identical provisions concerning the termination of strikes. They may be terminated by private agreement between the employers and workers, by conciliation through the respective local board of conciliation, or by award of the central board of conciliation and arbitration.

Effect of award on contract of employment.—In six of the laws (those of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) there are identical provisions concerning the effect of an award of the board of conciliation and arbitration on the contract of employment. These provisions are as follows: (1) If the award is wholly favorable to the employer the contract is terminated without obligation on his part; (2) if it is wholly favorable to the workers, the contract will continue with such modifications as the board directs; (3) in the latter case the contract may be terminated if the employer pays the strikers an indemnity equivalent to three months' wages; (4) if the award is not wholly favorable to either party, the contract continues with such changes as the award directs; (5) in the last-mentioned case if the workers refuse to continue the contract with the new terms it is terminated without obligation on the part of the employer, and if the employer refuses to continue it, he must pay three months' wages as indemnity.

Under the Chiapas law if the employer refuses to accept the award the contract will be terminated and he must pay three months' wages

as indemnity, besides still being liable for damages; if the workers refuse, the contract is terminated. The Queretaro law contains the first, second, and fourth provisions in identical form, and adds to the third the requirement that the indemnity be paid in a lump sum. The law contains only the first part of the fifth provision above mentioned, that relating to termination by the workers.

Penalties.—The Campeche law fixes a penalty of two weeks' imprisonment for violence in organizing, maintaining, or opposing strikes, but if the act constitutes a violation of the penal law the penal laws will apply. In these cases the strikers will not have the right to return to work.

According to the Chiapas law, promoters of violent strikes and those who commit violence against person or property will be liable for offenses against the freedom of commerce and industry under article 925 of the Penal Code, in addition to being liable for crimes committed collectively. If it is proved that workers participated in a collective violation of the law or that they committed infractions of the law apart from the collective act, they will be held liable accordingly.

Seven laws (those of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) provide that strikes shall be limited to the mere act of suspending work, with no civil liability for lawful suspension of work. Violence of the strikers toward persons or property makes them liable under civil and penal law. The Michoacan and Queretaro laws merely state that there will be no civil liability for lawful strikes.

Under the Puebla law if an employer hires new workers to replace those on strike he must pay the strikers three months' wages as indemnity besides being held for the resulting civil liability.

The Yucatan law prescribes a penalty of two weeks' imprisonment for those guilty of using violence or threats to check strikes, provided the acts do not constitute violations of the penal law. If the penal law is violated, the penal law will apply. If the offenders occupy any public office, they will be fined from 10 to 500 pesos (\$5 to \$249, par) in addition to being imprisoned, and will be dismissed from office.

Shutdowns.

When the suspension of operations is at the instance of the employer, whether for lawful reasons or not, the term "paro" (shutdown) is applied.

When lawful.—Under the laws of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan, shutdowns will be considered lawful when overproduction necessitates the suspension of operations in order to maintain prices at a profitable level, the previous approval of the local board of conciliation or the central board of conciliation and arbitration (as specified) being required in every State except Coahuila, which, however, requires notice of the intention to suspend operations.

With the approval of the central board of conciliation and arbitration (except in Coahuila), shutdowns caused by force majeure will be considered lawful (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sinaloa, and Sonora). In the Michoacan, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi laws, shutdowns are

classified as temporary and absolute. If, because of overproduction or lack of raw materials or fuel, employers wish to suspend operations temporarily, they must prove the necessity of so doing to the boards of conciliation and arbitration as well as give two weeks' notice of their intention to cease operations. The San Luis Potosi law includes force majeure as a cause for temporary shutdowns. Absolute suspension for serious causes must be approved by the board of conciliation and arbitration and two weeks' notice given, except in the case of force majeure. This exception does not appear in the Queretaro law. The San Luis Potosi law provides that when employers need to curtail operations because of overproduction or scarcity of raw materials, they may reduce the hours or days of labor, and in agreement with their workers or their representatives may distribute the available work equally among the whole force.

When unlawful.—Under most of the laws shutdowns are considered unlawful when they are for any other purpose than those permitted by law. Three of the laws, however, specify certain conditions under which shutdowns will be unlawful. They are as follows: (1) For the purpose of unlawfully dismissing one or more workers or representatives of labor organizations (Michoacan, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi); (2) to avoid complying with the awards of boards of conciliation and arbitration, or paying the minimum wage or share in profits fixed by the special commissions (Michoacan and Queretaro); (3) to avoid granting workers' petitions, based on the guaranties and rights given by the labor law (Michoacan, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi); (4) to avoid complying with awards of the boards of conciliation and arbitration or fulfilling obligations imposed by the labor laws (San Luis Potosi).

Reemployment of former workers when resuming operations.—The Coahuila law provides that upon the resumption of work after a shutdown the former employees and workers shall be given preference and their rights will not be impaired by the break in employment. Under the Michoacan, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi laws the former workers are to have preference in employment after a lawful shutdown. To this end employers in Michoacan must give 10 days' notice and in Queretaro and San Luis Potosi two weeks' notice of their intention to resume operations.

Penalties.—In Campeche violence in organizing, maintaining, or opposing shutdowns will be punished with two weeks' imprisonment, but if the act constitutes a violation of the penal law, the penal law will apply. In Chihuahua employers who suspend operations without lawful cause will be fined from 50 to 500 pesos (\$25 to \$249, par) or imprisoned, and if the stoppage occurs in a public service, the State executive or city councils will administer the undertaking until the dispute is settled.

In Coahuila when an employer suspends operations without lawful cause the workers will be entitled to three months' wages as indemnity, and if they are occupying houses furnished by the employer they may continue to occupy them until work is resumed or other work is found, meanwhile paying the rent fixed in the labor law. Moreover, if the employer should have a concession from the State, it will be void if the board of conciliation and arbitration declares there was fraud on the part of the employer.

Under the Yucatan law every agricultural, commercial, or industrial undertaking that suspends work for an unlawful reason will be compelled by the Government to carry on its work under Government administration to avoid losses to the workers.

Settlement of Labor Disputes.

IN the Mexican States the submission of labor disputes to boards of conciliation and arbitration for settlement is compulsory and is based on sections 20 and 21 of article 123 of the Federal constitution. These provisions are as follows:

20. Differences or disputes between capital and labor shall be submitted for settlement to a board of conciliation and arbitration, to consist of an equal number of representatives of the workmen and of the employers and of one representative of the Government.

21. If the employer shall refuse to submit his differences to arbitration or to accept an award rendered by the board, the labor contract shall be considered as terminated, and the employer shall be bound to indemnify the workman by the payment to him of three months' wages, in addition to the liability which he may have incurred by reason of the dispute. If the workman shall reject the award the contract will be held to have terminated.

Of the available State laws on this subject (those of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Mexico (State), Michoacan, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) all except Campeche, Coahuila, and Mexico (State) provide for central boards of conciliation and arbitration. The Federal law also provides for such boards in the Federal District and the two Territories. Campeche has a tribunal of labor (*tribunal del trabajo*) which functions as a board of conciliation, a central board of conciliation, and a court of arbitration. The State of Mexico is divided into four districts, in each of which there is a permanent board of conciliation and arbitration.

In addition to the central boards, most of the States have local boards. Six States (Chiapas, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Queretaro, and Yucatan) have boards of conciliation and arbitration in each municipality and three (Chihuahua, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) have municipal boards of conciliation. In San Luis Potosi temporary boards of conciliation may be formed when needed. Chiapas has also rural commissioners, appointed by the respective city councils, one for each estate, ranch, or other labor center, whose duty it is to hear the complaints of the workers and employers, or their representatives, concerning nonperformance of contract and settle disputes in which the amount involved is not more than 10 pesos (\$4.99, par). Instead of municipal boards the Puebla law provides for permanent boards of conciliation in each industry, shop, and commercial or agricultural establishment employing at least 25 workers, and temporary boards when the number employed is less than 25.

In every case the central boards are permanent organizations, as are also the four district boards in the State of Mexico. In three States (Chiapas, Coahuila, and Yucatan) the local boards are permanent, and in seven States (Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) they are temporary, being formed as occasion demands.

Organization.

Local boards.—The employer and labor members of the permanent local boards are elected annually at general assemblies of the employers and workers or their organizations. In the case of the temporary boards the representatives of the parties to the dispute are to be named within 24 hours after the municipal authorities receive notice of the dispute, in Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Queretaro, and within three days in Chihuahua, Sonora, and Vera Cruz.

The number of members varies. On the municipal boards of Chiapas, Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan and on the permanent and temporary boards established in the industries, shops, etc., in Puebla there are two representatives each of employers and workers, while in Guanajuato each side has only one representative. The Michoacan and Queretaro boards consist of five representatives each of capital and labor, and the district boards of the State of Mexico have three representatives of each side. The Coahuila law requires an equal number of employer and labor members, but does not specify the number. If the employers and workers fail to agree on the number the governor or president of the municipality is to determine the size of the board. The temporary boards in San Luis Potosi are to consist of two or more representatives for each side. With the exception of those of Puebla and San Luis Potosi, each board has one member appointed by the municipal government, who serves as president of the board. In Michoacan and Queretaro the president and secretary of the city council are ex officio and permanent members of the municipal board in their respective capacities, and in Sonora and Vera Cruz the syndic of the city council is ex officio president of the board. The Government representative on each of the district boards of Mexico (State) is appointed by the Government from a list of three names proposed by the other members of the board. Women are declared eligible to membership on the boards of Michoacan and Queretaro.

Central boards.—Except in the Federal District and the Territories, where the law does not specify the term of office, the members of the central boards of conciliation and arbitration are elected for one-year terms and may be reelected. The number of members is not uniform. In three States (Campeche, Chiapas, and Yucatan) there are two representatives each of employers and workers, in five States (Chihuahua, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) three representatives each, and in three States (Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Queretaro) five each. In the Federal District and the Territories the boards consist of one employer and one labor member for each industry. In every case there is one Government representative, who is ex officio president of the board, except in Guanajuato, where the president is elected by the members of the board. In the last-mentioned State a list of three names is submitted to the workers' representatives from which to choose the Government representative.

The employer and labor members of the boards are usually elected in general assemblies of the employers and workers or by their respective organizations. In a few States, however, the procedure is slightly different. In Michoacan the employers and workers elect one representative each from each municipality. The State legislature then chooses from the list of representatives five members and

five substitutes for each side. In Queretaro 20 candidates are nominated in the assemblies of employers and an equal number by the workers. Later five members and five substitutes each for the employers and workers are chosen by ballot from among these candidates. In San Luis Potosi the city councils call meetings of the workers, at which they elect one delegate for each 1,000 workers or fraction thereof. The governor then calls a meeting of the delegates in the capital, at which they choose three representatives from among their own number. The employers of each municipality choose three representatives. From these six representatives the board of conciliation selects three. Most of the laws provide that if the employer and labor members are not named by a specified date the governor shall appoint them, but this does not deprive the employers and workers of the right to elect their members later.

Powers and Duties of Boards.

Local boards.—In Chiapas the municipal boards of conciliation and arbitration serve also as the special municipal commissions on minimum wage and profit sharing. As conciliation and arbitration boards they have the following powers and duties: (1) To compel the performance of contracts when there is no good cause for rescission; (2) on petition of either party, to declare contracts annulled when there is lawful cause; (3) with the assistance of the rural commissioners, to take a census of the workers in the respective municipalities; (4) to supply workers free of charge to those requesting them and to see that the provisions of the contract concerning wages, etc., are performed; (5) to see that registered workers have employment; and (6) to hear appeals from the decisions of the rural commissioners. In five States (Chihuahua, Michoacan, Queretaro, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) it is the duty of the local boards to settle disputes by conciliation when they are wholly within the limits of the municipality. When they affect two or more municipalities, the local boards merely make an investigation and submit the information to the central board, which will then act on the case. In Michoacan and Queretaro the boards also register employer and labor organizations, and revise works regulations. In Coahuila they examine and approve such regulations. The Michoacan and Queretaro laws require the presidents of the boards to make monthly reports to the central board concerning the activities of their respective boards, the cost of living for the laboring class, industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and strikes and shutdowns. The Coahuila boards settle all disputes between capital and labor, there being no central board, and name from among their members labor inspectors to enforce the labor laws. The other laws contain no special provisions on this subject.

Central boards.—In four States (Chiapas, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Queretaro) the central board acts on appeals from the decisions of the local boards of conciliation and arbitration; in Chihuahua, Michoacan, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz on appeals from the awards of the special municipal commissions on minimum wage; and in Chihuahua, Puebla, Sonora, and Vera Cruz on cases which local boards of conciliation have been unable to settle. The central boards of Chihuahua, Michoacan, Queretaro, Sonora, and Vera Cruz have original jurisdiction in disputes affecting two or more municipalities. In

Chiapas and Guanajuato the central boards see that the local boards are elected, and in Chiapas, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Sonora, and Vera Cruz, they supervise the work of these boards. In most of the States the central boards also have jurisdiction over the special municipal commissions on minimum wage. Other duties are to approve works regulations (Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Queretaro, Sonora, and Vera Cruz), register federations of syndicates or unions, etc. (Chihuahua, Sonora, and Vera Cruz), and make monthly reports to the secretary of state or the department of labor on the activities of the board, and on other subjects on which the local boards are required to report (Michoacan and Queretaro). It is also the duty of the central board of Guanajuato to propose to the Government measures for improving the condition of the working classes and to decide cases of doubtful interpretation of the labor law in accordance with the spirit of the law and of article 123 of the Federal constitution. In San Luis Potosi the central board has original jurisdiction in all disputes, unless the parties agree first to submit the dispute to a temporary conciliation board of their own choosing.

Procedure.

Before local boards.—The procedure before temporary and permanent boards is practically identical. Following the submission of the dispute to the president of the board and the convening of the board, the parties to the dispute are summoned to appear before it within a specified period, with appropriate penalties for not responding to the summons. For example, in Chihuahua, Sonora, and Vera Cruz, if either party fails to appear during the period of investigation, the case goes to the central board for settlement by arbitration, and if neither party appears at the first meeting, the board is dissolved and neither party will have the right to submit the same matter to a new board. In Coahuila, if the defendant fails to appear, without good cause, he will be fined from 1 to 30 pesos (49.9 cents to \$14.96, par), while in Yucatan the board certifies his absence and authorizes the plaintiff to carry the case to the central board. In both these States the plaintiff's claim will be dismissed if he does not respond to the summons of the board. In Guanajuato if one of the parties fails to appear at the sessions devoted to conciliation the board will consider that he has totally refused the claims of the other party and will make its award on that basis. In San Luis Potosi the failure of either party to respond to the summons to appear before the board will not lead to a suspension of the proceedings, since in such a case the absent party loses his rights in the case.

In Chihuahua, Sonora, and Vera Cruz the first two sessions of the board are devoted to investigation. At the third session the board attempts to bring about an agreement of the parties and if successful puts the agreement in writing, which is signed by, and is binding on, both parties. If no agreement is reached, the case goes to the central board for settlement by arbitration. In either case the board is dissolved. When the period of investigation shows that the dispute affects more than one municipality, the board will complete the investigation but will not attempt conciliation. Instead, it will submit the information to the central board, which will act on the case.

In San Luis Potosi it is optional with the parties to the dispute whether they shall first submit their differences to a board of conciliation, the members of which they themselves select. If, during the period fixed in the agreement to choose such a board, a settlement is not effected, the board will fix a period of not more than 10 days within which the case must be submitted to the central board.

If a municipal board in Yucatan fails to settle a dispute by conciliation the plaintiff may take the case to the central board, to which the local board will submit a copy of the proceedings. In Chiapas, however, the board proceeds to settle the matter by arbitration, making the award within one week after complaint is received, provided the amount involved is not more than 50 pesos (\$24.93, par). If the amount is larger, the board draws up an affidavit setting forth the facts and passes the case on to the competent judicial authority. The awards of the local boards are binding, but appeal may be taken to the central board. The procedure in Guanajuato is very similar, five days being allowed for settling the dispute by conciliation, after which, if no agreement has been reached, the board becomes a board of arbitration. A maximum period of two weeks is allowed for obtaining evidence and proof and making the award. Every award must specify the period during which it shall be in force. If the members can not reach a decision, each shall submit his own vote to the central board, which will make the final decision. If either party is dissatisfied with the award of the local board, he may appeal within five days to the central board, the municipal board being required to submit a copy of the proceedings to the higher board.

In Coahuila, where there is no central board, the municipal boards are entirely responsible for settling disputes. A period of five days (or less in case of urgency) is allowed for submitting the information requested by the boards. A period of 72 hours after receiving the full report of the dispute is allowed for conciliation and for arbitration.

Following the organization of a temporary municipal board in Michoacan and Queretaro, the parties to the dispute are brought before the board, and if the defendant agrees to the plaintiff's demands he is given three days in which to comply with them. If he refuses in whole or in part he is allowed a specified period for presenting testimony and proof (three and four days, respectively), after which the parties meet for conciliation. If an agreement is reached it is binding and without appeal. If the parties can not agree within the period allowed for conciliation (two days in Michoacan and three in Queretaro), the board proceeds to settle the dispute by arbitration, the Michoacan board being required to make its award the following day and the Queretaro board within three days. The awards of the municipal boards may be revised by the central board if appeal is made within 24 hours. If the dispute affects more than one municipality, the municipal president merely notifies the central board of the existence of the dispute.

In the State of Mexico, where there are only the four district boards, the parties to the dispute are allowed two weeks for furnishing information requested by the boards. Then they meet with the board and the president either seeks personally to effect a settlement

or allows them until the next meeting of the board (usually one week) to reach an agreement by themselves. If no agreement is thus reached, the president gives both sides an opportunity to present their cases and to question each other. Then the board members discuss the case in the presence of the interested parties, following which the room is cleared and the award is made. Either party may, within three days, appeal from the decision of the board to the governor, who must render his decision within one week.

In Puebla, where the local boards are organized according to industries or establishments, rather than by municipalities, a period of not more than 10 days is devoted to investigation, after which not more than two hearings may be held for the purpose of effecting a settlement by conciliation. If no agreement is reached during this period the parties may, either voluntarily or at the suggestion of the board of conciliation, submit the case to an arbitrator or arbitrators. The decision of the arbitrators has the effect of a contract between the two parties. Members of the conciliation board may serve as arbitrators. If the cases which can not be settled by conciliation are not submitted to local arbitrators, the board sends the proceedings to the central board.

Before central boards.—The procedure before the central boards of conciliation and arbitration is similar to that before the local boards. Ordinarily, in cases over which they have original jurisdiction and in those which local boards of conciliation have been unable to settle, conciliation is first employed, and if this fails an arbitral award is made. In those cases in which appeal is taken from the decision of the local boards, the board examines the evidence and the proceedings before the local board and then confirms or revises the award as it sees fit.

Although the tribunal of labor of Campeche functions as a board of conciliation, a central board of conciliation and arbitration, and an arbitration tribunal, it will be classed as a central board of conciliation and arbitration for the purposes of this study. It acts first as a board of conciliation, summoning the parties to appear before it within 48 hours. A longer time may be allowed if the parties live outside the capital. The penalties for failure to respond to this summons are very similar to those in the case of the local boards. At the meeting of the parties concerned the board attempts to effect a compromise, and if successful both parties are bound by the terms of the settlement. In case the parties fail to agree, the plaintiff may present his claims to the court of arbitration. A concise account of the proceedings of the board of conciliation will be used as part of the evidence by the court of arbitration. The latter will summon both parties to appear before it within 48 hours (with an extension of time if needed because of distance), and at the request of either side may grant a period of not more than two weeks for the parties to submit proof of their contentions and to examine the witnesses. Within 48 hours after the conclusion of this period of proof, the court will hold a hearing, at which the parties will make their allegations either orally or in writing, following which the court will announce its award within three days.

In the Federal District and the Territories, also, there is only a central board of conciliation and arbitration, which, however, is dif-

ferently constituted from those in the States. Though the board consists of one employer and one labor member for each industry, the full board does not often meet, only the Government representative and the representatives of the industry or industries affected by the dispute being called together when needed. The parties to the conflict are allowed three days for presenting claims, proofs, etc. Within 24 hours from the close of this period the board renders its decision, from which there is no appeal.

When disputes are to be settled by arbitration, periods of varying length are allowed for presenting evidence and proof (five days in Queretaro; one week in Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan; and from one week to 30 days in Sonora) and for making the award (three days in San Luis Potosi, five days in Queretaro, from five to ten days in Puebla, and one week in Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan).

The laws of four States (Chihuahua, Michoacan, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz) contain detailed provisions concerning the settlement of minimum wage cases by the central boards. The party who is dissatisfied with the rate fixed by the municipal minimum wage commission and wishes to carry the matter to the central board must present a written statement of his claims to the president of the commission within one week after the rates are posted. The latter will submit the claim and the proceedings to the central board, after which the complainant has one week for establishing his claims (in Michoacan and Queretaro the wage board may also present its side of the case), and within the following week the board will give its decision confirming or modifying the rate fixed by the commission. In the Queretaro law periods of 10 days instead of one week are specified.

In the State of Mexico the district board which is located in the capital is considered as the central board, under whose jurisdiction the minimum wage commissions are placed.

Effect of Awards.

The awards of the local boards of conciliation and arbitration are binding upon both parties unless appeal is taken to the central board within a specified time, while the awards of the central boards are final and have the same force as a court verdict, except that in Puebla an injunction (*amparo*) may be brought within a fixed period. The resolutions of the municipal boards of Coahuila, which has no central board, must be complied with within 72 hours after notification of the award.

Penalties.

Mention has already been made (p. 154) of the penalties for failure to appear before the boards when the case is called. The Michoacan law also prescribes penalties for refusal to name representatives on the local conciliation and arbitration boards. If the defendant refuses, the municipal president declares the contract terminated. If an employer refuses, he must pay three months' wages as indemnity, besides still being liable for damages. If a worker refuses, he is held civilly liable. The Puebla law imposes a fine of not more than 50 pesos (\$24.93, par) for this offense and authorizes the other party to carry the case to the

central board, which will render a decision on the basis of the information submitted by the one party. Eight of the laws (those of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Puebla, and Queretaro) contain the constitutional provisions already quoted (p. 151) concerning the effect of refusal to submit a dispute to arbitration or to accept an award of a board of conciliation and arbitration. The Coahuila law requires the employer to pay costs and damages in addition to indemnity, and the Guanajuato law provides that in case contracts are terminated because of the workers' refusal to arbitrate or accept an award, the authorities shall take the necessary steps to guarantee the employer the right to make new contracts and to see that new workers are not interfered with. In Michoacan the indemnity must be paid within 72 hours after the award is made and in Queretaro within 10 days. For failure to pay within this time the law of the former State imposes a fine of double the amount of the indemnity and still holds the employer liable for the indemnity. Half of the fine goes to the worker or workers in question.

Government Operation During Shutdowns.

When in contravention of the constitution industrial establishments are closed either temporarily or absolutely, the law of the Federal District and Territories authorizes the national executive to take over and administer the same for such time as the owners refuse to resume operations. The Guanajuato law has a somewhat similar provision authorizing the State to take over lands, factories, industrial establishments, and public services which are not under Federal jurisdiction, and everything connected with them, and administer them on its own account in cases of lawful strikes or temporary or absolute shutdowns not authorized by the constitution or approved by the proper board of conciliation until the employers agree to resume operations or accept an unfavorable award. If they refuse to resume operations, the Government may return the management of the business to them after they have indemnified the workers.

In cases of lawful suspension of public services, both laws authorize the Government to take over and administer the establishments concerned in order to avoid paralyzation of the service.

Conclusion.

FROM the foregoing study of individual and collective bargaining under Mexican State labor laws, it will be seen that the laws contain detailed provisions regulating both the making of individual and collective contracts, and employer and labor organizations, only those "syndicates" which are organized and registered according to law being considered legal persons apart from their members and authorized to make collective agreements. The laws also clearly define lawful and unlawful strikes and shutdowns, and provide elaborate machinery for the compulsory settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

Yugoslav Law for the Protection of Workers.¹

A COMPREHENSIVE labor law was enacted in Yugoslavia on February 28, 1922, becoming operative on June 14, 1922. The law bears the official title "Law for the protection of workers," but as, in addition to protective regulation proper, dealing with hours of labor, woman and child labor, and hygiene of labor, it contains lengthy provisions on the right of combination of workers, labor chambers, employment offices, works councils, and workers' identification cards, it might more properly be called a labor code. A brief summary of the principal provisions of the law is here given.

Scope of the Law.

THE law is applicable to all enterprises engaged in handicrafts, industry, commerce, transport, mining, and similar activities within Yugoslavia in which workers are employed, irrespective of whether they belong to private individuals or public bodies, whether they are carried on permanently or temporarily, and whether they are principal enterprises or subsidiary businesses carried on in connection with other enterprises. It is not applicable to enterprises in which only members of a single family are employed.

The law considers as employees all persons, without distinction of sex, who work either regularly or temporarily in one of the enterprises mentioned above either for remuneration or for the purpose of learning a trade. Persons to whom duties of a relatively high grade are intrusted, such as managers, bookkeepers, cashiers, engineers, etc., are not considered employees within the meaning of this law.

In the enterprises coming under this law employers shall guarantee to their employees the conditions of employment prescribed by this law and shall fulfill all the other obligations prescribed therein. The relations between employers and employees in enterprises coming under this law are to be governed by individual or collective contracts, which shall not be contrary to the provisions of this law.

Hours of Labor.

IN INDUSTRIAL and mining establishments the hours of labor may not exceed 8 per day or 48 per week. Industrial establishments, within the meaning of the law, are all establishments employing an average of not less than 15 persons during any three consecutive months. If four-fifths of the persons employed in an industrial or mining establishment by secret ballot give their consent to an extension of the hours of labor, they may be extended by means of overtime for not more than one hour in mining establishments and two hours in industrial establishments.

The hours of labor in transport and communication enterprises (railroads, shipping, traction lines, posts, telegraphs, telephones, and similar institutions) are to be fixed by the proper minister in consultation with the Minister of Social Welfare in accordance with the provisions and spirit of this law. In all other enterprises the

¹ The data on which this article is based are from *Sluzbene Novine* (Official Gazette) Belgrade, June 14, 1922; International Labor Office, Geneva, Legislative Series, 1922, SCS.1; *Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt*, Berlin, May 10, 1923, pp. 435-437.

hours of labor shall be from 8 to 10 per day, according to the nature and exigencies of the work. The Minister of Social Welfare, in consultation with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, after hearing the chambers of commerce, industry, handicrafts, and labor, shall within six months of the going into effect of this law, issue an order fixing the hours of labor for each class of these enterprises. In enterprises where the daily hours of labor are fixed at eight or nine, one or two hours overtime daily may be worked by agreement between employer and employees.

The hours of labor may not be extended except in certain cases, such as force majeure, unforeseen emergencies, seasonal industries, continuous-operation establishments, and work necessary to insure the normal starting and ending of work in the establishment (cleaning of workplaces, cleaning and maintenance of boilers, machines, etc.). Such overtime may be worked only with the approval of the Minister of Social Welfare or of the proper authorities, and may not exceed 2 hours per day, nor may the weekly hours of labor exceed 60.

Juvenile workers under 16 years of age may under no conditions be employed longer than 8 hours a day, and the Minister of Social Welfare may reduce the hours of such juvenile workers below 8 per day or 48 per week in particular kinds of work specified by him

Overtime and Piecework Pay.

EMLOYERS are to pay for overtime at a rate not less than 50 per cent above that fixed for regular work.

On piecework one forty-eighth, one fifty-fourth, or one-sixtieth of the average weekly wage shall be deemed to be the standard hourly wage.

Rest Periods.

REST periods prescribed by law or agreement, or which are locally customary, are not to be reckoned in the hours of labor.

A rest period of one hour must be granted to workers in the course of every eight hours' work. If work is carried on in the open air and in direct sunlight this rest period shall amount in summer to not less than two hours.

Sunday and Holiday Rest.

IN ESTABLISHMENTS coming under this law employees are as a rule prohibited from working on Sundays. For particular establishments the Minister of Social Welfare may, however, if three-fourths of the employees of the establishment in question demand it, fix another rest day in place of Sunday. On these days the employees shall be granted an uninterrupted rest of not less than 36 hours for a single holiday and not less than 60 hours for two consecutive holidays. As regards other holidays than Sundays, the period during which work shall cease on such days is to be determined by agreement between employers and employees.

The prohibition of Sunday work does not apply to establishments which by their nature require continuous operation or to cafés,

restaurants, hotels, and photographers' and undertakers' establishments. In bakeries, barbers', butchers', and florists' establishments, and provision, tobacco, and newspaper businesses the employees may work till noon on Sundays. In communes with less than 10,000 inhabitants the Minister of Social Welfare may authorize commercial establishments to remain open for two hours on Sundays. In such cases the employers shall grant their employees who are employed during part or all of the general rest days an equivalent rest period during the week. In establishments with continuous operation the workers must be released at least every third Sunday and be granted an annual leave period consisting of a number of days not less than the number of Sundays on which they were at work during the year.

Work on Sundays may also be permitted in cases of unforeseen emergency or force majeure, when the stock taking of the establishment must by law be completed on any such day, in case of the cleaning and maintenance of the work places, and in the case of work necessary to prevent the spoiling of raw materials or products.

Night Work of Women and Young Persons.

WOMEN, irrespective of their age, and male young persons under 18 years of age may not be employed at night from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. in establishments coming under this law. Deviations from this provision may be permitted in respect of adult women and male young persons between 16 and 18 years of age in case of force majeure, when necessary to save the establishment from danger of serious damage, in connection with the handling of raw materials which deteriorate quickly (on not more than 30 occasions in a year), and in case of urgent State need.

Minimum Age for the Employment of Children.

CHILDREN under 14 years of age may not be employed in enterprises coming under this law. Approved trade schools are not deemed to be enterprises under this law, and are exempt from this provision.

Register of Employees.

FOR the purpose of supervision every employer must keep a register of all persons employed in his establishment, classified by ages—not more than 16 years of age, not more than 18 years of age, and over 18 years of age—stating the year of birth, exact times of beginning and ending of the daily hours of labor and of rest periods, and exact particulars of overtime. This register must be displayed in an easily accessible and visible place on the premises of the establishment, or if work is carried on in the open air, in the office of the establishment.

Employment of Women Before and After Confinement.

IN ESTABLISHMENTS coming under this law women are prohibited from working during the two months before and the two months after their confinement. A woman who is ill for more

than two months after her confinement may not be dismissed by her employer while she is sick, unless the illness lasts for more than a year.

Employers must afford mothers facilities for nursing their children. In addition to the regular rest periods, nursing mothers must be granted every four or five hours a rest period of 30 minutes if the child is kept at home and of 15 minutes if the child is kept in the crèche of the establishment where the mother works.

Crèches.

IN ALL establishments in which more than 100 persons are employed and at least 25 of them have small children and no person at home to whom they can be intrusted while the mothers are at work, the employer, at his own expense, shall establish and maintain a crèche in the immediate vicinity of the establishment, where such children may be cared for during working hours, and provide the necessary staff. If State or other public crèches are located in the immediate vicinity of an establishment, the proper factory inspection office may exempt the employer from the obligation of establishing a special crèche, provided that he obligates himself to maintain in the State or public crèche all children of the persons employed by him who are entitled to such care under this law.

Hygiene of Employment.

THE provisions of the law relating to hygiene of the work places (cleanliness, air space, lighting, ventilation, safety, etc.) correspond to modern requirements.

The law also provides that in establishments employing at least 100 persons and situated not less than 3 kilometers from the boundary of a town the employer shall at his own expense install and maintain an emergency hospital for first aid in case of illness or injury of workers, the requisite number of dwellings for the accommodation of the employees of the establishment, and a canteen to provide the employees with cheap food. The prices of dwellings and food are to be fixed by the proper factory inspection office.

Employees' Right of Organization.

EMPLOYEES working in establishments coming under this law may unite in special associations to defend their economic, social, and moral interests. These associations may be formed according to occupations or irrespective thereof, and they may combine into local or provincial federations. Only persons, irrespective of their sex, employed in establishments that come under this law are eligible to membership in such associations.

Chambers of Labor.

THE law provides for the establishment of a chamber of labor in each of the eight administrative divisions of Yugoslavia. These chambers are to safeguard the economic, social, and intellectual

interests of all wage-earning and salaried employees within their areas, and, in particular, to furnish reports and opinions and make proposals to the proper State and local government authorities concerning the regulation of relations between employers and employees and the settlement of questions respecting workers' insurance, the labor market, workers' dwellings, public health, the food supply, the education of workers, and all other questions directly or indirectly affecting the interests of wageworkers and salaried employees; to insist upon the proper administration of labor laws; to participate in the making of collective agreements and in the settlement of labor disputes; to compile statistics and collect information relating to wageworkers and salaried employees and to report to the Ministry of Social Welfare on their activities; to collect and file all collective agreements within their respective area; to keep a register of labor and trade unions, to keep in touch with such unions, and to exercise directive influence over their activities; to negotiate and intervene directly with all State offices, institutions, and employers whenever this may be desirable in the interests of wageworkers and salaried employees; on their own initiative to found and organize institutions for the improvement of the economic, social, and cultural condition of wageworkers and salaried employees.

The State authorities shall submit to the chambers of labor for their consideration all bills, decrees, and administrative orders directly or indirectly affecting the interests of wageworkers or salaried employees before ratifying them.

The law gives to the chambers of labor the character of bodies corporate with all the rights of such. They are, however, not liable beyond the amount of their assets.

Each chamber of labor is to consist of not less than 30 nor more than 60 members and an equal number of alternate members, elected, by secret ballot, by the salaried and wage-earning employees of the various branches of industry who are over 18 years of age and subject to compulsory sickness and accident insurance. All persons entitled to vote under this provision are eligible to membership in a chamber of labor, provided they are citizens of Yugoslavia, are 25 years of age, and have resided at least one year within the administrative territorial division for which the chamber has been established. The term of office of members is three years. The office is honorary, but members may be recompensed for loss of earnings and for traveling expenses.

A chamber of labor acts through its general meeting and its executive committee. General meetings are to be called by the chairman either on his own initiative or upon demand of at least one-half of the members of the chamber. The meetings are, as a rule, to be public. The members of the executive committee and their alternates are elected by the general meeting of the chamber. The members of the executive committee elect from among themselves a chairman, a vice chairman, and a treasurer. The executive committee is the business medium of the chamber. It must meet at least once a month and special meetings must be held on demand of at least half its members.

The general meeting appoints, on proposal of the executive committee, a permanent paid secretary of the chamber of labor who may

not be a member of the executive committee. The secretary must have received a legal training and be thoroughly familiar with all branches of social science. He directs the administration of the chamber of labor in accordance with the chairman's instructions, and assists the chairman and the executive committee in the performance of their duties by giving expert advice.

The funds for the operation of the chambers of labor are to be raised by means of a tax paid by the wageworkers and salaried employees and which may not exceed 0.5 per cent of the earnings on which the sickness insurance contributions are based. This tax shall be collected through the employers by the carriers of the sickness insurance.

The law gives to the Ministry of Social Welfare, with the assistance of special commissioners, supervision of the chambers of labor. The ministry must be notified in advance of general meetings of the chambers and is entitled to send special representatives to these meetings.

The chambers of labor within the territory of Yugoslavia may establish a joint secretariat at Belgrade to facilitate their dealings with the central authorities.

Employees' Representatives.

THE law provides that in all establishments coming under it the employees shall be entitled to elect "representatives" (works committees or councils). The provisions regulating the election, rights, and duties of these works councils are largely patterned after those of the German works council law. Since the German works council law was discussed at length in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1920 (pp. 172-181), there seems to be no need for summarizing here the nearly identical provisions of the Yugoslav law regulating works councils.

Employment Exchanges.

FOR the purpose of regulating the labor market for workers of all kinds, irrespective of sex, the law provides that there shall be established the following State employment exchanges: (1) A central employment exchange for the whole Kingdom, with its headquarters at Belgrade, and (2) local employment exchanges in all localities which display considerable industrial development. In localities in which no local employment exchange exists, with the approval of the central employment exchange an agency or branch of the nearest employment exchange may be established, and this agency or branch shall assist the local employment exchange and perform its duties in accordance with instructions issued by the local exchange.

The State employment exchange shall perform all its duties impartially and may not charge any fees. State employment exchanges shall not direct workers to establishments affected by strikes or lockouts until such labor disputes have been finally settled.

The State employment exchanges shall be subordinate to the Ministry of Social Welfare, which shall exercise direct supervision over their activities and bear all the expenses of their maintenance.

The central employment exchange shall act as liaison office between the various local employment exchanges with respect to the proper

distribution of labor and provide for the establishment of local exchanges and supervise their activities. It shall compile monthly and annual statistics of unemployment for the whole country and forward them to the Ministry of Social Welfare for publication. It shall cooperate with similar institutions in other countries for the purpose of procuring necessary information respecting movements of the labor markets of the various countries, methods of granting unemployment benefits, and all measures taken in other countries to combat unemployment and ameliorate the situation of unemployed workers.

The duties of the local employment exchanges shall be as follows:

1. They shall receive registrations of employees in search of work and of employers in search of workers, and on the basis of these registrations shall act as intermediaries between employees and employers.

2. They shall grant unemployment benefits in accordance with this law.

3. They shall give any information required in connection with the making of contracts of employment, and shall participate therein if requested by both parties.

4. They shall keep a register of all the establishments and enterprises in their districts.

5. They shall keep records of the movements of the labor market in their districts and forward them to the central employment exchange.

6. They shall investigate the causes of unemployment in their district and make recommendations to the central employment exchange for combating it.

7. They shall make monthly and annual reports of their activities to the central employment exchange and carry out the instructions of the latter.

The central employment exchange is to consist of an administrative directorate, an executive committee, and a general meeting. A secretary, who shall be assigned the requisite staff, shall be in charge of the central employment exchange. The executive committee, which shall assist the secretary, shall consist of 12 members, six of whom shall be elected by the employers and six by the employees through the chambers of labor. The chairman shall be a nonpartisan, elected by the committee. The national general meeting shall consist of the secretaries of all the existing employment exchanges, two representatives of the executive committee of each local exchange, and one representative of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The general meeting shall be convened at least once a year by the chairman of the central employment exchange.

The local employment exchanges shall each consist of an administrative directorate and an executive committee. The latter shall consist of three employers' and three employees' representatives elected by the respective local organizations and a nonpartisan chairman. A secretary, who shall be assigned the requisite staff, shall be in charge of each local exchange.

The officials of all employment exchanges shall be State officials. As far as their budgets permit it and in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Ministry of Social Welfare, the local employment

exchanges may grant benefits in the form of money, provisions, shelter, etc., to unemployed workers who are registered with them. Every local exchange may also grant special half-fare transportation permits, good on all State owned or operated means of transportation, to unemployed workers for whom work can not be found in their district and who wish to go elsewhere in search of work.

Every employer or State or local governing body dismissing more than five workers at one time is required by the law to notify the nearest employment exchange thereof on the day of notice of dismissal, stating the number of workers dismissed and the nature of their employment. Every State and local government authority and every enterprise holding a concession shall engage labor in the first place through the State employment exchanges.

Workers may be imported from abroad and national workers recruited for employment abroad only by special permission of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The conditions under which workers may be engaged either individually or in groups on behalf of foreign employers shall be prescribed by the ministry.

The granting of licenses for employment agencies for gain shall cease in all localities in which local State labor exchanges or agencies have been established and also in the immediate vicinity of such localities, and all private employment agencies therein existing shall be closed without compensation within one year after the establishment of State labor exchanges. In other localities employment agencies may be carried on for gain only by special permission of the Ministry of Social Welfare and when the regulations issued by that ministry are strictly observed.

Employment exchanges established by communes, public bodies of all kinds, philanthropic and benevolent societies, or workers' organizations may continue to exist side by side with the State exchanges.

Employees' Identification Cards.

EVERY person employed in an enterprise coming under this law shall be provided by the communal authorities of his place of residence with a special identification card showing his surname and Christian name, the day, year, and place of his birth, conjugal condition, and occupation, and, in the case of persons under 16 years of age, particulars of the permit under which said person was admitted to employment. Accurate registers of these cards shall be kept by the communes.

Every employer is required to issue a certificate of service to any employee leaving his employment. The employer may not insert in any such certificate, either explicitly or by means of marks, any particulars other than those relating to the duration of employment and the rate of wages, unless the employee expressly desires the insertion of particulars.

Penal Provisions.

THE law provides fines ranging between 50 and 5,000 dinars (\$9.65 and \$965, par) for first-time violations of its provisions, and for repeated violations it provides in addition prison terms of from two weeks to three months.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Membership of Trade-Unions in Denmark in 1922.

THE organ of the National Federation of Trade-Unions in Sweden, Fackföreningsrörelsen, states in its issue of June 28, 1923 (p. 612), that in 1922 the Confederation of Trade-Unions in Denmark had 52 unions with 2,227 branches and a membership of 232,574. During 1922 the confederation decreased by 33 branches and 11,798 members—5,786 men and 6,012 women, a reduction of 2.9 per cent in the number of men and 13.6 per cent in the number of women.

Outside of the Confederation of Trade-Unions there were 21 unions with 76 branches comprising 64,734 members and also 11 separate unions with a membership of 8,062. Organizations outside of the confederation lost 5,906 members during the year.

Trade-Union Membership in Finland, 1922.

SOCIAL Tidskrift No. 5, 1923, issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs (*Socialministeriet*) of Finland gives an account of the operations of the National Federation of Trade-Unions in Finland in 1922. The table below gives the membership of the various unions affiliated to the federation in 1922.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE-UNIONS AFFILIATED TO NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS IN FINLAND IN 1922.

Trade-union.	Number of branches.	Number of members, 1922.				Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1921.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Apprentices.	
Glass workers.....	3	117	3	120	8	.....
Road and waterworks workers.....	24	952	144	1,096	.....	-53
Woodworkers.....	83	3,373	37	3,410	36	-141
Divers.....	.....	44	.....	44	.....	-1
Sawmills, transport, etc., workers.....	280	13,872	2,436	16,308	.....	-89
Paper workers.....	46	1,695	792	2,487	.....	+289
Workers in fine metals.....	7	212	32	244	61	-28
Food products workers.....	36	892	499	1,391	.....	+630
Stone workers.....	32	1,066	.....	1,066	.....	-5
Textile workers.....	21	530	1,303	1,833	.....	-157
Metal workers.....	101	7,617	113	7,730	192	-795
Printers, book.....	31	1,934	876	2,810	526	+134
Masons, etc.....	35	1,335	.....	1,335	15	+7
Leather workers.....	39	1,131	406	1,537	7	-169
Clothing workers.....	33	651	849	1,500	.....	-97
Painters.....	23	961	.....	961	87	-21
Railway workers.....	11	290	21	311	.....	-116
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	11	716	9	725	.....	+21
Seamen and stokers.....	5	508	.....	508	.....	-23
F. S. J. workshops employees.....	8	577	6	583	.....	-132
Domestics, etc.....	4	590	1,084	1,674	.....	-170
Agricultural workers.....	24	399	104	503	.....	+503
Total.....	897	39,462	8,714	48,176	1,935	-413

¹ This is not the exact sum of the figures, but is as printed in the report.

The trade-unions affiliated with the national federation paid out for various benefits a total of 1,079,089 Finnish marks (\$208,264, par) of which 69,650 (\$13,442, par) went to foreign countries.

The total resources of the trade-unions at the end of 1922 was 5,558,097 Finnish marks (\$1,072,713, par).

Five trade-union unemployment funds received public aid during 1922; unemployment benefits paid out by four of these during the year amounted to 257,928 marks (\$49,780, par).

German Federation of Woman Salaried Employees.¹

A CONGRESS of the Federation of Woman Salaried Employees (*Verband Weiblicher Angestellten*), affiliated with the General Federation of German Christian Trade-Unions, was held at Brandenburg on May 26 and 27, 1923.

A report submitted to the congress stated that the federation has a membership of 102,626, and that it is the largest women's occupational organization at present in existence. In 1922 its employment exchange found employment for 10,986 woman nonmanual workers and its legal section dealt with 32,000 applications for its intervention in the defense of the rights of members. The federation took part in the conclusion of a large number of collective agreements. It also devoted considerable attention to the development of trade-union ideals and the vocational training of its members and did a large amount of work in establishing homes for members no longer able to work.

A report on the general economic situation and on labor and working conditions of woman salaried employees declared that wages are being fixed without adequate consideration of the depreciation of the mark and urged that the efforts of the federation be directed to obtaining the highest possible real wages that the present difficult economic situation permits.

A report on the labor market and unemployment relief was submitted which stated that, although the employment situation does not appear to be serious at present as far as woman nonmanual workers are concerned, there is a certain amount of unemployment in individual districts. The congress protested against the different treatment accorded to male and female salaried employees, and urged that both should be treated alike with respect to dismissals and unemployment benefit.

Trade-Union Membership in Sweden in 1922.

SOCIALA Meddelanden No. 6, 1923, issued by the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*), contains the following statistics as to the membership of the National Federation of Trade-Unions in Sweden for 1922:

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information. Geneva, June 20, 1923, p. 19.

MEMBERSHIP OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS IN SWEDEN IN 1922.

Month.	Number of—			
	Branches.	Members.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
January.....	3,099	274,000	26,000	300,000
February.....	3,103	272,000	26,000	298,000
March.....	3,116	272,000	26,000	298,000
April.....	3,125	270,000	26,000	296,000
May.....	3,123	259,000	26,000	295,000
June.....	3,119	269,000	25,000	294,000
July.....	3,137	267,000	26,000	293,000
August.....	3,137	267,000	26,000	293,000
September.....	3,145	267,000	26,000	293,000
October.....	3,166	267,000	25,000	292,000
November.....	3,181	268,000	25,000	293,000
December.....	3,207	268,000	25,000	293,000

There were 33 unions affiliated with the National Federation in 1922 as against 32 in 1921. The total membership, which at the end of 1921 was 252,361, on December 31, 1922, was 292,917, an increase of 16 per cent. However, if January 1, 1922, is taken, after 2 new organizations had joined the federation, it means a loss during the year of 11,000 members, or 3.6 per cent. On January 1, 1922, the railwayman's union and the paper-industry union joined the National Federation of Trade-Unions. This increased the male membership of the National Federation of Trade-Unions by 18 per cent over the previous year, but aside from the increase because of the 2 new unions the proportionate reduction of male and female membership of the unions was approximately the same.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Schenectady Street-Car Strike.

A STREET railway strike presenting some unusual features has been in progress in Schenectady, N. Y., since May 16, 1923. The State industrial commissioner, Bernard L. Shientag, who conducted a public inquiry into the causes of the strike, has made a report under date of July 16, 1923, the main features of which are given in the following summary.

The Department of Labor of the State of New York has no power of compulsion in an industrial dispute, and while it may make suggestions it can not compel either party to the controversy to adopt them. The department, however, has three lines of procedure open to it. It may attempt to avert the strike before it takes place, it may endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike after it does occur, and it has the power to investigate the causes of the strike and bring the facts before the public so that public opinion may be exerted to bring about a settlement when other means have failed. The department, therefore, through its bureau of mediation endeavored to prevent the strike and cooperated with a committee appointed by the mayor of Schenectady for this purpose. As these efforts failed, a protracted public inquiry was held in which officials of the street-railway company and of the union and their counsel were examined. The most important factor in the situation was the ownership of the railway company, the stock being equally divided between the Delaware & Hudson Co. and the New York State Railways, a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad Co. The board of directors consists of 12 members, six members each representing the two companies. The testimony at the hearings is said to have shown a surprising lack of knowledge on the part of the directors of conditions leading up to the strike, due to the fact that none of the directors reside in Schenectady and all are men having large interests elsewhere to take up their time and attention.

Since the organization of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in 1911, and following a strike at that time, a series of written contracts had been concluded between the company and its employees. These contracts, which continued in force until May 1, 1922, provided that the company should deal with representatives of the union in all cases of grievances and that disputes which could not be adjusted by the company and the union should be submitted to arbitration. Detailed provisions in regard to working conditions were also contained in the contracts.

In May, 1920, the pay of the men, which was 45 cents an hour, was increased to 60 cents following an increase in the rate of fares

granted by the common council of Schenectady for the purpose of increasing the wages of the employees. Assurances were given the members of the union by the general manager of the company at that time that wages would not be reduced so long as the increased fares were in effect. At the expiration of the contract in May, 1921, it was renewed for another year but as a dispute arose as to wages the matter was referred to arbitration, and pending the outcome of the arbitration proceedings the company reduced the wages to 45 cents an hour. The arbitration award, handed down in September, 1921, restored the wages to the original figure but considerable bitterness had been created as a result of the delay in reaching the decision and also because there was further delay on the part of the company in complying with the terms of the award, particularly in making the retroactive payments.

On March 28, 1922, the union was notified by officials of the company that after April 30 the company would not enter into contractual relations with the Amalgamated Association or with its employees through this association.

Since that time there has been no contract between the company and the union, and the company has refused to deal with the union representatives. In August, 1922, the wages of the shop and barn men were reduced and in December a reduction of 5 cents an hour was made in the wages of motormen and conductors. Efforts on the part of the employees to obtain recognition of the union and a contract having proved unavailing, the strike was called on May 16, and the following day 420 of the 450 employees of the company went out on strike. About 360 of these men were members of the union.

Before the strike was called, and in the midst of the negotiations, the president of the company, who represented the New York Central interests, resigned and a representative of the Delaware & Hudson interests was elected in his place. The retiring president stated that his refusal to renew the written agreement was based upon his inability to get along with the union's officers and upon the interference of the union leaders with the management of the company in delaying the installation of one-man cars. At the same time he stated that he was not opposed to recognition of the union, that he believed in labor unions and in the right of collective bargaining, and that at the time the strike was called he, as president of the New York State Railways, was negotiating written contracts with local unions of the same national organization in three other cities of the State.

The new president opposed recognition of the union on the ground that the union had broken the contract in 1921, in that its members who were employees of the company refused to operate cars into Albany and Troy during the strike on the lines of the United Traction Co. in those cities, which began in January, 1921, and lasted about six months. In reply the union officials explained that the failure to operate cars in those cities was due to the serious disorders occurring during the strike and pointed out that the Schenectady company had renewed the written agreement with its employees in May, 1921, some months after the strike had begun.

The inquiry brought out the fact that there was the same division of opinion among the board of directors on the question of recog-

nition of the union as had been expressed by the two presidents of the company, the representatives of the New York Central being in favor of recognizing the union, while the representatives of the Delaware & Hudson opposed its recognition.

Attempts at adjustment of the strike were made more difficult by action taken both by the president of the company and by the union officials. While negotiations were in progress the local officials of the Schenectady union went to Albany to assist in organizing the employees of the Albany-Troy systems, while on the other hand the president of the company served notice that the men who were out on strike would lose their seniority rights unless they returned to work by June 4. Up to the present time it has been impossible to arrive at a settlement, the president of the company rejecting every proposition which involved a written contract or recognition of the union, while the men, fearing that without a written contract their organization would be destroyed, have refused to settle except upon that basis.

The report, in conclusion, emphasizes the paramount interest of the public in a strike of this character and states that the citizens of a community should have a greater part in the control and regulation of their public utilities. During the past two and a half years the most disastrous strikes in the State occurred on street railways, the Albany and Troy strikes of 1921, the Buffalo strike of 1922, and the Schenectady strike having cost the companies about \$10,000,000, while the loss to business can not be estimated nor can the hardship and inconvenience to the traveling public be measured. The suggestion is made that, in the future, contracts entered into between the public service corporations and local communities should provide for representation of the public on the directorate so that the rights of the public, so frequently lost sight of by both parties in these controversies, may be protected. It is also recommended that legislation should be enacted providing for a short, fixed period after a strike on a public utility is declared before it may become operative, during which time an impartial tribunal shall make a public investigation of the facts and endeavor by mediation to bring about an adjustment of the dispute.

Strike of Railway, Postal, and Telegraph and Telephone Workers in Belgium.¹

A SERIOUS strike, which largely paralyzed the transportation system and the commercial life of the country, took place in Belgium in April and May. The strike affected employees of the railway, postal, and telegraph and telephone systems, which are owned and operated solely by the Government through the Ministry of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs. The workers in these services are strongly organized, and the strike, which lasted about six weeks, was directed by the National Syndicate of Railway Workers.

¹ Belgium, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, *Revue du Travail* June 30, 1923, pp. 1083-1090; report from the American consul at Antwerp, Belgium, June 7, 1923.

The strike began on April 22 among the telephone linemen in the port of Antwerp, who refused to work outside the city limits unless their pay was increased, and was extended as a sympathetic strike among the personnel of the repair and installation branch of the telephone and telegraph system in other cities. A few days later the shopmen in the locomotive repair shops in Antwerp went on strike demanding an increased allowance on account of the high cost of living, and on May 1 the transport workers in Antwerp struck, followed the next day by the track laborers in the Province of Antwerp.

On May 1 the heads of the union conferred with the Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, and threatened a general strike unless their demands, which included an increase in the minimum wage from 10.50 to 12 francs (\$2.03 to \$2.32, par) a day, fixing the cost-of-living bonus according to the weighted index instead of the simple index, and full recognition of the union, were met by the Government. Up to this time the strike had been one of "folded arms," that is, the strikers appeared at their posts every day but refused to work, but the Government refused to deal with the strikers until work was resumed, and ordered the pay of all these workers stopped.

The strike spread gradually to postal employees, to telephone operators, and to employees of the freight and passenger services of the railroads. It was largely centered in the city of Antwerp, this being the strategic point for the strikers, as Antwerp is the principal port and the industrial center of the country. The freight trains stopped running in the Province of Antwerp on May 5, and on May 7 the passenger trains were stopped. The freight congestion in the port became so great that vessels were unable to unload their cargoes and were forced to go to other ports to discharge.

On May 12 the Minister of National Defense ordered out eight classes of railway battalions of the army reserve, comprising 6,600 men, who were distributed through the branches of the service most affected by the strike.

On May 15 the Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs issued an order that all strikers who did not return to work within 48 hours should be considered to have resigned. During this time the passenger service had been partially maintained through the use of the military and volunteer employees, but the freight service was more disorganized and the loss of receipts for freight during the entire period of the strike amounted to about 40,000,000 francs (\$7,720,000, par). The following week the strikers began to desert the unions and return to their places, while the military were slowly clearing up the congestion at the port. On May 24 the ministry refused to receive a delegation of the unions until the members had returned to work, and the Minister of National Defense called out 12,000 additional troops. This had the result of bringing more of the strikers back to work and by May 31, the total number on strike in all branches of the service was reduced to about 15,000. It was impossible to estimate the total number of strikers as the number varied greatly from day to day, the strike being planned so that at no time were all the workers out in any one service throughout the country.

The committee of action of the National Syndicate issued an order on May 31 to the striking members of the unions directing them to return to work the next day. The Department of Railways issued a reply stating that although the position of the Government had not changed since the beginning of the strike, employees who were not guilty of any acts of violence, and who wished to return without making any conditions could do so provided they reported for work on the first day of June.

Work was completely resumed by June 2, the strikers returning to work without being able to impose any conditions upon the Government, although the effects of the strike in disorganizing the business of the country had been far-reaching.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in July, 1923.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 46 labor disputes during July, 1923. These disputes affected a total of 64,521 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, JULY, 1923.

Company or industry, and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Street cars, Murphysboro, Ill.....	Threatened strike.	Traction workers..	Working conditions.	Adjusted.
Madeira Colliery, Plains, Pa.....	Strike.....	Miners.....	Wages and conditions.	Do.
Building trades, Chicago, Ill.....	Controversy.	Building trades...	Wage scale and recognition of union.	Do.
Lathers, Des Moines, Iowa.....	Strike.....	Lathers.....	Wages.....	Do.
Machinists, Oakland, Calif.....	Controversy.	Machinists.....	Wage scale.....	Pending.
E. Goss & Co., Los Angeles, Calif....	Strike.....	Cigar makers.....	Asked \$2 per day increase; conditions.	Adjusted.
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	.....do.....	Coal miners.....	Wages and conditions.	Do.
Lehigh Valley R. R.....	Controversy.	Shop crafts.....	Working conditions.	Pending.
Gillette Safety Razor, Boston, Mass.	Strike.....	Employees.....	.....do.....	Adjusted.
Ice Cream Cone Co., New York City	.....do.....	.....do.....	Asked 48-hour week and recognition.	Pending.
Horton Ice Cream Co., New York City.	.....do.....	Chauffeurs.....	Not reported.....	Do.
Commercial telegraphers, New York City.	Threatened strike.	Telegraphers.....	Wages, hours, and conditions.	Adjusted.
Miners, Pittston, Pa.....	Strike.....	Coal miners.....	Seniority rights.....	Pending.
Icemen, Des Moines, Iowa.....	.....do.....	Icemen.....	Wages.....	Unable to adjust.
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Wanamie, Pa.	.....do.....	Coal miners.....	Yardage rates.....	Adjusted.
Todd Dry Dock, Seattle, Wash.....	.....do.....	Machinists.....	Wage rate; asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Partially adjusted.
Manhasset Manufacturing Co., Putnam, Conn.	.....do.....	Textile workers...	Not reported.....	Pending.
Writing paper mills, Holyoke, Mass.	.....do.....	Stationary firemen	Wage increase and overtime.	Unable to adjust.
New Jersey Public Service Corporation, Newark, N. J.	Threatened strike.	Traction employees.	Asked 30 per cent increase and 6 days a week.	Pending.
Jeanette Rubber Co., Greensburg, Pa.	Controversy.	Employees.....	Asked wage increase of 20 per cent.	Do.
Bayway Refinery (Standard Oil), Elizabeth, N. J.	Strike.....	Boiler makers.....	5½ cents per hour increase asked.	Adjusted.
Foot Schulze Co., St. Paul, Minn....	.....do.....	Shoe workers.....	Asked restoration of 10 per cent cut made in 1921.	Pending.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JULY, 1923—Concluded.

Company or industry, and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Monongahela & West Penn Public Service Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike.....	Wiremen.....	Wages.....	Pending.
Tugs of fishing fleet, Dunkirk, N. Y.	Threatened strike.	Tugboat men....	Price of fish; "out-law" dispute.	Adjusted.
Tugs of fishing fleet, Erie, Pa.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dispute between engineers and fishers.	Do.
Naumkeag Steam Manufacturing Co., Salem, Mass.	Strike.....	Textile workers...	Working conditions.	Do.
Mutual Silk Throwing Co., Scranton, Pa.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Increase asked.....	Do.
Plumbers' helpers, New York City..	.....do.....	Plumbers' helpers.	Asked wage increase and recognition.	Pending.
Richmond Light & Ry. Co., New York City.	.....do.....	Linemen.....	Discharge of employee.	Adjusted.
Job printers, Chicago, Ill.....	Controversy.	Typographical workers.	Asked wage increase and 44 hours per week.	Pending.
Furriers, 14 firms, Cleveland, Ohio..	Strike.....	Furriers.....	44 hours per week, minimum wage, 7 legal holidays.	Adjusted.
Cloak and suit firms, Boston, Mass..	Threatened strike.	Garment workers.	Wages and overtime.	Do.
Holland Furnace Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Strike.....	Molders.....	Working conditions.	Pending.
Plumbers and steam fitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Controversy.	Plumbers and steam fitters.	Jurisdictional trade dispute.	Adjusted.
United Ry. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Strike.....	Electrical workers.	Asked 14 cents per hour increase.	Do.
Keifer Paper Mill, Brownstown, Ind.	.....do.....	Paper-mill workers.	Hours and conditions.	Pending.
Cincinnati Team & Motor Truck Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Drivers.....	Wages and conditions.	Adjusted
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	Strike.....	Miners.....	Working conditions.	Do.
Hudson Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Madeira Coal Co., Hudson, Pa.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Requested discharge of 1 man.	Do.
Root Blower Co., Connersville, Ind.	.....do.....	Machinists.....	Asked increase.....	Do.
Boston & Maine R. R. Co., New England States.	.....do.....	Shop crafts.....	General strike of 1922.	Unable to adjust.
Bricklayers, Dayton, Ohio.....	.....do.....	Bricklayers.....	Discharges, etc.....	Adjusted.
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Ashley, Pa.	.....do.....	Coal miners.....	Working conditions.	Do.
Satin & Kelman, Hackensack, N. J.	.....do.....	Employees.....	Wage cut and union dispute. ²	Pending.
Cigar makers, Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	Cigar makers.....	Asked \$3 per 1,000 increase.	Do.

Company or industry, and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
Street cars, Murphysboro, Ill.....	Agreed to settle in conference	1923. June 1	1923. July 1	57	18
Madeira Colliery, Plains, Pa.....	Company agreed to correct conditions.	June 23	July 2	349	366
Building trades, Chicago, Ill.....	Bonuses offered; temporary compromise.	Mar. 1	June 1	6,000	.....
Lathers, Des Moines, Iowa.....	Return at former scale.....	June 28	July 10	50	.....
Machinists, Oakland, Calif.....	.....	July 2	.....	(1)	.....
E. Goss & Co., Los Angeles, Calif....	\$2 increase allowed; conditions improved.	Apr. 8	July 2	54	10
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	Returned to work; adjust later.	July 3	July 5	420	30
Lehigh Valley R. R.....	.....	1922. July 1	.....	(1)	.....
Gillette Safety Razor, Boston, Mass.	Discharged man reemployed	1923. June 28	July 9	300	1,200
Ice Cream Cone Co., New York City	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Horton Ice Cream Co., New York City.	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....

¹ Not reported.² Claim wages are below New York City scale.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, JULY, 1923—Concluded.

Company or industry, and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved.	
		Begin-ning.	Ending.	Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.
Commercial telegraphers, New York City.	\$1.70 per week increase allowed; vacation retained.	1923. (1)	1923. July 17	210	2,850
Miners, Pittston, Pa.		(1)		1,500	
Ice men, Des Moines, Iowa.	Strike still pending.	July 2		30	300
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Wanamie, Pa.	Returned; awaiting conferences.	July 15	July 17	950	
Todd Dry Dock, Seattle, Wash.	Awaiting developments.	May 8		50	
Manhasset Manufacturing Co., Putnam, Conn.	Conferences pending.	July 10		(1)	
Writing paper mills, Holyoke, Mass.		July 24		80	4,920
New Jersey Public Service Corporation, Newark, N. J.	Conferences pending.	Apr. 20		6,000	3,000
Jeanette Rubber Co., Greensburg, Pa.		(1)		(1)	
Bayway Refinery (Standard Oil), Elizabeth, N. J.	Returned, pending individual adjustments.	July 17	July 19	26	
Foot Schulze Co., St. Paul, Minn.		June 1		371	
Monongahela & West Penn Public Service Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.		(1)		(1)	
Tugs of fishing fleet, Dunkirk, N. Y.	Remained at work as per contract.	July 19	July 20	50	
Tugs of fishing fleet, Erie, Pa.	do.	July 20	July 23	300	
Naumkeag Steam Manufacturing Co., Salem, Mass.	Satisfactorily arranged.	July 20	(1)	173	
Mutual Silk Throwing Co., Seranton, Pa.	No increase; returned under same conditions.	July 16	July 21	130	135
Plumbers' helpers, New York City.		July 16		1,000	
Richmond Light & Ry. Co., New York City.	Returned, pending conferences.	July 14	July 26	100	50
Job printers, Chicago, Ill.		July 1		1,500	3,000
Furriers, 14 firms, Cleveland, Ohio.	Demands granted by 7 firms, 7 refused.	July 11	July 21	150	
Cloak and suit firms, Boston, Mass.	Wages adjusted; gentlemen's agreement on hours.	July 1	Aug. 3	1,000	
Holland Furnace Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Injunction pending; 12 re-employed.	(1)		41	45
Plumbers and steam fitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Decision of umpire to be final.	(1)	July 25	1,050	
United Ry. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Returned; agreed to arbitrate, if necessary.	July 16	July 24	180	6,000
Keifer Paper Mill, Brownstown, Ind.	15 men returned to work.	June 20		24	26
Cincinnati Team & Motor Truck Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	\$2 per week increase; improved conditions.	July 15	July 30	1,800	
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	Company agreed to reinstate men discharged.	July 24	July 24	420	30
Hudson Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	Returned, pending conferences.	July 28	July 30	2,500	175
Madeira Coal Co., Hudson, Pa.	Returned, pending company's decision.	July 9	Aug. 6	400	22
Root Blower Co., Connersville, Ind.	Returned on company's terms.	June 20	July 21	150	
Boston & Maine R. R. Co., New England States.	Places filled, strikers employed elsewhere.	1922. July 1		12,000	
Bricklayers, Dayton, Ohio.	Men reinstated.	1923. July 19	July 30	14	
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Ashley, Pa.	Returned, pending conferences.	July 9	July 11	750	25
Satin & Kelman, Hackensack, N. J.		July 11		40	
Cigar makers, Boston, Mass.	Taken up by State board of arbitration.	(1)		1,600	500
Total				41,819	22,702

¹ Not reported.

On August 1, 1923, there were 64 strikes before the department for settlement and in addition 22 controversies which had not reached the strike or lockout stage. Total number of cases pending, 86.

Activities of Arbitration Boards in Czechoslovakia, 1922.¹

THE Czechoslovak works committees act of August 12, 1921,² which requires that works committees be set up in all establishments employing regularly not less than 30 workers, contains a clause providing for the institution of arbitration boards to deal with disputes which arise in connection with the provisions of the act. In 1922, the first year of the effectiveness of the act, 192 boards were set up. These were distributed as follows over the various provinces: Bohemia 107, Moravia 37, Silesia 9, Slovakia 38, Sub-Carpathian Russia 1. The following table illustrates the activities of these arbitration boards in 1922:

ACTIVITIES OF ARBITRATION BOARDS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE WORKS COMMITTEES ACT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1922.

Province.	Number of boards to which appeals were made.	Number of sittings.	Number of cases submitted.	Number of agreements reached.	Number of awards.	Number of cases settled out of court.
Bohemia.....	86	743	974	205	503	266
Moravia.....	27	202	246	65	147	34
Silesia.....	8	62	81	12	46	23
Slovakia.....	6	33	31	11	15	5
Total.....	127	1,040	1,332	293	711	328

As shown in the above table 127 boards were appealed to. No complaints were lodged with the remaining 65 boards. Fourteen boards had cases in which complaints were lodged and discussed but no award made as the parties had come to an agreement or the complaint had been withdrawn. These cases are included in the above table.

¹ Czechoslovakia. Ministerstva Sociální Péče. Sociální Revue. Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 150. Prague, 1922.

² See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November, 1921, pp. 203, 204.

COOPERATION.

Position of Employees in the Cooperative Movement.

A PAMPHLET¹ recently issued by the Fabian Society deals with the position of the employees of the cooperative societies, this being, it is stated, "among the chief problems of the cooperative movement to-day." Though the pamphlet is written with special reference to the British cooperative movement, many of the points made are also of interest to cooperators generally, in their position of employers. The author feels that "a frank recognition of the demand of the workers for a new position in industry and a determination to find methods for establishing it would stimulate a great power for increased efficiency and production." She states that the business advantages of such a relationship would be:

(1) Cordial cooperation between the management committee and the workers in introducing all the modern developments of the application of science to the methods of industry and of expert organization.

(2) The utilizing of the technical knowledge of the workers in shop and factory organization and methods.

(3) The full development of the special power of the employees to act as propagandists for increasing cooperative membership, capital, and sales of cooperative productions.

(4) The removal of the existing friction between management committees and large sections of the employees.

Membership of Employees on Management Committees.

IN ATTAINING the new relationship between employees and the societies, the "most obvious" method is to arrange that employees should have full power to vote for members of the management committees of the societies and be eligible for election to them. The author feels, however, that little progress could be made at present in this way, for "even if adopted, such representation does not give the employees the personal part, knowledge, and interest needed to arouse the sense of partnership which would result in greater efficiency, energy, and loyalty."

Works Committees.

WORKS committees are thought to offer a hopeful means of giving the workers a greater share in the control of their working conditions and at the same time of creating greater efficiency. Such committees have already been adopted by a number of British cooperative societies and appear to have been successful.

¹ Fabian Society, Tract No. 204: The position of employees in the cooperative movement, by Lillian Harris. London, 1923.

The writer emphasizes the importance of having the works committee "based on trade-union organization and closely connected with it."

Otherwise it will be suspected of being a means of undermining trade-unionism, which has been the object of some employers. It is therefore necessary (1) that all the workers should be trade-unionists (a principle already recognized by cooperators, many societies making trade-unionism a condition of employment); (2) that the constitution and rules of the works committee should be drafted in consultation with the trade-unions concerned and approved by them; (3) that it should be laid down that general wage rates, hours, and other questions dealt with by trade-unions, should continue to be negotiated with them; (4) that arrangements made by works committees do not debar further trade-union action in regard to the points at issue. In practice it is found that recognition of these principles secures amicable working with trade-unions, and that works committees accepting them are able to remove many causes of friction.

Such committees may be composed of workers only or may be representative of both workers and management, the essential points being that the workers' representatives should have the power to meet separately when they desire and also to call general meetings of the employees for consultation, and that they have free access to the management whenever necessary.

The functions of the committee might include (1) advisory discussions of financial and commercial matters and working conditions; (2) consideration of proposals from employees for technical improvements in organization, methods, or machinery; (3) consideration of complaints, grievances, and matters of discipline; (4) welfare work; (5) education of employees so as to strengthen their interest in the society; and (6) consideration of the "conditions under which science and expert organization should be applied to methods of work."

Other Necessary Developments.

IN ORDER for the works committee to become fully effective the author believes that other developments are necessary in both trade-union and cooperative organization. The societies must establish certain new machinery such as cost departments, employment departments, and wage departments. This could be done by local federations of societies or through a central efficiency department. A joint labor policy should be decided upon by the trade-unions in the cooperative field and the movement itself, with regard to works committees, wage boards, and the settlement of disputes.

Membership of Farmers' Marketing Associations.

THE July 16, 1923, issue of *Agricultural Cooperation* (Washington, D. C.) contains membership figures for 21 State-wide or region-wide marketing associations handling tobacco, cotton and wheat. These figures show that on June 1, 1923, nearly half a million farmers were banded together for the marketing of these commodities. The report states that "if to the half million mentioned above were added the number of producers in other commodity associations, as, for example, those handling milk, citrus fruits, cranberries, rice, potatoes, etc., the grand total would be in the neighborhood of one million."

The following statement shows the membership of each association, on June 1, 1923, by commodity handled:

Tobacco:	Membership.
Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association.....	90, 226.
Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association.....	85, 042
Dark Tobacco Growers' Association.....	58, 000
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool.....	6, 672
Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association.....	3, 389
Total.....	243, 329
Cotton:	
Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association.....	40, 531
North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.....	30, 733
Georgia Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.....	26, 282
Mississippi Farm Bureau Cotton Association.....	13, 923
Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association.....	6, 607
Tennessee Cotton Growers' Association.....	6, 000
Louisiana Farm Bureau Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association.....	4, 927
Staple Cotton Cooperative Association (Miss.).....	2, 470
Arizona Pimacotton Growers.....	853
Total.....	132, 326
Wheat:	
North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association.....	9, 230
Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association.....	8, 310
Montana Wheat Growers' Association.....	6, 500
Idaho Wheat Growers' Association.....	3, 296
Oregon Cooperative Grain Growers.....	3, 170
Washington Wheat Growers' Association.....	2, 980
Arizona Grain Growers.....	227
Total.....	33, 713
Grand total.....	409, 368

Court Decisions as to Contracts with Cooperative Associations.

North Carolina.

IN A case (Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association *v.* Jones, 117 S. E. 174) recently before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, W. T. Jones appealed from a decision of the superior court of Nash County. The Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association had brought suit against Jones, one of its members, to enjoin him from selling to others, in violation of his contract with it, portions of his 1922 crop of tobacco, and asking liquidated damages for the tobacco sold by him prior to the commencement of the suit. The injunction was granted and Jones appealed, contending that the cooperative marketing act under which the association was formed was unconstitutional and void and that the contract between himself and the association was invalid because in restraint of interstate and intrastate commerce. Judge Clark of the supreme court analyzed the cooperative law and found that—

The act establishes a complete plan of organization for cooperative marketing of agricultural products under the fullest public supervision and control. Every possible safeguard against private profit, manipulation by a few powerful members, and

“squeezing out” of the weaker members and abuse of powers are embraced in the law. * * * There was no intention, and it is clear there is nothing in this statute, to enable the producers to combine to sell their products at a profit beyond what would be a fair and reasonable market price. Indeed, this would be impossible on the part of the producers, as only a part of them would in any event belong to such an organization. * * * An examination of this statute shows, we think, that this association is authorized for the purpose, not of creating a monopoly, but to protect the tobacco producers against oppression by a combination of those who buy, and not to authorize, and does not empower, those who produce the raw material to create a monopoly in themselves. Indeed, it seems to us plain that the plaintiff under the provisions of its charter is not and never can become a monopoly for many reasons.

With regard to the question of liquidated damages, the judge cited the decision in the case of *Bradshaw v. Millikin* (173 N. C. 432, 92 S. E. 161, L. R. A. 1917E, 880), saying:

We need not more fully discuss it, as it does not directly arise in this appeal; but the rule is stated, which has been laid down in all the cases, that an agreement for liquidated damages will be held valid “in the absence of any evidence to show that the amount of damages claimed is unjust or oppressive, or that the amount claimed is disproportionate to the damages that would result from the breach or breaches of the several covenants of agreement.”

With regard to the attempt of Jones to draw an analogy between the association and certain great combines, as being equally a combination in restraint of trade, the judge held:

It is an entire misunderstanding of the facts to assert that an orderly, systematized cooperation among the producers to prevent a sacrifice of their products and to realize a living wage for the laborer and a reasonable profit for the producers has any analogy to the system by which great combinations of capital have prevented the laborer and the farmer alike from realizing a reasonable reward and a decent living.

In fact, the cooperative system is the most hopeful movement ever inaugurated to obtain justice for, and improve the financial condition of, farmers and laborers. * * * Naturally the cooperative movement among the farmers has aroused the opposition of the financial combinations, from whose unlimited power in fixing prices the farmers are seeking to free themselves, and also among some of the owners of the public warehouses, who are more or less allied with the big buyers. See *Gray v. Warehouse Co.*, 181 N. C. 166, 106 S. E. 657. Besides, the establishment of their own warehouses by the cooperative associations will curtail the profits of the public warehouse business.

The same contentions presented in this case have been also argued at this term in four other cases, more or less fully, to wit: *The Same Plaintiff as Herein v. Z. A. Harrell*, from Edgcombe, appeal from Daniels, J.; *Same v. Maynard Mangum*, from Wake, appeal from Lyon, J.; *Same Plaintiff v. W. J. Ball*, from Wake, appeal from the same judge; and *Peanut Growers' Association v. C. T. Harrell*, from Bertie, appeal from Kerr, J. In these four cases substantially the same points were presented, and in each of them the judge below reached the same conclusion, and judgment will be entered in all five cases, affirming the action of the court below.

Texas.

THE Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association brought suit against J. C. Stovall, one of its members, seeking the specific performance of his contract with it and also an injunction restraining him from disposing of his cotton crop otherwise than to the association. From the judgment of the trial court, denying the injunction and dismissing the petition, appeal was taken to the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas (*Texas Farm Bureau Association v. Stovall*, 248 S. W. 1109).

The appeal, it was stated, was rested upon the contention that the court was in error in the construction placed upon the contract, for the following reasons: (1) That the contract was not unilateral, (2) that the agreement was certain and definite and not void for uncer-

tainty, (3) that it was a contract of purchase and sale, and (4) that it was a contract between appellant and appellee.

The court analyzed the contract and came to the conclusion that "the only definite obligations revealed in this contract rest altogether upon appellee. We can discover nothing in its terms when they are subjected to careful analysis, remotely imposing upon appellant any mutuality of burden." It was therefore held that the contract was, from its terms, unilateral, also that certain terms of the contract excluded the idea of its being a mutual purchase and sale agreement at the time it was made.

From what we have already said, it follows that in our view there can be no specific performance required of appellee in this case because the contract is lacking both in mutuality of obligation and mutuality of remedy; and, as we understand the rule, specific performance will not be required in a case where mutuality is lacking either as to the obligation or as to the remedy.

It was therefore held that the injunction applied for had been properly denied, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Motion for a rehearing was overruled.

Washington.

THE Pierce County Dairymen's Association brought suit in the superior court for Pierce County for an injunction restraining A. R. Templin, one of its members, from selling his milk through any agency other than the association, in violation of his contract with it. The injunction was granted by the trial court, and Templin appealed. It appeared that the contract was entered into on April 1, 1921, some time after the association had commenced business, although Templin had previously become a member. For a period of 14 months Templin delivered his milk to the society in pursuance of his contract. After that time, although continuing to be a dairyman, he refused to fulfill his contract. In the present case (*Pierce County Dairymen's Association v. Templin*, 215 Pac. 352) it was contended (1) that the contract was not enforceable because at the time the agreement was made the association did not have three-fourths of its capital stock subscribed for nor one-fourth of such stock paid in, as prescribed by the State cooperative law; (2) that the association was not entitled to the injunctive remedy because of the liquidated-damages provision of the contract; and (3) that the contract tended to create a monopoly in restraint of trade and was therefore unenforceable against him. As regards (1), the court held that the association had not fully complied with the provisions of the statute. However, the court felt that since Templin had fulfilled his contract for 14 months without challenging the validity of the contract on this ground, "this is not a question which [he] can raise at this time."

With regard to the second contention, reference was made to an earlier case (*Washington Cranberry Growers' Association v. Moore*, 204 Pac. 811; see *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, December, 1922, p. 238) which, it was stated, answered the present contention, the right of the association to an injunction being even clearer in the present case.

Far from having a tendency to create a monopoly in restraint of trade, "we think the purposes of the association, as evidenced by its articles of incorporation, its by-laws, and the making of these con-

tracts, and what the association has in fact done, look to the efficient economical bringing of the producer and consumer of milk close together, and the avoiding of intervening profits to the loss of the producer, rather than to the unlawful controlling of the price of milk to the consumer. We conclude that there is no impediment to the enforcement of this contract because of its tendency to create a monopoly in restraint of trade."

With a minor modification restricting the effect of the injunction to Pierce County only, the decree of the lower court was affirmed and the case remanded to the trial court, accordingly, for the correction of the decree.

Cooperative Congresses.

Belgium.¹

THE congress of the Belgian cooperative union was held at Mons, June 23-25, 1923. According to the report of the director of the union, there were at the end of 1922, 71 consumers' societies in affiliation with that organization, having a combined membership of 169,086. There are still 80 socialist societies, not in membership with the union; these have 55,914 members. The business of these 151 societies in 1922 amounted to 266,355,830 francs (\$51,406,675, par). It was pointed out that the purchases of the cooperative family average only about 1,200 francs (\$231.60, par) per year; that is, that only about one-fifth of the average workers' income was spent at the cooperative stores.

The need of unity, not only within the consumers' cooperative movement but between the consumers' movement and the agricultural cooperative movement was emphasized at the congress, as were also the advantages of publicity for the purposes of educating the public in cooperation.

France.²

THE tenth congress of the societies forming the National Federation of Consumers' Cooperative Societies (*Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation*) was held at Bordeaux, May 10-13, and was attended by 430 delegates, representing 1,969 societies.

Among the subjects discussed were the organization of woman cooperators, the situation of the Bank of the Cooperative Societies of France and of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, the modern forms of production and distribution, the education of the public with a view to extending the cooperative movement, and the report of the committee which has been studying the conditions of operation and development of cooperative associations.

The central council of the national federation reported that on February 15, 1923, there were in affiliation with the federation 1,969 local societies, 129 less than on the same date in 1922; the decrease was due to dissolutions and amalgamations. Among the members of the federation were 50 so-called "fusion societies," organizations

¹ Data are from *La Coopération Belge*, Brussels, issues of July 7, and Aug. 1, 1923.

² Data are from *L'Information Sociale*, Paris, May 24, 1923, pp. 4-6, and *International Cooperative Bulletin*, June, 1923, pp. 128-132.

formed by the amalgamation of all or practically all of the societies in a given district. The sales of 46 of these societies formed more than a quarter of the combined sales of all the affiliated societies throughout France. During 1922, the business of the Cooperative Wholesale Society (*Magasin de Gros*) amounted to 217,947,418 francs (\$42,-063,852, par).

The reading of this report was the occasion for an attack upon the policy of the directors of the federation by a small group of communist members. These were of the opinion that the cooperative movement should declare itself in favor of the class struggle, and that it should cease returning dividends on purchases and use these to build up a reserve "for critical periods." They charged the directors with having already departed from the time-honored policy of political neutrality³ and with collaborating with capitalism instead of fighting it. In reply, protest was made against the introduction of "a political propaganda" into a purely economic movement like cooperation. It was pointed out that cooperation "sees only the consumer and does not concern itself with the struggle of classes." The question of the future policy was then put to the vote and the "neutrality" of the federation as heretofore interpreted by the directors was reindorsed, 4,145 to 335. The congress also passed the following resolution:

In approving the report of the central council, the congress affirms once again the determination of French cooperation to pursue its ideal of social transformation by its own action, in grouping all consumers without distinction and irrespective of their political or religious opinions.

Cooperation will be able to find in its organic strength and in its activities the elements which will permit it to fight in defense of the interests of consumers which are identical with the general interest. It will be able to repel the open or concealed attacks of all those who would divide and weaken the movement by introducing into it questions external to it.

The congress therefore charges the central council to see to it that the pact of unity adopted at the Tours congress, the rules of the National Federation, and the decisions of congress be strictly applied. It relies on each society and each individual to remain loyal to the charter which cooperators have given themselves in complete sovereignty and independence.

The importance of education in cooperation was emphasized and the congress passed the following resolution:

The congress invites cooperative societies to consider the problem of cooperative education in all its aspects:

1. Technical cooperative instruction, with a view to arranging public lectures, in collaboration, where possible, with other organizations for technical instruction.
2. General technical instruction with a view to providing lecturers and scholarships.
3. Higher education and the promotion of courses of university lectures with scholarships.
4. Secondary and elementary instruction to determine the form in which the history and methods of cooperation can be taught and its spirit imparted; preparation of a list of books to be included in school libraries, and also of films; ultimately, the initiative in the publication of articles and useful works.

The congress requests that a column in *l'Action Coopérative* be regularly devoted to special educational work.

It invites societies to seek for credits which they could devote to the services of the national committee for assisting and coordinating regional efforts, as well as to the promotion of local education.

³ The Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation was formed in 1912 by the fusion of the Bourse des Coopératives Socialistes de France and the "neutral" Union Coopérative des Sociétés Françaises de Consommation. It has been the avowed policy of the federation, from the first, to take no active part in either political or religious movements. It was also decided, at the time of amalgamation, that "no society can be admitted which obliges its members to belong to any political or religious organization."

The Government social insurance bill was unanimously indorsed and its passage urged, and the regional cooperative federations were instructed to take the matter up with their senators and deputies.

Great Britain.⁴

THE fifty-fifth annual cooperative congress was held at Edinburgh, May 21-23, 1923, with some 1,560 delegates present, representing 570 societies.

Among the questions that were considered was that of a daily cooperative newspaper, which has already been up for discussion at preceding congresses. The point at issue was whether the newspaper should be an expansion of the existing weekly, *The Cooperative News*, or an independent journal more or less identified with labor politics. Last year's congress favored a special cooperative daily to be issued by the National Cooperative Publishing Society. At the present meeting the central board of the Cooperative Union and the National Cooperative Publishing Society submitted a resolution advocating the establishment of a new paper to be issued by the publishing society, and directing that the plan worked out be submitted to the constituent societies for action in 1924. An amendment urging that, pending the starting of such a paper, the movement support the official organ of the Labor Party was defeated and the original resolution was carried by a vote of 2,074 to 1,507.

The subject of trade boards was considered and the congress passed a resolution to the effect that it "views with grave concern the proposal of the Government to adopt the recommendations of the Cave committee concerning trade boards, and places on record its conviction that from the experience of the cooperative movement the urgent need is not to reduce the scope and powers of trade boards, but to extend them and to make the awards of such trade boards binding upon all traders." With regard to cooperative labor conditions and disputes, a resolution was moved proposing the appointment of a committee to examine the existing machinery of the national joint committee of trade-unionists and cooperators." This resolution, which in view of the strike now on in the factories of the Cooperative Wholesale Society was of especial interest to the congress, was debated at length, but upon vote was lost.

When the subject of cooperative education came up a resolution was passed urging the societies to place their appropriations for this work on a membership basis instead of basing them upon trading surpluses. It is the custom of British societies to allocate for educational purposes 2½ per cent of the net trading surplus, so that the amounts fluctuate with the "profits" and in bad times this work must therefore be greatly cut down or eliminated altogether. The adoption of a method which would provide "a certain and regular fund for the purpose" was therefore considered urgent.

The next congress will be held in Nottingham, the famous lace-making center.

⁴ Data are from Ministry of Labor Gazette, June, 1923; International Cooperative Bulletin, June and July, 1923; and Copartnership, July, 1923.

Cooperation in Foreign Countries.

Austria.

THE 1923 yearbook of the Austrian Statistical Office¹ contains a table (p. 42) showing the number of registered cooperative societies of each type within the country at the end of 1921. The data from this table are shown below:

NUMBER OF REGISTERED COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN AUSTRIA AT THE END OF 1921, BY LOCATION OF SOCIETY.

Province.	Credit societies.			Consumers' societies.	Agricultural societies.	Industrial societies.	Building societies.	Others.	Total.
	Schulze-De-litzsch.	Raiffeisen.	Total.						
Vienna.....	131	1	132	70	18	265	74	14	573
Lower Austria.....	109	549	658	65	573	102	37	3	1,438
Upper Austria.....	34	272	306	49	122	99	20	3	599
Salzburg.....	10	60	70	13	21	33	6	2	145
Styria.....	71	283	354	59	170	190	12	3	788
Carinthia.....	38	170	208	20	66	41	5	2	342
Tyrol.....	9	178	187	21	44	21	9	1	283
Vorarlberg.....	6	79	85	73	54	13	3	.....	228
Total, 1921.....	408	1,592	2,000	370	1,068	764	166	28	4,396
1920.....	406	1,589	1,995	338	974	648	125	28	4,108

Bulgaria.²

IN 1922 the General Union of Agricultural Cooperative Societies (*Obstchsoyus na zemledelskite Kooperacii*), founded in 1907, had in affiliation 664 cooperative societies with a total membership of about 600,000. The number of societies of various types belonging to the union was as follows:

	Number.
Federations of cooperative societies.....	7
Credit societies.....	631
Distributive societies.....	15
Stock-breeding societies.....	2
Viticultural societies.....	3
Tobacco-growing societies.....	6

In 1922 the business of the union amounted to 518,615,662 levas (\$100,092,823, par), as compared with 137,217,241 levas (\$26,482,928, par) in 1921. Its chief activities are the export of grain and the sale to its members of agricultural machinery, salt, oil, sugar, sulphate of copper, etc. During the year, exports of grain amounted to 41,241,000 levas (\$7,959,513, par).

During 1922 the turnover of the affiliated societies amounted in all to about 2,000,000,000 levas (\$386,000,000, par).

¹ Austria. Bundesamt für Statistik. Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich. III. Jahrgang. Vienna, 1923.

² International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information. Geneva, June 15, 1923, pp. 31, 32.

Denmark.

IN AN article in the July, 1923, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (pp. 165-167) it is stated that the year 1922, like all of the past few years, was one of many economic and financial difficulties which have been felt all over Denmark and which have naturally affected the cooperative movement.

The consumers' societies are an important part of the Danish cooperative movement, with an approximate membership of 300,000 and a business for 1922 of from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 kroner (\$48,240,000 to \$53,600,000, par). Of these societies 1,799 are affiliated to the Cooperative Wholesale Society, their purchases from it during the year amounting to 123,410,344 kroner (\$33,073,972, par). The surplus savings made by the wholesale amounted to 6,245,174 kroner (\$1,673,707, par). The report states that "there is hardly another enterprise in Denmark which has a sounder basis than the Cooperative Wholesale Society."

A number of other consumers' societies are federated in the Ringjobbing Goods Purchase Association, with a yearly business of about 6,386,000 kroner (\$1,711,448, par).

The following table shows the progress made by the Danish Cooperative Bank since its establishment in 1920:

DEVELOPMENT OF DANISH COOPERATIVE BANK, 1920 TO 1922.

[Krone at par=26.8 cents.]

Item.	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Kroner.</i>	<i>Kroner.</i>	<i>Kroner.</i>
Original capital.....	13,624,000	15,616,000	15,689,000
Reserve fund.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Deposits.....	115,237,000	123,582,000	140,149,000
Profits.....	1,740,000	2,253,000	2,588,000

The Danish Cooperative Seed Supply Association supplied its members during the year with 5,502,917 kilograms (12,131,731 pounds) of seeds, its sales to them amounting to 5,586,872 kroner (\$1,497,282, par).

The export activities of the Danish cooperative movement are very considerable, those of bacon amounting to 112,468 tons in 1922, approximately the pre-war figure; other meats to the value of 9,146,713 kroner (\$2,451,319, par) were also shipped abroad. Exports of eggs for 1922 reached the highest figure ever recorded in that branch of the Danish movement, their value being 17,000,000 kroner (\$4,556,000, par).

Finland.

ACCORDING to the 1922 annual report of the Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society (the S. O. K.), summarized in the International Cooperative Bulletin for July, 1923 (pp. 163, 164), the status of that society at the end of 1922, as compared with 1921, was as follows:

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	1921.	1922.
Number of affiliated societies.....	490	¹ 470
	<i>F. mks.</i> ²	<i>F. mks.</i> ²
Paid-in share capital.....		717,800
Sales.....	359,143,294	416,599,251
Output of productive departments.....	20,339,090	34,847,769
Surplus.....		5,455,501

The production carried on by the S. O. K. includes that of matches, brushes, preserves, bags and envelopes, lumber, flour, hosiery, crackers, and macaroni. It also operates a power station which supplies power and light to its factories and to the neighborhood, a machinery-repair shop, a plant for packing fruit, spices, and domestic dyes, a chicory factory and a coffee-roasting establishment. So great has been the demand for its products that, as it has not yet been possible to enlarge the factories to the necessary capacity, many of the plants have had to work two shifts the greater part of the year.

In 1922, the society employed 1,281 persons. All its regular employees are insured against sickness, accident, and old age; funeral benefits are also provided. The society runs a "vacation home" for its staff, as well as two vacation homes for children.

Poland.

IT IS reported in the International Cooperative Bulletin for July, 1923 (pp. 173, 174), that since the war, the Polish cooperative movement "has won new ground" and is developing successfully. At the end of 1922, the Union of Workingmen's Consumers' Societies at Warsaw had in affiliation 124 societies with a combined membership of 169,774. Its own capital amounted to 81,500,000 marks, and its loan capital to 264,300,000 marks. The combined share capital of its affiliated societies at the end of 1922 amounted to 45,113,335 marks.

¹ Decrease due to amalgamation and to the exclusion of certain societies.

² Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1923.¹

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 June, 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 to 31, 1923.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1923.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	United States citizens.	Total.
July-December, 1922..	271,732	80,865	181,101	8,967	542,665	55,139	66,401	143,762	265,302
January, 1923.....	28,773	9,480	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
June, 1923.....	44,166	14,311	19,603	2,588	80,668	5,414	12,559	30,067	48,040
Total.....	522,919	150,487	308,471	20,619	1,002,496	81,450	119,136	270,601	471,187

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
Austria.....	20	8,103	19	247
Hungary.....	22	5,914	41	895
Belgium.....	14	1,590	97	672
Bulgaria.....	1	392	9	156
Czechoslovakia.....	31	13,840	111	2,074
Denmark.....	564	4,523	67	511
Finland.....	13	3,644	68	396
France, including Corsica.....	292	4,380	136	1,507
Germany.....	8,262	48,277	124	1,529
Greece.....	21	3,333	23	2,988
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,200	46,674	918	23,329

¹ For figures showing the number of aliens admissible and admitted under the per centum limit act during the year 1922-23 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1923, pp. 237-240.

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
Netherlands.....	46	3,150	87	482
Norway.....	1,223	11,745	113	946
Poland.....	277	26,538	289	5,439
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	34	2,384	146	2,620
Rumania.....	18	11,947	66	1,169
Russia.....	117	17,507	74	2,434
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	39	841	197	2,557
Sweden.....	699	17,916	195	1,179
Switzerland.....	58	3,349	62	546
Turkey in Europe.....	17	3,743	4	125
United Kingdom:				
England.....	174	21,558	684	5,505
Ireland.....	55	15,740	153	1,368
Scotland.....	35	23,019	52	705
Wales.....	9	1,182	2	34
Yugoslavia.....	19	6,181	105	2,064
Other Europe.....	17	450	1	179
Total Europe.....	13,277	307,920	3,843	61,656
China.....	270	4,986	323	3,715
Japan.....	453	5,809	141	2,869
India.....	18	257	3	146
Turkey in Asia.....	17	2,183	46	773
Other Asia.....	4	470	21	90
Total Asia.....	762	13,705	534	7,593
Africa.....	15	548	11	113
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	50	711	39	442
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	4	48	2	22
British North America.....	19,157	117,011	211	2,775
Central America.....	222	1,275	53	550
Mexico.....	8,248	63,768	218	2,660
South America.....	534	4,737	137	1,447
West Indies.....	1,897	13,181	365	4,183
Other countries.....		15	1	9
Total.....	44,166	522,919	5,414	81,450
Male.....	27,631	307,522	3,121	54,752
Female.....	16,535	215,397	2,293	26,698

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
African (black).....	1,264	7,554	178	1,525
Armenian.....	20	2,396	3	69
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	39	5,537	113	1,716
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	25	1,893	95	1,864
Chinese.....	269	4,074	308	3,788
Croatian and Slovenian.....	13	4,163	.....	233
Cuban.....	168	1,347	52	751
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4	571	19	201
Dutch and Flemish.....	254	5,804	218	1,252
East Indian.....	10	156	4	113
English.....	6,333	60,524	850	7,979
Finnish.....	48	3,087	64	445
French.....	6,441	34,371	136	1,896
German.....	8,910	65,543	200	2,217

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Concluded.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
Greek.....	42	4,177	20	3,060
Hebrew.....	926	49,719	16	413
Irish.....	1,758	30,386	146	1,511
Italian (north).....	200	9,054	31	2,538
Italian (south).....	1,235	39,226	908	21,029
Japanese.....	442	5,652	138	2,844
Korean.....	13	104	6	55
Lithuanian.....	24	1,828	22	1,109
Magyar.....	71	6,922	46	1,039
Mexican.....	8,135	62,709	160	2,479
Pacific Islander.....	.....	14	.....	6
Polish.....	321	13,210	296	5,278
Portuguese.....	125	2,802	158	2,721
Rumanian.....	40	1,397	69	1,095
Russian.....	225	4,346	125	1,611
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	156	1,168	2	29
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,914	37,630	412	2,936
Scottish.....	2,627	38,627	88	1,129
Slovak.....	27	6,230	14	387
Spanish.....	413	3,525	258	3,193
Spanish American.....	272	1,990	80	1,071
Syrian.....	26	1,207	35	651
Turkish.....	2	237	10	124
Welsh.....	118	1,622	9	66
West Indian (except Cuban).....	214	1,467	86	716
Other peoples.....	42	650	39	308
Total.....	44,166	522,919	5,414	81,450

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
Professional:				
Actors.....	46	731	13	136
Architects.....	37	283	7	34
Clergy.....	120	1,709	36	440
Editors.....	2	74	1	19
Electricians.....	259	2,409	3	64
Engineers (professional).....	166	2,483	19	235
Lawyers.....	12	166	1	34
Literary and scientific persons.....	43	621	7	97
Musicians.....	70	1,076	19	138
Officials (Government).....	39	550	14	200
Physicians.....	63	704	8	118
Sculptors and artists.....	8	287	43	108
Teachers.....	178	2,589	47	396
Other professional.....	282	2,800	43	518
Total.....	1,325	16,542	261	2,537
Skilled:				
Bakers.....	257	2,928	29	235
Barbers and hairdressers.....	154	1,898	17	266
Blacksmiths.....	170	2,296	7	108
Bookbinders.....	17	183	2	10
Brewers.....	5	23	1	3
Butchers.....	209	2,055	14	181
Cabinetmakers.....	24	370	4	64
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,148	12,305	33	518
Cigarette makers.....	2	39	.....	1
Cigar makers.....	24	269	14	223
Cigar packers.....	1	8	.....	3

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
Skilled—Concluded.				
Clerks and accountants.....	1,763	16,470	96	1,505
Dressmakers.....	216	4,189	17	262
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	121	2,817	7	113
Furriers and fur workers.....	9	271	.....	15
Gardeners.....	71	900	12	134
Hat and cap makers.....	12	238	1	10
Iron and steel workers.....	233	4,076	10	75
Jewelers.....	15	278	2	35
Locksmiths.....	305	1,952	.....	11
Machinists.....	410	4,418	32	351
Mariners.....	658	6,288	31	385
Masons.....	279	3,276	7	181
Mechanics (not specified).....	497	4,644	33	314
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	71	764	1	11
Millers.....	43	309	.....	12
Milliners.....	24	632	.....	35
Miners.....	288	5,423	57	803
Painters and glaziers.....	262	2,550	3	183
Pattern makers.....	6	237	.....	2
Photographers.....	33	343	.....	29
Plasterers.....	44	503	.....	18
Plumbers.....	144	1,197	9	43
Printers.....	122	930	3	58
Saddlers and harness makers.....	23	226	1	4
Seamstresses.....	171	2,074	7	74
Shoemakers.....	144	3,307	24	376
Stokers.....	55	729	.....	48
Stonecutters.....	44	521	.....	17
Tailors.....	227	5,559	42	489
Tanners and curriers.....	4	164	.....	6
Textile workers (not specified).....	18	351	.....	7
Tinners.....	56	512	1	23
Tobacco workers.....	2	27	.....	2
Upholsterers.....	20	208	1	17
Watch and clock makers.....	22	345	4	34
Weavers and spinners.....	138	1,930	67	460
Wheelwrights.....	4	62	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified).....	17	283	1	17
Other skilled.....	319	4,826	21	510
Total.....	8,901	106,213	611	8,281
Miscellaneous:				
Agents.....	142	1,461	11	130
Bankers.....	9	118	12	95
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	97	943	6	54
Farm laborers.....	1,833	25,905	78	943
Farmers.....	1,248	12,503	88	1,705
Fishermen.....	375	2,165	6	60
Hotel keepers.....	24	187	1	35
Laborers.....	8,569	83,552	1,366	32,912
Manufacturers.....	24	320	8	84
Merchants and dealers.....	580	8,856	169	2,546
Servants.....	3,036	52,223	306	3,507
Other miscellaneous.....	1,802	20,346	382	3,321
Total.....	17,739	208,579	2,433	45,392
No occupation (including women and children).....	16,201	191,585	2,109	25,240
Grand total.....	44,166	522,919	5,414	81,450

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DURING JUNE, 1923, AND THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	June, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.
Alabama.....	11	385	4	44
Alaska.....	35	219	2	69
Arizona.....	699	8,952	37	395
Arkansas.....	7	202	5	19
California.....	3,902	39,093	458	7,524
Colorado.....	99	1,471	13	287
Connecticut.....	675	9,554	91	1,639
Delaware.....	14	473	.....	67
District of Columbia.....	90	1,356	37	370
Florida.....	324	3,020	206	1,464
Georgia.....	32	451	8	62
Hawaii.....	217	2,565	25	442
Idaho.....	91	750	11	106
Illinois.....	2,151	35,612	250	4,582
Indiana.....	311	4,430	25	457
Iowa.....	424	3,861	18	290
Kansas.....	158	1,451	10	124
Kentucky.....	41	510	1	69
Louisiana.....	86	1,027	42	391
Maine.....	1,557	9,322	12	159
Maryland.....	136	2,483	22	325
Massachusetts.....	4,474	41,602	614	7,300
Michigan.....	3,661	37,034	173	2,413
Minnesota.....	831	7,975	53	648
Mississippi.....	41	343	5	37
Missouri.....	253	3,735	29	475
Montana.....	242	1,982	8	238
Nebraska.....	210	2,018	.....	218
Nevada.....	14	325	5	65
New Hampshire.....	1,114	5,452	1	97
New Jersey.....	1,354	25,274	185	3,288
New Mexico.....	99	1,055	1	78
New York.....	8,493	130,142	2,106	32,228
North Carolina.....	19	289	6	41
North Dakota.....	170	1,534	8	134
Ohio.....	917	17,455	137	2,725
Oklahoma.....	48	525	4	69
Oregon.....	439	4,178	33	446
Pennsylvania.....	1,190	36,834	364	6,316
Philippine Islands.....	.....	6	1	6
Porto Rico.....	21	229	12	194
Rhode Island.....	689	6,426	104	1,027
South Carolina.....	9	160	.....	18
South Dakota.....	89	893	2	71
Tennessee.....	18	359	7	43
Texas.....	6,168	45,198	78	1,325
Utah.....	84	1,061	17	254
Vermont.....	290	2,101	4	53
Virginia.....	122	1,324	10	134
Virgin Islands.....	.....	23	.....	5
Washington.....	1,262	11,004	97	1,327
West Virginia.....	59	1,582	20	482
Wisconsin.....	689	7,089	46	720
Wyoming.....	37	525	7	90
Total.....	44,166	522,919	5,414	81,450

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. 55, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922, JULY 1 TO 31, 1923.

Country or region of birth.	Maximum monthly quota.	Admitted July 1-31, 1923.	Annual quota.	Balance for year. ¹
Albania.....	58	² 58	288	212
Armenia (Russian).....	46	22	230	205
Austria.....	1,463	1,093	7,342	6,238
Belgium.....	313	² 313	1,563	1,250
Bulgaria.....	61	59	302	242
Czechoslovakia.....	2,871	1,788	14,357	12,528
Danzig.....	60	55	301	244
Denmark.....	1,124	515	5,619	5,050
Estonia.....	270	61	1,348	1,285
Finland.....	784	² 784	3,921	3,133
Fiume.....	14	² 14	71	52
France.....	1,146	465	5,729	5,237
Germany.....	13,521	7,480	67,607	60,035
Great Britain and Ireland.....	15,468	² 15,468	77,342	61,296
Greece.....	613	² 613	3,063	2,402
Hungary.....	1,149	660	5,747	5,077
Iceland.....	15	4	75	71
Italy.....	8,411	6,932	42,057	35,012
Latvia.....	398	173	1,540	1,353
Lithuania.....	526	467	2,629	2,148
Luxemburg.....	19	18	92	74
Netherlands.....	721	² 721	3,607	2,879
Norway.....	2,440	2,395	12,202	9,798
Poland.....	6,195	4,020	30,977	26,824
Portugal.....	493	² 493	2,465	1,900
Rumania.....	1,484	1,398	7,419	6,021
Russia.....	4,881	² 4,881	24,405	19,268
Spain.....	182	² 182	912	530
Sweden.....	4,008	3,910	20,042	16,128
Switzerland.....	750	² 750	3,752	2,979
Yugoslavia.....	1,285	388	6,426	6,023
Other Europe.....	17	² 17	86	60
Palestine.....	12	² 12	57	32
Syria.....	177	² 177	882	658
Turkey.....	531	² 531	2,654	1,995
Other Asia.....	19	² 19	92	59
Africa.....	21	² 21	104	69
Egypt.....	4	² 4	18	13
Atlantic Islands.....	24	² 24	121	90
Australia.....	56	² 56	279	217
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.....	16	² 16	80	54
Total.....	71,561	57,057	357,803	298,699

¹ After all pending cases for which quotas have been granted, and admissions under the act during the current fiscal year, have been deducted from the annual quota.

² Maximum monthly quota exhausted for July.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

Alaska.

THE labor commissioner of Alaska states in his biennial report for 1921-22 that the surveys of labor conditions and the collection of statistics in that Territory are confined to the two principal industries, namely, fishing and mining, other enterprises employing only a small percentage of wage earners. Labor data in connection with mining are published in the annual reports of the territorial mine inspector. The above-mentioned report of the labor commissioner of Alaska takes up the following subjects for the fishing industry: Number and nationalities of workers, their wages and earnings, labor supply, labor disturbances, union labor, suggested legislation, oriental labor contracts, seasonal nature of employment, and accidents. The volume also contains a list of the fishing companies reporting for 1922. Extracts from this publication may be found on pages 83, 84, and 124 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The annual report of the territorial mine inspector for the calendar year 1922 was transmitted to the Governor of Alaska on May 26, 1923. Data on wages, cost of a "grubstake," and value of various mineral productions, taken from this volume, are published elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

Massachusetts.¹

THE Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries has adopted a lighting code for workshops, factories, and manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, in accordance with the law requiring the department to "make reasonable rules, regulations, and orders applicable either to employers or employees or both for the prevention of accidents and the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases." The adopted code, which will become effective January 1, 1924, sets up minimum standards as to illumination intensities and provides for distribution of light, for protection from glare, and for entrance and exit lighting.

The membership of the committee which aided the department in the preparation of the code included an electrical engineer, who lectures on public lighting at Harvard University, two oculists of the Harvard Medical School, a physician to outpatients at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the director of the industrial clinic of the same institution, a director of safety of a large industrial establishment, an expert on lighting from a manufacturers' association, a staff engineer from a federation of industries, an assistant engineer from an insurance company, and two labor representatives.

¹ Information furnished by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

New York.¹

THE State industrial commissioner has received an appropriation of \$2,909,528 for next year, of which \$389,200 is for maintenance and operation and \$1,820,328 for personal service. The total appropriation exceeds by \$695,838 that made to the former industrial commissioner during the last year of his administration. At least \$725,000 of next year's appropriation will be returned to the State by insurance carriers, such carriers paying in full the administration expenses of the workmen's compensation act. The amount the State appropriates in this connection may be looked upon as merely in "the nature of an advance."¹¹

Of the \$556,670 increase which is to be expended for personal service, \$211,888 will be devoted to the bureau of workmen's compensation. The decrease in appropriation for this office two years ago resulted in confusion and chaos in the administration of the act. Every effort is to be made for a prompt and liberal determination of claims.

The bureau of inspection will receive \$186,000 of the \$556,670, the State employment offices \$60,000, the bureau of women in industry \$13,000, and the remainder of the increase for personal service is to go to the industrial board, the bureau of mediation and arbitration, and the department's administrative branches.

The bureau of statistics and information will receive an increase of over \$20,000. New York is among the few States that has never made a comprehensive study of its statistics of accidents, although the records show that about 300,000 industrial accidents are reported annually to the labor department.

North Carolina.

THE thirty-third report of the department of labor and printing of the State of North Carolina for the biennial period 1921-1922 has 12 chapters which deal with the following subjects: I. Cotton, cordage, silk and woolen mills; II. Knitting mills; III. Furniture factories; IV. Tobacco manufactures; V. Miscellaneous factories; VI. Mines and mining; VII. Waterpower; VIII. Fisheries and fishing; IX. Farms and farm labor; X. Free employment service; XI. Newspapers and periodicals; XII. State printing. The volume also contains a directory of State officials, and a classification of industries which covers 52 of the 452 pages of the publication.

A brief notice of this report, which was taken from the Raleigh News and Observer of December 19, 1922, appeared in the February, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Additional data from the volume are published on pages 87, 88, and 126 of this number of the REVIEW.

¹ New York. Industrial commissioner. Industrial Bulletin, Albany, May, 1923, pp. 164, 165.

Texas.

THE seventh biennial report of the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics for the years 1921 and 1922 contains a summary of a survey made in January, 1922, of wages and working conditions in the lumber camps of East Texas. The investigation included 91 sawmills, 77 of which were in operation, employing 12,765 persons. The average daily wage in January, 1922, was \$2.48 as compared to \$3.18 in January, 1921. The workday averaged 10 hours. Commissioners were operated by 62 concerns, the prices charged comparing favorably with Beaumont and Houston prices. Sixty-one of the sawmills have houses which they rent to their employees, the average rent for such houses being \$4.26 a month.

In 54 mills the average deductions for medical services, physician and hospital, were \$1.45 a month for married workers and \$1 for single men.

The survey also included production costs and retail prices of lumber, 26 mills and 87 retail lumber yards being investigated in this connection.

The average production cost at the mills was \$22.04 per 1,000 feet. The average price delivered to retailers on the cars at the mills was \$26.01 per 1,000 feet, based on No. 1 common lumber.

Beaumont, Nacogdoches, Palestine, and Texarkana are the distributing points for practically all the sawmills of Texas. The average freight rates from such points to certain towns, together with the average cost (including freight) of No. 1 common lumber to retail lumber yards in these towns and the prices asked for such lumber by local dealers are given below:

AVERAGE FREIGHT RATES PER 1,000 FEET OF NO. 1 COMMON LUMBER FROM 4 DISTRIBUTION POINTS TO CERTAIN TOWNS, AVERAGE COSTS TO LOCAL YARDS, AND RETAIL PRICES TO PUBLIC.

Town.	Average freight rate from distributing points.	Average cost to lumber yards (freight included).	Retail price to public.
Amarillo.....	\$9.78	\$35.79	\$54.08
Austin.....	8.42	34.43	50.18
Childress.....	9.92	35.93	57.43
Dallas.....	6.83	32.84	46.39
Port Worth.....	8.42	34.43	50.64
Houston.....	5.27	31.22	39.28
San Antonio.....	8.69	34.70	52.57
Waco.....	8.44	34.45	54.08
Wichita Falls.....	9.24	35.25	50.34

Certain data from the report were published in the May, 1922 (pp. 224, 225), and the March, 1923 (pp. 89, 174), issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, from advance notes.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

New Chairman of California Industrial Accident Commission.

JOHAN A. MCGILVRAY was elected chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission of California, June 30, succeeding Will J. French, who had held the chairmanship since 1920. While no longer chairman Mr. French will continue as one of the members of the commission.

Reorganization of Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania at its recent session enacted an administrative code providing for the entire reorganization of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth. Existing bureaus and positions, etc., abolished were: The chief inspector of the department of labor and industry, the bureaus of inspection, mediation and arbitration, rehabilitation, workmen's compensation, and employment in the department of labor and industry; also the division of industrial hygiene and engineering; the manager, assistant manager, and actuary and counsel for the State workmen's insurance board.

In the department of labor and industry are now found the workmen's compensation board, workmen's compensation referees, and the State workmen's insurance board, besides the advisory body known as the industrial board. The title of the commissioner is changed to secretary of labor and industry. He is given the power to appoint a deputy or deputies in such number as the executive board shall approve, to appoint and fix the compensation of directors, bureau chiefs, experts, clerks, etc., all subject to the approval of the governor and ratings by the executive board. The secretary of labor and industry is ex officio a member of the workmen's compensation board, of the State welfare commission and the State workmen's insurance board, besides being chairman of the industrial board. The salary of the commissioner is continued at \$10,000 a year.

The act of 1913 (No. 267) is repealed in so far as it provides for the organization of the department, the surviving sections being only those which relate to the term of appointment (4 years), certain powers of the industrial board, supervision of the construction of buildings, etc., where labor is employed, and the penal clause.

The result is both an expansion and a consolidation of control of industrial conditions as regards hygiene, safety, accident prevention and reporting, the compilation of statistics, the work of mediation and arbitration, employment service, and the administration of the workmen's compensation law, including the rehabilitation of persons injured in industrial pursuits.

Resumption of Activities by the International Association of Unemployment.¹

THE work of this association was interrupted by the war, but has recently been resumed, and a general reconstitutive assembly is to be held in Luxemburg in September.

In 1913 the association had 17 national sections and 1 international section which consisted of other international bodies interested in the prevention of unemployment. It included representatives of the national administrations of 9 sovereign States; 30 States, Provinces, or departments; 130 municipalities; a number of local institutions for the prevention of unemployment; employers' and workers' organizations; and individuals prominent in the scientific and political world. The recommendations of the association as to unemployment insurance, employment exchanges, and the systematic distribution of public works had a considerable influence on the resolutions relating to these questions adopted by the first International Labor Conference at Washington.

The agenda of the next assembly include the following items:

- (1) Emigration and settlement as remedies for unemployment.
- (2) The relations between unemployment relief and the development of opportunities for employment.
- (3) Unemployment among intellectual workers (technicians, salaried employees, etc.).
- (4) Vocational guidance in relation to the needs of the labor market.

Reports on these points will be submitted by the various countries represented in the association.

¹ International Labor Office. *International Labor Review*, Geneva, June, 1923, p. 931.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

ALABAMA.—*Department of Education. Vocational education under the State and Federal acts, 1922-1927. Montgomery, 1922. 95 pp.*

The Smith-Hughes Act was accepted by the Alabama Legislature in February, 1919, and the outline of the vocational education work to be followed by the State during the five-year period beginning July 1, 1922, is given in this pamphlet. This plan, which was approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, shows the scheme for the administration of the act by the State and the general conditions under which the funds are to be expended, and gives a full description of the forms of vocational work to be undertaken. The appendixes give the text of the Federal and State acts.

ALASKA.—*Labor commissioner. Biennial report, 1921-1922. [Covering two years ending March 1, 1923.] Juneau [1923]. 16 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 83, 84, and 124 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— *Mine inspector. Annual report, 1922. Juneau [1923]. 175 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 53 and 85 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

ARIZONA.—*Mine inspector. Report for the year ending November 30, 1922. [Phoenix, 1923.] 48 pp.*

The above volume includes the following statistics:

	Number.
Mines inspected, Dec. 1, 1921-Dec. 1, 1922.....	80
Inspections made.....	102
Men employed, surface, at last inspection.....	1, 931
Men employed, underground, at last inspection.....	6, 621
Fatal accidents.....	30
Serious and minor accidents.....	376

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. Court decisions on workmen's compensation law, July, 1921-April, 1923. Constitutionality and coverage. Albany, 1923. 239 pp. Special bulletin No. 118.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Department of Labor and Printing. Report, 1921-1922. Raleigh, 1923. vix, 452 pp.*

Information taken from this publication is given on pages 87, 88, and 126 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TEXAS.—*Bureau of Labor Statistics. Biennial report, 1921-1922. Austin [1923?]. 77 pp.*

Extracts from this report are published on pages 88 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States. Washington, 1923. 60 pp. Bulletin No. 339. Industrial accidents and hygiene series.*

Advance data from this report were published in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 159-173).

UNITED STATES.—*Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Atmospheric conditions and physiological effects produced on trainmen by locomotive smoke in the Aspen and the Wahsatch tunnels of the Union Pacific Railroad, by S. P. Kinney. Washington, 1923. 15 pp., mimeographed. Serial No. 2494.*

A digest of this publication is given on pages 139 to 141 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *Comparison of gas masks, hose masks, and oxygen-breathing apparatus, by S. H. Katz and J. J. Bourquin. Washington, 1923. 5 pp., mimeographed. Serial No. 2489.*

This pamphlet describes the use of these three types of respiratory apparatus which are designed for protection against noxious gases, vapors, and smoke. A tabular statement gives a comparison of their advantages and limitations and the conditions under which the different types of apparatus may be used most successfully.

— — — *Hydrogen sulphide as an industrial poison, by R. R. Sayers and others. Washington, 1923. 6 pp., mimeographed. Serial No. 2491.*

A summary of the findings of this investigation is given on pages 136 and 137 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

— — — *The pyro-tannic acid method for the quantitative determination of carbon monoxide in blood and air, by R. R. Sayers and others. Washington, 1923. 6 pp., mimeographed. Serial No. 2486.*

In a report of the Bureau of Mines on the diagnosis of carbon monoxide poisoning, which was summarized in the August, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 168-169), reference is made to the method of determining the quantity of carbon monoxide in the blood which has been developed by experts of the bureau. The description of this apparatus and the method of using it is given in this report, which states that it should fill the needs of hospitals, industrial surgeons, safety engineers, coroners, departments of public safety, boards of health, and other allied organizations. The apparatus, which is ready for immediate use at all times and which is sufficiently simple in operation to be used without special training, is arranged in a small compact pocket case. By its use it is possible to detect the presence of carbon monoxide in the blood in 3 minutes and to determine the exact amount present within 15 minutes.

Official—Foreign Countries.

BELGIUM.—*Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. Compte rendu des opérations et de la situation. Année 1922. Brussels, 1923. 57 pp.*

An account of the operations of the General Savings and Retirement Fund of Belgium for the year 1922 is given in this report which covers savings funds, agricultural credit, loans on workmen's houses, loans to war invalids, old-age retirement, and various kinds of insurance.

CANADA (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—*Department of Labor. Report for year ending December 31, 1922. Victoria, 1923. 72 pp.*

CHILE.—*Oficina del Trabajo. Boletín núm. 19, año 1922. Santiago, 1922. 359 pp.*

This bulletin contains a series of studies which were made in the year 1921 for the international section of the Chilean Bureau of Labor. It includes subjects such as immigration, the condition of the agricultural laborer, the salaried employee, and the brain worker, the weekly rest day, and especially the work of the third International Labor Conference held in Geneva in October, 1921.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—*Assemblée Nationale. Exposé sommaire des travaux législatifs, session d'automne 1922-23. Prague, 1923. 54 pp.*

A summary of the principal laws passed and of the treaties and conventions ratified by the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly during its fall session of 1922-23. Of interest to labor are the law of December 1, 1922, appropriating 100,000,000 crowns for unemployment relief, that of December 20, 1922, regulating the salaries and wages of Government employees, and that of December 21, 1922, regulating transfers of employees in the Government service.

DENMARK.—*Statistiske Departement. Statistisk aarvog, 1923. Copenhagen, 1923. 239 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for the Kingdom of Denmark for 1923. With the exception of some new tables added and some which have been revised, this yearbook follows the same plan as those of previous years. It contains statistics on cost of living, social insurance, unemployment, strikes and lockouts, housing, wages, trade-unions, etc.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Wage changes in various countries, 1914 to 1922. Geneva, 1923. 87 pp. Studies and reports, series D (Wages and hours), No. 10.*

This report gives the movement of nominal or money wages and of real wages—that is, the index numbers of wages based on changes in the cost of living—for 16 countries. The principal European countries, with the exception of Russia, are included, and among the non-European countries for which statistics are given are the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India. No direct international comparisons of the wages in different industries are made owing to the differences in the standards of living of the workers in the various countries and to the lack of uniformity in the calculation of the index numbers used to measure the changes in the cost of living. An attempt has been made to divide the countries into groups: Those in which there is a considerable increase over pre-war wages, those in which wages are about the same or only slightly higher than in 1914, and those in which the real wages are lower. Only general tendencies can be shown in the grouping, however, as conditions vary widely in different industries within each country.

JAPAN.—*Direction de la Statistique Générale. Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon. 37^e année. Tokyo, 1923. ix, 181 pp.*

This statistical yearbook of Japan gives tables covering the number of industrial establishments, the number of employees, and wages and hours of labor for different periods between 1911 and 1921.

SWEDEN.—*Statistiska Centralbyrån. Statistisk årsbok för Sverige tionde årgången, 1923. Stockholm, 1923. x, 298 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for Sweden for 1923. Contains statistics on wages, employment and unemployment, strikes, hours of work, housing, cooperation, retail prices of food and other commodities, index numbers of cost of living, and other information.

Unofficial.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. *The railroad problem. New York, 1922. [Various paging.]*

This volume contains a collection of papers on various aspects of the railroad problem, reprinted from Proceedings of the Academy published in 1920 and 1922, and from the Political Science Quarterly for September, 1921. Phases of the problem covered include (1) railroad legislation, including regulation, earnings and credit, the labor problem, the railroads, and the public; (2) railroads and business prosperity, including discussions of the labor provisions of the transportation act, railway policies, freight rates, and business revival.

BLOOMFIELD, DANIEL. *Problems in personnel management. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1923. xvi, 557 pp.*

This volume supplements one previously published on employment management and affords a view of the most significant developments which have recently taken place in the management field. The compilation of articles, which have been carefully chosen by the editor for the purpose of showing the ideas, ideals, and practices which have been taking shape in the past few years, forms a valuable work of reference for executives or others interested in this problem.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. *Division of Economics and History. Trade-unionism and munitions*, by G. D. H. Cole. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1923. xii, 251 pp.

This study belongs to the series of monographs dealing with the economic history of different phases of the war and of its effect upon society. The unprecedented demand for labor and the great change in workshop practices in England caused by the necessity for enormously increased production altered the situation of the skilled and unskilled workers. Dilution resulted not only in the introduction of new classes of workers or the "up-grading" of workers from one process to another, but in changes in the method of manufacture which resulted in a subdivision of processes, so that in many instances the work was performed by the less skilled workers. The consequences of dilution not only in the manufacture of munitions but throughout the whole range of industry and its effect upon the trade-union movement, and the relations between the skilled and less skilled workers, form the subject of this study.

COWDRICK, EDWARD S. *Industrial history of the United States*. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1923. viii, 414 pp.

This history of industrialism in the United States covers practically every phase of the development of this country. Beginning with the economic background in England, it treats of all events of importance down to the end of the sixty-seventh Congress, March, 1923. The author interprets historical events in the light of their subsequent effects in such a way that the solution of current problems which depend upon a historical background for their proper perspective is facilitated.

FABIAN SOCIETY. *Cooperative education*, by Lillian A. Dawson. London, 1923. 17 pp. *Fabian tract No. 205*.

An account of what has been done and what remains to be done in cooperative education. The author feels that "cooperative education, if it is to exist, must take as its subjects those which do not fall within the curriculum of a general education and which have some definite connection with the objects or principles of cooperation." An immense amount of work could be done in improving the technical organization of the movement and in teaching the members what the principles and aims of cooperation are. It is pointed out that "in the vast majority of societies no organized or consistent effort is made to provide this kind of instruction."

The inadequacy of the cooperative press is touched upon and measures suggested for its greater effectiveness as an educative factor.

— *The constitutional problems of a cooperative society*, by Sidney Webb. London, 1923. 23 pp. *Fabian tract No. 202*.

Some of the constitutional problems which the cooperative society encounters as it increases in size and complexity of operations are those of obtaining an experienced executive committee, of overcoming the apathy of the membership, and how far and in what way the employees should be represented in the control and activities of the society. (The question of the status of the cooperative employee is the subject of another Fabian tract—No. 204—which is summarized on pages 179 and 180 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.)

The author feels that the "most vital and most revolutionary in its constitutional potentialities of all the constitutional changes going on in the cooperative world" is the tendency toward the establishment of an "elected representative assembly, intermediate between the electorate and the executive."

— *The need for Federal reorganization in the cooperative movement*, by Sidney Webb. London, 1923. 27 pp. *Fabian tract No. 203*.

While the English cooperative movement has evidenced a genius for federation, as a student of the movement the author feels that there is in some respects need for a Federal reorganization. The existing machinery is, he finds, "cumbersome and dilatory," giving rise to overlapping and conflict between the two Federal bodies, the Cooperative Union and the Cooperative Wholesale Society, so that important work is

left undone and opportunities are missed. Two remedies have been proposed: Amalgamation of the two bodies and the formation of a national cooperative society for each kingdom. The author feels, however, that neither of these is practicable and that the remedy is to be found "in the adoption of the principle of parallelism in federation" and in the setting up of a "twin federation" with joint committees to deal with such subjects as organization and propaganda; conditions of cooperative employment; literature, press, and publicity; and "cooperative progress."

FABIAN SOCIETY. *The position of employees in the cooperative movement*, by Lilian Harris. London, 1923. 31 pp. Fabian tract No. 204.

A review of this pamphlet is given on pages 179 and 180 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA. *Research Department. The 12-hour day in the steel industry: Its social consequences and the practicability of its abolition*. New York, 105 E. 22d St., 1923. 73 pp. Bulletin No. 3.

In this bulletin the recent report of the American Iron and Steel Institute committee on the 12-hour day in the steel industry is analyzed in relation to the findings of various commissions and individuals regarding employment conditions in the steel industry.

FONTÈGNE, JULIEN. *L'orientation professionnelle*. Paris, Delachaux & Niestlé S. A. [1921]. 263 pp.

The vocational guidance of children is treated in this volume from the standpoint of the physical and mental attributes of the child and the various factors influencing the choice of a profession. In the second part of the book the development of vocational guidance in France and in other countries is outlined, and the various industrial and commercial occupations are discussed, including a detailed study of the work of telephone operators. The appendixes contain various forms for recording examinations and questionnaires used in psychological and other studies.

HOPE, E. W. *Industrial hygiene and medicine*. New York, William Wood & Co., 1923. viii, 766 pp. Illus.

The most recent developments in the field of industrial hygiene and medicine are included in this comprehensive work. The introduction contains a historical survey of the growth and extent of protective legislation and practices. Chapters II and III contain vital statistics of occupations and a discussion of general hygienic considerations. The following chapters take up industrial poisonings and their effects; dust as a cause of disease; industrial infections, such as phthisis, pneumonia, anthrax, hookworm disease, skin affections, etc.; occupational affections of the skin and special senses; miscellaneous occupations in relation to health; industrial physiology, including fatigue and nervous diseases due to occupation; industrial welfare; and accidents. The appendixes contain summaries of English action affecting health and welfare—legislation, regulations, special rules, and orders. Each chapter is followed by a bibliography relating to the particular subject under discussion.

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH. *The Public Health Service: Its history, activities, and organization*, by Laurence F. Schmeckebier. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1923. xviii, 298 pp. Service monographs of the United States Government No. 10.

The development of the United States Public Health Service and the extent of its activities form the subject of this monograph which is one of a series dealing with the administration of the different services of the Government. The history of the organization is given as well as an account of its varied activities, including medical treatment, disease prevention and control, sanitation, scientific work, which includes the study of occupational diseases and industrial hygiene, and public health education. An outline of the organization, a classification of its activities, of its publications, and of the laws governing its operation, an account of the plant and equipment, and a bibliography are included in the appendixes.

KIRKCONNELL, WATSON. *International aspects of unemployment*. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1923. 217 pp.

The author traces the gradual development of industrialism from the Middle Ages to the present industrial era with a discussion of related problems such as the growth of population and the increasing interdependence of nations. The aftermath of the war, the effects of the "uneconomic peace," and the breakdown of national currencies are discussed in relation to the possible reconstruction of the different nations. The remedy for the present distress and unemployment is seen in the accumulation of greater capital, greater thrift on the part of individuals and nations, increased production as well as better distribution of the world's goods, and an effective association of the different nations to insure peace.

LOYD, E. M. H. *Stabilization: An economic policy for producers and consumers*. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1923. 123 pp.

The causes and the results of the present instability of prices and production are analyzed by the writer, who, arguing from the success of governmental control of production during the war, advocates international control of prices through the central banks of the world which would be linked up in a common system, and the centralized control of commodity prices such as oil, rubber, coal, other raw material, and agricultural products.

MASARYKOVA AKADEMIE PRÁCE. *Dělnická otázka a náš Průmysl*, by Václav Verunáč. Prague, 1923. 260 pp. Číslo spisu 11. Odbor národohospodářský a sociální. Č. 2.

A treatise on "The labor question and Czecho-Slovak industry," published by the department of national economy and social science of the Masaryk Academy of Labor at Prague. The treatise discusses the wage problem, the relations between employers and employees, social insurance, unemployment and its remedies, protection of workers, and the democratization of industry.

Contains summaries in French and English.

MISSOURI, UNIVERSITY OF. *College of Agriculture. Agricultural Experiment Station. Cooperative live-stock shipping associations in Missouri*. Columbia, 1923. 10 pp. *Bulletin* 199.

A short account of the economic conditions leading to the formation of live-stock shipping associations. Contains figures showing cost of marketing, business done, and estimated savings by certain Missouri associations.

ROSS, EDWARD ALSWORTH. *The outlines of sociology*. New York, Century Co., 1923. xviii, 474 pp.

This volume comprises the subject matter of the author's earlier book, *Principles of Sociology*, cut down about a third by the author and rearranged in textbook form. It is divided into sections treating of the social population, forces, processes, and products, and sociological principles.

TOTOMIANTZ, V.-TH. *Anthologie coopérative. Guide théorique et pratique de la coopération de consommation de production et de crédit agricole*. Paris, J. Povolozky & Cie [1921]. x, 253 pp. 3d ed.

An anthology from such writers as Holyoake, Webb, Schulze-Delitzsch, Wolff, Gide, and Luzzatti, the excerpts being chosen so as to give an account of the history and principles of the cooperative movement and of its various aspects and phases.

TOW, J. S. *The real Chinese in America*. New York, Academy Press, 1923. 168 pp.

An account of the living conditions, morality and behavior, occupations, business, and organizations of Chinese residents in this country. The book is written for the purpose of correcting erroneous impressions concerning the Chinese, in order to promote a better relationship between the two peoples.

