U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 1

JANUARY, 1924

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

CERTIFICATE.

This publication is issued pursuant to the provisions of the sundry civil act (41 Stats. 1430), approved March 4, 1921.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT

15 CENTS PER COPY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.50 PER YEAR

Contents.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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A Century of Immigration.

[From Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.]

ONE of the prime factors in the molding of civilization since the days when the first prehistoric man preempted for his dwelling the cave of the bear that he had killed has been the migration of peoples. Throughout the ages, wherever a given race or people has set up a strong, prosperous, comfortable state of life there have flocked the throngs of less advanced races seeking the ease of the better civilization. There is no instance in all history since the Goths, starving and in danger of extinction by their enemies, succeeded in begging their way into the Roman Empire which does not demonstrate that soon or late the immigrant people overthrows the older civilization. This has not been accomplished by force or by armed invasion. In almost every instance great civilizations have perished through peaceful penetration of aliens who were admitted to do the work of the community. In some cases they drifted in as free labor, many entered as slaves, or as soldiery in the employ of the higher civilization. In every case, however, these migrations have resulted in the overthrow of the higher civilization by the infiltrating aliens.

But few of these migrations of the past have been characterized by great movements of population in short periods of time. Only some 200,000 Goths were in the original group which the Emperor Valens accepted as residents of Italy. There has never been in the history of all mankind a like movement of peoples of the magnitude of the tide of immigration which has come to the United States during the last century and a half.

The importance of the movement of aliens from all parts of the world to the United States has impressed itself more upon the American people in the last two years than at any previous period. This country is the most extensive immigrant-receiving country in the world. During some years we have received more aliens than have all other countries combined. There was no Federal legislation on the subject prior to 1820. Since that year, or in a little over a century, we have received approximately 35,000,000 immigrants, who have come from all parts of the globe. Nearly 10,000,000 of these arrived during the past 15 years.

There has been considerable ebb and flow in the tide of immigration in the century since we first began to count the numbers. During the first year following the enactment of the law of 1820, 8,385

arrived. Of these, 6,024 came from the United Kingdom, 968 from Germany, and 475 from other countries of northern and western Europe.

Recently I had prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this department a number of tables and charts concisely and graphically portraying the story of immigration to the United States during the century just past. These tables and charts will be found at pages 7 to 19 of this report. They constitute an interesting study and are worthy of careful perusal.

It appears from these compilations that the number of immigrants did not reach 100,000 in any one year until 1842, when 104,565 were received, of whom 99,666 were from northern and western Europe. This number included 73,347 from the United Kingdom, constituting 70.1 per cent of all immigration of that year. The next year (1843) the number dropped to 52,496, but it then increased year by year to 427,833, in 1854. This wave of immigration brought 272,740 from the United Kingdom in 1851 and 215,009 from Germany in 1854. In 1851, 368,565, or 97.2 per cent of all the 379,466 immigrants arriving, came from northern and western Europe, and of these 345,222 were from the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1854, out of the 427,833 immigrants 402,554, or 94.2 per cent, were from northern and western Europe.

Immigration for 1855 was less than half of that of 1854, being only 200,877. From 1855 to 1864 the amount of immigration was small, getting down to 91,918 in 1861, of which number 43,472, or 47.3 per cent, came from the United Kingdom and 31,661, or 34.4 per cent, came from Germany.

In 1865 another wave of immigration began to roll in which reached a crest of 459,803 in 1873, with 166,844, or 36.3 per cent, coming from the United Kingdom and 149,671, or 32.6 per cent, coming from Germany; 374,898, or 81.6 per cent, came from all of northern and western Europe as a whole. The recession of the wave went back to only 138,469 in 1878. This second wave brought in an element up to that time of no numerical importance—the immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Not until 1871 did all of the southern and eastern European countries together furnish as many as 10,000 immigrants in any one year. In 1874 this new class of immigrants numbered 24,584.

Another wave of immigration started in 1880 and reached a height of 788,992 in 1882, with 563,213 coming from northern and western Europe and 84,973 coming from southern and eastern Europe.

In 1886 immigration dropped to 334,203. In the next seven years, 1887 to 1893, it varied from a little above to a little below 500,000 each year, but changes were taking place in the class of immigrants coming. In 1888 out of 546,889 immigrants 397,123, or 72.6 per cent, were from northern and western Europe, and 141,281, or 25.8 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe. In 1892 out of 579,663 immigrants 300,792, or 51.9 per cent, were from northern and western Europe and 270,084, or 46.6 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe.

From 1894 to 1901 immigration was under 500,000 each year. The year 1896 is important, however, in the story of immigration, because in 1896 for the first time southern and eastern Europe fur-

nished more immigrants than northern and western Europe, 195,684 coming in that year from southern and eastern Europe and only 137,522 from northern and western Europe.

In 1901 out of 487,918 immigrants the northern and western European immigration was down to 115,728, or 23.7 per cent of the total, while the southern and eastern European immigration numbered 359,291, or 73.6 per cent of the total. Each year from 1896 on southern and eastern Europe has produced more immigration than northern and western Europe, save 1919, when fewer than 25,000 immigrants came from all Europe, and 1923, when the per cent limit act was in effect.

In 1902 immigration went above the 500,000 mark and in 1907 it reached the highest point in any year, 1,285,349, of which number 979,661, or 76.2 per cent, were from southern and eastern Europe and 227,958, or only 17.7 per cent, from northern and western Europe. In each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1914 immigration was above 1,000,000 and did not drop below 750,000 in any intervening year. The year 1914 saw the second highest point in immigration, when the number coming was 1,218,480, of which 915,007, or 75.1 per cent, were from southern and eastern Europe and only 165,100, or 13.6 per cent, from northern and western Europe.

The World War reduced immigration from Europe to small numbers. The year 1917, however, brought in 105,399 immigrants from British North America and 42,380 from Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

The year 1920 started a new tide of immigration from Europe. The total immigration that year reached 430,001, with 162,595, or 37.7 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe and 88,773, or 20.7 per cent, from northern and western Europe, with the countries of North and South America furnishing nearly all of the remainder.

The next year, 1921, brought 805,228 immigrants, including 520,654, or 64.7 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe, and 143,445, or 17.8 per cent, from northern and western Europe. America, with her five millions of unemployed in 1921, could not stand this oncoming flood of immigrants, which could only swell the number of unemployed, and the 3 per cent limit act was passed, going into effect June 3, 1921. This law, still in effect, applies mainly to Europe but covers also Africa and northern Asia. The oriental countries—China, Japan, India, and others of southeastern Asia—remained as they were under previous laws and treaties, and no numerical limitation was placed on immigration from our sister countries in America.

The per cent limit act restricts the admission of aliens in any year to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality residing in the United States, as shown by the census of 1910.

In 1922 immigration numbered 309,556, with 138,541, or 44.8 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe and 79,842 from northern and western Europe. The year recently closed, ending with June, 1923, brought 522,919 immigrants, with 156,879, or 30 per cent, from northern and western Europe and 153,224, or 29.3 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe, 117,011, or 22.4 per cent, from British

America, and 82,961, or 15.9 per cent, from the southern American countries, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

I will not attempt to discuss the economic forces at work in Europe and America which caused these waves of immigration during the century—wars, political changes, economic changes, good times, and hard times.

Attention is invited to the racial elements of immigration. The figures quoted apply to the countries from which immigrants came. Broadly speaking, the country of origin indicates the race and also the birth, but there are notable exceptions.

The Hebrews are a race without a country, and so for years were the Poles. The race element in immigration has been so important that statistics as to the race of the immigrant were gathered in 1899 and have since been continued.

In the 25 years, 1899 to 1923, 16,929,187 immigrants came into the United States, distributed by race groups as follows:

Races.	Number.	Per cent.
Northern and western European races, including Canadians	4,861,419	28.7
Eastern and southern European races, including Hebrews	11,081,057	65.5
Southern American races	500,413	2.9
Oriental races	323,592	1.9
Other peoples	162,706	1.0

The races numbering above 300,000 immigrants each in the 25-year period are:

Races.	Number.	Per cent.
English	973,720	5.8
French	366,612	2.2
German	1,220,987	7.2
Irish	766,398	4.5
Scandinavian	915,330	5.4
Scotch	379,845	2.2
Croatian and Slovenian	481,242	2.8
Greek	495,211	2.9
Hebrew	1,787,886	10.6
Italian	3,761,777	22.2
Magyar	484,585	2.9
Polish	1,464,003	8.6
Slovak	531,388	3.1
Mexican	359,417	2.1

The total in this 25-year period for the four oriental races—Chinese, East Indian, Japanese, and Korean—was 323,592, or 1.9 per cent of all immigration in the period.

Summarizing, there have been five fairly well defined waves of immigration. The first, mainly British but also largely German, reached its height in 1851 to 1854. The second wave, with a broad and jagged crest, extended roughly between 1865 and 1875 and was composed mainly of British and German immigration with a little Scandinavian. The third wave, reaching its crest in 1882 but also high in 1888 and 1892, was composed mainly of British and German immigration, with quite a proportion of Scandinavian, and, for the first time of any importance, of people from Italy, Aus-

tria-Hungary, Russia, Poland, and other countries of south and east Europe. Russia and Poland include many immigrants of the Hebrew race. The fourth wave, also with a broad and ragged crest, extends roughly from 1903 to 1914, with a few immigrants from northern Europe entirely submerged in the total inflow from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. The fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, started a fifth wave of immigration that undoubtedly would have been a completely overwhelming flood but for the percentage limit act of 1921.

The classification of an alien as immigrant or emigrant depends on his declared intent when he enters or leaves the country. That immigrants do not always stay is shown by Table 4. From 1908 to 1923, 9,949,740 immigrant aliens came and 3,498,185 emigrant aliens left the United States, making 35 per cent as many leaving as came in the 16-year period. It should be observed that this period covers pre-war time, war time, and post-war time.

The Hebrews, above all other races, come to stay; only 5 per cent as many left as came. The Chinese occupy the other extreme; 10,914 more left than came.

The largest racial group in the table is that of the south Italians. In this group there were 60 per cent as many emigrants as immigrants in the period. The table shows that, as a whole, the northern and western European races come to stay to a far greater extent than do the southern and eastern European races.

The number of aliens deported and debarred from 1899 to 1922 is shown in Table 5.

The statistics are presented in five tables and five charts.

Table 1 shows the immigration each year from 1820 to 1923 by country of origin.

Table 2 shows, by years, from 1820 to 1923, the total immigration, and group totals for northern and western Europe, for southern and eastern Europe, and for all other countries combined, together with the percentage of immigrants falling each year within each of these three groups.

Table 3 shows, by years, from 1899 to 1923, the immigrants of each race, together with race group totals, following closely the classification used in Table 2. In studying these tables it must be borne in mind that the country of origin—that is, the country from which the immigrant comes—does not always indicate his race, nor does the race of the immigrant always indicate the country from which the immigrant comes. Figures are not available earlier than 1899.

Table 4 shows by race the immigration and emigration in the period 1908 to 1923, inclusive.

Table 5 gives by race, from 1899 to 1922, the alien immigrants admitted, and shows in comparison the aliens debarred and the aliens deported. The aliens debarred are divided in two groups—those debarred for physical, mental, or moral reasons, and those debarred for all other reasons.

Chart 1 is drawn from Table 2 and shows the change year by year from 1820 to 1923 in the total immigration, and the immigration from the two principal regions, northern and western Europe and southern and eastern Europe. In this chart the figures given in Table 2 have been adjusted to show equivalent figures for a full year more or less

than a year's figures appeared in the table, and also adjusted to distribute the immigrants of unknown country of origin under the three known groups in proportion to the numbers reported for such groups.

Chart 2 is drawn from Table 1 and shows the immigration year by year from 1820 to 1923 coming from 10 of the principal countries. In this chart no adjustment has been undertaken to distribute the immigrants of unknown country of origin.

Chart 3 shows by years from 1899 to 1923 the extent of immigration of all races combined, and for two groups, the first group constituting the people of northern and western Europe and the second the people of the southern and eastern European region.

Chart 4 is similar in form to Chart 2. It shows the immigrants of the 10 principal races coming year by year from 1899 to 1923.

Chart 5 illustrates the nativity change in the population of New England during the past half century. The chart shows for Connecticut the growth of the population as a whole between 1870 and 1920, and the percentage of native and foreign born elements in each of the two years.

TABLE 1.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1820 TO 1923, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

[Figures for 1820 to 1910 are from Report of Immigration Commission, vol. 1, p. 66, and for 1911 to 1923 from reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving, for 1868 to 1903 for immigrants arriving, for 1904 to 1906 for aliens admitted, and for 1907 to 1923 for immigrant aliens admitted. In using these figures allowance should be made for "Countries not specified." From 1820 to 1868 the figures for Norway and Sweden are combined. From 1886 to 1891 the figures for British North America include only the Bermudas and British Honduras, no records for other British North American possessions being given. From 1899 to 1919, Poland is included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire. In 1906 under "Countries not specified," the figures include 32,897 persons returning to their homes in the United States. This year was the first in which persons entering the United States were recorded by country of last permanent residence instead of country whence they came, and since this year persons reporting their residence as the United States have not been included in immigration statistics. Southern America includes Central America, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. From 1920 to 1923 the number reported by the Bureau of Immigration for Czechoslovakia and 60 per cent of the number for Yugoslavia have been included with Austria and Hungary. The remaining 40 per cent of Yugoslavia has been included with Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. The figures for 1920 to 1923 for Poland have been allowed to stand as reported by the Bureau of Immigration. Were the numbers for Poland distributed according to pre-war political lines, approximately 60 per cent would be included with Russia, 33 per cent with Austria-Hungary, and 7 per cent with Germany. Because of changes in boundary lines through the century as well as in the character of the original data, the figures of this table must be accepted as fairly indicative rather than as exactly accurate.]

Northern and western Europe.

Year ending—	United Kingdom.	France.	Netherlands.	German Empire.	Denmark.	Norway.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Other northern and western Europe.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1820	6,024	371	49	968	20	3		31	1		7,467
Sept. 30, 1821	4,728	370	56	383	12	12		93	2		5,656
Sept. 30, 1822	3,488	351	51	148	18	10		110	10		4,186
Sept. 30, 1823	3,008	460	19	183	6	1		47	2		3,726
Sept. 30, 1824	3,609	377	40	230	11	9		253	1		4,530
Sept. 30, 1825	6,983	515	37	450	14	4		166	1		8,170
Sept. 30, 1826	7,727	545	176	511	10	16		245	2		9,232
Sept. 30, 1827	13,952	1,280	245	432	15	13		297	7		16,241
Sept. 30, 1828	17,840	2,843	263	1,851	50	10		1,592	2		24,451
Sept. 30, 1829	10,594	582	169	597	17	13		314			12,286
Sept. 30, 1830	3,874	1,174	22	1,976	16	3		109			7,174
Sept. 30, 1831	8,247	2,038	175	2,413	23	13		63	1		12,973
Dec. 31, 1832 [3]	17,767	5,361	205	10,194	21	313		129			33,990
Dec. 31, 1833	13,564	4,682	39	6,988	173	16		634			26,096
Dec. 31, 1834	34,964	2,989	87	17,686	24	42		1,389	3		57,184
Dec. 31, 1835	29,897	2,696	124	8,311	37	31		548	1		41,645
Dec. 31, 1836	43,684	4,443	301	20,707	416	57		445			70,053
Dec. 31, 1837	40,726	5,074	312	23,740	109	290		383			70,634
Dec. 31, 1838	18,065	3,675	27	11,683	52	60		123	14		33,699
Dec. 31, 1839	34,234	7,198	85	21,028	56	324		607	1		63,533
Dec. 31, 1840	42,043	7,419	57	29,704	152	55		500	2		79,932
Dec. 31, 1841	53,960	5,006	214	15,291	31	195		751	106		75,554
Dec. 31, 1842	73,347	4,504	330	20,370	35	553		483	44		99,666
Sept. 30, 1843 [3]	28,100	3,346	330	14,441	29	1,748		553	135		48,682
Sept. 30, 1844	47,843	3,155	184	20,731	25	1,311		839	165		74,253
Sept. 30, 1845	64,031	7,663	791	34,355	54	928		471	541		108,834
Sept. 30, 1846	73,932	10,583	979	57,561	114	1,916		698	43		145,826
Sept. 30, 1847	128,838	20,040	2,631	74,281	13	1,307		192	1,473		228,775
Sept. 30, 1848	148,093	7,743	918	58,465	210	903		319	897		217,548
Sept. 30, 1849	214,530	5,841	1,190	60,235	8	3,473		13	590		285,880
Dec. 31, 1850 [2]	215,089	9,381	684	78,896	20	1,569		325	1,080		307,044
Dec. 31, 1851	272,740	20,126	352	72,482	14	2,424		427			368,565
Dec. 31, 1852	200,247	6,763	1,719	145,918	3	4,103		2,788	8		361,549
Dec. 31, 1853	200,225	10,770	600	141,946	32	3,364		2,748	87		359,772
Dec. 31, 1854	160,253	13,317	1,534	215,009	691	3,531		7,953	266		402,554
Dec. 31, 1855	97,199	6,044	2,588	71,918	528	821		4,433	1,506		185,037
Dec. 31, 1856	99,007	7,246	1,395	71,028	173	1,157		1,780	1,982		183,768
Dec. 31, 1857	112,840	2,397	1,775	91,781	1,035	1,712		2,080	627		214,247
Dec. 31, 1858	55,829	3,155	185	45,310	232	2,430		1,056	184		108,381
Dec. 31, 1859	61,379	2,579	290	41,784	499	1,091		833	25		108,480
Dec. 31, 1860	78,374	3,961	351	54,491	542	298		913	53		138,983
Dec. 31, 1861	43,472	2,326	283	31,661	234	616		1,007	153		79,752
Dec. 31, 1862	47,990	3,142	432	27,529	1,658	892		643	169		82,455
Dec. 31, 1863	122,798	1,838	416	33,162	1,492	1,627		690	301		162,324
Dec. 31, 1864	116,951	3,128	708	57,276	712	2,249		1,396	389		182,809
Dec. 31, 1865	112,237	3,583	779	83,424	1,149	6,109		2,889	741		210,911
Dec. 31, 1866	131,614	6,855	1,716	115,892	1,862	12,633		3,823	1,254		275,649
Dec. 31, 1867	125,520	5,237	2,223	133,426	1,436	7,055		4,168	789		279,854
June 30, 1868 [4]	56,195	1,989	345	55,831	819	11,166		1,945	14		128,304
June 30, 1869	125,224	3,879	1,134	131,042	3,649	16,068	24,224	3,650	1,922		310,792
June 30, 1870	160,673	4,009	1,066	118,225	4,083	13,216	13,443	3,075	1,002		318,792
June 30, 1871	142,894	3,138	993	82,554	2,015	9,418	10,699	2,269	774	1	254,755
June 30, 1872	153,644	9,317	1,909	141,109	3,690	11,421	13,464	3,650	738	15	338,957
June 30, 1873	166,844	14,798	3,811	149,671	4,931	16,247	14,303	3,107	1,176	10	374,898
June 30, 1874	115,728	9,644	2,444	87,291	3,082	10,384	5,712	3,093	817	10	238,205
June 30, 1875	85,862	8,321	1,237	47,769	2,656	6,093	5,573	1,814	615	159	160,099
June 30, 1876	48,866	8,004	855	31,937	1,547	5,173	5,603	1,549	515	28	104,077
June 30, 1877	38,150	5,856	591	29,298	1,695	4,588	4,991	1,686	488	45	87,388
June 30, 1878	38,082	4,159	608	29,313	2,105	4,759	5,390	1,808	354	111	86,689
June 30, 1879	49,968	4,655	753	34,602	3,474	7,345	11,001	3,161	512	211	115,682
June 30, 1880	144,876	4,314	3,340	84,638	6,576	19,895	39,186	6,156	1,232	411	310,624
June 30, 1881	153,718	5,227	8,597	210,485	9,117	22,705	49,760	11,293	1,766	66	472,734
June 30, 1882	179,423	6,004	9,517	250,630	11,618	29,101	64,607	10,844	1,431	38	563,213
June 30, 1883	158,092	4,821	5,249	194,786	10,319	23,398	38,277	12,751	1,450	36	449,179
June 30, 1884	129,294	3,608	4,198	179,676	9,202	16,974	26,552	9,386	1,576	262	380,728
June 30, 1885	109,508	3,495	2,689	124,443	6,100	12,356	22,248	5,895	1,653	15	288,402
June 30, 1886	112,548	3,318	2,314	84,403	6,225	12,759	27,751	4,805	1,300	60	255,483
June 30, 1887	161,748	5,034	4,506	106,865	8,524	16,269	42,836	5,214	2,553	139	353,688
June 30, 1888	182,205	6,454	5,845	109,717	8,962	18,264	54,698	7,737	3,215	26	397,123
June 30, 1889	153,549	5,918	6,460	99,538	8,699	13,390	35,415	7,070	2,562	17	332,618
June 30, 1890	122,754	6,585	4,326	92,427	9,366	11,370	29,632	6,993	2,671	23	286,147
June 30, 1891	122,311	6,770	5,206	113,554	10,659	12,568	36,880	6,811	3,037	38	317,834
June 30, 1892	93,598	4,678	6,141	119,168	10,125	14,325	41,845	6,886	4,026		300,792
June 30, 1893	78,767	3,621	6,199	78,756	7,720	15,515	35,710	4,744	3,324		234,356
June 30, 1894	52,751	3,080	1,820	53,989	5,003	9,111	18,286	2,905	1,709	60	148,714
June 30, 1895	75,137	2,628	1,388	32,173	3,910	7,581	15,361	2,239	1,058	24	141,499
June 30, 1896	64,827	2,463	1,583	31,885	3,167	8,855	21,177	2,304	1,261		137,522
June 30, 1897	41,173	2,107	890	22,533	2,085	5,842	13,162	1,566	760		90,118
June 30, 1898	38,022	1,990	767	17,111	1,946	4,938	12,398	1,246	695		79,113
June 30, 1899	45,129	1,694	1,029	17,476	2,690	6,705	12,797	1,326	1,101		89,947
June 30, 1900	48,239	1,739	1,735	18,507	2,926	9,575	18,650	1,152	1,196		103,719
June 30, 1901	45,564	3,150	2,349	21,651	3,655	12,248	23,331	2,201	1,579		115,728
June 30, 1902	46,073	3,117	2,284	28,304	5,660	17,484	30,894	2,344	2,577		138,737
June 30, 1903	68,952	5,578	3,998	40,086	7,158	24,461	46,028	3,983	3,450		203,694
June 30, 1904	87,590	9,406	4,916	46,380	8,525	23,808	27,763	5,023	3,976	143	217,530
June 30, 1905	137,134	10,168	4,954	40,574	8,970	25,064	26,591	4,269	5,302	13	263,039
June 30, 1906	102,193	9,386	4,946	37,564	7,741	21,730	23,310	3,846	5,099	48	215,863
June 30, 1907	113,567	9,731	6,637	37,807	7,243	22,133	20,589	3,748	6,396	107	227,958
June 30, 1908	93,380	8,788	5,946	32,309	4,954	12,412	12,809	3,281	4,162	97	178,138
June 30, 1909	71,826	6,672	4,698	25,540	4,395	13,627	14,474	2,694	3,692	46	147,664
June 30, 1910	98,796	7,383	7,534	31,283	6,984	17,538	23,745	3,533	5,402	151	202,349
June 30, 1911	102,496	8,022	8,358	32,061	7,555	13,950	20,780	3,458	5,711	377	202,768
June 30, 1912	83,027	8,628	6,619	27,788	6,191	8,675	12,688	3,505	4,169	243	161,533
June 30, 1913	88,204	9,675	6,902	34,329	6,478	8,587	17,202	4,104	7,405	371	183,257
June 30, 1914	73,417	9,296	6,321	35,734	6,262	8,329	14,800	4,211	5,763	967	165,100
June 30, 1915	41,422	4,811	3,144	7,799	3,312	7,986	6,585	1,742	2,399	1,180	80,380
June 30, 1916	24,702	4,156	2,910	2,877	3,322	5,191	6,248	663	986	1,717	52,772
June 30, 1917	16,141	3,187	2,235	1,857	2,744	4,659	6,368	911	398	1,463	39,963
June 30, 1918	2,847	1,798	944	447	1,630	2,578	2,298	331	73	42	12,988
June 30, 1919	7,271	3,379	1,098	52	1,352	1,995	2,243	381	268	16	18,055
June 30, 1920	48,062	8,945	5,187	1,001	3,137	4,445	5,862	3,785	6,574	1.735	88,733
June 30, 1921	79,577	9,552	6,493	6,803	6,260	7,423	9,171	7,106	6,166	4,894	143,445
June 30, 1922	35,732	4,220	1,990	17,931	2,709	5,292	6,624	3,398	1,541	405	79,842
June 30, 1923	61,499	4,380	3,150	48,277	4,523	11,745	17,916	3,349	1,590	450	156,879
Total	8,430,777	550,917	231,294	5,568,702	313,528	756,044	1,149,950	274,345	146,839	16,270	17,438,616

Eastern and southern Europe.

Year ending—	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Austria-Hungary.	Russian Empire and Finland.	Poland.	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.	Greece.	Rumania.	Turkey in Europe.	Turkey in Asia.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1820	30	139	35		14	5				1		224
Sept. 30, 1821	63	191	18		7	1						280
Sept. 30, 1822	35	152	28		10	3				4		232
Sept. 30, 1823	33	220	24		7	3				2		[1] 290
Sept. 30, 1824	45	359	13		7	4		5		2		435
Sept. 30, 1825	75	273	13		10	1						[1] 373
Sept. 30, 1826	57	436	16		4			4		2		519
Sept. 30, 1827	35	414	7		19	1				1		[1] 478
Sept. 30, 1828	34	209	14		7	1		7		6		278
Sept. 30, 1829	23	202	9		1			1		1		237
Sept. 30, 1830	9	21	3		3	2		3		2		43
Sept. 30, 1831	28	37			1							66
Dec. 31, 1832 [3]	3	106	5		52	34		1				[1] 203
Dec. 31, 1833	1,699	516	633		159	1		1		1		3,015
Dec. 31, 1834	105	107	44		15	54				1		326
Dec. 31, 1835	60	183	29		9	54		7				342
Dec. 31, 1836	115	180	29		2	53		28		3		[1] 412
Dec. 31, 1837	36	230	34		19	81		5				405
Dec. 31, 1838	86	202	24		13	41		4				[1] 371
Dec. 31, 1839	84	428	19		7	46				1		[1] 615
Dec. 31, 1840	37	136	12			5		3		1		194
Dec. 31, 1841	179	215	7		174	15				6		[1] 662
Dec. 31, 1842	100	122	15		28	10		1		2		[1] 279
Sept. 30, 1843 [3]	117	145	32		6	17		4		5		[1] 331
Sept. 30, 1844	141	270	16		13	36		3		10		[1] 492
Sept. 30, 1845	137	304	14		1	6		2		3		467
Sept. 30, 1846	151	73	2		248	4		3		4		[1] 489
Sept. 30, 1847	164	158	5		5	8				2		342
Sept. 30, 1848	241	164	67		1			1		3		477
Sept. 30, 1849	209	329	26		44	4				9		621
Dec. 31, 1850 [2]	431	429	366		31	5		2		15		1,279
Dec. 31, 1851	447	435	50		1	10				2		945
Dec. 31, 1852	351	391	68		2	110		10		3		935
Dec. 31, 1853	555	1,091	95		3	33		12		15		1,804
Dec. 31, 1854	1,263	1,433	72		2	208		1		7		[1] 2,988
Dec. 31, 1855	1,052	951	205		13	462				9		2,692
Dec. 31, 1856	1,365	786	128		9	20		2		5		2,315
Dec. 31, 1857	1,007	714	92		25	124		4		11		1,977
Dec. 31, 1858	1,240	1,282	177		246	9				17		[1] 2,973
Dec. 31, 1859	932	1,283	46		91	106		1		10		2,469
Dec. 31, 1860	1,019	932	122		65	82		1		4		[1] 2,226
Dec. 31, 1861	811	448	47	51	34	48		1		5		[1] 1,448
Dec. 31, 1862	566	348	72	111	79	63		5		11		1,255
Dec. 31, 1863	547	500	86	85	77	94		4		16		1,409
Dec. 31, 1864	600	917	240	230	256	165		5		11		2,424
Dec. 31, 1865	924	692	365	422	183	528		7		14		[1] 3,137
Dec. 31, 1866	1,382	718	344	93	287	412		10		18		[1] 3,267
Dec. 31, 1867	1,624	904	126	692	205	310		10		26		3,897
June 30, 1868 [4]	891	384	174	192	141					4		1,786
June 30, 1869	1,489	1,123	507	1,499	343	184		8		18	2	5,173
June 30, 1870	2,891	663	697	4,425	907	223		22		6		9,834
June 30, 1871	2,816	558	887	4,887	673	535		11		23	4	10,394
June 30, 1872	4,190	595	1,306	4,410	1,018	1,647		12		20		13,198
June 30, 1873	8,757	541	1,185	7,112	1,634	3,338		23		53	3	22,646
June 30, 1874	7,666	485	1,611	8,850	4,073	1,795		36		62	6	24,584
June 30, 1875	3,631	601	1,939	7,658	7,997	984		25		27	1	22,863
June 30, 1876	3,015	518	1,277	6,276	4,775	925		19		38	8	16,851
June 30, 1877	3,195	665	2,363	5,396	6,599	533		24		32	3	18,810
June 30, 1878	4,344	457	1,332	5,150	3,048	547		16		29	7	14,930
June 30, 1879	5,791	457	1,374	5,963	4,453	489		21		29	31	18,608
June 30, 1880	12,354	389	808	17,267	5,014	2,177		23	11	24	4	38,071
June 30, 1881	15,401	484	1,215	27,935	5,041	5,614		19	30	72	5	55,816
June 30, 1882	32,159	378	1,436	29,150	16,918	4,672		126	65	69		84,973
June 30, 1883	31,792	262	1,573	27,625	9,909	2,011		73	77	86		73,408
June 30, 1884	16,510	300	1,927	36,571	12,689	4,536		37	238	150		72,958
June 30, 1885	13,642	350	2,024	27,309	17,158	3,085		172	803	138		64,681
June 30, 1886	21,315	344	1,194	28,680	17,800	3,939		104	494	176	15	74,061
June 30, 1887	47,622	436	1,360	40,265	30,766	6,128		313	2,045	206	208	129,349
June 30, 1888	51,558	526	1,625	45,811	33,487	5,826		782	1,186	207	273	141,281
June 30, 1889	25,307	526	2,024	34,174	33,916	4,922		158	893	252	593	102,765
June 30, 1890	52,003	813	2,600	56,199	35,598	11,073		524	517	206	1,126	160,659
June 30, 1891	76,055	905	2,999	71,042	47,426	27,497		1,105	957	265	2,488	230,739
June 30, 1892	61,631	4,078	3,400	76,937	81,511	40,536		660		1,331		270,084
June 30, 1893	72,145	206	4,816	57,420	42,310	16,374		1,072		625		194,968
June 30, 1894	42,977	925	2,196	38,638	39,278	1,941		1,356	729	298		128,338
June 30, 1895	35,427	501	1,452	33,401	35,907	790		597	523	245	2,767	111,610
June 30, 1896	68,060	351	2,766	65,103	51,445	691		2,175	785	169	4,139	195,684
June 30, 1897	59,431	448	1,874	33,031	25,816	4,165		571	791	152	4,732	131,011
June 30, 1898	58,613	577	1,717	39,797	29,828	4,726		2,339	900	176	4,275	142,948
June 30, 1899	77,419	385	2,054	62,491	60,982		52	2,333	1,606	80	4,436	211,838
June 30, 1900	100,135	355	4,234	114,847	90,787		108	3,771	6,459	285	3,962	324,943
June 30, 1901	135,996	592	4,165	113,390	85,257		657	5,910	7,155	387	5,782	359,291
June 30, 1902	178,375	975	5,307	171,989	107,347		851	8,104	7,196	187	6,223	486,554
June 30, 1903	230,622	2,080	9,317	206,011	136,093		1,761	14,090	9,310	1,529	7,118	617,931
June 30, 1904	193,296	3,996	6,715	177,156	145,141		1,325	11,343	7,087	4,344	5,235	555,638
June 30, 1905	221,479	2,600	5,028	275,693	184,897		2,043	10,515	4,437	4,542	6,157	717,391
June 30, 1906	273,120	1,921	8,517	265,138	215,665		4,666	19,489	4,476	9,510	6,354	808,856
June 30, 1907	285,731	5,784	9,608	338,452	258,943		11,359	36,580	4,384	20,767	8,053	979,661
June 30, 1908	128,503	3,899	7,307	168,509	156,711		10,827	21,489	5,228	11,290	9,753	523,516
June 30, 1909	183,218	2,616	4,956	170,191	120,460		1,054	14,111	1,590	9,015	7,506	514,717
June 30, 1910	215,537	3,472	8,229	258,737	186,792		4,737	25,888	2,145	18,405	15,212	739,154
June 30, 1911	182,882	5,074	8,374	159,057	158,721		4,695	26,226	2,522	14,438	10,229	572,218
June 30, 1912	157,134	6,327	10,230	178,882	162,395		4,447	21,449	1,997	14,481	12,788	570,130
June 30, 1913	265,542	6,167	14,171	254,825	291,040		1,753	22,817	2,155	14,128	23,955	896,553
June 30, 1914	283,738	7,591	10,898	278,152	255,660		9,189	35,832	4,032	8,199	21,716	915,007
June 30, 1915	49,688	2,762	4,907	18,511	26,187		1,403	12,592	481	1,008	3,543	121,082
June 30, 1916	33,665	5,769	12,259	5,191	7,842		764	27,034	90	813	1,670	94,597
June 30, 1917	34,596	10,232	9,975	1,258	12,716		151	23,974	66	152	393	93,513
June 30, 1918	5,250	4,295	2,224	61	4,242		19	1,910	59	15	43	18,118
June 30, 1919	1,884	1,573	1,222	53	1,403		22	388	19	10	19	6,591
June 30, 1920	95,145	18,821	15,472	4,911	1,751	4,813	845	11,981	1,890	1,933	5,033	162,595
June 30, 1921	222,260	23,818	19,195	67,655	10,193	95,089	9,999	28,502	25,817	6,391	11,735	520,654
June 30, 1922	40,319	665	1,950	26,944	19,910	28,635	2,716	3,457	10,287	1,660	1,998	138,541
June 30, 1923	46,674	841	2,384	31,556	21,151	26,538	2,864	3,333	11,947	3,743	2,183	153,224
Total	4,505,133	163,231	246,250	4,199,527	3,332,259	320,257	78,307	405,697	133,479	152,271	201,786	....

Year ending—	British North American possessions.	Southern America.	China.	Japan.	India.	Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Grand total.
Sept. 30, 1820	209	178	1		1	4	301	8,385
Sept. 30, 1821	184	119				2	2,886	9,127
Sept. 30, 1822	204	174			1		2,114	6,911
Sept. 30, 1823	167	215					1,956	6,354
Sept. 30, 1824	155	404			1		2,387	7,912
Sept. 30, 1825	314	532	1			1	808	10,199
Sept. 30, 1826	223	608			1		254	10,837
Sept. 30, 1827	165	415			1	4	1,571	18,875
Sept. 30, 1828	267	1,823			3	6	554	27,382
Sept. 30, 1829	409	2,890	1		1	1	6,695	22,352
Sept. 30, 1830	189	2,107				2	13,807	23,220
Sept. 30, 1831	176	2,018			1	2	7,397	22,633
Dec. 31, 1832 [3]	608	2,263			4	2	23,412	60,482
Dec. 31, 1833	1,194	2,088			3	1	26,243	58,640
Dec. 31, 1834	1,020	1,759			6	1	5,069	65,365
Dec. 31, 1835	1,193	2,119	8		8	15	44	45,374
Dec. 31, 1836	2,814	2,122			4	6	831	76,242
Dec. 31, 1837	1,279	2,349			11	2	4,660	79,340
Dec. 31, 1838	1,476	1,514			1	10	1,843	38,914
Dec. 31, 1839	1,926	1,691				10	294	68,069
Dec. 31, 1840	1,938	1,877			1	6	118	84,066
Dec. 31, 1841	1,816	1,613	2		1	14	627	80,289
Dec. 31, 1842	2,078	1,916	4		2	4	616	104,565
Sept. 30, 1843 [3]	1,502	1,352	3		2	12	612	52,496
Sept. 30, 1844	2,711	1,029	3		1	16	110	78,615
Sept. 30, 1845	3,195	1,840	6			4	25	114,371
Sept. 30, 1846	3,855	1,670	7		4	1	2,564	154,416
Sept. 30, 1847	3,827	1,404	4		8		608	234,968
Sept. 30, 1848	6,473	1,516			6	12	495	226,527
Sept. 30, 1849	6,890	2,014	3		8	3	1,605	297,024
Dec. 31, 1850 [2]	9,376	6,392	3		4		45,882	369,980
Dec. 31, 1851	7,438	2,265			2	3	248	379,466
Dec. 31, 1852	6,352	1,343			4		1,420	371,603
Dec. 31, 1853	5,424	606	42		5	8	984	368,645
Dec. 31, 1854	6,891	1,642	13,100				658	427,833
Dec. 31, 1855	7,761	1,499	3,526		6	22	334	200,877
Dec. 31, 1856	6,493	2,565	4,733		13	7	542	200,436
Dec. 31, 1857	5,670	1,141	5,944		1	25	22,301	251,306
Dec. 31, 1858	4,603	1,218	5,128		5	17	801	123,126
Dec. 31, 1859	4,163	1,303	3,457		2	13	1,395	121,282
Dec. 31, 1860	4,514	1,829	5,467		5	130	486	153,640
Dec. 31, 1861	2,069	694	7,518	1	6	50	380	91,918
Dec. 31, 1862	3,275	900	3,633		5	14	448	91,985
Dec. 31, 1863	3,464	683	7,214		1	4	1,183	176,282
Dec. 31, 1864	3,636	971	2,975		6	38	559	193,418
Dec. 31, 1865	21,586	1,192	2,942		5	49	8,298	248,120
Dec. 31, 1866	32,150	1,432	2,385	7	17	35	3,626	318,568
Dec. 31, 1867	23,379	1,336	3,863	67	2	54	3,270	315,722
June 30, 1868 [4]	2,785	630	5,157			17	161	138,840
June 30, 1869	21,120	2,647	12,874	63	3	79	17	352,768
June 30, 1870	40,414	2,244	15,740	48	24	80	27	387,203
June 30, 1871	47,164	1,671	7,135	78	14	54	85	321,350
June 30, 1872	40,204	2,001	7,788	17	12	2,465	164	404,806
June 30, 1873	37,891	2,444	20,292	9	15	1,448	160	459,803
June 30, 1874	33,020	2,319	13,776	21	17	1,269	128	313,339
June 30, 1875	24,097	2,543	16,437	3	19	1,361	76	227,498
June 30, 1876	22,505	2,181	22,781	4	25	1,526	36	169,986
June 30, 1877	22,137	1,928	10,594	7	17	949	27	141,857
June 30, 1878	25,592	1,612	8,992	2	8	629	15	138,469
June 30, 1879	31,286	1,757	9,604	4	15	834	36	177,826
June 30, 1880	99,744	1,948	5,802	4	21	980	63	457,257
June 30, 1881	125,450	2,127	11,890	11	33	1,267	103	669,431
June 30, 1882	98,366	1,763	39,579	5	10	984	99	788,992
June 30, 1883	70,274	1,455	8,031	27	9	860	79	603,322
June 30, 1884	60,626	2,713	279	20	12	1,158	98	518,592
June 30, 1885	38,336	2,867	22	49	34	884	71	395,346
June 30, 1886	17	3,009	40	194	17	1,309	73	334,203
June 30, 1887	9	5,261	10	229	32	1,458	73	490,109
June 30, 1888	15	5,387	26	404	20	2,572	61	546,889
June 30, 1889	28	5,431	118	640	59	2,698	70	444,427
June 30, 1890	183	3,650	1,716	691	43	2,151	62	455,302
June 30, 1891	234	4,848	2,836	1,136	42	2,580	70	560,319
June 30, 1892						267	8,520	579,663
June 30, 1893		2,593	472	1,380		788	5,173	439,730
June 30, 1894	194	3,357	1,170	1,931		1,857	70	285,631
June 30, 1895	244	3,264	539	1,150		230		258,536
June 30, 1896	278	7,025	1,441	1,110		207		343,267
June 30, 1897	291	4,246	3,363	1,526		277		230,832
June 30, 1898	352	2,275	2,071	2,230		310		229,299
June 30, 1899	1,322	2,994	1,660	2,844	17	876	217	311,715
June 30, 1900	396	5,059	1,247	12,635	9	551	13	448,572
June 30, 1901	560	3,856	2,459	5,269	22	732	1	487,918
June 30, 1902	687	6,011	1,649	14,270	93	639	103	648,743
June 30, 1903	1,139	9,884	2,209	19,968	94	2,102	25	857,046
June 30, 1904	2,946	13,474	4,309	14,264	261	4,358	90	812,870
June 30, 1905	2,291	22,926	2,166	10,331	190	8,004	161	1,026,499
June 30, 1906	5,143	19,470	1,544	13,835	216	2,796	33,012	1,100,735
June 30, 1907	19,953	21,809	961	30,226	898	3,861	22	1,285,349
June 30, 1908	38,552	21,445	1,397	15,803	1,040	2,962	17	782,870
June 30, 1909	51,983	30,225	1,943	3,111	203	1,891	49	751,786
June 30, 1910	56,578	32,956	1,968	2,720	1,696	4,106	43	1,041,570
June 30, 1911	56,830	37,534	1,460	4,520	524	2,694	39	878,587
June 30, 1912	55,990	39,936	1,765	6,114	175	2,514	15	838,172
June 30, 1913	73,802	30,105	2,105	8,281	179	3,587	23	1,197,892
June 30, 1914	86,139	36,556	2,502	8,929	221	3,890	136	1,218,480
June 30, 1915	82,215	28,991	2,660	8,613	161	2,567	31	326,700
June 30, 1916	101,551	35,873	2,460	8,680	112	2,750	31	298,826
June 30, 1917	105,399	42,380	2,237	8,991	109	2,734	77	295,403
June 30, 1918	32,452	32,966	1,795	10,213	130	1,909	47	110,618
June 30, 1919	57,782	44,504	1,964	10,064	171	1,955	46	141,132
June 30, 1920	90,025	72,641	2,330	9,432	300	3,243	702	430,001
June 30, 1921	72,317	51,801	4,009	7,878	511	4,483	130	805,228
June 30, 1922	46,810	30,638	4,406	6,716	360	2,218	25	309,556
June 30, 1923	117,011	82,961	4,986	5,809	257	1,777	15	522,919
Total	2,209,403	916,821	360,739	262,584	8,619	103,357	254,008	35,292,506

[1] Including Malta.   [2] 5 months ending Dec. 31; 9 months ending Sept. 30; 6 months ending June 30.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE, SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE, AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1820 TO 1923.

[Figures for 1820 to 1910 are from Report of Immigration Commission, vol. 1, p. 66, and for 1911 to 1923 from reports of Commissioner General of Immigration. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving, for 1868 to 1903 for immigrants arriving, for 1904 to 1906 for aliens admitted, and for 1907 to 1923 for immigrant aliens admitted. In using these figures allowance should be made for "Countries not specified." A slight revision has been made in the immigration figures in regard to Malta. Following the commission classification "Other Europe" has been counted as "Other northern and western Europe."]

Year ending—	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—					Per cent[1] from—			
		Europe.			Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Europe.			Other specified countries.
		Northern and western.[2]	Southern and eastern.[3]	Total.			Northern and western.[2]	Southern and eastern.[3]	Total.	
Sept. 30, 1820..	8,385	7,467	224	7,691	393	301	92.4	2.8	95.1	4.9
Sept. 30, 1921..	9,127	5,656	280	5,936	305	2,886	90.6	4.5	95.1	4.9
Sept. 30, 1822..	6,911	4,186	232	4,418	379	2,114	87.3	4.8	92.1	7.9
Sept. 30, 1823..	6,354	3,726	290	4,016	382	1,956	84.7	6.6	91.3	8.7
Sept. 30, 1824..	7,912	4,530	435	4,965	560	2,387	82.0	7.9	89.9	10.1
Sept. 30, 1825..	10,199	8,170	373	8,543	848	808	87.0	4.0	91.0	9.0
Sept. 30, 1826..	10,837	9,232	519	9,751	832	254	87.2	4.9	92.1	7.9
Sept. 30, 1827..	18,875	16,241	478	16,719	585	1,571	93.9	2.8	96.6	3.4
Sept. 30, 1828..	27,382	24,451	278	24,729	2,099	554	91.1	1.0	92.1	7.8
Sept. 30, 1829..	22,520	12,286	237	12,523	3,302	6,695	77.6	1.5	79.1	20.9
Sept. 30, 1830..	23,322	7,174	43	7,217	2,298	13,807	75.4	.5	75.8	24.2
Sept. 30, 1831..	22,633	12,973	66	13,039	2,197	7,397	85.1	.4	85.6	14.4
Dec. 31, 1832[4].	60,482	33,990	203	34,193	2,877	23,412	91.7	.5	92.2	7.8
Dec. 31, 1833..	58,640	26,096	3,015	29,111	3,286	26,243	80.6	9.3	89.9	10.1
Dec. 31, 1834..	65,365	57,184	326	57,510	2,786	5,069	94.8	.5	95.4	4.6
Dec. 31, 1835..	45,374	41,645	342	41,987	3,343	44	91.9	.8	92.6	7.4
Dec. 31, 1836..	76,242	70,053	412	70,465	4,946	831	92.9	.5	93.4	6.6
Dec. 31, 1837..	79,340	70,634	405	71,039	3,641	4,660	94.6	.5	95.1	4.9
Dec. 31, 1838..	38,914	33,699	371	34,070	3,001	1,843	90.9	1.0	91.9	8.1
Dec. 31, 1839..	68,069	63,533	615	64,148	3,627	294	93.7	.9	94.6	5.4
Dec. 31, 1840..	84,066	79,932	194	80,126	3,822	118	95.2	.2	95.4	4.6
Dec. 31, 1841..	80,289	75,554	662	76,216	3,446	627	94.8	.8	95.7	4.3
Dec. 31, 1842..	104,565	99,666	279	99,945	4,004	616	95.9	.2	96.1	3.9
Sept. 30, 1843[5].	52,496	48,682	331	49,013	2,871	612	93.8	.6	94.5	5.5
Sept. 30, 1844..	78,615	74,253	492	74,745	3,760	110	94.6	.6	95.2	4.8
Sept. 30, 1845..	114,371	108,834	467	109,301	5,045	25	95.2	.4	95.6	4.4
Sept. 30, 1846..	154,416	145,826	489	146,315	5,537	2,564	96.0	.3	96.4	3.6
Sept. 30, 1847..	234,968	228,775	342	229,117	5,243	608	97.6	.1	97.8	2.2
Sept. 30, 1848..	226,527	217,548	477	218,025	8,007	495	96.2	.2	96.5	3.5
Sept. 30, 1849..	297,024	285,880	621	286,501	8,918	1,605	96.8	.2	97.0	3.0
Dec. 31, 1850[4].	369,980	307,044	1,279	308,323	15,775	45,882	94.8	.4	95.1	4.9
Dec. 31, 1851..	379,466	368,565	945	369,510	9,708	248	97.2	.2	97.4	2.6
Dec. 31, 1852..	371,603	361,549	935	362,484	7,699	1,420	97.7	.3	97.9	2.1
Dec. 31, 1853..	368,645	359,772	1,804	361,576	6,085	984	97.9	.5	98.3	1.7
Dec. 31, 1854..	427,833	402,554	2,988	405,542	21,633	658	94.2	.7	94.9	5.1
Dec. 31, 1855..	200,877	185,037	2,692	187,729	12,814	334	92.3	1.3	93.6	6.4
Dec. 31, 1856..	200,436	183,768	2,315	186,083	13,811	542	91.9	1.2	93.1	6.9
Dec. 31, 1857..	251,306	214,247	1,977	216,224	12,781	22,301	93.6	.9	94.4	5.6
Dec. 31, 1858..	123,126	108,381	2,973	111,354	10,971	801	88.6	2.4	91.0	9.0
Dec. 31, 1859..	121,282	108,480	2,469	110,949	8,938	1,395	90.5	2.1	92.5	7.5
Dec. 31, 1860..	153,640	138,983	2,226	141,209	11,945	486	90.7	1.5	92.2	7.8
Dec. 31, 1861..	91,918	79,752	1,448	81,200	10,338	380	87.1	1.6	88.7	11.3
Dec. 31, 1862..	91,985	82,455	1,255	83,710	7,827	448	90.1	1.4	91.4	8.6
Dec. 31, 1863..	176,282	162,324	1,409	163,733	11,366	1,183	92.7	.8	93.5	6.5
Dec. 31, 1864..	193,418	182,809	2,424	185,233	7,626	559	94.8	1.3	96.0	4.0
Dec. 31, 1865..	248,120	210,911	3,137	214,048	25,774	8,298	87.9	1.4	89.3	10.7
Dec. 31, 1866..	318,568	275,649	3,267	278,916	36,026	3,626	87.5	1.0	88.6	11.4
Dec. 31, 1867..	315,722	279,854	3,897	283,751	28,701	3,270	89.6	1.2	90.8	9.2
June 30, 1868[6].	138,840	128,304	1,786	130,090	8,589	161	92.5	1.3	93.8	6.2
June 30, 1869..	352,768	310,792	5,173	315,965	36,786	17	88.1	1.5	89.6	10.4
June 30, 1870..	387,203	318,792	9,834	328,626	58,550	27	82.3	2.5	84.9	15.1

[1] Based on number reporting country of origin.

[2] Northern and western Europe comprises Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), German Empire, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and "other northern and western Europe."

[3] Southern and eastern Europe comprises Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), Poland, Portugal (including Cape Verde and Azores Islands), Rumania, Russian Empire (including Finland), Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands), Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.

[4] 15 months ending Dec. 31. [5] 9 months ending Sept. 30. [6] 6 months ending June 30.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE, SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE, AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1820 TO 1923—Concluded.

Year ending—	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—					Per cent from—			
		Europe.			Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Europe.			Other specified countries.
		Northern and western.	Southern and eastern.	Total.			Northern and western.	Southern and eastern.	Total.	
June 30, 1871..	321,350	254,755	10,394	265,149	56,116	85	79.3	3.2	82.5	17.5
June 30, 1872..	404,806	338,957	13,198	352,155	52,487	164	83.8	3.3	87.0	13.0
June 30, 1873..	459,803	374,898	22,646	397,544	62,099	160	81.6	4.9	86.5	13.5
June 30, 1874..	313,339	238,205	24,584	262,789	50,422	128	76.0	7.8	83.9	16.1
June 30, 1875..	227,498	160,099	22,863	182,962	44,460	76	70.4	10.0	80.4	19.6
June 30, 1876..	169,986	104,077	16,851	120,928	49,022	36	61.2	9.9	71.2	28.8
June 30, 1877..	141,857	87,388	18,810	106,198	35,632	27	61.6	13.3	74.9	25.1
June 30, 1878..	138,469	86,689	14,930	101,619	36,835	15	62.6	10.8	73.4	26.6
June 30, 1879..	177,826	115,682	18,608	134,290	43,500	36	65.1	10.5	75.5	24.5
June 30, 1880..	457,257	310,624	38,071	348,695	108,499	63	67.9	8.3	76.3	23.7
June 30, 1881..	669,431	472,734	55,816	528,550	140,778	103	70.6	8.3	79.0	21.0
June 30, 1882..	788,992	563,213	84,973	648,186	140,707	99	71.4	10.8	82.2	17.8
June 30, 1883..	603,322	449,179	73,408	522,587	80,656	79	74.5	12.2	86.6	13.4
June 30, 1884..	518,592	380,728	72,958	453,686	64,808	98	73.4	14.1	87.5	12.5
June 30, 1885..	395,346	288,402	64,681	353,083	42,192	71	73.0	16.4	89.3	10.7
June 30, 1886..	334,203	255,483	74,061	329,544	4,586	73	76.5	22.1	98.6	1.3
June 30, 1887..	490,109	353,688	129,349	483,037	6,999	73	72.1	26.4	98.6	1.4
June 30, 1888..	546,889	397,123	141,281	538,404	8,424	61	72.6	25.8	98.4	1.5
June 30, 1889..	444,427	332,618	102,765	435,383	8,974	70	74.9	23.1	98.0	2.0
June 30, 1890..	455,302	286,147	160,659	446,806	8,434	62	62.8	35.3	98.1	1.8
June 30, 1891..	560,319	317,834	230,739	548,573	11,676	70	56.7	41.2	97.9	2.1
June 30, 1892..	579,663	300,792	270,084	570,876	267	8,520	51.9	46.6	98.5	1.5
June 30, 1893..	439,730	234,356	194,968	429,324	5,233	5,173	53.9	44.9	98.8	1.2
June 30, 1894..	285,631	148,714	128,338	277,052	8,509	70	52.1	44.9	97.0	3.0
June 30, 1895..	258,536	141,499	111,610	253,109	5,427	.....	54.7	43.2	97.9	2.1
June 30, 1896..	343,267	137,522	195,684	333,206	10,061	.....	40.0	57.0	97.1	2.9
June 30, 1897..	230,832	90,118	131,011	221,129	9,703	.....	39.0	56.8	95.8	4.2
June 30, 1898..	229,299	79,113	142,948	222,061	7,238	.....	34.5	62.4	96.8	3.2
June 30, 1899..	311,715	89,947	211,838	301,785	9,713	217	28.9	68.0	96.9	3.1
June 30, 1900..	448,572	103,719	324,943	428,662	19,897	13	23.1	72.4	95.6	4.4
June 30, 1901..	487,918	115,728	359,291	475,019	12,898	1	23.7	73.6	97.4	2.6
June 30, 1902..	648,743	138,737	486,554	625,291	23,349	103	21.4	75.0	96.4	3.6
June 30, 1903..	857,046	203,694	617,931	821,625	35,396	25	23.8	72.1	95.9	4.1
June 30, 1904..	812,870	217,530	555,638	773,168	39,612	90	26.8	68.4	95.2	4.9
June 30, 1905..	1,026,499	263,039	717,391	980,430	45,908	161	25.6	69.9	95.5	4.5
June 30, 1906..	1,100,735	215,863	808,856	1,024,719	43,004	33,012	20.2	75.7	95.9	4.0
June 30, 1907..	1,285,349	227,958	979,661	1,207,619	77,708	22	17.7	76.2	94.0	6.0
June 30, 1908..	782,870	178,138	523,516	701,654	81,199	17	22.8	66.9	89.5	10.4
June 30, 1909..	751,786	147,664	514,717	662,381	89,356	49	19.6	68.5	88.1	11.9
June 30, 1910..	1,041,570	202,349	739,154	941,503	100,024	43	19.4	70.9	90.4	9.6
June 30, 1911..	878,587	202,768	572,218	774,986	103,562	39	23.1	65.1	88.2	11.8
June 30, 1912..	838,172	161,533	570,130	731,663	106,494	15	19.3	68.0	87.3	12.7
June 30, 1913..	1,197,892	183,257	896,553	1,079,810	118,059	23	15.3	74.8	90.1	9.9
June 30, 1914..	1,218,480	165,100	915,007	1,080,107	138,237	136	13.6	75.1	88.7	11.3
June 30, 1915..	326,700	80,380	121,082	201,462	125,207	31	24.6	37.1	61.7	38.3
June 30, 1916..	298,826	52,772	94,597	147,369	151,426	31	17.7	31.7	49.3	50.7
June 30, 1917..	295,403	39,963	93,513	133,476	161,850	77	13.5	31.7	45.2	54.8
June 30, 1918..	110,618	12,988	18,118	31,106	79,465	47	11.7	16.4	28.1	71.9
June 30, 1919..	141,132	18,055	6,591	24,646	116,440	46	12.8	4.7	17.5	82.5
June 30, 1920..	430,001	88,733	162,595	251,328	177,971	702	20.7	37.9	58.5	41.5
June 30, 1921..	805,228	143,445	520,654	664,099	140,999	130	17.8	64.7	82.5	17.5
June 30, 1922..	309,556	79,842	138,541	218,383	91,148	25	25.8	44.8	70.6	29.4
June 30, 1923..	522,919	156,879	153,224	310,103	212,801	15	30.0	29.3	59.3	40.7
Total....	35,292,506	17,438,616	13,738,332	31,176,948	3,861,550	254,008	49.8	39.2	89.0	11.0

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1923, BY RACES.

General Race Classes.

[For years earlier than 1899 figures are not available.

Year.	Northern and western Europe.	Eastern and southern Europe (including Hebrew).	Southern American.	Oriental.	Other races.	All races.
1899	100,187	203,890	1,791	5,070	777	311,715
1900	116,454	314,071	3,114	13,958	975	448,572
1901	128,924	348,100	2,330	7,768	796	487,918
1902	162,840	464,795	3,771	16,198	1,139	648,743
1903	236,105	589,708	5,905	22,880	2,448	857,046
1904	247,066	532,969	8,866	20,874	3,095	812,870
1905	288,295	705,475	10,692	18,066	3,971	1,026,499
1906	269,936	801,054	8,793	16,126	4,826	1,100,735
1907	281,322	956,019	8,007	32,705	7,296	1,285,349
1908	233,235	512,882	11,178	19,417	6,158	782,870
1909	209,418	510,168	20,885	5,464	5,851	751,786
1910	276,272	727,431	23,141	6,369	8,357	1,041,570
1911	269,701	567,431	24,992	6,407	10,056	878,587
1912	232,404	559,738	27,630	7,978	10,422	838,172
1913	271,419	889,627	16,587	10,576	9,683	1,191,892
1914	253,855	921,160	19,568	11,619	12,278	1,218,480
1915	142,168	148,798	16,885	11,306	7,543	326,700
1916	127,990	128,214	23,469	11,184	7,969	298,826
1917	122,927	127,545	23,822	11,031	10,078	295,403
1918	42,892	27,991	21,744	11,954	6,037	110,618
1919	71,202	17,628	34,328	11,898	6,076	141,132
1920	165,871	184,903	58,032	11,659	9,536	430,001
1921	206,995	537,144	36,004	11,962	13,123	805,228
1922	129,434	141,621	21,366	11,137	5,998	309,556
1923	274,507	162,695	67,513	9,986	8,218	522,919
Total	4,863,419	11,081,057	500,413	323,592	162,706	16,929,107

Northern and Western Europe.

Year.	Dutch and Flemish.	United Kingdom.					French.	German.	Scandinavian, Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes.	Total.
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welsh.	Total.				
1899	1,860	10,712	32,345	1,752	1,359	46,168	2,278	26,632	23,249	100,187
1900	2,702	10,897	35,607	1,757	762	49,023	2,095	29,682	32,952	116,454
1901	3,299	13,488	30,404	2,004	674	46,570	4,036	34,742	40,277	128,924
1902	4,117	14,942	29,001	2,432	760	47,135	4,122	51,686	55,780	162,840
1903	6,496	28,451	35,366	6,219	1,278	71,314	7,166	71,782	79,347	236,105
1904	7,832	41,479	37,076	11,483	1,820	91,858	11,557	74,790	61,029	247,066
1905	8,498	50,865	54,266	16,144	2,531	123,806	11,347	82,360	62,284	288,295
1906	9,735	45,079	40,959	16,463	2,367	104,868	10,379	86,813	58,141	269,936
1907	12,467	51,126	38,706	20,516	2,754	113,102	9,392	92,936	53,425	281,322
1908	9,526	49,056	36,427	17,014	2,504	105,001	12,881	73,038	32,789	233,235
1909	8,114	39,021	31,185	16,446	1,699	88,351	19,423	58,534	34,996	209,418
1910	13,012	53,498	38,382	24,612	2,244	118,736	21,107	71,380	52,037	276,272
1911	13,862	57,258	40,246	25,625	2,248	125,377	18,132	66,471	45,859	269,701
1912	10,935	49,689	33,922	20,293	2,239	106,143	18,382	65,343	31,601	232,404
1913	14,507	55,522	37,023	21,293	2,820	116,658	20,652	80,865	38,737	271,419
1914	12,566	51,746	33,898	18,997	2,558	107,199	18,166	79,871	36,053	253,855
1915	6,675	38,662	23,503	14,310	1,390	77,865	12,636	20,729	24,263	142,168
1916	6,443	36,168	20,636	13,515	983	71,302	19,518	11,555	19,172	127,990
1917	5,393	32,246	17,462	13,350	793	63,851	24,405	9,682	19,596	122,927
1918	2,200	12,980	4,657	5,204	278	23,119	6,840	1,992	8,741	42,892
1919	2,735	26,889	7,910	10,364	608	45,771	12,598	1,857	8,261	71,202
1920	12,730	58,366	20,784	21,180	1,462	101,792	27,390	7,338	16,621	165,871
1921	12,813	54,627	39,056	24,649	1,748	120,080	24,122	24,168	25,812	206,995
1922	3,749	30,429	17,191	15,596	956	64,172	13,617	31,218	16,678	129,434
1923	5,804	60,524	30,386	38,627	1,622	131,159	34,371	65,543	37,630	274,507
Total	198,070	973,720	766,398	379,845	40,457	2,160,420	366,612	1,220,987	915,330	4,861,419

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1923, BY RACES—Continued.

Eastern and Southern Europe.

Year.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Finnish.	Greek.
1899	674	2,526	94	8,632	367	6,097	2,395
1900	982	3,060	204	17,184	675	12,612	3,773
1901	1,855	3,766	611	17,928	732	9,999	5,919
1902	1,151	5,590	1,291	30,233	1,004	13,868	8,115
1903	1,759	9,591	6,479	32,907	1,736	18,864	14,376
1904	1,745	11,911	4,577	21,242	2,036	10,157	12,625
1905	1,878	11,757	5,823	35,104	2,639	17,012	12,144
1906	1,895	12,958	11,548	44,272	4,568	14,136	23,127
1907	2,644	13,554	27,174	47,826	7,393	14,860	46,283
1908	3,299	10,164	18,246	20,472	3,747	6,746	28,808
1909	3,108	6,850	6,214	20,181	1,888	11,687	20,262
1910	5,508	8,462	15,130	39,562	4,911	15,736	39,135
1911	3,092	9,223	10,222	18,982	4,400	9,779	37,021
1912	5,222	8,439	10,657	24,366	3,672	6,641	31,566
1913	9,353	11,091	9,087	42,499	4,520	12,756	38,644
1914	7,785	9,928	15,084	37,284	5,149	12,805	45,881
1915	932	1,651	3,506	1,942	305	3,472	15,187
1916	964	642	3,146	791	114	5,649	26,792
1917	1,221	327	1,134	305	94	5,900	25,919
1918	221	74	150	33	15	1,867	2,602
1919	282	105	205	23	4	968	813
1920	2,762	415	1,064	493	63	1,510	13,998
1921	10,212	1,743	7,700	11,035	930	4,233	31,828
1922	2,249	3,086	1,370	3,783	307	2,506	3,821
1923	2,396	5,537	1,893	4,163	571	3,087	4,177
Total	73,189	152,450	162,609	481,242	51,840	222,947	495,211

Year.	Hebrew.	Italian (north and south).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Rumanian.	Russian.
1899	37,415	78,730	6,858	5,700	28,456	96	1,774
1900	60,764	101,662	10,311	13,777	46,938	398	1,200
1901	58,098	137,807	8,815	13,311	43,617	761	672
1902	57,688	180,535	11,629	23,610	69,620	2,033	1,551
1903	76,203	233,546	14,432	27,124	82,343	4,740	2,608
1904	106,236	196,028	12,780	23,883	67,757	4,364	3,961
1905	129,910	226,320	18,604	46,030	102,437	7,818	3,746
1906	153,748	286,814	14,257	44,261	95,835	11,425	5,814
1907	149,182	294,061	25,884	60,071	138,033	19,200	16,807
1908	103,387	135,247	13,720	24,378	68,105	9,629	17,111
1909	57,551	190,398	15,254	28,704	77,565	8,041	10,038
1910	84,260	223,453	22,714	27,302	128,348	14,199	17,294
1911	91,223	189,950	17,027	19,996	71,446	5,311	18,721
1912	80,595	162,273	14,078	23,599	85,163	8,329	22,558
1913	101,330	274,147	24,647	30,610	174,365	13,451	51,472
1914	138,051	296,414	21,584	44,538	122,657	24,070	44,957
1915	26,497	57,217	2,638	3,604	9,065	1,200	4,459
1916	15,108	38,814	599	981	4,502	953	4,858
1917	17,342	38,950	479	434	3,109	522	3,711
1918	3,672	6,308	135	32	668	155	1,513
1919	3,055	3,373	160	52	732	89	1,532
1920	14,292	97,800	422	252	2,519	898	2,378
1921	119,036	222,496	829	9,377	21,146	5,925	2,887
1922	53,524	41,154	1,602	6,037	6,357	1,520	2,486
1923	49,719	48,280	1,828	6,922	13,210	1,397	4,346
Total	1,787,886	3,761,777	261,286	484,585	1,464,003	146,524	249,454

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1923, BY RACES—Continued.

Eastern and Southern Europe—Concluded.

Year.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Slovak.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Portuguese.	Spanish.	Total.
1899	1,400	15,838	3,708	28	2,096	996	203,890
1900	2,832	29,243	2,920	184	4,241	1,111	314,071
1901	5,288	29,343	4,064	136	4,176	1,202	348,100
1902	7,533	36,934	4,982	165	5,309	1,954	464,795
1903	9,843	34,427	5,551	449	8,433	3,297	589,708
1904	9,592	27,940	3,653	1,482	6,338	4,662	532,969
1905	14,473	52,368	4,822	2,145	4,855	5,590	705,475
1906	16,257	38,221	5,824	2,033	8,729	5,332	801,054
1907	24,081	42,041	5,880	1,902	9,648	9,495	956,019
1908	12,361	16,170	5,520	2,327	6,809	6,636	512,882
1909	15,808	22,586	3,668	820	4,606	4,939	510,168
1910	27,907	32,416	6,317	1,283	7,657	5,837	727,431
1911	17,724	21,415	5,444	918	7,469	8,068	567,431
1912	21,965	25,281	5,525	1,336	9,403	9,070	559,738
1913	30,588	27,234	9,210	2,015	13,566	9,042	889,627
1914	36,727	25,819	9,023	2,693	9,647	11,064	921,160
1915	2,933	2,069	1,767	273	4,376	5,705	148,798
1916	1,365	577	676	216	12,208	9,259	128,214
1917	1,211	244	976	454	10,194	15,019	127,545
1918	49	35	210	24	2,319	7,909	27,991
1919	103	85	231	18	1,574	4,224	17,628
1920	258	3,824	3,047	140	15,174	23,594	184,903
1921	958	35,047	5,105	353	18,856	27,448	537,144
1922	698	6,001	1,334	40	1,867	1,879	141,621
1923	1,168	6,230	1,207	237	2,802	3,525	162,695
Total	263,122	531,388	100,664	21,671	182,352	186,857	11,081,057

Southern American.

Year.	Cuban.	Mexican.	Spanish American.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Total.
1899	1,374	163	110	144	1,791
1900	2,678	261	97	78	3,114
1901	1,622	350	276	82	2,330
1902	2,423	715	496	137	3,771
1903	2,944	486	978	1,497	5,905
1904	4,811	447	1,666	1,942	8,866
1905	7,259	227	1,658	1,548	10,692
1906	5,591	141	1,585	1,476	8,793
1907	5,475	91	1,060	1,381	8,007
1908	3,323	5,682	1,063	1,110	11,178
1909	3,380	15,591	890	1,024	20,885
1910	3,331	17,760	900	1,150	23,141
1911	3,914	18,784	1,153	1,141	24,992
1912	3,155	22,001	1,342	1,132	27,630
1913	3,099	10,954	1,363	1,171	16,587
1914	3,539	13,089	1,544	1,396	19,568
1915	3,402	10,993	1,667	823	16,885
1916	3,442	17,198	1,881	948	23,469
1917	3,428	16,438	2,587	1,369	23,822
1918	1,179	17,602	2,231	732	21,744
1919	1,169	28,844	3,092	1,223	34,328
1920	1,510	51,042	3,934	1,546	58,032
1921	1,523	29,603	3,325	1,553	36,004
1922	698	18,246	1,446	976	21,366
1923	1,347	62,709	1,990	1,467	67,513
Total	75,616	359,417	38,334	27,046	500,413

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1923, BY RACES—Concluded.

Oriental.

Year.	Chinese.	East Indian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Total.
1899	1,638	15	3,395	22	5,070
1900	1,250	9	12,628	71	13,958
1901	2,452	20	5,249	47	7,768
1902	1,631	84	14,455	28	16,198
1903	2,192	83	20,041	564	22,880
1904	4,327	258	14,382	1,907	20,874
1905	1,971	145	11,021	4,929	18,066
1906	1,485	271	14,243	127	16,126
1907	770	1,072	30,824	39	32,705
1908	1,263	1,710	16,418	26	19,517
1909	1,841	337	3,275	11	5,464
1910	1,770	1,782	2,798	19	6,369
1911	1,307	517	4,575	8	6,407
1912	1,608	165	6,172	33	7,978
1913	2,022	188	8,302	64	10,576
1914	2,354	172	8,941	152	11,619
1915	2,469	82	8,609	146	11,306
1916	2,239	80	8,711	154	11,184
1917	1,843	69	8,925	194	11,031
1918	1,576	61	10,168	149	11,954
1919	1,697	68	10,056	77	11,898
1920	2,148	160	9,279	72	11,659
1921	4,017	353	7,531	61	11,962
1922	4,465	223	6,361	88	11,137
1923	4,074	156	5,652	104	9,986
Total	54,409	8,080	252,011	9,092	323,592

Other Races.

Year.	African (Black).	Pacific Islander.	Other peoples.	Total.
1899	412	172	193	777
1900	714	188	73	975
1901	594	167	35	796
1902	832	160	147	1,139
1903	2,174	185	89	2,448
1904	2,386	41	668	3,095
1905	3,598	22	351	3,971
1906	3,786	13	1,027	4,826
1907	5,235	3	2,058	7,296
1908	4,626	2	1,530	6,158
1909	4,307	7	1,537	5,851
1910	4,966	61	3,330	8,357
1911	6,721	12	3,323	10,056
1912	6,759	3	3,660	10,422
1913	6,634	11	3,038	9,683
1914	8,447	1	3,830	12,278
1915	5,660	6	1,877	7,543
1916	4,576	5	3,388	7,969
1917	7,971	10	2,097	10,078
1918	5,706	17	314	6,037
1919	5,823	6	247	6,076
1920	8,174	17	1,345	9,536
1921	9,873	13	3,237	13,123
1922	5,248	7	743	5,998
1923	7,554	14	650	8,218
Total	122,776	1,143	38,787	162,706

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, AND NET GAIN OR LOSS, 1908 TO 1923, BY RACE.

[Figures for emigration are not of record for earlier period.]

Race.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Net gain.	Per cent emigration is of immigration.
African	103,045	22,478	80,567	22
Armenian	58,606	8,955	49,651	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	77,737	14,951	62,786	19
Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin	104,808	92,886	11,922	89
Chinese	36,693	47,607	[1] 10,914	130
Croatian and Slovenian	225,914	114,766	111,148	51
Cuban	41,439	24,037	17,402	58
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian	30,690	8,904	21,786	29
Dutch and Flemish	141,064	24,903	116,161	18
East Indian	6,123	2,126	3,997	35
English	703,681	146,301	560,380	21
Finnish	105,342	30,890	74,452	29
French	304,240	62,538	241,702	21
German	669,564	119,554	550,010	18
Greek	366,454	168,847	197,607	46
Hebrew	958,642	52,034	906,608	5
Irish	432,668	46,211	386,457	11
Italian (north)	401,921	147,334	254,587	37
Italian (south)	1,624,353	969,754	654,599	60
Japanese	125,773	41,781	83,992	33
Korean	1,358	995	363	73
Lithuanian	137,716	34,605	103,111	25
Magyar	226,818	149,319	77,499	66
Mexican	356,536	68,713	287,823	19
Pacific Islander	192	58	134	30
Polish	788,957	318,210	470,747	40
Portuguese	128,527	39,527	89,000	31
Rumanian	95,689	63,126	32,563	66
Russian	210,321	110,282	100,039	52
Ruthenian (Russniak)	171,823	28,996	142,827	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)	448,846	97,920	350,926	22
Scotch	301,075	38,600	262,475	13
Slovak	225,033	127,593	97,440	57
Spanish	153,218	61,086	92,132	40
Spanish American	30,408	11,488	18,920	38
Syrian	59,260	14,376	44,884	24
Turkish	13,147	11,330	1,817	86
Welsh	26,152	3,376	22,776	13
West Indian (except Cuban)	18,761	8,475	10,286	45
Other peoples	34,146	15,608	18,538	46
Not specified	.....	147,645	[1] 147,645	.....
Total	9,949,740	3,498,185	6,451,555	35

[1] Loss.

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND ALIENS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED, 1899 TO 1922, BY RACES.

[Figures are not available for 1923, or years prior to 1899.]

[Reasons for being debarred are as follows:
Physical, mental, and moral reasons.—Idiots; imbeciles; feeble minded; insane or have been insane; epileptics; constitutional psychopathic inferiority; surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, insanity, or constitutional psychopathic inferiority; tuberculosis (noncontagious); tuberculosis (contagious); trachoma; favus; other loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases; surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis; chronic alcoholism; likely to become a public charge; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; criminals; polygamists; anarchists or aliens, entertaining or affiliated with an organization advocating anarchistic beliefs: prostitutes and aliens coming for any immoral purpose; aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution; aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose; had been deported within one year.
All other reasons.—Contract laborers; assisted aliens; coming in consequence of advertisements; stowaways; accompanying aliens (under section 18); under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent; unable to read (over 16 years of age); geographically excluded classes (natives of that portion of Asia and islands adjacent thereto described in section 3); under passport provision section 3; under provisions of Chinese exclusion act; under last proviso section 23; without proper passport under State Department regulations; exceeded quota, act of May 19, 1921.]

Race.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Aliens debarred for—		Aliens deported.	Total aliens debarred and deported.	Number per 100 immigrant aliens admitted of aliens—			
						Debarred for—		Deported.	Total debarred and deported.
		Physical, mental, and moral reasons.	All other reasons.			Physical, mental, and moral reasons.	All other reasons.		
African (black)	115,222	3,552	2,157	760	6,469	3.08	1.87	0.66	5.61
Armenian	70,793	2,272	539	204	3,015	3.21	.76	.29	4.26
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	146,913	858	117	360	1,335	.58	.08	.25	.91
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	860,716	5,735	3,351	632	9,718	.67	.39	.07	1.13
Chinese	50,335	2,151	5,793	3,337	11,281	4.27	11.51	6.63	22.41
Croatian and Slovenian	477,079	4,824	961	713	6,498	1.01	.20	.15	1.36
Cuban	74,269	429	136	87	651	.58	.18	.12	.88
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	51,269	619	315	102	1,036	1.21	.61	.20	2.02
Dutch and Flemish	192,266	1,652	725	519	2,896	.86	.38	.27	1.51
East Indian	7,924	3,262	246	348	3,856	41.17	3.10	4.39	48.66
English	913,196	18,006	5,024	5,007	28,037	1.97	.55	.55	3.07
Finnish	219,860	2,172	218	715	3,105	.99	.10	.33	1.41
French	332,241	11,599	5,065	2,385	19,049	3.49	1.52	.72	5.73
German	1,155,444	11,991	2,325	4,101	18,417	1.04	.20	.35	1.59
Greek	491,034	13,238	2,742	1,360	17,340	2.70	.56	.28	3.53
Hebrew	1,738,167	21,119	2,555	3,440	27,124	1.22	.15	.20	1.56
Irish	736,012	9,079	1,866	2,442	13,387	1.23	.25	.33	1.82
Italian (north)	684,905	4,533	1,387	626	6,546	.66	.20	.09	.96
Italian (south)	3,028,592	41,112	7,228	4,415	52,755	1.36	.24	.15	1.74
Japanese	246,359	5,505	2,205	2,117	9,827	2.23	.90	.86	3.99
Korean	8,988	123	47	27	197	1.37	.52	.30	2.19
Lithuanian	259,458	2,651	281	310	3,242	1.02	.11	.12	1.25
Magyar	477,663	3,682	430	867	4,979	.77	.09	.18	1.04
Mexican	296,708	24,985	7,068	7,968	40,021	8.42	2.38	2.69	13.49
Pacific Islander[1]	1,129	19	81	3	103	1.68	7.17	.27	9.12
Polish	1,450,793	13,702	2,109	2,408	18,219	.94	.15	.17	1.26
Portuguese	179,550	1,564	666	285	2,515	.87	.37	.16	1.40
Rumanian	145,127	3,157	760	303	4,220	2.18	.52	.21	2.91
Russian	245,108	5,736	1,584	1,428	8,748	2.34	.65	.58	3.57
Ruthenian (Russniak)	261,954	4,778	860	558	6,196	1.82	.33	.21	2.37
Scandinavian	877,700	4,609	1,050	1,761	7,420	.53	.12	.20	.85
Scotch	341,218	6,864	1,756	1,104	9,724	2.01	.51	.32	2.85
Slovak	525,158	3,264	563	420	4,247	.62	.11	.08	.81
Spanish	183,332	2,981	2,497	708	6,186	1.63	1.36	.39	3.37
Spanish American	36,344	506	398	122	1,026	1.39	1.10	.34	2.83
Syrian	99,457	7,148	983	604	8,735	7.19	.99	.61	8.78
Turkish	21,434	1,055	333	124	1,512	4.92	1.55	.58	7.05
Welsh	38,835	533	179	79	791	1.37	.46	.20	2.04
West Indian (except Cuban)	25,579	395	108	97	600	1.54	.42	.38	2.35
All other races	38,137	2,684	893	313	3,890	7.04	2.34	.82	10.20

[1] Including Hawaiian.

CHART 1.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE AND SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE, 1920 TO 1923.

(Consult prefatory and footnotes of Table 2.)

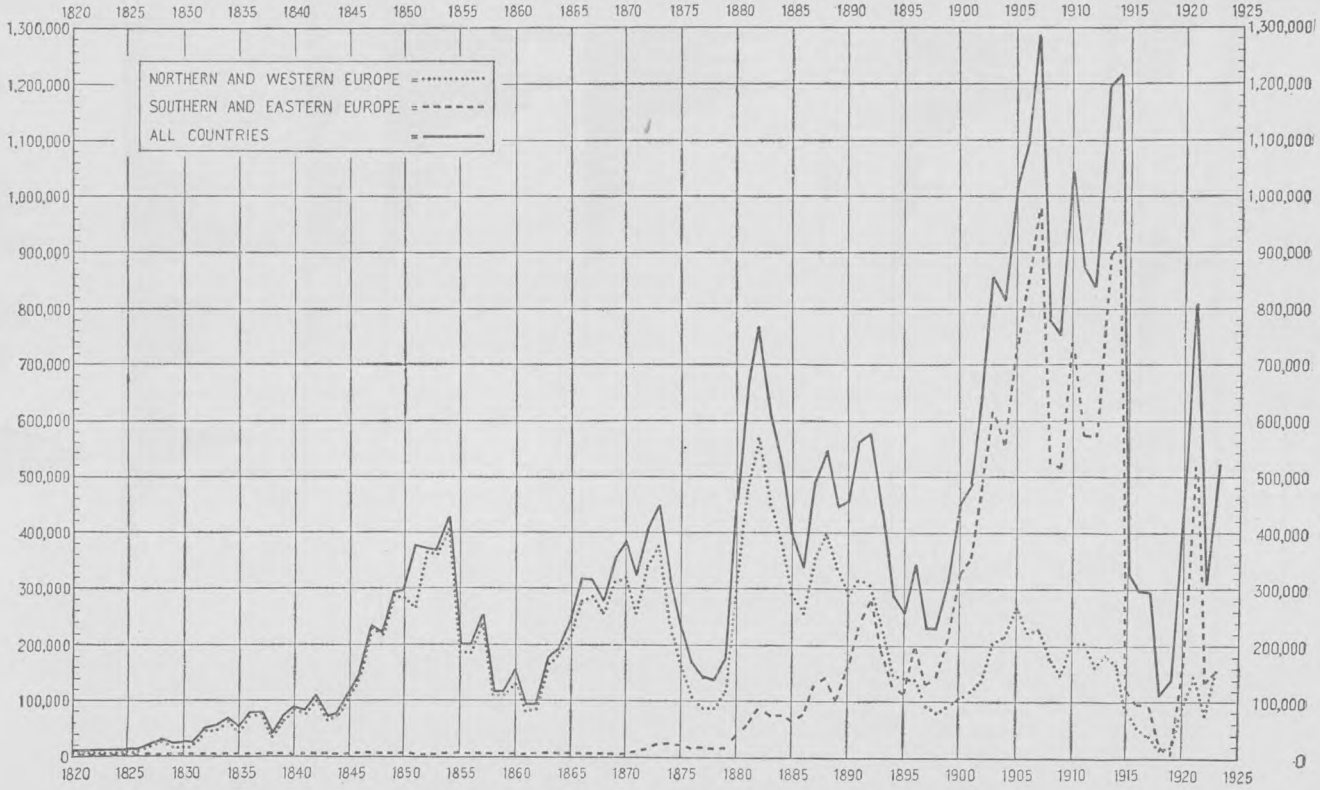


CHART 2.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1923.

(Consult prefatory and footnotes of Table 1.)

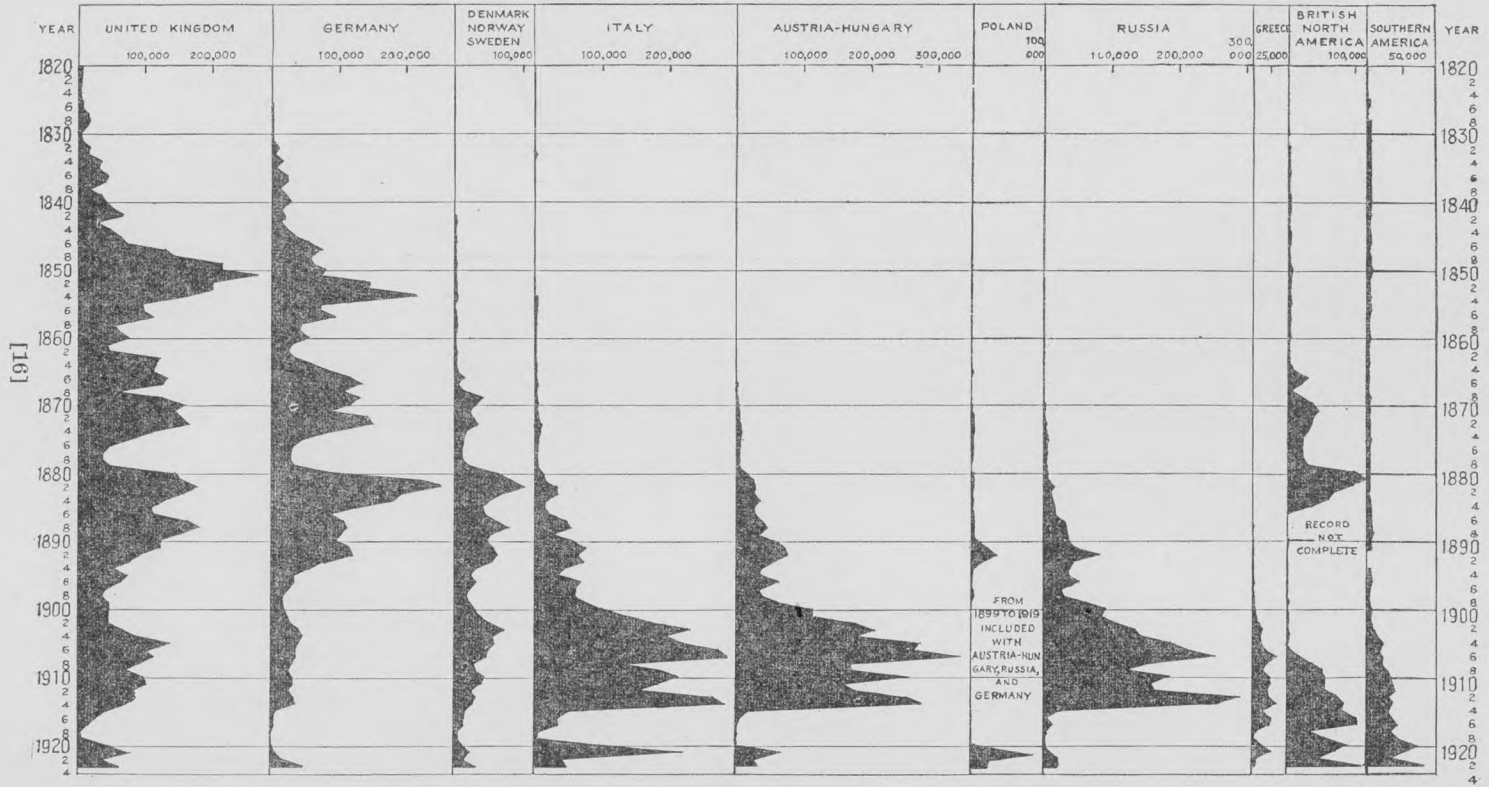


CHART 3.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN RACES AND SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN RACES, 1899 TO 1923.

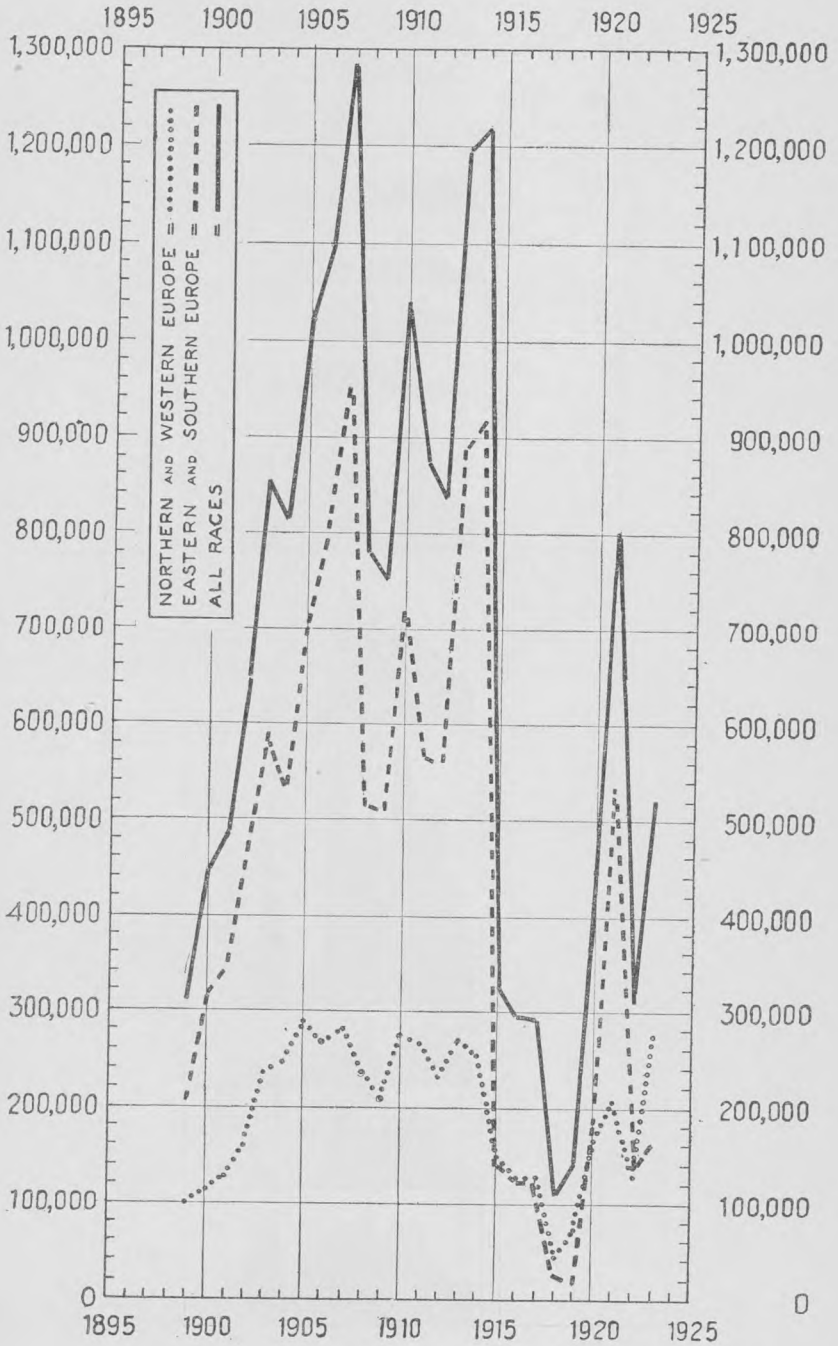


CHART 4.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL RACES, 1899 TO 1923.

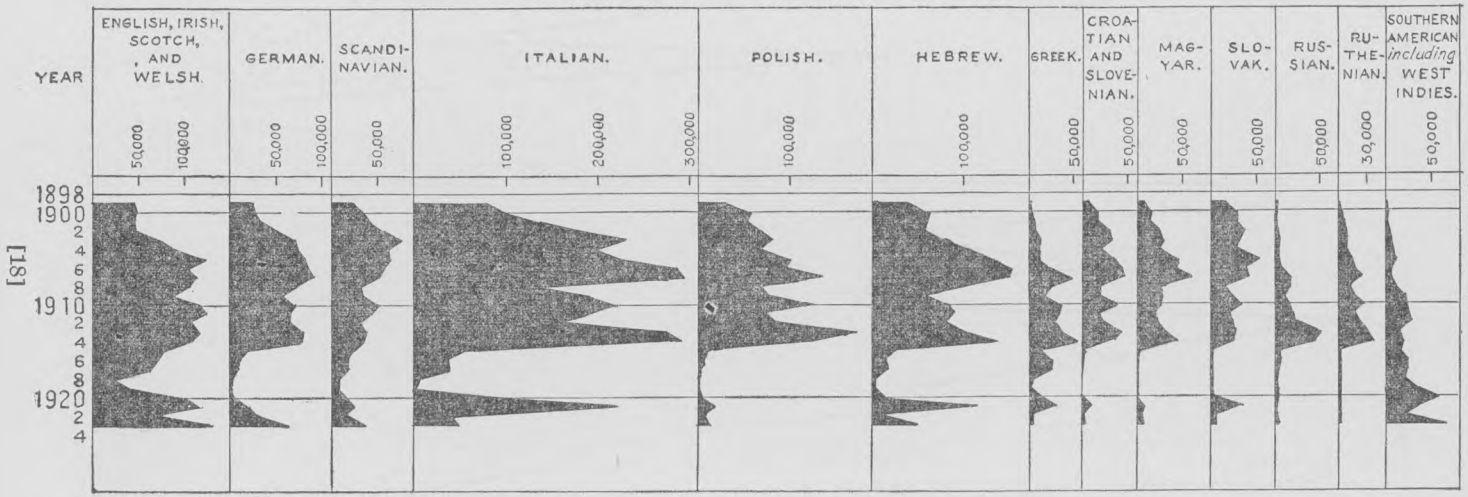
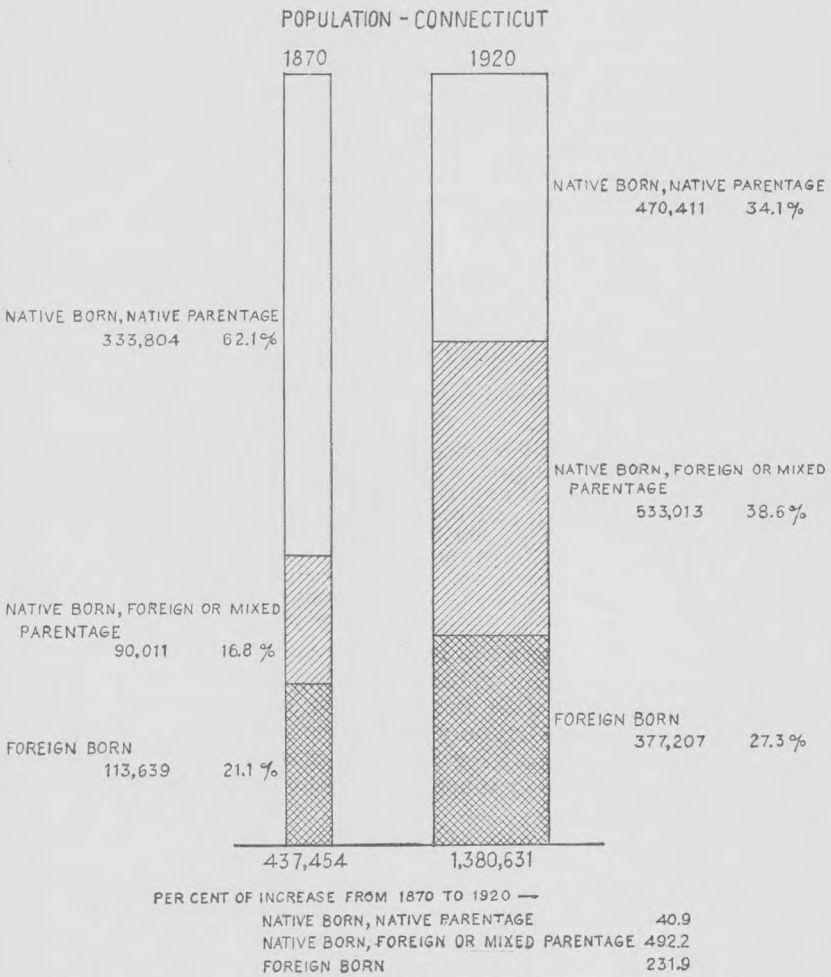


CHART 5.—CHANGE IN POPULATION ELEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT BETWEEN 1870 AND 1920.



"Family-Wage" System in Germany and Certain Other European Countries.

By Mary T. Waggaman,
of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WHILE at the present time industrial and economic conditions in the United States are fortunately very different from those in Europe, yet the development of the "family-wage" system abroad as an outcome of the high cost of living should be of more than academic interest in this country, because this recently instituted method of wage payment seems to create new angles of vision relative to a number of industrial and labor questions that are foci of discussion on this side of the Atlantic. As examples of such questions one may cite the "average" family, family budgets, the living wage, the "composite income," the preponderance of children in the rural compared with the urban population, married women in industry, women's dependents, equal pay for equal work, productivity as a basis of wage fixing, and the limitations of the national income.

At the annual meeting of the American Economic Association at Chicago in December, 1922, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago School of Commerce and Administration, made the following statement: [1]

> While believing firmly in the living wage principle, I have come, within the last year, to doubt both the practicability and, under present conditions, even the desirability of paying every adult male worker that which the various exponents of the standard of living advocate, namely, an amount sufficient to maintain the man himself, his wife, and three dependent children below the age of fourteen. I believe we shall have to abandon this as a uniform minimum standard for two reasons: First, because it would probably absorb too large a share of the national income for industry to stand the strain, and, second, because such a family is not typical of actual workingmen's families.

Although the view expressed by Professor Douglas is calculated to raise a cloud of controversy, his conclusion seems to be particularly striking in connection with the following résumé regarding family allowance systems in Germany and other countries. The notable progress of the movement for family wages in France and Belgium was summarized in the October, 1923, issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Germany.

ALTHOUGH there are very few industries in Germany that have instituted family allowances in all establishments, there are no industries that have wholly ignored this method of payment, according to a study of collective agreements which was published in the January 1, 1923, issue of the Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official organ of the German Ministry of Labor. Some of the findings of this analysis are here given.

[1] American Economic Review, New Haven, March, 1923, Supplement, p. 141. Papers and proceedings of the 35th annual meeting of the American Economic Association, Chicago, Ill., December, 1922.

In connection with family allowances the industries of Germany may be ranged in three groups—

Group 1, in which the family-wage system is seldom found. Among these industries are the oils and fats and leather industries, the clothing trades, shoemaking, hotel and restaurant operation, woodworking, with the exception of sawmilling, and the art crafts. In the collective agreements for the building trades, roofers are almost the only workers for whom provision for family allowances is made.

Group 2, in which the family-wage system and payment by performance have about equal representation. The stone, clay, and pottery trades, trade, transportation, and the food and drink industries are included in this classification.

Group 3, in which the payment of family allowances is almost universal. Foremost in this group is the mining industry, which not only pays money allowances but also grants coal to its married workers. In the machinery, chemical, textile, paper, wood pulp, and cardboard industries family allowances are commonly granted. Nearly all State and municipal employees, both manual and nonmanual, receive such grants, which are also frequently paid to salaried employees in private industrial undertakings.

Methods of Payment.

Sometimes the family allowance takes the form of a higher wage rate and at other times the form of a supplement to the basic wage. The first and somewhat cruder scheme provides a higher compensation for married workers, generally without regard to the number of children they may have. This plan was followed in the collective agreement for the German printing trade, in which there was a classification of skilled workers according to their trade, local class, age, and marital condition. In the agreement of December, 1922, the weekly wage for married skilled workers in wage class C was approximately 4 per cent higher than that for single skilled workers in the same class. In a Hamburg rubber factory single workers were paid 0.2 mark [2] less per hour than the married workers.

The so-called social wage is often paid in such a way that only the younger married workers are better off than their coworkers of the same age because, according to this scheme, beginning with a certain age married and single workers receive the same compensation.

Several collective agreements provide the same basic wage for both single and married workers, while the cost-of-living bonus varies. For example, the collective agreement of December 1, 1921, for Berlin belt and suspender factories made provision for a bonus of 25 per cent for single and 50 per cent for married workers. As a rule, however, under the family-wage system married workers do not receive higher wage rates but grants supplementing the wage based on performance. While these grants are sometimes based on a fixed percentage of the wage of individual workers, they are much more frequently granted in specific amounts, which in some collective agreements vary with the local cost of living. Such family allowances generally consist of two parts—a household allowance (*Haustandsgeld*) and an allowance for the children (*Kindergeld*). In some collective agreements only children's allowances are provided.

[2] Owing to the enormous depreciation of the mark, no attempt is made in this article to show the equivalent in American money.

A household allowance is granted a married worker on the ground of additional expense. In cases where the wives are wage earners, the allowances are reduced or not paid at all.

In some collective agreements widowers and divorced men are given household allowances under certain specified circumstances. Some single workers who are the support of their families also receive family allowances. It has become necessary, therefore, in many collective agreements to define in detail the term "family." To avoid any doubling of allowances, most collective agreements grant family allowances to single workers only when they are the sole or main supporters of their families.

As indicated above, many establishments do not grant the household allowance, but pay the allowance for children, including in general adopted children, stepchildren, foster children, and illegitimate children. In most instances these allowances are granted only for children up to 14 years of age, although some collective agreements provide that allowances be paid for children up to 17, 18, and 19 years of age, and in a few cases up to 24 years of age when such children are to receive a higher education.

For the prevention of fraud in claims for "superwages" a great many collective agreements prescribe that the worker must prove his statements regarding his family conditions, the form of proof required in various provisions being the attestation of the commune.

In order to protect the family against thriftless and neglectful fathers, a collective agreement for a foodstuff factory stipulates that allowances shall not be paid to a worker who does not live with his family or "does not support his family, or does not manage his earnings economically, or withholds from his family a proper share of his earnings." In such a case the employer shall, on the motion of the works council, take proper steps to have the allowances paid direct to the mother or the children.

Children's allowances are granted according to the number and age of the children. In some cases the allowance for "the individual child decreases as the number of children increases," on the ground that the per capita expense is less for a large family. Other collective agreements provide for an increase in the allowance rate with the increase in the number of children. The following stipulations show respectively these two methods of payment: According to an agreement of August 1, 1922, electrical workers in Dresden were to receive, for the first legitimate child, 48 marks per week; and for subsequent legitimate children, 34.7 marks per week. The family wage scale for workers in the textile industry in Gladbach, Rheydt, and nearby towns under an agreement of June 19, 1922, was 6 marks per day for the first child; 7 marks per day for the second child; 8 marks per day for the third child; 9 marks per day for the fourth child; and 10 marks per day for the fifth and each succeeding child.

The period which the family allowance covers is usually the same as that for which the wage for performance is paid. In the greater number of instances, therefore, this supplemental compensation is granted by the hour, shift, day, or week, and for salaried employees by the month.

In the cost-of-living bonuses (*Wirtschaftsbeihilfen*), which have recently been so frequently granted consideration is always given to the worker's family condition. For example, in April, 1922, in the

cigar industry lump-sum allowances of 300 marks were paid to single foremen, 400 marks to married foremen, and 500 marks to married foremen with children.

Workers who live at a considerable distance from their place of employment are, as a rule, paid a sustenance allowance to meet the expense of room and board. As married men in cases of this kind also have to keep up their homes, they usually receive a larger sustenance allowance than the single workers. For example, the sustenance allowance of married tinsmiths, according to an agreement of July, 1922, was 25 per cent higher than that for unmarried tinsmiths.

The collective agreement provisions regarding the rights of workers to family allowances in connection with the amount of work performed are of special interest. For instance, it is explicitly held in some of the agreements that these family grants are part of the wage and as such are paid according to the hours worked. Some agreements except overtime in estimating the family allowance due a worker, while other agreements take overtime into account. It is not a difficult task to calculate the "superwage" on an hourly basis, but the matter becomes somewhat complicated when allowances are fixed by the day or week and questions of broken shifts or weeks have to be dealt with.

In cases in which it has been agreed that the allowances are to be paid by the day, such grants are usually made for each shift commenced even if it is not worked in full. Under the collective agreement of July 13, 1922, for the Rhenish-Westphalian iron and metal working industries, the number of computable shifts is arrived at by dividing by 8 the aggregate hours worked during the wage period, a remainder of four or more hours being regarded as a full shift. In accordance with a collective agreement of December 3, 1922, in the paper industry in Silesia, the per capita allowance was not to be paid "for those days on which a worker by his own fault misses more than four hours." When allowances are granted by the week and the full time has not been worked, workers are usually paid for the actual hours worked, the allowances being reduced one-sixth for each day not worked.

The hiring and firing of workers are frequently responsible for incomplete weeks of service. The collective agreement of April 1, 1922, for the chemical industry in Hanover stipulates that a newly employed worker shall receive one-sixth of the weekly allowance for each workday begun. This provision prevents a man from getting a double allowance when he changes his job.

A worker forfeits his claim to an allowance for a given week if through his own fault he has remained away from his job two days within the work week.

There are various regulations in regard to the payment of the family wage in cases in which the worker misses time through no fault of his own. Full allowances are ordinarily paid for holidays or for a reduction in working time, an agreement in the textile industry of May 4, 1922, even providing that these grants shall be doubled if short time reduces the hours of labor per week to less than 33.

There are only a few agreements under which the amount of the family allowance is reduced for time lost, but there are usually limitations to the continuation of these grants during loss of time. In illustration, one agreement provides that in the case of short-time

employment "family allowances shall be paid in full during the first two weeks after the beginning of short-time work."

Family allowances are also commonly paid when workers are on their "annual contractual leave with pay." It is ordinarily provided through collective bargaining that family allowances shall be paid in sickness for a certain limited time, which ranges from 6 to 13 weeks.

In agriculture the higher compensation of married workers with families takes the following five forms: [3] (1) A higher cash wage where no payments in kind are made; (2) higher cash wage with the same allowance in kind as unmarried men receive; (3) higher allowance in kind but lower cash wage; (4) higher allowance in kind and the same cash wage; (5) both higher allowance in kind and higher cash wages.

Wage Indexes of Married and Single Workers.

As illustrating the differences in compensation of adult married and single workers in Germany under the social-wage system, the following weighted index numbers of average weekly wage rates in chemical factories and the metal trades are quoted from the March, 1923, number of Wirtschaft und Statistik, the official bulletin of the German Statistical Office:

WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES OF ADULT METAL WORKERS IN 20 GERMAN CITIES AND CHEMICAL WORKERS IN 15 GERMAN CITIES, APRIL, 1922, TO FEBRUARY, 1923.[1]

Metal workers [1914=100].

Month and year.	Skilled workers.		Semiskilled workers.		Unskilled workers.	
	Single.	Married.[2]	Single.	Married.[2]	Single.	Married.[2]
April, 1922	2100	2400	2400	2600	3100	3400
July, 1922	3600	3900	4000	4300	5200	5600
October, 1922	12600	13500	13800	14800	17900	19300
December, 1922	39700	42500	43500	46700	55500	59800
January, 1923	65700	70000	71600	76600	93000	99700
February, 1923	152300	163000	.....	.....	216200	232600

Chemical workers [1913-14=100].

April, 1922	2800	2900	3200	3400	3500	3700
July, 1922	4500	4700	5100	5400	5600	5800
October, 1922	15700	16200	17900	18500	19400	20100
December, 1922	50900	52800	58300	60600	63500	66000
January, 1923	80800	83800	92400	96200	100600	104700
February, 1923	193900	203400	221800	233500	241300	254100

[1] From MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1923, pp. 101-103.
[2] The rates shown here for married workers include a family allowance for wife and 2 children under 14 years of age.

Family Allowance Funds.

There are comparatively few family allowance funds in Germany, considering the numerous trades and districts in which family wages are paid. As the probable general explanation of the small number of funds, it is stated that the great demand for industrial workers has averted discrimination against married workers with big families.[4]

The German family allowance funds are usually local or limited to a single employers' association. The pharmacists' fund, however,

[3] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March, 1923, p. 87.
[4] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March, 1923, p. 87.

established by collective agreement, includes the whole country and is managed by a committee representing both employers and employees. The following funds are entirely managed by employers: Rhenish-Westphalian Cement Works, metal trades, manual workers (Berlin) and nonmanual workers (Anhalt), and the textile industry in the Thuringian and Barmen-Elberfeld districts. The employers' assessments for these funds are based either on the aggregate number of workers employed or—as this method proved unfair to establishments operating on short time—on the total pay roll.[4]

Labor's Attitude on Family Wages.

Despite the extent to which the "social wage" system prevails in Germany, it is stated in the Metallarbeiter Zeitung (Stuttgart) of June 23, 1923 (p. 99), an important labor publication, that "the organized farseeing workers" regard this institution with suspicion. Reports that family allowances are being used as strike preventives do not tend to allay such suspicion. "All allowances due for the period from the first of a month up to the date of the calling of the strike are generally declared forfeited." Trade-unionists, according to the above-mentioned source, "demand a wage, collectively agreed upon, sufficient to maintain a family and for the single worker to save for the setting up of a household." They advocate provision for the added responsibilities of the married worker through tax exemptions, education grants, school feeding, etc.[5]

In Germany, however, as in other countries, there is some division in labor's views on the social wage. While the married workers are reported as finding family allowances helpful in meeting their expenses, the dread of being discriminated against in the future because they are a bigger burden on business rather tends to offset the satisfaction derived from their extra remuneration.

In the Free State of Saxony [6] the social wage has been generally instituted only for municipal and State employees and in the mining industry, the labor organizations, as a rule, being opposed to the system for fear it will lead in industrial depression to the dismissal of married workers.

In 1921 the Christian trade-unions seemed rather to favor family bonuses, regarding them as preferable to mothers' pensions because the workers through their unions are "in a position to regulate in accordance with the cost of living the basis upon which family or children's bonuses are to be granted." [7] The tenth congress of the Federation of Christian Metal Workers of Germany which met at Fulda in August, 1922, recommended "that wages be based on workers' output and that supplementary family allowances be granted for the relief of large families so long as the cost of living remains high." [8]

Austria.

THE Austrian law of December, 1921, regarding the abolition of State food subsidies, provided for universal family allowances. Long before this date, however, employers in certain industries,

[4] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March, 1923, p. 87.
[5] Management and Administration, New York, July, 1923, pp. 39-42. "Industrial government through collective agreements in Germany," by Emil Frankel.
[6] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1922. Berlin, 1923, vol. 2, sec. 3, p. 124.
[7] MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1921, p. 17.
[8] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Sept. 15, 1922, p. 8.

among them engineering and metal working, had instituted a system of allowances for dependent children. Although the greater part of the above-mentioned act expired October 15, 1922, one of the remaining clauses provided for the continuance of the children's allowances until a children's insurance act should be passed.[9] According to Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) of February 16, 1923, the Government ordered that these allowances, amounting to 1,155 kronen [10] weekly per child, be paid up to June 30, 1923. It is reported in the same publication that a bill proposing the establishment of a system of children's insurance has been submitted by the Social Democratic Party in Parliament.

Family allowance funds have also been created in Austria, employers paying into them assessments based on the number of members in their working force, whether married or single.[11]

Czechoslovakia.

IN Czechoslovakia some collective agreements, notably those in coal mining, contain provisions for the payment of children's allowances.[12]

In conformity with a law passed December 20, 1922, the members of the civil service force employed previous to January 1, 1923, are entitled to allowances ranging from 900 to 1,500 Czechoslovak kronen ($182.70 to $304.50, par) annually for each child under 18 years of age up to six children. If a child coming under the provisions of the act has not completed his education the allowance may be granted up to the age of 24. This law also empowers the Government to reduce the children's allowances in accordance with the decrease in living costs.

Denmark.[13]

UNDER the law of September 12, 1919, married employees in the Government service in Denmark receive a higher cost-of-living bonus than single employees. These bonuses fluctuate according to percentage changes in the cost of the family budget. Married workers' bonuses increase or decrease by 54 kroner ($14.47, par) for each full 3 per cent rise or fall in the cost of the family budget as compared with its cost in July, 1919. Calculations are made every six months to determine the amounts to be paid in such bonuses. The single workers' bonuses are 33⅓ per cent less than those of the married workers. According to the latest computation the annual bonus for married workers for the six months' period October, 1923, to March, 1924, will be 594 kroner ($159.19, par) and for single workers 396 kroner ($106.13, par).

Finland.

TO HELP the married workers meet the burdens resulting from the high cost of living a number of employers in Finland have had recourse to the family-wage system, under which some of them

[9] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March, 1923, p. 87.
[10] Owing to the depreciation in the value of the krone the equivalent in American money is not here given.
[11] Deutscher Metallarbeiter-Verband. Metallarbeiter-Zeitung, Stuttgart, June 23, 1923, p. 99.
[12] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March, 1923, p. 88.
[13] Samvirkende Fagforbund. Arbejderen, Copenhagen, August, 1923, p. 35.

have paid a fixed amount monthly for each member of the workers' family, while others have made these grants for only the younger dependent children. Family allowances have been reduced as wages approached the level of living costs.[14] Family allowances for Government employees in the city of Helsingfors, for example, were scheduled to be reduced by one-half in 1923 and thereafter discontinued.[15]

The Netherlands.

THE question of family allowances has aroused a great deal of attention in the Netherlands, being among the subjects discussed by the Association for Political Economy and Statistics, the second Christian social congress in 1919, the congresses of the Roman Catholic central works council in 1919 and 1920, the joint congress in 1921 of the Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions (the "modern" and largest Netherlands trade-union federation) and the neutral Netherlands General Trade-Union Federation, and at the 1921 congress on social insurance.

The following account of the development of the movement for family allowances in the Netherlands is adapted from a recent report by Dr. A. M. Joekes, of the Ministry of Labor of that country.[16]

The principle of granting children's allowances was first put into practice in the Netherlands in the civil service, the system being inaugurated for the post-office employees in 1912, then extended to teachers, and in 1920 made to cover the whole civil service. "For the latter the allowance amounts to 2½ per cent of the [employee's] salary for each child below 18 years of age, with a minimum of 50 guilders [$20.10, par] and a maximum of 200 guilders [$80.40, par] per child per annum."

Railway employees have also been accorded children's allowances by order of the Government, such allowances being regulated in the same way as those granted to Government employees except that they commence only with the third child.

The November, 1921, issue of Maandschrift, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, states that children's allowances have been inaugurated for the employees and officials of the majority of the municipalities and Provinces. This new method of wage payment has also been established "on a fairly large scale" in private enterprises. However, the greater expense to employers who make such grants and the possibility of discrimination against applicants for work who are married or who have large families constitute, according to Dr. Joekes, two difficulties in the way of the adoption of the system by private employers. These problems have been partially solved by regulating children's allowances in collective agreements. Reports of the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that there were, at the beginning of 1922, 49 collective agreements in the Netherlands which included provisions in regard to children's allowances. These agreements affected approximately 2,500 establishments and 61,700 workers.[17] There were 26,000 workers in the mining industries who were receiving allowances for their children.

[14] Finland. Socialministeriet. Social Tidskrift, No. 7, 1923, p. 423.
[15] Finland (Helsingfors). Lönereglering för Helsingfors stads befattningshavare. Helsingfors, 1922, p. 6.
[16] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Aug. 3, 1923, pp. 13–20.
[17] The total number of collective agreements in the country in January, 1922, was 702, which included about 245,000 workers in approximately 20,000 undertakings.

By means of collective agreements and also through separate arrangements funds have been set up by certain undertakings, employers contributing a stipulated percentage of their total pay rolls—usually 1 per cent. From these funds the workers are granted allowances, ordinarily one guilder (40.2 cents) a week, for the third and each subsequent child under the age of 14. There are already funds of this character in the boot and shoe industry, the cigar industry, the pottery industry in Limburg, the textile industry in Brabant, and the baking industry in all sections of the country.

Besides the funds above referred to, the North Brabant provincial government has taken measures for the creation of a children's allowance fund for the provincial and municipal employees within that jurisdiction. The municipal government of Arnhem has also instituted a children's allowance fund for municipal employees, and for private employees "in so far as arrangements for this purpose may be made with the fund." Private establishments had not as yet, according to Dr. Joekes's report, embraced this opportunity, as the same difficulties that prevented the adoption of the system by them individually applied in connection with their affiliating with a municipal fund. These problems, he declares, can only be adjusted through the creation by law of a general fund for children's allowances for the Netherlands as a whole, for which all employers must be assessed and out of which all workers with over a certain number of children would be paid specified sums in addition to their wages.

The question of a national children's allowance fund was taken up in the Second Chamber in 1921, with no practical results. In May, 1923, the matter was again discussed in the First Chamber, and the Minister of Labor, Commerce, and Industry reported that a bill for children's allowances had been drafted but its introduction would be postponed until the industrial situation was more promising. In the interim the payment of "family wages" in private enterprises will be left to be taken care of through the action of individual employers, the provisions in collective agreements, and the creation of private compensation funds.

Among those favoring the payment of children's allowances are the Roman Catholic and Protestant Christian trade-unions. The non-Christian trade-unions take an unfavorable attitude on the matter of "family wages." The 1921 joint congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trade-Unions and the Netherlands General Trade-Union Federation, previously referred to, at which 300,000 members were represented, adopted resolutions against the institution of children's allowances, three of the objections being that such grants (1) reduce the general wage level; (2) militate against good understanding among workers; and (3) tend to destroy the unity of organized labor and aim to maintain existing inadequate wage levels.

Norway.

ACCORDING to an official report on wages for 1922,[18] while the cost-of-living allowance to commune workers was no longer being granted by the majority of the municipalities, some of the cities retained for the fiscal year 1922–23 certain family allowances.

[18] Norway. Statistiske Centralbyrå. Lønninger, 1922, pp. 5*, 18.

For example, in Sarpsborg, family allowances of from 20 to 30 øre (5.36 to 8.04 cents) per hour were paid to permanent road workers. In Konigsberg, commune workers were paid allowances of 300 kroner per year ($80.40, par) for a wife, 200 kroner ($53.60, par) for the first child, and 120 kroner ($32.16, par) for each succeeding child. In Fredrikstad a worker received 4 øre per hour (1.07 cents, par) per child, beginning with the third.

As a result of the opposition aroused by the Norwegian Government's proposal that the cost-of-living bonuses after July, 1923, should be granted only to those who had not had their wages adjusted since 1919, the Minister of State declared at a conference with representatives of the Government employees' high-cost-of-living committee that the Government would submit an amendment on appropriating for the continuation of family allowances for the second half of 1923, also for Government employees whose salaries had been adjusted, but such allowances would be granted only to those holding purely governmental positions. The Government, however, was unwilling to propose basic allowances.

An appropriation of 10,000,000 kroner ($2,680,000, par) for family allowances for Government employees was made by Parliament in July, 1923.[19]

Other Countries.

Sweden.

THE family-wage system has also been inaugurated by some industries in Sweden; for example, by private railways.[20] In 1922 Swedish textile workers received a special family allowance up to 20 kronor ($5.36, par) per month.[21]

A collective agreement in the tobacco industry effective until January 31, 1924, also provides for special allowances for wives and children of family providers.[22]

Switzerland.[23]

A compensation fund has been established at Geneva by the Social Welfare Federation of Catholic Employers (*Caisse de Compensation de l'Union Sociale des Patrons Catholiques*) modeled after the French scheme.

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[19] Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisation. Meddelelsesblad, Christiania, June-July, 1923, pp. 218, 219.
[20] MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1921, p. 19.
[21] United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce special consular reports No. 84: Cotton and cotton goods in western Sweden, by Walter H. Sholes. Washington, 1922, p. 30.
[22] Sweden. Socialstyrelsen. Sociala Meddelanden, No. 5, 1923, p. 475.
[23] Journal de Statistique et Revue économique suisse, No. 3, Bern, 1923, pp. 272–275. "Zur Frage des Familienlohns."

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor.

THE eleventh annual report of the Secretary of Labor, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, gives a detailed statement of the activities of the various bureaus and divisions of the department with especial emphasis upon the problem of immigration. A compilation of statistics, with charts, telling the story of immigration since 1820 to the present time which forms part of the report will be found on pages 1 to 19 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The work of the Bureau of Immigration has been reorganized during the past two years in several particulars. Closer cooperation between the bureau and the field service has been brought about through readjustment of district boundaries and the organization of a supervisory staff of immigration officers, which enables the department and bureau to keep in direct and intimate contact with the field service at all times. The method of deportation under warrant proceedings has also been changed. Formerly deportees were accompanied to the respective points of embarkation by immigrant inspectors or others at a large travel and per diem expense, while now individuals to be deported are taken from coast to coast or from interior points to coast or border in groups at stated intervals, deportees from adjacent territory joining the party at the nearest railroad point. The railroad companies have reduced rates for such groups and furnish guards at their own expense, so that a very material saving has been effected and in addition the service of many officers has been made available for more important work.

The Secretary's Board of Review has been in operation since January 1, 1922. It has proved to be of great value in the consideration of appeals. Aliens are assured of a hearing before this board, where they may be represented by counsel, relatives, or friends. Appeal cases, warrant cases, Chinese cases, and other matters are disposed of expeditiously by this method, as the recommendations of the board and the decisions of the Secretary are usually made in such cases on the day the record is presented.

The Board of Review has had 22,606 cases, involving 48,385 aliens, submitted to it either for original hearing or for rehearing during the last fiscal year. Of this number 3,184 requested and were permitted to present oral arguments.

Problems connected with contract labor, with deserting alien seamen, and with smuggling and surreptitious entry are of increasing frequency since the present immigration law has been in operation. The smuggling of aliens is said to be nearly as prolific a source of revenue to those engaged in the traffic as is the bringing in of contraband liquor and narcotics and has reached such proportions as to challenge the immediate attention of Congress.

Both the quantity and quality of our alien population is of great importance to the country. Approximately 14,000,000 foreign-born

whites are in this country, of whom less than half are naturalized citizens, while nearly 23,000,000 more are of foreign-born parentage or of mixed parentage, that is, one parent born abroad. The records of the department show that the average alien remains in this country 10 years before he assumes the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. While the foreign-born make up 14.7 per cent of the population, they furnish 20.63 per cent of the inmates of jails, almshouses, insane asylums, and other public institutions, and it is estimated that slightly more than 44 per cent of the inmates of these institutions are either foreign born or of foreign stock. A classification of the comparative intelligence of the total white and the foreign-born populations of the United States based on the intelligence tests applied to our soldiers during the World War shows nearly half of our foreign-born white population classified as inferior or very inferior in intelligence.

The Secretary points out the necessity for enactment of a complete code with reference to aliens to take the place of the present so-called quota law which will expire at the end of the present fiscal year. The many difficulties in administering the immigration laws which have been enacted over a period of many years and under varying conditions demand the codification and revision of these laws. If it is impossible to secure this reform in the time remaining, certain specific amendments are advised. These include a penalty of fine or imprisonment for unlawful entry, and deportation of alien seamen who abandon their calling and take up residence in this country. It is also advised that the law should be changed so that whereas it is now incumbent upon the Government to show that an alien is deportable, it would be necessary for any person arrested on the ground that he has entered or been found in the United States in violation of any law thereof to prove his right to remain in this country. Under the existing statute aliens frequently refuse to testify in warrant proceedings, thereby making it impossible to show that they have entered within the statutory period.

The enactment of a comprehensive alien code, the main features of which are as follows, is recommended by the Secretary:

Definite, clean-cut provisions as to citizenship, consistent with our laws on immigration and our national destiny.

The exclusion, as permanent residents or immigrants, of all nonnaturalizable aliens of all races.

The requirement that aliens admitted as exempts under our immigration laws must maintain their exempt status while here, and must when that status is lost either qualify as immigrants under our immigration laws, if of the admissible races and classes, or depart.

Selection of immigrants of the admissible races and qualified classes on the basis of our needs as a nation and economically.

Selection and inspection abroad sufficient to avoid the return to the land whence they came of large numbers of prospective immigrants after they arrive at our ports.

The annual enrollment of all aliens so long as they remain alien.

The deportation promptly of aliens found within the United States in violation of our laws regardless of the length of time they may have been within the United States.

The speedy and efficient Americanization of all naturalizable aliens within our gates and the elimination of those who can not be Americanized or naturalized for any reason.

I am convinced that an alien code based upon these broad principles and carefully framed would make for better aliens for America and a better America for both aliens and citizens.

Other Recommendations.

THE adjustment of minor disputes in the railroad industry has been retarded, the report states, by the labor section of the transportation act since its practical operation brings about unreasonable delays and accentuates to the dignity of a contest petty differences with regard to wages and working conditions. It is recommended, therefore, that less complicated and cumbersome machinery should be set up for the settlement of these disputes.

Extension of the activities of the department toward the improvement of working conditions is also advocated, at present these activities being restricted by the lack of specific authority and by meager appropriations. This is particularly apparent in the need for protecting from industrial accidents the men, women, and children who work, and it is recommended that as a preliminary step the department should be authorized "to organize a thorough and complete survey of industrial health and accident conditions in order that we might have the necessary facts upon which to base an intelligent, effective program of health conservation and accident prevention in industry." Provision for a study of seasonal employment is also urged.

The enactment of Federal child labor legislation, the extension of the maternity and infancy act to the island possessions of the United States, reform in the procedure of the Federal courts in children's cases, and extension of the work the Woman's Bureau is doing in dealing with problems relating to the employment of women, are other reforms which are urged upon the consideration of Congress.

Negro Migration from Georgia.

ON July 4, 1923, a conference of negroes, made up of representatives from 103 counties of the State, met at Atlanta, Ga., to consider the causes of the negro exodus and its possible remedies. As a result of their deliberations the conferees issued an appeal to the members of the legislature and to the white citizenry of Georgia, signed by some 70 prominent members of their race, including bishops, clergymen, educators, lawyers, doctors, business men, and farmers. Earlier in the year, the City Club of Atlanta appointed a committee to consider the same subject, and its report appeared early in September. These two documents are to some extent complementary; they agree as to what might be called the opportunity for the migration, and to some extent as to the underlying and secondary causes, but they differ widely in the emphasis given the several factors.

The appeal of the negroes takes the fact of the migration for granted, but the report of the City Club committee devotes some space to its extent and immediate effects.

The 1920 census gives Georgia approximately 1,250,000 negroes, of whom probably not less than 500,000 were engaged in some sort of labor. It is conservatively estimated that over 80,000 have left Georgia since January 1, 1923, and the number will pass 100,000 before the year is out. Add to this another

100,000 for 1921 and 1922, and we find the available negro labor supply has been reduced two-fifths. The following figures complete the picture:

1920.

Number of farms in Georgia	310,700
Number of negro tenant farms	114,000

1923.

Number of farm dwellings vacant	46,674
Number of plows idle	55,524
Labor shortage on farms	71,000

* In 48 per cent of the counties, the exodus is increasing; in 11 per cent it is unchanged, and in 41 per cent the exodus is falling off. No figures are available for industry or for house servants, though they have both been materially affected. It is estimated that the money loss to Georgia agriculture will amount to $25,000,000 for 1923.

The underlying cause of the movement, the City Club's committee finds, is economic. A great demand for workers in industrial centers coincided with a serious depression in agriculture throughout the cotton belt, and the negroes responded to the "economic pull." But the migration from Georgia is admittedly very much larger than from neighboring States—North Carolina, for instance; therefore there must be local causes to account for the mass movement from Georgia. As to these, the committee quotes five of the causes assigned by the negroes themselves, namely: Low wages for farm labor, poor housing conditions, bad working conditions on farms managed by overseers, lack of educational facilities, and inequality in law enforcement. The truth of these complaints is admitted, but they are dismissed rather casually. As to the first three, agriculture in Georgia is in a bad state, and under the conditions "it was and is impossible to raise the wages of farm labor and by the same token to improve the living conditions." Also, it is admitted that educational facilities for negroes are poor, but it is stated that the same is true as to such facilities for the whites. As to inequality in law enforcement, it exists and is an element to be reckoned with, even deplored, but no suggestions are made for altering the situation.

In general, the committee does not seem to contemplate any serious attempt to check the migration. North Carolina, its report states, "has so changed conditions that migration has practically ceased," and "individuals here and there in Georgia recognizing the need have had no difficulty in holding their negro farm labor and their tenants," but for Georgia as a whole, the committee apparently anticipates the continuance of the exodus until the demand for negro labor elsewhere ceases, or the local supply is exhausted. As far as the negro himself is concerned, the net result of the movement will probably be beneficial.

> Balancing the account for the negro who migrates, we find that he is admirably suited to industry, receives two to four times higher wages, enjoys better housing conditions and superior school facilities; * * * As an industrial unit the negro becomes a producer with a definite purchasing power, in which capacity he becomes more valuable than as an indifferent farm laborer living on the bounty of his landlord. And for the negro who remains at home there must come an increase in wage and slowly improving conditions. The net result for the negro can not but show a great advantage to his credit.

As to the State, it is a more difficult matter to balance the good and evil, but apparently the committee feels that it, too, will benefit in the long run. If there are no negro workers, a white farming class must be established, who will demand and secure better conditions and adopt improved methods, so that the whole agricultural situation will be advanced. "The race problem will be solved, the boll weevil will disappear through diversification, and the vexing tax question will become simpler by the creation of new wealth."

As an immediate means of dealing with the situation, the committee calls upon the City Club to create special committees to consider carefully, first, whether the system of tenant farming is not largely responsible for the volume of negro migration from Georgia, and second, the antiquated tax system which aggravates both the agricultural and industrial conditions that make it possible "for the labor vacuum in the industrial centers to break down the economic structure of this section."

The negro conference took a far more personal view of the situation, and definitely asked for an improvement in conditions that the negroes might not be forced to migrate. They do not want to go, they say.

> We are keenly sensible of the fact that, all things being equal, there is probably no more suitable place to be found in the whole world for colored people than our own southland. We are also aware of the fact that everything might not be gain to us by migrating, for, by so doing, the economic, social, religious and educational organizations which we have built up in the last 50 years may be greatly retarded and, in some cases, their permanency threatened.

As to the causes for the migration, the conferees, like the committee of the City Club, recognize the economic pull due to labor shortage in industrial centers but they give far more weight to secondary causes. Among these they list poor wages, poor housing, abuses due to the overseer system of farming, inadequate educational facilities, the Jim Crow law, inequality in law enforcement, the labor contract law which renders possible the peonage system, mob violence, and disfranchisement. As to all these conditions, they point out that the negro's lot is not only hard, but unfairly hard, and that while white people may and do suffer from the ravages of the boll weevil, hard times, antiquated tax systems, insufficient educational facilities, and the like, the colored people in each case suffer from the same cause plus definite discrimination against them, and in addition, they must bear special grievous disadvantages which operate against them only. Practically none of the ills from which they suffer are, in the opinion of the conferees, inevitable. Agricultural wages and housing, they believe, might be improved to the advantage of both the whites and the colored, even in the present depressed state of agriculture. The abuses due to the overseer system and the contract labor law are wholly remediable, and their continuance is a real handicap to production. In educational matters, the unfairness of the division of the State funds constitutes a bitter grievance. Four-fifths of the public schools for colored pupils must meet in churches and lodge halls for lack of buildings and are wholly without equipment in the way of desks, blackboards, maps, charts, and the like. High schools are almost lacking. "There are less than a dozen junior high schools for colored youths, and only one with a four-year course, while there are more than 100 for whites." Even in training for their work the negroes are not given a fair show.

Although the negro performs 75 per cent of the agricultural labor in our State, there is not a single first-class agricultural school for colored people in Georgia, and only three of any kind, and these receive such small appropriations that improvement upon what they are now doing is practically impossible; while there are 12 for whites, one in each congressional district, aside from the State agricultural college.

They admit that the whole educational system of the State is insufficiently supported, but claim that this does not justify devoting practically all the funds set aside for higher education to the use of the whites, while making little or no provision for the negroes. They instance a recent appropriation of $750,000 for higher educational institutions, of which $735,000 was assigned for the use of the whites and $15,000 was devoted to institutions for the colored. Other southern States do not practice such discrimination.

How does this $15,000 for the higher education of colored people in Georgia appear compared to the North Carolina appropriation of $1,250,000, Louisiana $500,000, Mississippi $400,000, Texas $500,000, and West Virginia $750,000?

Inequality in enforcement of the law is given as a potent factor in bringing about migration. Too often, they say, the colored person is made to feel that the law is designed for his punishment but not for his protection. His life is held too cheap in Georgia. The labor contract law works terrible hardship and injustice, but mob violence is the most terrifying condition from which the negro suffers, and it must bear the greatest responsibility for driving him away from Georgia. "No colored person, however honest, industrious, humble and law-abiding, can possibly feel himself safe overnight." Worst of all, it has led to a complete distrust of the intentions of the dominant race.

The whole truth is, and you ought to know it, that a very large percentage of us have lost faith in either your willingness now or your intention ever to treat the colored people justly and to allow them to become a basic part of our civilization. This faith restored by unmistakable evidence to the contrary would infinitely improve the unsettled conditions among us.

As for disfranchisement, the colored people want the ballot as a means of self protection. They deny that they have "either ambition for so-called social equality or desire for negro domination." What they do want is justice and a fair chance for all, and they call upon the members of the legislature and the white citizens of the State to help them secure this end.

We challenge you to join us as Christian people in the task of working out a program of justice, equity, and Christian brotherhood, which shall include both groups, each separate in his sphere, that shall guarantee to both the fullest opportunity to come into the heritage of that larger and purer life which bread alone can not give, but which is so absolutely essential to a well-rounded humanity.

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, November 15, 1922, and October 15 and November 15, 1923, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of lard was 17.6 cents in November, 1922, 18.6 cents in October, 1923, and 18.9 cents in November, 1923. These figures show an increase of 7 per cent in the year, and of 2 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food [2] combined show an increase of 4 per cent November 15, 1923, as compared with November 15, 1922, and an increase of 1 per cent November 15, 1923, as compared with October 15, 1923.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE NOVEMBER 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 15, 1922, AND OCTOBER 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 (−) Nov. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	37.3	40.1	38.9	+4	−3
Round steak	do	32.0	34.4	33.1	+3	−4
Rib roast	do	27.5	28.9	28.3	+3	−2
Chuck roast	do	19.6	20.8	20.4	+4	−2
Plate beef	do	12.7	13.1	13.0	+2	−1
Pork chops	do	33.0	34.2	28.9	−12	−16
Bacon	do	40.9	39.3	38.5	−6	−2
Ham	do	46.3	46.4	45.5	−2	−2
Lamb, leg of	do	35.8	36.5	35.8	0	−2
Hens	do	33.9	34.8	33.7	−1	−3
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.5	31.4	31.4	−0.3	0
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.4	14.1	14.3	+7	+1
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.7	12.2	12.2	+4	0
Butter	Pound	54.6	56.2	58.9	+8	+5
Oleomargarine	do	28.1	29.7	30.1	+7	+1
Nut margarine	do	27.1	27.7	28.1	+4	+1

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

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Nov. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Cheese	Pound	35.5	38.5	37.8	+6	−2
Lard	do	17.6	18.6	18.9	+7	+2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	23.2	23.5	23.7	+2	+1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	64.5	54.6	66.4	+3	+22
Eggs, storage	do	39.8	41.7	42.3	+6	+1
Bread	Pound	8.7	8.7	8.7	0	0
Flour	do	4.8	4.6	4.6	−4	0
Corn meal	do	3.9	4.3	4.4	+13	+2
Rolled oats	do	8.8	8.8	8.8	0	0
Corn flakes	8-oz. package	9.7	9.7	9.7	0	0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. package	25.6	24.4	24.3	−5	−0.4
Macaroni	Pound	19.9	19.7	19.7	−1	0
Rice	do	9.5	9.6	9.7	+2	+1
Beans, navy	do	10.2	10.6	10.5	+3	−1
Potatoes	do	2.1	2.9	2.6	+24	−10
Onions	do	4.4	6.3	6.3	+43	0
Cabbage	do	3.4	4.2	3.9	+15	−7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.2	12.9	12.9	−2	0
Corn, canned	do	15.2	15.5	15.6	+3	+1
Peas, canned	do	17.4	17.6	17.7	+2	+1
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.8	12.9	12.9	+1	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.1	10.6	10.3	+27	−3
Tea	do	68.5	69.7	70.4	+3	+1
Coffee	do	36.5	37.8	37.8	+4	0
Prunes	do	20.2	18.3	18.0	−11	−2
Raisins	do	19.8	16.8	16.4	−17	−2
Bananas	Dozen	36.8	38.3	38.6	+5	+1
Oranges	do	51.0	51.1	49.0	−4	−4
All articles combined [1]					+4	+1

[1] See note 2, p. 36.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on November 15, 1913 and 1914, and on November 15 of each year from 1918 to 1923, together with percentage changes in November of each of these specified years compared with November, 1913. For example, the price per pound of pork chops was 21.5 cents in November, 1913; 21.8 cents in November, 1914; 43.3 cents in November, 1918; 42.1 cents in November, 1919; 44.1 cents in November, 1920; 32 cents in November, 1921; 33 cents in November, 1922; and 28.9 cents in November, 1923.

As compared with the average price in November, 1913, these figures show the following percentage increases: 1 per cent in November, 1914; 101 per cent in November, 1918; 96 per cent in November, 1919; 105 per cent in November, 1920; 49 per cent in November, 1921; 53 per cent in November, 1922; and 34 per cent in November, 1923.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 44 per cent in November, 1923, as compared with November, 1913.

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

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

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price Nov. 15—								Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Nov. 15 of each specified year compared with Nov. 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	25.4	25.5	40.5	39.3	43.5	35.7	37.3	38.9	+0.4	+59	+55	+71	+41	+47	+53
Round steak	...do...	22.8	23.4	38.5	36.2	39.6	31.0	32.0	33.1	+3	+69	+59	+74	+36	+40	+45
Rib roast	...do...	19.8	20.2	32.0	30.2	32.6	26.8	27.5	28.3	+3	+62	+53	+65	+35	+39	+43
Chuck roast	...do...	16.3	16.7	27.5	24.2	25.3	19.2	19.6	20.4	+2	+69	+48	+55	+18	+20	+25
Plate beef	...do...	12.4	12.7	21.2	17.3	17.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	+2	+71	+40	+43	+3	+2	+5
Pork chops	...do...	21.5	21.8	43.3	42.1	44.1	32.0	33.0	28.9	+1	+101	+96	+105	+49	+53	+34
Bacon	...do...	27.2	28.2	58.3	51.0	53.0	39.7	40.9	38.5	+4	+114	+88	+95	+46	+50	+42
Ham	...do...	26.9	27.4	52.4	50.5	57.1	45.7	46.3	45.5	+2	+95	+88	+112	+70	+72	+69
Lamb	...do...	18.5	19.2	35.1	33.4	37.1	30.6	35.8	35.8	+4	+90	+81	+101	+65	+94	+94
Hens	...do...	20.6	20.6	39.3	39.2	42.9	35.8	33.9	33.7	0	+91	+90	+108	+74	+65	+64
Salmon, canned, red	...do...	.....	.....	[1]31.3	[1]35.7	[1]38.7	34.3	31.5	31.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh	Quart	9.1	9.0	15.4	16.4	17.3	14.3	13.4	14.3	−1	+69	+80	+90	+57	+47	+57
Milk, evaporated	[2]	.....	.....	.....	16.8	15.1	13.3	11.7	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter	Pound	38.7	39.3	66.8	75.4	69.4	53.1	54.6	58.9	+2	+73	+95	+79	+37	+41	+52
Oleomargarine	...do...	.....	.....	.....	43.0	41.0	30.2	28.1	30.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine	...do...	.....	.....	.....	35.8	35.3	28.7	27.1	28.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	...do...	22.5	23.0	40.6	43.0	39.8	33.3	35.5	37.8	+2	+80	+91	+77	+48	+58	+68
Lard	...do...	15.9	15.6	34.2	36.5	28.9	16.6	17.6	18.9	−2	+115	+130	+82	+4	+11	+19
Vegetable lard substitute	...do...	.....	.....	.....	37.8	31.4	21.5	23.2	23.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	49.7	45.1	74.1	81.0	86.1	69.5	64.5	66.4	−9	+49	+63	+73	+40	+30	+34
Eggs, storage	...do...	34.3	31.3	54.1	61.8	66.2	46.4	39.8	42.3	−9	+58	+80	+93	+35	+16	+23
Bread	Pound	5.6	6.4	9.8	10.2	11.6	9.3	8.7	8.7	+14	+75	+82	+107	+66	+55	+55
Flour	...do...	3.3	3.7	6.7	7.4	7.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	+12	+103	+124	+121	+55	+45	+39
Corn meal	...do...	3.1	3.3	6.5	6.6	5.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	+6	+110	+113	+90	+35	+26	+42
Rolled oats	...do...	.....	.....	.....	9.2	11.5	9.7	8.8	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes	[3]	.....	.....	.....	14.1	14.3	11.9	9.7	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat cereal	[4]	.....	.....	.....	25.2	30.4	29.7	25.6	24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni	Pound	.....	.....	.....	19.6	22.0	20.4	19.9	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice	...do...	8.7	8.8	14.0	17.6	14.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	+1	+61	+102	+63	+8	+9	+11
Beans, navy	...do...	.....	.....	16.1	12.3	10.1	8.2	10.2	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	...do...	1.8	1.4	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	−22	+83	+117	+83	+78	+17	+44
Onions	...do...	.....	.....	4.0	6.9	4.3	7.5	4.4	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage	...do...	.....	.....	.....	4.5	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked	[5]	.....	.....	.....	17.0	16.5	13.9	13.2	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned	[5]	.....	.....	.....	18.9	18.3	16.1	15.2	15.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned	[5]	.....	.....	.....	19.1	19.0	17.8	17.4	17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned	[5]	.....	.....	.....	16.1	13.7	13.0	12.8	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	6.2	10.8	12.5	12.8	6.7	8.1	10.3	+15	+100	+131	+137	+24	+50	+91
Tea	...do...	54.5	54.7	67.9	71.3	73.6	69.0	68.5	70.4	+0.4	+25	+31	+35	+27	+26	+29
Coffee	...do...	29.8	29.6	30.8	48.9	41.3	35.6	36.5	37.8	−1	+3	+64	+39	+19	+22	+27
Prunes	...do...	.....	.....	18.4	30.2	27.1	18.9	20.2	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins	...do...	.....	.....	15.8	22.7	32.3	26.1	19.8	16.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	39.9	46.6	37.8	26.8	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges	...do...	.....	.....	.....	54.2	67.4	52.8	51.0	49.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined [6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+0.4	+75	+83	+84	+45	+38	+44

[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. 36.

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 November, 1923.

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

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1922, AND IN NOVEMBER, 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.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.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: November	.389	2.6	.331	3.0	.283	3.5	.204	4.9	.130	7.7	.289	3.5

Year.	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per dz.*	*Dozs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923: November	.385	2.6	.455	2.2	.189	5.3	.337	3.0	.664	1.5	.589	1.7

Year.	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.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: November	.378	2.6	.143	7.0	.087	11.5	.046	21.7	.044	22.7	.097	10.3

Year.	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5
1923: November	.026	38.5	.103	9.7	.378	2.6	.704	1.4

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

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,[4] by years from 1907 to 1922, and by months for 1922 [5] and for January to November, 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 42 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 November, 1923, to approximately where it was in May, 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.

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[4] See note 2, p. 36.

[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 NOVEMBER, 1923.

[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	All articles combined.
1907	71	68	76	.....	.....	74	74	76	81	81	84	85	.....	87	.....	95	88	.....	105	105	.....	.....	82
1908	73	71	78	.....	.....	76	77	78	80	83	86	86	.....	90	.....	102	92	.....	111	108	.....	.....	84
1909	77	74	81	.....	.....	83	83	82	90	89	93	90	.....	91	.....	109	94	.....	112	107	.....	.....	89
1910	80	78	85	.....	.....	92	95	91	104	94	98	94	.....	95	.....	108	95	.....	101	109	.....	.....	93
1911	81	79	85	.....	.....	85	91	89	88	91	94	88	.....	96	.....	102	94	.....	130	117	.....	.....	92
1912	91	89	94	.....	.....	91	91	91	94	93	99	98	.....	97	.....	105	102	.....	135	115	.....	.....	98
1913	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1914	102	106	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	100	104	105	101	108	108	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
January	139	136	135	119	106	138	139	164	97	173	145	118	149	153	157	148	130	107	194	113	120	126	142
February	139	135	134	118	106	140	140	173	101	173	140	120	149	148	154	155	130	107	194	116	119	125	142
March	141	138	136	121	107	149	144	185	109	177	92	120	149	146	155	161	130	107	182	118	119	124	139
April	143	141	138	122	107	157	147	188	107	177	92	118	145	143	155	161	130	108	171	122	120	124	139
May	148	146	141	124	107	164	147	191	108	177	97	117	139	140	157	161	127	109	176	120	120	125	139
June	151	150	142	126	107	161	150	193	109	173	99	117	141	140	157	161	130	110	206	129	121	125	141
July	154	153	144	127	106	164	150	194	109	168	104	119	143	144	157	158	130	110	212	138	121	125	142
August	154	153	142	125	104	167	150	189	109	164	108	115	144	146	155	155	130	110	153	147	121	126	139
September	152	151	142	125	104	173	150	180	109	164	130	122	145	147	155	148	130	110	135	144	121	125	140
October	151	148	141	124	106	174	151	177	111	163	157	133	154	149	155	145	130	110	129	144	122	125	143
November	147	144	139	123	105	157	151	172	111	159	187	143	161	151	155	145	130	109	124	147	122	126	145
December	145	141	138	121	105	140	149	169	111	158	193	157	166	154	154	148	133	109	124	151	123	126	147
1923: January	146	142	139	123	107	140	147	168	110	162	161	154	169	154	155	148	133	109	124	151	124	126	144
February	146	141	139	122	106	137	146	167	110	167	134	151	170	154	155	148	133	108	124	158	126	127	142
March	147	142	139	122	106	135	145	167	110	168	112	150	168	153	155	145	133	108	129	185	127	127	142
April	149	145	140	123	105	135	145	168	111	169	100	150	164	153	155	148	133	108	147	193	128	127	143
May	152	148	142	124	105	143	145	168	109	170	102	136	161	152	155	145	133	108	159	204	128	127	143
June	158	155	145	128	104	142	144	169	109	166	103	131	163	152	155	145	133	108	188	202	127	128	144
July	161	159	148	130	106	149	145	171	108	163	108	128	164	153	157	142	137	108	247	191	127	128	147
August	162	159	147	130	105	153	145	172	108	162	120	135	164	154	155	136	137	108	218	175	126	128	146
September	162	159	148	131	108	175	146	173	113	164	141	144	167	157	155	136	140	109	200	175	126	128	149
October	158	154	146	130	108	163	146	172	118	163	158	147	174	158	155	139	143	110	171	193	127	129	150
November	153	148	143	128	107	138	143	169	120	158	192	154	171	161	155	139	147	119	153	187	127	129	151

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

[1913=100.]

Retail Prices of Food in 51 Cities on Specified Dates.

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for November 15, 1913 and 1922, and for October 15 and November 15, 1923. For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the exception of July, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

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

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.2	34.7	36.1	35.0	22.8	35.4	39.1	37.0	28.0	33.0	37.2	36.8
Round steak	do	21.3	31.4	32.5	31.4	21.3	32.7	35.8	34.2	23.0	29.7	33.4	32.7
Rib roast	do	19.0	25.7	27.5	27.3	17.5	28.9	30.2	29.4	19.4	24.9	27.0	27.0
Chuck roast	do	15.8	18.3	20.8	20.4	15.0	19.2	20.4	20.0	16.5	19.5	22.1	21.9
Plate beef	do	9.9	11.9	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.4	13.3	10.0	12.4	13.6	13.4
Pork chops	do	25.0	32.9	33.0	28.3	18.2	31.9	32.8	26.5	23.0	33.9	33.1	31.0
Bacon, sliced	do	31.1	38.1	36.5	35.4	21.5	36.5	34.4	34.1	34.0	41.7	40.0	40.0
Ham, sliced	do	30.8	46.9	47.3	44.7	27.5	49.9	52.2	50.7	32.0	46.8	46.4	46.2
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	37.7	36.1	35.6	18.0	36.7	37.3	36.9	21.9	35.6	39.0	39.5
Hens	do	21.0	29.9	32.5	31.7	20.2	35.6	36.9	35.4	19.3	30.9	32.0	30.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	28.4	29.5	29.6	.....	26.2	26.6	26.5	.....	30.5	30.2	30.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.7	12.0	14.0	13.0	10.0	19.0	18.5	18.5
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz.can	.....	13.6	14.2	14.0	.....	11.3	12.1	12.0	.....	13.0	13.3	13.3
Butter	Pound	39.8	54.6	57.3	58.6	38.4	59.2	60.6	63.7	41.7	53.1	58.1	59.8
Oleomargarine	do	.....	30.8	33.4	33.4	.....	25.7	27.9	27.4	.....	32.9	34.6	34.6
Nut margarine	do	.....	27.4	27.3	26.8	.....	27.5	27.8	27.4	.....	29.4	32.0	32.4
Cheese	do	25.0	35.1	36.1	36.8	23.3	35.2	37.3	37.3	23.0	35.1	38.0	37.4
Lard	do	15.3	18.2	19.3	18.9	15.0	17.0	18.6	18.9	15.1	18.0	18.5	18.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	21.7	22.1	22.7	.....	22.4	23.3	23.5	.....	21.5	20.0	20.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.0	51.8	43.8	55.7	45.9	68.7	52.6	66.1	39.0	50.8	45.2	60.0
Eggs, storage	do	.....	40.7	39.3	40.6	33.1	36.4	41.3	39.7	32.5	41.4	40.5	43.4
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.6	9.1	9.1	5.5	8.3	8.8	8.8	5.4	9.0	8.8	8.8
Flour	do	3.5	5.2	5.0	5.2	3.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.6	5.6	5.5	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.6	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.5	9.1	9.2	.....	8.4	8.5	8.5	.....	9.5	9.3	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.6	9.8	9.8	.....	9.0	8.9	8.9	.....	10.1	10.0	10.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	26.6	26.8	26.6	.....	24.5	22.2	22.3	.....	27.4	26.5	26.2
Macaroni	Pound	.....	21.6	21.2	20.6	.....	19.2	19.6	19.2	.....	19.7	19.1	19.0
Rice	do	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.7	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.5
Beans, navy	do	.....	11.7	13.0	12.9	.....	9.9	10.3	10.4	.....	11.5	11.8	11.8
Potatoes	do	2.3	3.2	4.6	3.6	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.2	3.1	4.1	3.7
Onions	do	.....	6.1	8.1	7.5	.....	4.7	6.7	6.5	.....	5.4	7.1	7.1
Cabbage	do	.....	4.5	5.3	4.9	.....	3.4	4.3	3.9	.....	4.6	5.5	5.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	13.5	13.6	13.3	.....	11.9	11.8	11.7	.....	15.1	14.2	14.1
Corn, canned	do	.....	15.9	15.7	15.8	.....	14.1	14.1	14.6	.....	16.1	16.9	16.4
Peas, canned	do	.....	18.2	17.7	17.9	.....	15.7	16.6	16.6	.....	19.2	20.6	20.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.5	13.4	13.4	.....	11.4	11.7	11.6	.....	11.2	12.0	12.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.7	8.5	11.1	10.8	4.8	7.5	10.0	9.7	5.4	8.2	11.0	10.7
Tea	do	60.0	88.6	93.7	93.6	56.0	65.0	67.9	66.9	61.3	82.2	85.9	86.1
Coffee	do	32.0	36.5	37.5	37.1	24.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	28.8	37.6	38.7	38.6
Prunes	do	.....	22.1	18.5	18.3	.....	18.8	16.7	16.6	.....	22.0	20.7	19.4
Raisins	do	.....	21.4	18.8	17.4	.....	17.9	14.4	14.2	.....	21.3	19.0	18.9
Bananas	Dozen	.....	26.2	28.6	28.0	.....	25.9	27.3	28.6	.....	35.0	37.6	38.1
Oranges	do	.....	40.4	40.7	37.2	.....	52.4	56.9	47.0	.....	46.4	49.0	38.8

[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.

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.			
Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
1913	1922						1913	1922						1913	1922		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 34.0	[1] 61.7	[1] 63.9	[1] 62.7	43.7	48.3	47.3	22.2	36.4	39.0	36.7	28.0	28.0	27.0	21.4	33.2	33.2	33.2
35.0	49.3	53.9	50.6	37.7	41.3	40.1	19.4	29.6	32.6	30.8	24.6	24.1	23.5	20.8	30.9	30.5	31.4
23.9	36.0	38.9	38.3	33.6	36.5	35.7	16.4	27.1	28.3	28.1	22.9	22.1	21.5	20.0	26.8	26.8	26.4
16.2	24.4	26.2	24.8	23.9	25.9	26.3	15.2	19.8	21.4	20.9	16.5	15.8	15.4	15.0	19.8	20.2	20 2
.....	15.4	16.8	17.1	10.6	11.5	11.0	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.1	11.2	10.0	10.3	12.0	13.4	13.2	14.5
22.4	36.7	37.9	30.3	34.5	35.9	30.5	19.8	34.1	37.2	29.5	32.5	32.8	25.8	25.0	34.5	31.8	30.5
24.6	38.7	37.7	37.1	45.1	45.1	44.1	21.2	35.2	32.7	31.8	47.7	48.2	47.7	26.6	37.9	35.0	34.6
31.0	51.5	53.2	52.2	52.9	54.2	51.4	26.3	46.9	46.4	45.8	53.4	51.4	51.4	27.5	45.0	42.7	42 0
20.5	39.3	39.1	37.8	37.0	37.6	36.7	15.6	30.6	32.1	30.0	31.2	31.7	31.3	22.5	43.1	41.7	38.5
24.3	41.0	39.5	38.4	39.1	39.9	38.5	20.0	34.7	35.4	34.1	27.7	29.0	26.4	21.5	37.0	36.4	34.9
.....	29.6	29.9	29.3	33.3	29.6	30.1	.....	27.4	27.1	27.6	37.7	38.5	36.1	.....	27.5	26.8	26 8
8.9	14.5	14.9	15.9	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	14.0	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.3	12.0	18.5	18.0	18 0
.....	12.0	12.7	12.8	11.5	12.3	12.5	.....	11.4	11.9	11.8	12.3	12.5	12.5	.....	11.6	12.0	12 0
38.2	52.7	56.8	58.4	52.6	56.5	58.7	38.1	56.5	55.5	60.3	54.3	56.3	55.7	37.8	49.3	54.7	55 2
.....	28.3	30.2	31.8	27.0	28.3	28.8	.....	27.3	28.3	29.1	30.0	.....	.....	.....	27.6	29.0	29.0
.....	26.3	26.0	27.1	25.0	26.3	27.0	.....	26.9	27.4	28.0	30.2	32.7	33.2	.....	28.0	28.5	29.0
23.4	37.0	38.4	38.8	35.2	39.4	39.6	21.5	34.6	37.1	37.9	36.7	38.8	38.8	21.0	33.6	36.1	35.4
15.8	18.4	19.3	19.9	17.5	18.1	18.5	14.2	16.8	17.7	18.0	22.0	21.2	21.9	15.0	18.8	19.3	20.1
.....	24.1	24.8	25.1	23.0	23.9	24.6	.....	21.8	22.7	22.8	26.0	25.6	26.2	.....	21.3	22.2	23.2
69.6	100.6	78.6	97.6	87.5	74.7	89.1	48.5	75.9	57.1	79.7	65.6	62.8	72.9	40.0	44.0	44.2	49.5
35.2	45.8	45.0	48.3	43.3	45.9	46.0	30.6	37.3	39.2	39.3	41.2	40.8	42.1	33.5	34.5	38.3	38.0
6.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	5.6	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.7	9.6	9.7	6.4	9.5	10.2	10.2
3.6	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.9	3.7	5.9	5.8	5.7
3.5	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5
.....	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.3	.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	.....	9.5	9.4	9.3
.....	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.4	.....	9.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	.....	10.0	10.0	9.9
.....	25.9	24.8	24.5	25.3	23.6	23.6	.....	25.3	23.8	24.1	28.8	27.9	27.9	.....	25.0	25.0	24.7
.....	23.7	23.1	23.3	23.9	24.0	23.8	.....	21.7	21.5	21.7	22.5	21.0	21.0	.....	19.6	20.2	19.8
9.4	11.1	10.6	11.0	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.8	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.8
.....	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.1	.....	10.3	10.5	10.8	9.3	10.8	10.8	.....	11.3	11.8	11.9
1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.8
.....	4.3	6.7	6.5	4.4	7.5	7.4	.....	4.7	7.0	6.6	3.8	5.4	5.1	.....	5.0	6.3	6.6
.....	4.5	5.0	4.8	3.6	5.5	4.9	.....	2.2	4.3	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.1	.....	3.8	5.0	4.4
.....	14.4	14.7	14.7	12.2	11.6	11.6	.....	11.0	11.1	10.8	17.5	16.8	16.8	.....	11.3	10.9	10.9
.....	18.5	19.3	19.3	17.9	18.9	19.1	.....	15.0	14.9	14.9	16.1	15.0	15.0	.....	14.3	14.3	14.2
.....	21.7	21.2	21.3	20.1	21.4	21.2	.....	16.7	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.0	.....	18.5	18.1	18.2
.....	13.5	12.4	12.2	12.8	13.8	13.8	.....	13.4	13.6	13.4	14.7	15.0	15.0	.....	10.4	10.6	10.7
5.4	8.0	10.9	10.3	7.8	10.3	10.3	5.3	7.9	10.4	10.0	9.9	12.5	12.5	5.0	7.7	10.2	10.0
58.6	68.9	70.1	70.2	57.6	58.0	58.0	45.0	60.9	62.6	62.9	79.0	82.5	82.5	50.0	71.4	70.7	71.4
33.0	43.0	43.2	43.6	34.9	36.1	36.6	29.3	34.5	35.0	34.8	45.8	45.5	45.6	26.8	32.4	32.5	32.6
.....	21.0	18.8	17.9	19.8	18.5	17.3	.....	19.5	18.7	17.3	21.2	18.5	18.1	.....	20.6	18.1	17.9
.....	19.2	15.6	15.3	19.1	15.9	15.3	.....	18.4	14.8	14.7	21.5	20.0	19.8	.....	19.4	16.7	16.3
.....	47.5	50.0	41.7	36.0	36.0	38.0	.....	44.7	46.4	48.9	[2] 15.0	[2] 15.2	[2] 16.2	.....	33.3	40.7	40.7
.....	50.0	56.8	56.9	51.5	54.3	50.4	.....	55.2	52.8	54.0	54.2	50.0	51.3	.....	35.4	42.5	30.0

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.7	38.6	41.6	40.7	22.7	32.0	34.9	34.1	25.0	33.9	37.5	35.8
Round steak	do	21.4	29.9	32.3	31.7	20.7	29.3	31.2	30.7	22.4	28.1	30.9	29.8
Rib roast	do	19.5	29.5	31.6	31.3	19.2	26.6	28.2	27.4	18.6	24.4	25.8	24.8
Chuck roast	do	15.9	19.8	21.1	21.0	16.1	17.5	18.1	17.8	17.0	18.9	20.4	19.5
Plate beef	do	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.5	11.5	12.8	13.9	13.8	12.6	11.2	11.5	11.4
Pork chops	do	19.3	28.9	31.7	25.2	19.8	27.1	31.5	23.3	21.6	30.5	35.2	29.2
Bacon, sliced	do	32.4	45.9	44.8	43.7	24.6	35.0	33.8	31.7	28.1	40.6	40.4	39.4
Ham, sliced	do	32.3	47.7	49.0	48.4	28.5	47.6	48.1	47.6	35.7	46.3	50.5	50.1
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	35.4	36.4	35.9	17.5	31.4	33.3	32.1	18.1	34.1	34.4	32.6
Hens	do	17.4	30.7	32.6	30.0	20.2	33.5	34.9	32.8	19.9	32.6	35.5	34.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	32.0	33.4	33.9	.....	27.9	28.1	28.2	.....	29.8	29.4	29.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	10.5	11.5	11.5	.....	11.0	11.5	11.5	.....	11.3	11.9	11.7
Butter	Pound	36.5	54.5	54.3	58.8	38.2	54.5	54.5	59.2	40.7	59.4	57.5	62.4
Oleomargarine	do	.....	23.8	26.1	26.9	.....	28.7	30.8	31.6	.....	28.5	30.3	30.8
Nut margarine	do	.....	22.4	25.1	26.3	.....	26.9	27.6	28.5	.....	26.0	28.6	29.5
Cheese	do	25.3	37.4	40.1	40.7	21.0	35.4	39.0	38.1	24.0	33.9	36.2	37.3
Lard	do	15.0	16.8	18.2	19.0	14.2	15.7	18.1	18.0	16.3	18.0	19.0	19.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	22.8	24.4	25.1	.....	22.1	24.5	24.1	.....	23.5	24.4	24.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	39.8	60.3	49.8	65.0	44.3	63.7	47.0	65.4	50.0	75.5	59.7	74.8
Eggs, storage	do	30.3	37.8	35.3	40.7	33.6	36.8	36.4	37.2	35.7	43.2	42.4	46.6
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.8	4.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
Flour	do	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.6
Corn meal	do	2.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.2
Rolled oats	do	.....	7.9	8.6	8.4	.....	8.6	8.7	8.6	.....	8.5	8.7	8.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.5	9.1	9.2	.....	9.4	9.2	9.2	.....	10.0	9.9	10.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	24.2	23.4	23.3	.....	24.7	23.5	23.3	.....	25.9	24.8	24.5
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.3	18.2	18.3	8.8	16.5	16.6	16.5	.....	20.5	20.2	19.8
Rice	do	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.1	.....	8.8	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.8
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.2	10.6	10.6	.....	9.5	9.8	9.3	.....	9.7	9.9	9.9
Potatoes	do	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.4
Onions	do	.....	4.1	5.8	6.0	.....	4.5	5.9	5.6	.....	3.8	6.1	5.8
Cabbage	do	.....	3.3	3.5	3.7	.....	3.4	4.3	3.9	.....	3.1	4.4	4.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	12.7	12.9	12.8	.....	11.5	11.4	11.4	.....	12.3	13.1	12.9
Corn, canned	do	.....	13.7	15.4	15.2	.....	13.8	14.2	14.2	.....	15.9	16.2	16.3
Peas, canned	do	.....	15.5	16.8	16.9	.....	16.4	16.9	16.9	.....	17.1	17.0	17.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	13.3	14.2	14.1	.....	12.3	12.5	12.9	.....	13.6	13.8	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	7.6	9.8	9.4	5.3	7.9	10.3	10.2	5.4	8.1	10.6	10.3
Tea	do	55.0	66.6	72.7	72.9	60.0	69.3	72.2	72.2	50.0	68.4	67.7	68.0
Coffee	do	30.7	34.8	38.2	38.0	25.6	31.8	33.1	33.1	26.5	38.2	40.4	40.5
Prunes	do	.....	20.6	19.2	19.1	.....	19.4	18.3	19.0	.....	20.0	19.0	18.9
Raisins	do	.....	20.8	17.1	17.3	.....	19.9	16.7	16.4	.....	20.3	17.0	16.2
Bananas	Dozen	.....	37.5	37.7	38.9	.....	38.5	45.6	45.0	.....	44.5	53.8	56.0
Oranges	do	.....	57.9	56.1	56.1	.....	42.8	46.7	41.8	.....	52.6	52.3	51.7

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

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 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.*
34.3	37.9	40.7	23.6	34.5	33.9	32.8	22.9	28.7	30.7	28.3	25.6	34.8	38.6	36.4	34.3	55.7	61.0	58.4
30.0	32.7	32.4	21.0	31.5	29.8	29.2	20.3	24.0	26.1	24.4	20.6	27.6	30.6	29.7	27.3	41.8	44.5	43.6
26.3	27.7	28.5	20.1	27.1	26.4	26.4	16.7	21.2	22.5	20.9	20.0	25.4	27.1	25.9	23.3	26.4	29.9	28.2
20.5	21.3	21.8	16.4	21.2	21.1	21.4	15.3	16.1	17.0	16.2	15.2	18.4	20.4	19.3	18.3	20.0	21.9	20.9
13.4	13.0	14.2	15.0	15.6	16.9	15.2	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	11.4	11.6	12.2	12.0	.....	11.9	13.1	13.4
30.1	33.4	27.9	21.8	33.5	31.9	29.8	20.4	31.1	31.5	27.0	19.4	31.9	35.2	28.6	23.3	34.3	34.2	29.6
38.6	39.3	38.5	37.5	43.6	37.9	38.0	28.0	44.2	43.3	41.8	22.3	41.2	40.2	38.7	25.7	37.9	36.5	36.1
45.6	46.6	44.6	31.6	52.0	50.0	50.0	29.2	51.7	49.7	49.5	27.0	48.3	50.3	48.4	30.4	46.5	47.8	46.1
35.0	38.0	37.8	22.5	40.0	41.3	41.3	15.2	34.2	34.8	34.5	15.1	35.7	37.3	36.7	19.3	38.9	39.6	38.9
30.0	32.1	31.4	18.4	30.0	28.7	29.7	18.5	28.0	29.1	26.2	19.2	32.6	35.5	33.5	24.6	42.2	42.6	41.8
32.0	32.4	32.4	.....	31.1	30.2	30.2	.....	34.0	32.7	33.0	.....	30.5	30.0	30.2	.....	30.3	31.8	31.7
11.0	13.0	13.0	10.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	9.8	11.7	11.7	9.0	13.0	15.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	15.0
11.5	11.9	12.0	.....	12.9	14.0	14.0	.....	11.6	11.9	12.0	.....	11.2	11.8	12.0	.....	12.6	13.5	13.4
55.9	55.3	59.9	40.0	53.2	56.8	58.5	35.0	52.5	51.2	57.0	37.1	55.4	56.5	60.2	36.0	48.8	54.8	56.2
26.1	28.8	29.8	.....	27.3	30.0	30.3	.....	29.0	30.0	31.4	.....	27.5	29.6	29.6	.....	30.3	31.7	31.7
25.3	26.8	27.7	.....	29.4	31.1	31.3	.....	28.3	29.0	29.6	.....	26.3	27.5	26.8	.....	31.3	28.3	29.0
35.6	38.0	38.6	20.0	35.8	37.7	38.3	26.1	37.9	39.7	39.6	22.3	35.5	37.2	37.3	23.6	35.5	39.1	39.0
16.0	17.3	17.9	16.8	20.1	22.6	22.7	16.0	19.6	19.4	19.5	16.4	17.1	19.0	19.7	15.3	16.6	18.3	18.8
22.3	23.9	24.0	.....	21.7	20.4	20.6	.....	24.2	21.3	21.9	.....	22.9	24.1	24.3	.....	23.0	25.3	24.5
67.1	47.6	68.9	40.0	48.1	43.0	49.1	45.0	59.7	47.9	60.1	41.0	66.1	56.1	63.9	58.8	93.1	78.5	94.3
39.7	39.0	40.4	35.0	41.5	35.0	43.5	33.0	39.8	38.6	41.4	32.2	39.4	40.0	42.7	34.6	41.4	45.5	45.9
7.6	7.7	7.7	5.3	8.9	8.7	8.7	5.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	5.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
4.5	4.2	4.2	3.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9
3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.7	3.6	6.6	6.9	6.5
9.5	9.0	9.3	.....	10.4	10.7	10.9	.....	8.7	9.0	8.8	.....	9.4	9.0	9.0	.....	9.2	9.6	9.6
9.5	10.1	10.1	.....	11.8	11.0	11.0	.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	.....	9.2	8.9	8.9	.....	10.1	10.1	10.0
26.1	25.0	24.6	.....	25.6	25.1	25.4	.....	25.2	24.5	24.5	.....	25.3	24.0	23.9	.....	28.4	26.4	26.6
19.3	19.1	18.9	.....	21.3	21.1	21.1	.....	20.6	20.7	20.3	.....	19.9	19.7	19.5	.....	23.8	23.0	23.9
10.4	10.1	10.0	9.3	10.7	9.9	9.9	8.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	8.4	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.3
9.5	9.8	9.6	.....	10.9	11.3	11.4	.....	10.5	12.3	11.7	.....	9.5	9.4	8.8	.....	10.7	10.6	10.5
2.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	3.5	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.7
5.0	7.0	7.3	.....	6.0	7.1	7.0	.....	3.9	5.2	5.0	.....	3.5	5.8	5.6	.....	4.8	7.1	6.8
3.8	4.6	4.6	.....	5.0	5.4	5.1	.....	2.2	2.4	2.5	.....	2.6	4.1	4.1	.....	3.7	4.8	4.5
13.8	14.0	13.9	.....	15.8	14.4	14.6	.....	14.3	14.5	14.6	.....	12.1	11.8	12.0	.....	12.9	12.8	13.2
12.7	12.9	14.0	.....	17.2	16.1	16.5	.....	14.5	15.0	15.3	.....	15.4	15.0	15.1	.....	15.5	17.1	16.7
14.9	14.8	15.5	.....	21.4	21.1	21.1	.....	16.2	16.5	16.4	.....	16.6	16.7	17.2	.....	17.4	18.3	17.9
13.6	13.8	13.8	.....	14.1	14.0	14.0	.....	13.1	13.2	13.1	.....	12.8	12.6	12.8	.....	13.2	13.9	13.6
8.3	10.6	10.4	5.6	8.6	11.3	10.8	5.1	8.9	11.3	11.0	5.2	7.8	11.0	9.8	5.3	8.3	10.8	10.6
76.2	77.7	82.1	66.7	96.5	92.3	92.3	52.8	69.1	66.5	66.5	43.3	64.5	64.6	64.0	44.2	60.5	59.1	59.3
35.0	36.8	37.7	36.7	41.5	42.5	42.7	29.4	35.9	36.5	36.9	29.3	36.7	37.8	37.6	33.0	38.1	39.8	39.3
21.9	20.9	20.0	.....	23.6	20.0	19.1	.....	20.7	18.5	19.2	.....	20.4	18.3	16.9	.....	18.2	16.8	16.9
19.7	17.6	16.5	.....	21.0	17.5	17.4	.....	19.8	17.5	17.1	.....	18.9	16.4	16.1	.....	21.4	18.4	18.2
38.2	40.4	40.5	.....	34.3	34.0	34.0	.....	[2] 13.5	[2] 14.1	[2] 15.0	.....	34.9	39.0	35.8	.....	[2] 10.1	[2] 10.9	[2] 11.3
49.6	51.8	47.6	.....	56.3	55.0	54.1	.....	51.9	51.1	53.8	.....	53.5	52.8	56.3	.....	51.4	53.5	51.8

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
					1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	29.3	29.3	28.4	26.0	34.9	38.1	35.8	25.6	33.5	33.9	34.1
Round steak	do	27.8	28.9	27.5	24.7	33.1	36.2	34.6	21.2	27.7	28.9	28.5
Rib roast	do	23.9	23.9	23.3	17.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	21.6	26.2	26.4	26.8
Chuck roast	do	19.4	20.0	18.9	16.3	21.6	22.3	22.2	14.4	15.8	17.7	17.6
Plate beef	do	14.4	15.7	15.4	12.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	11.2	10.8	10.1	10.3
Pork chops	do	33.3	31.2	29.3	21.5	31.1	32.9	26.1	24.0	33.5	30.6	29.1
Bacon, sliced	do	46.2	45.1	45.0	29.2	39.0	36.8	34.4	30.9	37.9	35.0	34.4
Ham, sliced	do	47.5	45.0	45.4	30.3	49.0	50.0	47.7	30.2	45.5	44.4	45.5
Lamb, leg of	do	34.3	35.0	34.2	19.0	37.1	38.3	38.3	21.6	34.8	35.0	34.7
Hens	do	31.1	32.8	30.7	19.8	30.4	32.4	32.0	24.6	34.0	34.4	35.1
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.5	30.4	29.9	.....	37.2	36.6	36.2	.....	30.4	31.2	31.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.8	15.3	15.3	8.0	10.3	12.0	12.0	12.3	17.7	18.7	18.7
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	12.4	12.8	12.8	.....	11.7	11.6	11.5	.....	11.7	12.8	12.8
Butter	Pound	53.4	54.9	57.3	37.5	54.5	55.7	58.3	39.0	54.1	56.0	59.2
Oleomargarine	do	33.0	34.3	32.0	.....	27.3	29.8	30.3	.....	29.9	28.6	30.2
Nut margarine	do	29.5	30.0	30.2	.....	26.5	28.5	28.5	.....	29.2	27.6	27.6
Cheese	do	35.1	35.7	35.7	21.3	36.2	37.7	37.2	22.5	35.0	35.5	35.1
Lard	do	18.6	20.7	20.6	15.0	15.2	16.8	17.2	15.7	17.5	18.6	18.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.6	17.3	17.9	.....	22.7	24.4	24.7	.....	21.7	23.3	22.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	44.9	39.0	47.7	43.5	57.5	43.7	61.4	45.0	62.9	53.6	61.4
Eggs, storage	do	38.5	35.4	40.0	35.8	38.7	.....	40.5	40.0	42.5	40.0	38.8
Bread	Pound	6.6	7.1	7.1	5.1	7.8	8.5	8.5	6.2	10.6	10.3	10.3
Flour	do	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.7	5.6	5.3	5.4
Corn meal	do	3.3	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.0
Rolled oats	do	8.7	8.7	8.7	.....	7.8	7.7	7.6	.....	9.7	9.4	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	9.7	9.7	.....	8.9	8.9	8.8	.....	9.8	9.7	9.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.8	24.1	23.9	.....	26.3	23.9	24.0	.....	25.9	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	19.9	19.6	19.9	.....	18.9	18.6	18.6	.....	19.3	19.7	19.4
Rice	do	7.7	7.7	7.9	9.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	6.8	8.9	8.9	9.3
Beans, navy	do	10.0	10.8	10.5	.....	10.0	10.2	9.8	.....	11.3	11.3	11.2
Potatoes	do	3.4	4.1	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.7	4.2	3.5
Onions	do	5.3	6.5	6.3	.....	4.2	6.8	6.1	.....	5.0	7.6	7.2
Cabbage	do	4.7	5.1	4.9	.....	3.7	4.1	3.9	.....	4.5	5.2	5.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	14.0	13.2	13.3	.....	13.3	13.7	13.5	.....	11.9	12.2	12.2
Corn, canned	do	13.6	13.8	13.9	.....	13.7	13.9	13.9	.....	15.9	15.8	15.9
Peas, canned	do	18.7	17.8	17.3	.....	15.5	16.0	16.0	.....	17.1	16.8	17.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.0	11.8	11.8	.....	13.6	14.0	14.2	.....	10.5	11.1	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.1	10.0	10.0	5.7	8.6	11.0	10.4	5.9	8.0	10.8	10.7
Tea	do	72.2	70.8	71.6	60.0	75.6	77.1	77.6	60.0	83.7	86.8	88.5
Coffee	do	32.1	32.9	32.9	30.0	37.3	38.5	38.5	34.5	37.9	39.1	39.3
Prunes	do	21.1	17.2	18.0	.....	21.4	19.5	18.9	.....	21.0	19.7	18.9
Raisins	do	20.5	16.8	16.8	.....	21.4	17.7	17.6	.....	20.6	18.3	18.2
Bananas	Dozen	31.3	33.2	30.5	.....	28.7	31.4	31.1	.....	30.0	34.2	33.3
Oranges	do	48.5	44.0	42.6	.....	49.3	49.4	48.6	.....	30.6	49.3	31.7

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

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
24.6	35.8	38.4	37.7	25.0	32.2	34.6	32.1	23.9	33.9	34.9	34.9	23.0	29.4	32.1	31.0	[1]34.8	[1]50.4	[1]57.6	[1]56.5
22.3	30.0	32.7	31.7	20.0	29.3	30.7	29.3	21.4	28.3	28.1	28.1	20.0	27.4	29.0	27.3	29.5	41.6	47.5	44.2
18.1	23.8	26.3	25.5	20.0	25.9	27.1	25.0	18.9	28.7	28.0	27.8	18.1	22.4	23.5	23.0	20.8	25.9	28.4	27.7
15.6	17.4	18.2	18.1	16.3	18.0	19.2	18.1	16.0	18.3	17.8	17.8	15.5	16.8	18.0	17.0	18.0	20.8	22.6	21.9
12.2	10.9	11.1	10.6	13.0	13.9	14.5	14.0	13.4	13.3	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.3	.....	14.7	16.0	15.1
20.8	29.8	30.7	24.7	21.0	33.9	33.3	30.3	26.0	40.0	40.4	38.7	19.6	28.7	30.1	22.9	22.0	34.3	35.4	28.6
30.9	43.5	42.7	41.8	36.7	42.6	41.3	39.7	33.5	52.6	51.4	51.1	28.6	38.4	33.5	32.9	24.0	34.6	33.9	34.1
28.8	45.2	47.1	46.1	27.5	49.1	46.7	46.7	35.0	60.8	58.6	58.7	29.0	41.7	40.9	39.5	28.3	41.2	41.1	40.4
18.3	30.9	32.0	31.8	18.8	35.0	36.7	37.9	18.6	33.4	33.6	33.7	18.2	33.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	35.7	37.1	36.1
15.8	28.3	28.3	28.5	18.8	29.3	28.7	27.3	26.3	39.7	39.6	39.9	23.0	28.1	31.8	32.3	23.7	41.7	42.1	41.5
....	31.9	33.2	34.0	....	30.3	31.4	30.4	....	39.3	38.3	38.0	....	29.4	28.8	29.5	.....	30.0	29.8	29.6
9.1	12.7	13.3	13.3	10.5	15.0	15.7	15.7	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.6	12.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	13.0	13.8	14.8
....	11.8	12.2	12.2	....	12.5	13.3	13.4	....	10.8	10.9	10.8	....	11.6	12.3	12.3	.....	13.2	13.9	14.0
39.1	54.1	55.4	58.2	45.0	52.9	56.6	59.6	39.7	55.4	60.3	61.5	40.0	56.1	56.5	60.5	41.8	55.7	59.1	60.2
....	26.6	27.0	27.9	....	29.3	30.3	31.9	....	32.2	33.7	33.6	....	27.6	30.0	25.0	.....	28.0	27.5	27.8
....	27.0	27.8	28.2	....	28.6	29.4	28.9	....	28.9	28.9	30.4	....	26.0	26.8	27.0	.....	23.3	20.7	21.0
22.0	36.1	38.5	38.4	23.3	37.6	37.7	37.9	19.5	37.4	38.6	38.9	22.5	34.0	36.7	36.6	22.0	35.7	37.6	37.4
16.4	17.5	18.7	19.2	16.5	19.7	19.4	19.6	18.1	19.8	20.4	20.2	15.8	15.6	17.4	17.4	15.8	17.4	18.8	18.8
....	24.3	24.1	25.1	....	22.9	21.2	21.2	....	23.6	23.6	22.3	....	23.3	24.0	24.8	.....	23.2	21.2	21.5
35.3	50.9	41.1	56.9	37.5	45.5	41.5	49.3	58.8	64.8	62.1	65.4	41.3	54.1	41.0	59.9	60.0	85.2	67.7	82.2
32.5	37.3	.....	38.9	....	38.3	38.3	42.1	37.0	43.8	42.7	45.6	35.0	38.2	.....	36.7	40.0	42.5	44.2	47.0
6.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.0	8.3	8.1	8.1	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.4	5.9	7.6	8.4	8.4
3.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.6	5.3	4.9	5.1	3.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	3.4	5.1	4.8	4.9
2.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.9
....	8.2	8.8	8.6	....	10.2	9.8	9.3	....	10.2	9.9	9.9	....	8.6	8.3	8.5	.....	8.9	8.6	8.6
....	9.9	10.2	10.2	....	9.8	9.8	9.8	....	9.9	9.8	9.6	....	9.4	9.0	9.3	.....	9.5	9.8	9.8
....	26.3	24.9	25.2	....	26.3	25.1	24.6	....	24.2	23.5	23.6	....	24.7	24.4	23.7	.....	26.1	24.1	24.3
....	21.2	21.8	21.5	....	21.5	20.3	20.3	....	16.0	16.4	16.8	....	17.1	16.9	16.9	.....	24.5	24.5	24.3
8.7	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	9.7	10.2	10.1	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.3
....	10.5	10.5	10.5	....	10.7	10.7	10.4	....	9.2	9.8	9.7	....	9.7	9.7	8.8	.....	10.2	10.3	10.1
2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.8	3.5	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3
....	4.7	6.9	6.9	....	5.5	7.7	7.3	....	4.6	5.8	5.6	....	3.4	6.9	6.2	.....	3.9	6.5	6.3
....	3.2	3.9	3.8	....	4.1	5.1	4.5	....	4.5	3.8	3.9	....	3.2	4.2	3.9	.....	3.8	4.5	3.9
....	14.7	14.1	14.0	....	13.5	12.6	12.8	....	13.7	13.1	13.2	....	12.1	11.5	11.5	.....	15.1	14.4	14.4
....	13.7	14.0	14.3	....	14.9	15.3	15.3	....	16.1	16.5	16.4	....	14.1	13.6	13.6	.....	17.6	17.3	17.4
....	15.5	15.3	15.7	....	18.6	18.5	18.6	....	19.2	18.5	18.4	....	15.5	15.6	15.6	.....	20.4	21.1	21.1
....	13.1	13.8	13.8	....	13.1	12.7	12.7	....	[2]15.8	[2]14.9	[2]15.1	....	11.4	12.1	12.1	.....	[3]18.1	[3]20.7	[3]20.9
5.7	8.4	11.0	10.4	5.3	8.8	11.7	11.3	5.3	8.3	10.7	10.5	5.3	8.1	10.8	10.6	5.3	8.2	11.1	10.7
54.0	80.5	80.4	80.4	50.0	91.8	92.3	91.8	54.5	72.1	69.8	70.1	65.0	72.4	72.7	72.7	47.5	57.7	57.7	57.7
27.8	37.7	39.4	39.4	30.8	39.7	41.3	41.8	36.3	38.2	39.8	39.9	27.5	35.2	36.0	36.0	32.0	39.2	39.5	39.9
....	20.4	17.7	17.5	....	20.9	19.3	18.6	....	19.1	18.2	17.8	....	20.1	17.2	16.6	.....	20.3	17.8	17.7
....	20.7	18.1	17.7	....	22.9	19.4	18.4	....	19.5	16.8	16.3	....	19.4	15.3	15.1	.....	19.1	15.6	15.4
....	[4]12.5	[4]13.1	[4]12.8	....	[4]10.3	[4]11.0	[4]11.7	....	[4]11.6	[4]11.8	[4]13.1	....	33.9	37.5	39.2	.....	[4]10.1	[4]11.2	[4]11.7
....	55.3	52.1	51.0	....	57.7	45.0	46.5	....	44.5	35.6	40.0	....	40.8	44.8	35.6	.....	54.1	51.4	52.7

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

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	20.0	33.2	33.2	23.6	35.8	38.0	37.1	20.0	29.5	30.7	27.8
Round steak	do	20.0	26.8	29.6	28.4	21.6	31.4	33.8	32.1	18.7	25.1	26.5	24.9
Rib roast	do	21.0	22.3	24.3	24.4	18.4	25.7	27.5	26.8	17.7	23.5	24.2	22.6
Chuck roast	do	15.0	16.6	18.3	18.1	16.2	21.8	22.7	21.7	15.3	17.3	18.7	17.8
Plate beef	do	12.5	12.2	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.4	13.5	13.2	10.1	9.2	10.2	10.1
Pork chops	do	20.5	28.3	28.1	25.0	19.6	30.8	32.1	25.7	18.0	29.8	30.6	25.5
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	38.3	36.2	35.6	27.8	41.7	41.1	40.2	27.7	44.1	40.6	39.7
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	46.2	44.3	42.5	28.2	45.0	44.9	44.0	30.0	44.4	46.5	45.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	36.6	34.1	34.5	19.0	35.9	36.2	35.1	14.6	31.7	33.1	31.8
Hens	do	19.5	29.4	28.8	28.3	17.2	27.3	29.1	26.7	16.4	26.2	27.5	25.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	34.8	36.1	36.8	.....	32.3	34.4	34.5	.....	39.0	36.6	38.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	.....	11.4	13.0	12.8	.....	10.9	11.6	11.7	.....	11.9	12.6	12.6
Butter	Pound	38.8	51.1	52.8	57.4	36.6	54.8	53.5	58.4	36.3	52.3	51.5	55.2
Oleomargarine	do	.....	31.0	28.3	29.3	.....	25.0	27.5	27.9	.....	25.4	28.3	28.3
Nut margarine	do	.....	26.5	25.0	24.8	.....	24.2	26.5	27.4	.....	25.0	26.3	26.0
Cheese	do	22.0	33.9	36.7	35.9	22.3	34.3	37.0	37.2	21.3	33.8	36.0	35.9
Lard	do	15.6	16.0	17.6	18.2	16.0	17.7	19.0	19.2	15.6	17.0	18.2	18.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	20.7	23.2	23.6	.....	22.6	24.2	24.6	.....	24.3	25.3	25.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.0	43.6	41.1	50.0	45.0	56.7	43.9	60.4	41.6	55.1	41.3	50.3
Eggs, storage	do	30.0	39.0	38.5	41.2	33.0	36.4	38.2	38.6	31.6	36.0	34.0	40.2
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.0	9.2	9.1	5.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	3.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.8	4.6	4.4	4.2
Corn meal	do	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.0	9.2	9.3	.....	7.1	7.4	7.5	.....	8.0	8.6	8.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.5	9.9	10.2	.....	9.0	9.3	9.2	.....	9.9	10.2	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	25.6	24.3	24.3	.....	24.5	24.5	24.4	.....	25.0	24.3	24.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	17.5	18.0	18.0	.....	17.2	17.5	17.5	.....	17.6	17.4	17.6
Rice	do	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.1	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.3	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.1	9.9	10.1	.....	9.9	10.1	10.1	.....	9.5	10.5	9.8
Potatoes	do	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Onions	do	.....	3.8	5.4	5.1	.....	4.1	6.3	6.3	.....	3.8	5.6	5.9
Cabbage	do	.....	2.6	3.6	3.1	.....	1.6	2.4	2.4	.....	2.0	2.8	3.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	13.1	12.8	12.9	.....	11.1	11.7	11.8	.....	15.2	13.9	14.1
Corn, canned	do	.....	14.3	14.9	15.0	.....	14.9	15.4	15.4	.....	13.3	13.4	13.9
Peas, canned	do	.....	17.4	17.3	17.5	.....	15.5	15.5	15.5	.....	15.3	15.9	16.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.3	12.6	12.7	.....	13.5	14.0	14.0	.....	14.7	14.9	15.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	8.4	11.0	10.5	5.3	7.9	10.1	9.5	5.1	8.4	10.3	10.0
Tea	do	63.8	85.9	84.2	86.6	50.0	68.7	70.4	69.9	45.0	65.0	65.3	65.7
Coffee	do	27.5	36.6	37.4	37.7	27.5	33.3	34.3	33.9	30.8	40.7	42.3	42.2
Prunes	do	.....	22.5	18.3	17.8	.....	20.6	18.9	18.3	.....	21.2	19.1	18.8
Raisins	do	.....	20.1	18.0	17.1	.....	18.4	16.7	16.2	.....	19.9	17.6	17.2
Bananas	Dozen	.....	32.2	36.7	35.0	.....	[3]10.4	[3]11.4	[3]12.3	.....	[3]12.3	[3]13.0	[3]12.4
Oranges	do	.....	47.8	44.8	38.7	.....	54.5	54.0	56.0	.....	58.6	52.0	53.2

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

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 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.*
29.4	31.5	32.7	27.4	43.5	47.1	45.4	32.2	49.0	53.8	53.2	21.5	30.5	31.5	30.2	25.9	41.9	44.3	42.6
29.3	31.2	31.5	27.3	42.0	44.2	43.4	29.6	40.1	43.9	43.4	19.0	27.0	28.1	27.3	25.4	40.0	42.8	41.2
24.8	25.2	24.5	21.3	34.3	36.0	35.1	23.8	34.5	36.4	36.4	18.0	27.5	27.5	27.2	21.3	35.3	36.9	36.5
19.6	20.2	19.8	17.8	22.1	25.3	25.1	19.6	24.7	27.7	27.3	14.9	18.9	20.1	19.3	16.0	21.8	23.5	23.0
15.7	15.2	15.8	12.4	11.8	12.5	13.0	.....	14.3	15.3	14.4	11.9	15.5	15.5	16.0	14.5	17.5	18.6	18.4
35.8	38.8	35.4	23.7	34.4	36.7	30.3	23.0	34.3	35.8	28.9	24.5	36.1	35.0	30.1	22.6	36.7	36.5	31.6
42.0	39.6	40.4	25.3	39.0	39.1	38.5	28.8	41.3	40.3	39.2	30.5	41.1	40.0	38.9	25.6	39.8	38.3	36.6
45.4	43.8	43.3	[1]19.8	[1]27.9	[1]28.6	[1]27.6	32.4	53.4	54.4	53.6	26.0	44.1	43.6	41.3	27.8	53.0	51.7	50.6
33.3	35.0	35.0	19.7	37.9	37.7	37.5	19.8	38.2	39.1	38.1	20.5	39.3	39.3	38.9	15.1	34.3	35.6	35.3
35.0	35.0	34.4	22.0	38.5	37.4	36.6	23.8	41.2	40.6	39.6	20.5	36.3	36.5	34.7	21.1	36.9	36.6	35.0
30.3	27.9	28.2	.....	29.6	26.7	28.3	.....	33.4	34.6	34.5	.....	37.7	42.0	41.5	.....	29.2	29.3	29.8
15.0	15.0	20.0	9.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	9.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	9.8	14.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	15.3	15.0
12.6	12.8	12.8	.....	11.3	11.9	11.9	.....	11.3	12.5	12.4	.....	11.6	12.1	12.3	.....	11.0	11.8	11.7
56.3	57.9	60.2	42.7	58.2	57.5	61.5	36.3	49.2	54.8	55.9	38.1	53.1	54.8	57.3	39.9	57.4	56.5	60.4
30.2	30.0	30.3	.....	29.0	29.8	30.0	.....	29.3	31.8	32.0	.....	28.8	30.3	30.6	.....	28.5	29.7	30.0
27.5	27.3	29.5	.....	25.5	27.3	27.3	.....	27.0	28.5	29.0	.....	27.7	28.4	28.6	.....	26.4	27.6	27.6
35.9	37.4	37.8	24.8	36.7	40.2	40.8	23.5	34.4	37.5	37.4	21.9	36.1	36.3	36.3	20.2	34.3	38.7	39.3
17.4	18.3	18.4	16.3	17.4	18.7	18.9	15.7	17.2	18.2	18.8	15.0	16.8	17.7	17.9	16.2	17.7	19.1	19.3
22.7	20.0	20.3	.....	22.3	24.4	24.8	.....	22.1	23.1	23.1	.....	22.8	22.1	21.8	.....	23.0	24.6	25.0
46.1	48.8	51.4	67.0	83.4	68.9	81.5	59.7	87.2	74.2	89.0	41.3	42.8	42.7	44.4	56.1	80.3	65.9	82.2
37.4	42.0	41.4	36.8	42.8	46.0	45.8	33.0	42.4	55.3	46.9	30.0	35.6	37.3	37.1	37.3	39.8	42.8	42.5
8.3	8.7	8.7	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	4.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.0	9.8	9.6	9.6
5.2	5.1	4.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.6	4.5
3.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	3.2	5.7	6.0	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	5.4	5.4	5.6
9.0	8.4	8.9	.....	8.2	8.1	8.1	.....	8.9	8.7	8.8	.....	8.9	8.7	8.4	.....	7.9	8.2	8.2
9.4	9.3	9.1	.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	.....	9.4	9.6	9.5	.....	9.5	9.5	9.4	.....	8.6	8.9	8.7
24.2	23.5	23.4	.....	25.4	23.5	23.3	.....	24.8	23.4	23.4	.....	24.5	24.0	24.0	.....	24.6	22.7	22.7
20.1	19.4	19.2	.....	21.2	21.0	20.9	.....	22.3	22.8	22.3	.....	9.5	8.9	9.0	.....	20.3	20.3	20.0
8.5	8.6	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.3	10.2	9.8	10.0	7.5	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.0	9.2	9.5	9.5
12.1	11.0	10.4	.....	9.7	10.9	10.7	.....	9.7	10.3	10.4	.....	10.3	10.0	10.0	.....	10.5	11.7	11.8
2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.2	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.4	3.4	3.4
4.5	6.1	5.9	.....	5.2	6.5	6.5	.....	5.0	6.9	6.7	.....	4.0	5.2	5.2	.....	4.1	6.5	6.4
3.6	4.3	4.4	.....	4.1	4.9	4.6	.....	3.5	5.9	5.3	.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	.....	3.0	5.4	4.4
12.9	11.9	12.0	.....	11.0	11.1	11.1	.....	12.2	12.0	12.2	.....	12.7	12.9	12.6	.....	11.6	11.8	12.0
14.9	14.9	14.9	.....	14.4	15.5	15.2	.....	18.1	17.9	18.2	.....	12.9	13.2	13.4	.....	14.4	15.4	15.4
15.9	15.8	15.5	.....	17.3	18.0	17.4	.....	21.2	20.7	20.5	.....	16.7	17.3	18.0	.....	16.3	17.2	16.8
12.2	11.9	12.0	.....	11.2	11.9	12.0	.....	[2]22.5	[2]22.1	[2]22.1	.....	12.1	11.7	11.7	.....	11.0	11.5	11.3
8.4	11.3	10.3	5.2	7.7	10.1	10.0	5.2	7.9	10.6	10.3	5.1	7.7	10.4	9.7	4.9	7.7	9.9	9.7
76.3	75.5	76.7	53.8	49.5	54.9	54.9	55.0	56.9	57.2	57.2	62.1	72.0	69.9	69.5	43.3	50.1	57.8	58.1
35.6	36.9	38.0	29.3	23.0	35.9	36.2	33.8	38.4	40.3	40.4	25.7	30.9	31.0	31.0	27.2	33.0	34.5	34.8
20.8	18.6	18.0	.....	18.3	16.5	16.4	.....	19.7	17.2	17.5	.....	21.2	19.4	19.4	.....	18.8	16.1	16.0
21.5	16.7	16.7	.....	18.0	15.8	15.3	.....	18.6	15.6	15.4	.....	19.8	16.3	16.0	.....	18.0	15.5	15.4
26.9	30.0	29.4	.....	37.5	39.5	38.5	.....	32.7	32.9	33.5	.....	25.0	22.0	26.0	.....	43.5	43.3	42.4
41.0	44.2	36.5	.....	56.0	55.5	59.3	.....	50.1	52.8	48.5	.....	45.0	48.8	39.0	.....	60.8	57.8	61.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
					1913	1922					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	36.7	41.8	40.6	25.9	35.4	36.8	35.7	30.9	33.7	31.9
Round steak	do	30.8	35.9	33.8	23.1	32.0	33.4	32.1	29.8	32.3	29.6
Rib roast	do	30.1	32.8	32.4	20.0	24.8	26.8	25.6	23.3	23.6	22.6
Chuck roast	do	19.5	21.0	21.1	17.0	19.4	20.7	20.5	19.2	20.2	18.8
Plate beef	do	14.4	14.4	14.5	11.1	10.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.3	12.4
Pork chops	do	31.2	32.7	28.5	21.1	31.3	33.3	25.1	30.4	33.1	25.9
Bacon, sliced	do	37.3	34.8	34.2	28.8	45.9	45.0	44.4	42.5	41.4	40.4
Ham, sliced	do	40.7	41.8	41.2	31.3	49.7	49.4	48.2	47.9	46.1	45.4
Lamb, leg of	do	38.7	39.5	39.2	16.7	36.7	36.3	35.6	34.4	34.8	35.6
Hens	do	35.8	36.8	36.0	16.3	27.7	28.7	27.6	27.6	29.8	28.1
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.1	29.3	28.6	.....	33.0	33.2	33.4	33.1	32.2	32.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.7	11.0	12.3	12.3	10.6	11.6	11.6
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.	10.9	11.5	11.7	.....	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.0
Butter	Pound	53.8	56.5	57.3	37.0	50.9	50.5	53.9	51.5	53.3	57.3
Oleomargarine	do	28.4	27.5	28.3	.....	29.3	28.8	29.2	27.7	27.9	29.9
Nut margarine	do	26.6	26.8	26.8	.....	27.6	28.6	28.4	26.9	28.1	28.1
Cheese	do	33.7	34.0	33.9	23.3	34.4	36.8	36.5	36.1	37.5	37.6
Lard	do	16.8	17.5	17.9	17.7	18.9	19.5	19.7	17.2	18.3	19.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	21.9	18.3	18.4	.....	24.3	23.8	24.5	24.4	24.4	25.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	56.3	50.1	55.7	43.3	45.0	39.0	48.8	55.7	41.5	50.0
Eggs, storage	do	38.4	42.8	44.3	30.0	34.9	35.0	40.0	36.3	35.0	40.8
Bread	Pound	8.1	7.8	7.9	5.2	9.8	9.8	9.9	8.5	8.4	8.8
Flour	do	4.8	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.5
Corn meal	do	3.6	3.8	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1
Rolled oats	do	7.8	7.9	8.1	.....	9.9	10.1	10.2	8.8	9.1	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	9.4	9.3	9.3	.....	9.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	25.4	23.6	23.6	.....	25.3	24.2	23.9	27.5	26.1	26.3
Macaroni	Pound	20.2	19.4	20.4	.....	20.9	20.0	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.8
Rice	do	9.9	9.9	10.1	8.5	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.9	9.5	9.4
Beans, navy	do	9.7	10.3	10.1	.....	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.3
Potatoes	do	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9
Onions	do	4.7	6.3	6.4	.....	4.1	5.7	5.8	4.7	7.5	6.7
Cabbage	do	3.7	4.6	4.5	.....	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.5	9.8	9.8	.....	15.9	15.3	15.1	13.4	12.7	12.6
Corn, canned	do	14.6	15.5	15.7	.....	16.8	16.3	16.7	14.6	14.5	14.5
Peas, canned	do	18.7	18.2	18.5	.....	16.7	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.6	17.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.1	10.8	10.9	.....	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.7	9.9	9.5	5.7	8.6	10.3	9.7	8.8	10.9	10.8
Tea	do	77.1	81.5	81.4	56.0	76.5	75.4	75.1	61.1	61.0	61.4
Coffee	do	37.3	37.4	37.1	30.0	39.9	41.1	40.8	36.0	36.6	36.9
Prunes	do	19.3	17.0	17.7	.....	20.5	19.8	18.4	22.3	20.8	20.4
Raisins	do	19.1	15.6	15.6	.....	21.8	19.4	18.8	21.4	17.7	17.8
Bananas	Dozen	33.2	36.7	35.4	.....	[1] 11.3	[1] 13.2	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.4	[1] 11.6	[1] 12.2
Oranges	do	45.1	48.1	42.1	.....	52.3	48.5	45.9	46.3	44.6	50.2

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

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 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.
[1] 30.5	[1] 46.5	[1] 50.2	48.8	27.3	40.0	44.3	43.2	[1] 54.2	[1] 59.6	[1] 57.6	22.9	27.7	27.8	27.5	[1] 39.8	[1] 66.4	[1] 69.9	[1] 70.4
25.7	37.0	40.4	38.1	24.0	34.0	36.7	35.3	43.4	46.4	43.8	21.0	25.9	24.6	24.5	21.0	47.8	49.3	49.5
21.5	31.9	33.5	32.8	21.7	30.7	32.5	32.2	28.3	29.5	28.7	19.1	24.0	24.1	23.8	24.2	36.4	37.9	37.8
18.0	19.5	21.1	20.7	17.3	21.4	22.4	22.1	18.6	20.1	19.7	16.7	16.2	16.1	15.9	18.8	26.1	27.0	27.7
12.0	9.9	10.5	10.2	12.8	11.5	11.6	11.4	13.8	15.0	15.8	13.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	.....	16.3	17.9	17.4
22.5	34.0	36.1	31.5	22.5	32.2	35.3	28.5	35.7	37.1	30.4	21.4	34.6	32.7	30.7	22.0	37.8	39.4	31.5
26.9	39.2	36.2	35.2	30.4	42.9	41.0	40.0	37.8	36.3	36.7	30.3	45.6	45.6	44.7	22.8	38.0	37.1	37.1
30.4	51.2	51.8	50.9	29.8	52.8	53.8	53.0	50.2	47.3	45.6	30.0	48.6	46.5	46.8	32.7	52.8	52.3	52.9
18.8	38.0	38.9	39.0	20.3	38.1	38.6	37.2	36.3	37.7	36.1	17.5	31.8	32.4	32.5	18.7	40.9	41.6	40.3
23.1	38.8	37.5	37.6	23.8	39.6	40.6	40.0	38.1	40.1	39.9	20.3	30.7	31.6	31.2	25.0	41.9	41.8	40.6
.....	27.4	26.2	26.4	.....	28.9	29.3	29.1	28.6	28.0	28.1	.....	39.1	35.8	35.0	.....	32.0	30.9	30.8
8.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	9.2	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	16.0
.....	11.6	12.2	12.3	.....	11.3	12.1	11.9	12.7	13.7	13.7	.....	12.1	11.9	11.9	.....	12.2	12.7	12.6
44.3	61.0	59.3	63.1	40.4	57.7	58.0	62.7	55.7	58.8	60.3	40.4	53.9	57.7	55.9	38.4	52.7	54.9	55.4
.....	27.5	29.7	29.9	.....	27.3	29.3	30.0	29.6	30.7	30.7	.....	29.1	31.0	30.0	.....	30.8	30.0	28.1
.....	27.2	27.7	27.8	.....	26.3	27.0	27.5	28.3	27.2	27.8	.....	28.5	29.4	29.6	.....	28.2	28.3	29.2
25.0	36.6	38.6	38.5	24.5	36.0	38.3	39.4	35.4	40.1	40.3	20.8	37.9	39.3	39.3	22.0	34.2	36.6	36.4
15.5	16.6	17.8	18.2	15.7	16.1	17.7	18.4	17.9	18.4	19.2	17.8	20.3	20.0	20.1	15.8	17.2	17.8	18.8
.....	22.7	23.7	24.1	.....	22.8	24.2	24.2	24.1	23.2	23.3	.....	24.9	26.3	26.3	.....	23.8	24.6	25.0
50.8	71.8	57.3	74.3	46.3	63.1	55.4	70.2	83.8	69.0	86.4	55.0	59.4	57.7	60.7	63.0	88.0	78.1	91.5
34.7	41.1	42.0	42.5	33.4	40.3	40.0	41.8	44.6	42.7	46.5	37.5	43.0	44.2	44.9	36.8	43.1	41.9	44.0
4.8	8.5	8.4	8.4	5.4	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	6.1	8.7	8.8	8.8
3.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	2.9	5.3	4.9	5.0
2.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.3
.....	8.3	8.3	8.3	.....	8.6	8.9	8.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	.....	9.8	9.3	9.4	.....	9.5	9.4	9.3
.....	8.9	8.8	8.9	.....	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	.....	11.1	11.4	11.4	.....	9.9	9.8	9.8
.....	25.0	23.7	23.8	.....	25.2	25.0	24.9	25.9	24.6	24.6	.....	28.3	26.3	26.2	.....	26.6	24.1	23.8
.....	21.2	20.5	20.2	.....	20.0	21.3	21.6	23.4	23.6	23.6	.....	16.3	18.1	18.2	.....	22.0	22.4	23.2
9.8	10.3	10.3	10.5	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	8.6	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.4
.....	10.0	11.3	11.0	.....	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.3	10.4	.....	9.2	10.1	10.9	.....	10.3	10.8	10.6
2.3	2.4	3.8	3.4	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.6
.....	4.4	5.9	5.7	.....	3.9	6.6	6.4	4.2	6.3	6.1	.....	3.5	4.8	4.8	.....	4.5	6.6	6.3
.....	3.4	4.5	3.8	.....	3.5	4.7	4.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	.....	2.2	3.0	2.8	.....	3.6	4.2	4.2
.....	11.9	11.2	11.2	.....	12.7	12.8	12.6	15.3	15.7	15.7	.....	17.3	15.0	15.0	.....	12.9	12.2	12.2
.....	14.9	14.7	14.4	.....	13.9	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.2	15.9	.....	16.9	18.2	18.2	.....	17.8	16.9	16.8
.....	16.5	16.6	16.8	.....	16.0	17.0	17.3	19.9	20.4	20.5	.....	17.3	18.8	18.8	.....	19.9	19.7	19.8
.....	11.8	12.0	12.0	.....	12.9	12.6	12.7	[2] 24.1	[2] 22.0	[2] 22.3	.....	[3] 15.8	[3] 16.9	[3] 16.8	.....	13.7	13.7	13.8
5.0	7.4	10.0	9.6	5.7	8.1	10.7	10.3	8.4	10.9	10.3	6.1	8.4	10.5	10.4	5.0	8.0	10.3	10.1
54.0	59.6	59.2	59.6	58.0	75.3	76.5	75.8	56.0	57.5	58.5	55.0	64.1	69.7	69.9	48.3	58.5	60.7	60.2
24.5	31.1	31.7	32.2	30.0	35.9	38.3	38.4	40.4	41.4	41.8	35.0	37.5	38.8	38.8	30.0	40.3	41.7	41.6
.....	17.9	15.7	15.6	.....	20.2	19.5	19.7	20.1	17.2	17.6	.....	14.0	10.7	11.3	.....	20.5	19.7	18.7
.....	19.6	16.2	15.2	.....	19.2	16.3	16.2	19.2	15.4	15.3	.....	18.8	16.1	14.9	.....	19.7	16.3	15.8
.....	31.9	34.0	35.3	.....	44.7	45.3	45.9	[4] 10.9	[4] 11.8	[4] 12.1	.....	[4] 14.5	[4] 15.6	[4] 16.7	.....	34.4	35.6	37.6
.....	46.6	49.7	48.9	.....	52.1	58.8	55.5	55.3	54.4	49.7	.....	50.3	49.9	50.8	.....	55.2	61.2	56.2

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

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N.Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.2	36.9	39.4	39.3	36.8	40.1	39.5	26.6	34.4	35.8	35.0
Round steak	do	20.0	32.6	34.6	34.3	31.2	34.0	33.1	23.6	31.4	32.9	32.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	29.0	30.9	29.8	26.7	29.7	29.0	20.1	27.2	28.9	28.5
Chuck roast	do	15.9	21.5	21.8	22.0	21.9	23.4	23.0	16.0	18.4	19.1	18.8
Plate beef	do	13.2	16.1	15.5	15.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.8
Pork chops	do	21.2	33.5	33.7	29.4	34.2	37.2	32.8	17.8	28.4	30.5	24.2
Bacon, sliced	do	27.2	37.9	34.1	33.4	36.8	34.4	34.0	25.8	39.3	39.7	38.8
Ham, sliced	do	25.0	41.0	39.0	39.4	47.3	46.4	45.8	27.3	42.1	44.1	43.6
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	43.0	42.3	42.1	36.3	36.8	35.8	18.3	33.3	34.4	34.2
Hens	do	19.5	34.1	34.7	33.5	36.9	37.9	37.3	16.5	28.3	30.2	29.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	32.0	32.0	32.0	29.1	28.9	28.6	.....	32.1	31.8	32.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	13.0	13.3	14.0	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	.....	13.1	13.6	13.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	.....	11.3	11.5	11.3
Butter	Pound	41.2	58.3	60.3	62.9	53.0	56.3	58.8	38.1	57.7	58.2	62.7
Oleomargarine	do	.....	29.0	29.6	29.6	28.7	30.8	31.6	.....	26.4	27.7	28.5
Nut margarine	do	.....	27.6	29.3	30.0	26.8	28.4	28.8	.....	24.9	24.7	25.2
Cheese	do	22.8	36.4	37.6	37.5	35.8	38.3	37.4	20.3	34.5	36.3	36.7
Lard	do	15.4	18.1	19.0	19.1	17.5	18.0	19.6	12.9	13.8	15.1	15.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	23.5	23.6	23.8	22.5	20.2	20.5	.....	22.2	24.0	23.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.0	61.4	46.7	58.5	77.4	55.8	70.5	38.9	56.3	42.9	59.0
Eggs, storage	do	33.0	40.3	41.8	42.6	39.7	38.8	42.0	32.5	36.8	35.8	39.6
Bread	Pound	5.3	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.6	8.9	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.5	2.9	4.1	4.2	4.2
Corn meal	do	2.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.0
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.5	9.1	9.3	7.8	8.4	8.4	.....	8.2	8.5	8.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	.....	8.9	8.9	9.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	26.5	25.5	25.3	24.8	23.9	23.5	.....	24.2	24.2	24.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	20.3	21.1	21.0	18.8	18.6	18.5	.....	20.4	20.0	20.0
Rice	do	10.0	11.6	11.0	11.1	9.4	9.5	9.7	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.3
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.6	11.4	11.4	10.2	10.8	10.4	.....	9.8	9.9	9.8
Potatoes	do	2.0	2.7	3.9	3.4	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.5
Onions	do	.....	5.3	7.5	7.5	4.5	5.8	6.0	.....	4.3	5.8	5.5
Cabbage	do	.....	3.8	5.3	4.8	2.6	3.9	3.2	.....	2.6	3.6	2.9
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	12.0	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.2	11.3	.....	10.9	11.1	11.1
Corn, canned	do	.....	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.9	16.5	16.4	.....	14.9	15.3	15.3
Peas, canned	do	.....	19.0	19.5	19.7	19.0	19.1	19.1	.....	16.4	16.5	16.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	.....	11.3	12.0	12.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	8.2	10.6	10.3	7.9	10.5	10.0	5.1	8.1	10.6	10.0
Tea	do	56.0	79.9	81.7	81.7	61.4	62.5	62.5	55.0	66.8	69.7	69.7
Coffee	do	27.4	35.7	37.8	38.1	34.4	35.3	35.0	24.4	34.9	36.5	37.0
Prunes	do	.....	22.5	21.2	19.4	20.0	21.1	19.3	.....	21.4	21.4	20.9
Raisins	do	.....	20.5	16.9	15.2	19.2	15.4	15.0	.....	18.5	17.0	16.3
Bananas	Dozen	.....	36.5	39.2	40.4	41.4	42.8	44.0	.....	31.1	31.6	31.6
Oranges	do	.....	53.2	52.3	45.9	61.7	51.3	55.0	.....	45.0	46.5	43.0

[1] No. 2½ can.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 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.*
25.0	32.6	34.6	32.7	22.4	26.5	26.5	25.9	21.0	29.9	31.0	30.6	28.7	30.4	28.8	26.0	47.0	49.3	49.0
20.8	26.0	29.3	26.9	20.0	23.6	23.7	23.0	19.7	27.0	27.4	27.7	24.3	25.4	24.2	21.5	37.5	40.3	39.1
20.0	26.2	27.7	25.5	19.0	21.3	20.8	20.3	21.3	28.2	29.6	29.6	21.2	23.3	23.6	23.0	35.0	36.1	36.1
16.0	19.0	21.3	19.9	14.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.5	17.8	18.5	18.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	17.6	25.0	26.9	26.9
10.8	10.4	11.5	10.9	12.5	11.2	11.7	11.2	14.3	14.9	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.2	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.1	10.7
18.8	30.1	29.0	25.4	23.4	32.0	33.2	28.9	24.2	37.9	38.5	38.5	31.0	29.3	26.7	21.8	37.3	39.1	33.1
25.3	40.7	38.9	37.7	30.6	40.3	37.5	35.9	34.4	53.9	51.2	50.6	36.8	34.2	33.7	27.5	42.5	41.7	41.1
28.3	43.3	42.9	40.8	30.0	47.1	42.5	41.7	32.0	53.5	53.1	52.9	39.2	37.0	35.0	29.3	54.4	53.8	53.2
16.1	31.2	31.1	30.0	18.0	31.6	30.8	29.6	17.0	35.5	36.6	36.8	39.2	36.3	36.3	18.7	43.0	45.2	45.2
16.4	24.8	27.2	25.0	22.6	32.2	31.5	31.2	24.8	42.3	39.8	42.5	32.3	34.2	31.8	21.0	41.5	41.3	41.8
.....	35.2	34.4	34.4	.....	32.9	34.7	34.4	....	28.2	27.2	26.6	35.0	36.4	37.1	.....	36.4	35.2	34.9
7.8	11.0	12.0	12.0	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	13.0	14.0	17.3	17.5	17.5	8.8	13.0	14.0	14.0
.....	11.7	12.1	12.5	.....	11.2	10.9	11.1	.....	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	.....	11.8	12.2	12.3
35.0	50.9	51.1	55.1	39.2	53.1	52.9	57.0	40.4	56.8	60.9	61.2	53.4	57.7	60.5	37.1	50.7	54.7	56.3
.....	28.3	28.6	28.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.8	28.6	28.8	31.7	33.2	33.6	.....	27.8	29.5	29.8
.....	27.0	26.4	27.0	.....	28.9	28.1	29.5	.....	30.0	27.8	28.2	29.0	30.8	31.2	.....	23.5	25.0	25.0
21.0	35.3	35.2	35.3	24.2	30.9	32.2	33.0	21.0	38.7	39.7	40.0	33.8	36.5	36.1	18.3	33.6	36.4	36.3
14.8	17.8	18.9	19.4	20.0	19.8	20.2	20.2	17.7	19.4	19.5	19.9	17.8	18.1	18.3	16.5	17.9	18.5	19.4
.....	25.0	22.3	21.6	.....	26.4	28.4	28.6	.....	25.1	26.1	25.9	21.8	19.7	19.9	.....	23.4	23.5	24.4
39.6	51.4	41.3	51.4	46.7	54.3	55.0	58.3	65.0	67.4	66.8	63.8	54.6	52.6	57.9	51.3	71.1	56.3	69.6
31.2	37.5	35.7	38.2	35.0	39.4	42.4	45.0	40.7	41.7	44.1	46.9	38.1	40.8	40.0	32.5	41.9	41.2	42.8
6.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.4	9.8	9.8	5.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.6	8.7	8.9	9.0
2.9	4.9	4.4	4.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	3.6	5.4	5.1	5.1
2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	.....	5.9	5.6	5.5
.....	9.4	9.8	10.0	.....	9.2	9.2	9.2	.....	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.7	.....	9.8	9.6	9.6
.....	9.9	10.0	10.0	.....	11.7	11.5	11.1	.....	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.0	9.1	9.1	.....	9.8	10.1	10.1
.....	26.0	25.0	25.0	.....	25.6	24.9	25.3	.....	25.2	23.0	23.0	24.9	23.5	23.6	.....	26.5	25.6	25.4
.....	19.0	18.8	18.7	.....	20.7	19.2	19.5	.....	13.9	15.3	14.9	17.6	17.1	17.6	.....	23.0	22.6	22.5
10.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	8.2	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.7	9.6	10.0
.....	10.4	10.9	10.5	.....	10.0	10.6	10.4	.....	9.2	9.7	9.7	11.0	11.6	11.5	.....	11.2	12.4	12.3
1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.6
.....	3.3	6.0	6.3	.....	2.9	4.7	4.2	.....	3.2	4.0	3.9	6.2	7.0	6.7	.....	4.7	6.3	6.1
.....	1.8	3.4	3.0	.....	2.8	2.9	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	4.8	4.8	.....	3.0	3.6	3.1
.....	14.7	14.2	14.2	.....	16.8	15.4	15.5	.....	15.1	14.3	14.2	13.1	12.1	12.1	.....	12.9	12.2	12.2
.....	14.2	14.6	15.0	.....	14.5	14.3	14.3	.....	16.7	16.7	16.8	14.4	14.8	14.9	.....	16.3	16.0	16.0
.....	16.1	16.5	16.7	.....	16.0	15.4	15.5	.....	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.4	17.5	17.8	.....	18.0	18.4	18.4
.....	14.3	14.1	14.0	.....	13.9	13.4	13.4	.....	[1] 14.3	[1] 14.4	[1] 14.3	10.2	10.6	10.6	.....	13.0	13.1	13.2
5.1	8.5	10.5	10.2	5.7	9.1	11.0	11.0	5.4	8.2	10.3	10.2	7.7	10.3	10.2	5.6	8.1	10.5	10.3
45.0	64.2	67.1	67.1	65.7	79.1	82.1	82.8	50.0	57.3	57.5	58.1	66.8	66.9	67.6	52.5	59.0	60.7	61.1
35.0	40.7	40.4	40.4	35.8	43.9	44.1	44.8	32.0	35.7	37.4	37.9	33.4	35.1	35.4	31.3	38.3	39.7	39.7
.....	22.3	19.9	20.1	.....	18.1	17.3	16.5	.....	19.2	16.3	16.5	20.5	17.0	16.1	.....	19.1	17.5	17.8
.....	21.2	18.3	17.4	.....	18.8	15.7	15.7	.....	18.9	14.8	14.3	19.4	15.4	15.2	.....	20.2	16.6	16.4
.....	[2] 12.4	[2] 13.6	[2] 13.4	.....	[2] 14.5	[2] 15.8	[2] 16.3	.....	37.1	32.9	32.9	34.2	37.5	38.3	.....	32.7	35.0	35.0
.....	66.2	57.7	59.1	.....	43.1	41.4	40.0	.....	53.8	50.7	55.7	39.0	42.3	35.3	.....	54.8	53.7	52.6

[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.			
		Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15—		Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.6	29.2	31.3	30.4	29.3	34.3	31.2	26.5	42.3	45.7	44.1
Round steak	do	20.6	25.7	26.4	26.0	29.7	33.2	30.8	22.5	35.0	40.3	37.9
Rib roast	do	20.0	23.9	24.2	24.5	21.7	23.2	21.8	21.0	33.5	34.4	34.3
Chuck roast	do	15.6	16.0	16.3	16.4	18.5	19.9	19.3	17.6	22.6	24.0	24.1
Plate beef	do	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.5	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.9
Pork chops	do	24.0	35.9	37.4	32.0	30.6	31.4	25.6	21.4	35.4	37.2	30.1
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	49.5	49.0	47.5	39.0	39.9	39.6	26.4	40.1	37.0	36.0
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	51.1	51.0	51.0	43.2	46.1	44.3	31.3	55.2	54.7	54.1
Lamb, leg of	do	18.4	31.7	32.6	32.7	35.6	38.1	35.0	19.1	41.1	41.4	41.1
Hens	do	24.2	29.7	30.7	30.1	29.7	31.9	30.9	21.3	38.7	40.7	39.1
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	31.2	30.9	30.4	33.6	34.4	34.4	.....	28.8	28.4	28.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	11.1	12.5	12.5	9.0	14.0	14.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	.....	11.0	10.9	11.0	12.3	12.9	12.9	.....	11.4	12.3	12.5
Butter	Pound	40.8	54.8	56.9	56.9	56.3	55.7	59.6	40.3	56.9	58.5	62.0
Oleomargarine	do	.....	28.5	30.0	30.3	28.1	29.3	31.1	.....	27.0	29.8	29.8
Nut margarine	do	.....	28.9	29.4	29.6	26.3	28.7	29.2	.....	27.0	28.8	29.1
Cheese	do	22.8	35.4	36.1	36.4	37.5	39.6	39.2	23.5	37.7	39.4	39.3
Lard	do	16.9	19.5	19.8	19.2	17.4	18.2	18.8	15.0	17.5	19.0	18.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	25.4	25.7	26.4	23.1	26.9	26.3	.....	23.3	24.2	24.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	59.2	60.0	61.5	61.7	58.5	44.4	61.2	47.9	69.0	55.6	69.6
Eggs, storage	do	37.5	43.3	45.0	46.3	39.1	36.3	39.4	35.0	40.0	40.5	44.9
Bread	Pound	5.6	8.6	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.8	5.7	8.5	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.8
Corn meal	do	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.9	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.1
Rolled oats	do	.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	10.1	10.6	10.1	.....	9.2	9.3	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	11.7	11.6	11.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	.....	9.4	9.5	9.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	26.9	24.6	24.0	26.8	25.3	25.0	.....	25.3	24.1	24.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.6	18.3	18.2	20.5	19.6	20.5	.....	21.7	21.1	21.2
Rice	do	7.7	10.8	11.6	11.6	10.4	10.2	10.3	9.4	10.7	10.4	10.3
Beans, navy	do	.....	9.4	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.9	10.0	.....	10.5	10.4	10.3
Potatoes	do	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.6	3.6	2.8
Onions	do	.....	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	6.8	7.0	.....	4.8	6.9	6.8
Cabbage	do	.....	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	.....	3.7	5.5	4.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	15.5	15.4	15.4	13.7	13.0	13.0	.....	12.0	11.6	11.7
Corn, canned	do	.....	16.8	17.5	17.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	.....	14.7	14.9	14.9
Peas, canned	do	.....	19.0	19.3	19.2	17.9	17.4	17.4	.....	16.0	15.4	15.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	[1]16.4	[1]15.0	[1]15.8	14.5	14.7	14.5	.....	11.3	11.6	11.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	8.5	11.0	10.6	8.8	11.6	11.0	5.1	7.7	10.3	10.0
Tea	do	50.0	66.4	70.4	73.8	72.6	77.4	77.4	57.5	75.2	75.9	75.9
Coffee	do	28.0	39.0	38.6	39.0	36.3	37.5	37.5	28.8	34.6	34.9	34.9
Prunes	do	.....	18.1	16.2	15.8	20.4	19.2	19.1	.....	21.9	20.3	19.6
Raisins	do	.....	18.5	17.3	16.5	22.9	19.0	19.0	.....	20.5	16.2	16.0
Bananas	Dozen	.....	[2]14.2	[2]15.7	[2]15.6	[2]12.0	[2]12.3	[2]13.0	.....	35.3	38.3	39.4
Oranges	do	.....	58.2	51.3	51.6	57.3	51.5	58.8	.....	47.4	57.5	46.8

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

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

[7] For list of articles, see note 2, p. 36.

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 November 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 37 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, Bridgeport, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, and Seattle.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received	99	99	99	99	98	98
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	37	10	7	10	6	4

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

City.	Percentage increase November, 1923, compared with—			City.	Percentage increase November, 1923, compared with—		
	1913	November, 1922.	October, 1923.		1913	November, 1922.	October, 1923.
Atlanta	46	2	[1] 1	Milwaukee	52	6	1
Baltimore	57	4	[1] 0.1	Minneapolis	44	2	0
Birmingham	53	5	1	Mobile	.....	7	2
Boston	59	3	3	Newark	52	4	1
Bridgeport	.....	6	1	New Haven	55	6	1
Buffalo	58	2	2	New Orleans	44	2	[1] 1
Butte	.....	3	0.4	New York	60	4	2
Charleston	49	4	[1] 0.2	Norfolk	.....	2	[1] 0.4
Chicago	57	8	2	Omaha	44	3	[1] 0.3
Cincinnati	49	5	1	Peoria	.....	3	0.4
Cleveland	50	5	1	Philadelphia	54	4	1
Columbus	.....	7	3	Pittsburgh	56	7	2
Dallas	46	2	1	Portland, Me	.....	3	2
Denver	40	5	2	Portland, Oreg	40	3	[1] 0.4
Detroit	53	4	[1] 2	Providence	60	4	2
Fall River	57	5	2	Richmond	59	2	1
Houston	.....	1	0.2	Rochester	.....	4	3
Indianapolis	44	5	0.3	St. Louis	51	5	1
Jacksonville	44	4	0.4	St. Paul	.....	3	1
Kansas City	43	4	2	Salt Lake City	32	5	1
Little Rock	41	3	0.2	San Francisco	51	5	0.1
Los Angeles	47	4	0.3	Savannah	.....	3	[1] 0.1
Louisville	41	4	1	Scranton	58	5	1
Manchester	55	6	2	Seattle	45	4	[1] 1
Memphis	41	6	1	Springfield, Ill	.....	5	2
				Washington, D. C.	59	4	0.1

[1] Decrease.

[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.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.[a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913; November 15, 1922; and October 15 and November 15, 1923, for the United States and for each of the cities from which prices have been obtained. 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 bins where an extra handling is necessary.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, NOVEMBER 15, 1922, AND OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1923.

City, and kind of coal.	1913		1922	1923	
	Jan. 15.	July 15.	Nov. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	**$7.99**	**$7.46**	**$15.53**	**$15.83**	**$15.85**
Chestnut	**8.15**	**7.68**	**15.52**	**15.79**	**15.82**
Bituminous	**5.48**	**5.39**	**11.31**	**10.12**	**10.05**
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	10.46	8.21	8.25
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 15.75	[1] 16.75	[1] 16.75
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.75	[1] 16.50	[1] 16.50
Bituminous	.....	.....	11.00	8.40	8.15
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	8.31	8.36	8.43
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	16.00	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	16.00	16.00	16.00
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	.....	.....	16.13	16.00	16.50
Chestnut	.....	.....	16.13	16.00	16.50
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.24	13.66	13.54
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.24	13.66	13.54
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous	.....	.....	11.51	11.39	11.46
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 8.38	[1] 7.75	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.50	[1] 8.00	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	12.00	12.00	12.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.08	17.00	17.00
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	15.85	17.00	17.00
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	10.83	8.77	8.75
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	9.62	8.58	8.39
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	15.88	15.48	15.48
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	15.88	15.48	15.48
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	10.53	9.57	9.54
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous	.....	.....	9.61	7.49	7.55

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, NOVEMBER 15, 1922, AND OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1923—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	1913		1922	1923	
	Jan. 15.	July 15.	Nov. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			$18.00	$17.25	$17.58
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	15.54	13.79	14.79
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	17.00	17.00	16.75
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	17.00	17.00	16.75
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	11.17	10.70	10.68
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.69	16.63	16.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.69	16.63	16.75
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	12.22	10.20	9.91
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	16.50	16.17	16.17
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.83	16.08	16.08
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			12.75	13.00	13.17
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	15.75	17.00	16.75
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	15.75	16.25	16.75
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	9.83	8.19	7.48
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	15.00	13.00	11.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			17.00	16.36	16.29
Stove, No. 4			17.94	17.25	17.25
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	9.64	8.56	8.54
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			15.00	15.00	15.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	13.17	11.25	11.50
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	16.50	15.50	15.50
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	10.28	8.57	8.54
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.67	18.00	18.00
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.67	17.50	17.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[2] 4.34	[2] 4.22	9.46	7.45	7.45
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.32	16.77	16.83
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.30	16.71	16.74
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	12.61	10.88	10.84
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.50	18.03	18.17
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.47	18.09	18.08
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	14.13	11.92	11.75
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			10.69	11.07	11.00
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	12.75	13.45	13.45
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	12.75	13.53	13.45
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	15.33	15.92	15.92
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	15.33	15.92	15.92
New Orleans, La.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	10.00	20.75	20.75	21.75
Chestnut	10.50	10.50	20.75	20.75	21.75
Bituminous	[2] 6.06	[2] 6.06	11.29	10.13	11.16
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	13.83	14.58	14.58
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.83	14.58	14.58
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			16.00	16.13	16.00
Chestnut			16.00	16.13	16.00
Bituminous			12.38	11.38	10.41

[2] Per 10-barrel lots (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, NOVEMBER 15, 1922, AND OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1923—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	1913		1922	1923	
	Jan. 15.	July 15.	Nov. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$12.57	$10.85	$10.86
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	.....	.....	7.63	6.35	6.33
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 14.54	[1] 16.14	[1] 16.18
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 14.54	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.07
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.94	[1] 7.38	[1] 17.00	[1] 18.50	[1] 18.50
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	[1] 17.00	[1] 18.50	[1] 18.50
Bituminous	[3] 3.16	[3] 3.18	8.38	7.54	7.54
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	.....	.....	15.84	16.56	16.81
Chestnut	.....	.....	15.84	16.56	16.81
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	14.23	13.89	14.00
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	[4] 15.50	[4] 16.25	[4] 16.25
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 15.50	[4] 16.25	[4] 16.25
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.50	16.63	16.63
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.50	16.63	16.63
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	12.60	11.78	11.70
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	.....	.....	13.45	14.10	14.10
Chestnut	.....	.....	13.45	14.10	14.10
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.13	17.13	17.13
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.25	17.38	17.31
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	8.41	7.26	7.26
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	17.67	18.15	18.14
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.64	18.09	18.09
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	14.26	12.37	12.25
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	20.00	17.50	17.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	20.00	17.50	17.50
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	9.47	8.81	8.74
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	26.75	26.50	26.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.25	24.50	24.50
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	17.90	16.90	16.90
Savannah, Ga.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	.....	.....	[5] 17.60	[5] 17.05	[5] 17.00
Chestnut	.....	.....	[5] 17.60	[5] 17.05	[5] 17.00
Bituminous	.....	.....	[5] 12.27	[5] 11.90	[5] 12.02
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	9.78	10.53	10.53
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.27	10.53	10.53
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	[6] 7.63	[6] 7.70	[6] 10.21	[6] 10.21	[6] 10.35
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	.....	.....	5.33	4.53	4.70
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.63	[1] 16.20	[1] 16.22
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 15.63	[1] 15.98	[1] 16.04
Bituminous	.....	.....	[1] 11.30	[1] 9.10	[1] 8.87

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[3] Per 25-bushel lots (1,900 pounds).
[4] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.
[6] Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: January and July, 1913, $0.50; November, 1922 $1.25 to $1.75; October and November, 1923, $1.25. These charges have been included in the price.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in November, 1923.

THE downward tendency in the general trend of wholesale prices which became evident in October extended into November, according to information gathered by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series weighted according to their commercial importance, declined to 152 for November, a drop of 1 point from the level of the preceding month.

Lower prices were reported for fuel and lighting materials, metals, building materials, house-furnishing goods, and certain commodities classed as miscellaneous. Bituminous coal, on an average, was cheaper than in the month before, as were also Connellsville coke, gasoline, and crude petroleum. Pig iron of all kinds showed decided price reductions. Other commodities showing decreases were Portland cement, southern yellow pine lumber, linseed oil, household furniture, bran and mill-feed middlings, linseed meal, sole leather, rubber, and wood pulp.

In the group of farm products price declines among grains, cattle, hogs, hides, and poultry were more than offset by strong increases among cotton and cottonseed, eggs, sweet potatoes, and hay, resulting in a net increase of over 1 per cent. Cloths and clothing also increased in price, due to the advance in cotton goods. Chemicals and drugs averaged slightly higher than in October, while no change in the general price level was shown for the important group of foodstuffs.

Of the 404 commodities or series of quotations for which comparable data for October and November were collected, increases were shown in 177 instances and decreases in 128 instances. In 99 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

[1913=100.]

Group.	November, 1922.	1923	
		October.	November.
Farm products	143	144	146
Foods	143	148	148
Cloths and clothing	192	199	201
Fuel and lighting	218	172	167
Metals and metal products	133	142	141
Building materials	185	182	181
Chemicals and drugs	127	129	130
House-furnishing goods	179	183	176
Miscellaneous	122	120	118
All commodities	156	153	152

Comparing prices in November with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general price level has declined 2½ per cent. Fuel and lighting materials averaged 23½ per cent lower than in November, 1922, while building materials, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities were slightly lower. In all other groups prices were appreciably higher than in November of last year.

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

THE index numbers of retail prices published by several foreign countries have been brought together with those of this bureau in the subjoined table after having been reduced to a common base, namely, prices for July, 1914, equal 100. This base was selected instead of the average for the year 1913, which is used in other tables of index numbers compiled by the bureau, because of the fact that in some instances satisfactory information for 1913 was not available. For Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and the city of Rome, Italy, the index numbers are reproduced as published in the original sources. With three exceptions all these are shown on the July, 1914, base in the source from which the information is taken. The index numbers for Belgium are computed on April, 1914, as the base period, those for Germany on the average of October, 1913, January, April, and July, 1914, while those for Rome are based on the first half of 1914. The index numbers here shown for the remaining countries have been obtained by dividing the index for each month specified in the table by the index for July, 1914, or the nearest period thereto, as published. As shown in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In a few instances, also, the figures here shown are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities included at successive dates.

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

[July, 1914=100.]

Year and month.	United States: 22 foodstuffs, to December, 1920; since that time 43 foodstuffs; 51 cities (variable). Weighted.	Australia: 46 foodstuffs; 30 towns. Weighted.	Belgium: 56 articles (variable); 59 cities. Not weighted.	Canada: 29 foodstuffs; 60 cities. Weighted.	Denmark: Family food budget; 5 persons. Weighted.	France: Family budget, 13 articles.		Germany: Family food budget; 5 persons. Weighted.
						Cities over 10,000 population (except Paris). Weighted.	Paris only. Weighted.	
July, 1914	100	100	[1] 100	100	100	100	100	[2] 100
July, 1915	98	131	.....	105	128	[3] 123	120	.....
July, 1916	109	130	.....	114	146	[3] 141	129	.....
July, 1917	143	126	.....	157	166	[3] 184	183	.....
July, 1918	165	131	.....	175	187	[3] 244	206	.....
July, 1919	186	147	.....	186	212	[3] 289	261	.....
1920.								
July	215	194	453	227	253	[3] 388	373	1267
August	203	194	463	221	.....	.....	373	1170
September	200	197	471	215	.....	.....	407	1166
October	194	192	477	213	.....	[3] 450	420	1269
November	189	186	476	206	.....	.....	426	1343
December	175	184	468	200	.....	.....	424	1427
1921.								
January	169	186	450	195	276	[3] 429	410	1423
February	155	184	434	190	.....	.....	382	1362
March	153	181	411	178	.....	.....	359	1352
April	149	173	399	171	.....	[3] 363	328	1334
May	142	168	389	165	.....	.....	317	1320
June	141	165	384	150	.....	.....	312	1370
July	145	161	379	148	236	[3] 350	306	1491
August	152	158	384	154	.....	.....	317	1589
September	150	154	386	159	.....	.....	329	1614
October	150	149	391	155	.....	[3] 348	331	1757
November	149	146	394	149	.....	.....	326	2189
December	147	143	393	148	.....	.....	323	2357
1922.								
January	139	142	387	149	197	[3] 323	319	2463
February	139	140	380	143	.....	.....	307	3020
March	136	141	371	142	.....	.....	294	3602
April	136	143	367	138	.....	[3] 315	304	4356
May	136	146	365	138	.....	.....	318	4680
June	138	146	366	137	.....	.....	307	5119
July	139	148	366	138	184	[3] 312	297	6836
August	136	149	366	141	.....	.....	289	9746
September	137	149	371	139	.....	.....	291	15417
October	140	146	376	138	.....	[3] 314	290	26623
November	142	145	384	139	.....	.....	297	54982
December	144	146	384	140	.....	.....	305	80702
1923.								
January	141	145	383	142	180	[3] 331	309	136606
February	139	144	397	142	.....	.....	316	318300
March	139	145	408	145	.....	.....	321	331500
April	140	152	409	143	.....	[3] 337	320	350000
May	140	156	413	140	.....	.....	325	462000
June	141	162	419	138	.....	.....	331	934700
July	144	164	429	137	188	[3] 351	321	4651000
August	143	165	439	142	.....	.....	328	67048500
September	146	161	453	141	.....	.....	339	1730000000

[1] April, 1914.
[2] Average for October, 1913, January, April, and July, 1914.
[3] Quarter beginning month specified.

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

Year and month.	Great Britain: 21 food-stuffs; 600 towns. Weighted.	Italy: Family food budget; 5 persons; Rome. Weighted.	Netherlands: 27 food-stuffs; Amsterdam. Weighted.	New Zealand: 59 food-stuffs; 25 towns. Weighted.	Norway: Family food budget. Weighted.	South Africa: 18 food-stuffs; 9 towns. Weighted.	Sweden: 21 articles; 44 towns. Weighted.	Switzerland: 9 groups of food-stuffs. Not Weighted.
July, 1914	100	[4] 100	[5] 100	100	100	[6] 100	100	[7] 100
July, 1915	132½	95	.....	112	.....	[7] 107	[3] 124	[7] 119
July, 1916	161	111	.....	119	[8] 160	[6] 111	[3] 142	[7] 140
July, 1917	204	137	.....	127	.....	[6] 124	177	.....
July, 1918	210	203	.....	139	279	[6] 125	268	.....
July, 1919	209	206	210	144	289	[6] 136	310	.....
1920.								
July	258	318	217	167	319	[6] 178	297	246
August	262	322	219	171	333	.....	308	.....
September	267	324	223	173	336	.....	307	.....
October	270	341	226	177	340	.....	306	262
November	291	361	220	176	342	.....	303	.....
December	282	375	208	179	342	.....	294	.....
1921.								
January	278	367	199	178	334	[3] 166	283	243
February	263	376	200	175	308	.....	262	237
March	249	386	199	169	300	.....	253	234
April	238	432	193	169	300	[3] 151	248	231
May	232	421	189	167	292	.....	237	212
June	218	409	186	166	290	.....	234	210
July	220	402	185	164	292	[3] 136	232	214
August	226	416	184	163	297	.....	234	209
September	225	430	184	161	290	.....	228	206
October	210	452	173	156	288	[3] 128	218	200
November	200	459	159	152	281	.....	211	198
December	195	458	154	150	268	.....	202	192
1922.								
January	185	469	152	147	257	121	190	189
February	179	463	154	145	245	119	189	179
March	177	446	148	141	238	119	185	177
April	173	455	141	144	234	121	182	167
May	172	455	140	145	230	120	178	158
June	170	454	141	143	227	118	179	157
July	180	459	144	144	233	116	179	158
August	175	463	144	141	232	116	181	158
September	172	472	145	139	228	117	180	156
October	172	482	148	139	220	119	178	157
November	176	477	141	139	216	120	170	160
December	178	476	142	138	215	118	168	160
1923.								
January	175	480	145	139	214	117	166	161
February	173	478	146	140	214	117	165	160
March	171	479	145	141	214	117	166	158
April	168	481	143	142	212	117	163	161
May	162	491	139	143	214	118	161	164
June	160	.....	141	142	213	118	161	166
July	162	.....	140	142	218	116	160	164
August	165	.....	141	143	220	115	161	162
September	168	.....	143	145	218	115	165	163

[3] Quarter beginning month specified.
[4] January–June.
[5] Year 1913.
[6] Year.
[7] Previous month.
[8] August.

Wholesale Prices of Staple Products and Retail Prices of Food in Manila, 1918 to 1922.

THE statistical bulletin for 1922, issued by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Commerce and Communications of the Philippine Islands, contains data showing wholesale and retail prices in Manila for the five-year period from 1918 to 1922. The table following gives the average and relative wholesale prices of seven staple products in Manila for the five-year period as compared with the cost of these articles in 1913:

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS IN MANILA, 1913, AND 1918, TO 1922.

[Cavan=2.13 bushels; picul=140 pounds; quintal=101.4 pounds; kilogram=2.2 pounds; peso=50 cents. Average prices for 1913=100.]

Article.	Unit.	1913		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
		Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.
		Pesos.		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*	
Rice	Cavan	5.34	100	9.31	174	13.75	258	14.00	262	7.56	142	7.69	144
Manila hemp	Picul	16.02	100	48.12	300	37.15	232	38.67	241	22.58	141	21.51	134
Sugar	...do	4.79	100	5.32	111	15.12	316	23.99	501	6.89	144	6.17	129
Coconut oil	Kilogram	.49	100	.485	99	.568	116	.585	119	.311	64	.285	58
Copra	Picul	14.31	100	12.12	85	18.64	130	19.90	139	9.65	67	9.66	68
Tobacco	Quintal	15.90	100	29.13	183	42.62	268	39.03	245	15.92	100	11.21	71
Maguey	Picul	9.13	100	18.38	201	12.20	134	12.28	135	7.10	78	7.61	83

The following table gives the average and relative retail prices of the principal food articles in Manila for the five-year period from 1918 to 1922. The index numbers, or relative prices, in this table are based on the year 1913 as 100:

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, IN MANILA, 1918 TO 1922.

[Liter=1.06 quarts; ganta=2.71 quarts; kilogram=2.2 pounds; peso=50 cents. Average prices for 1913=100.]

Article.	Unit.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
		Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.	Average price.	Relative price.
Cereals and grains:		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*	
Coffee	Liter	0.56	187	0.75	250	1.04	347	0.84	280	0.67	223
Rice	Ganta	.41	186	.60	273	.65	295	.37	168	.37	168
Sea foods:											
Crabs	Each	.42	840	.25	500	.31	620	.31	620	.24	480
Shrimps	Hundred	2.53	192	2.19	166	2.86	217	2.77	210	3.61	273
Fowls:											
Chickens	Each	.51	134	.60	158	.72	189	.63	166	.54	142
Ducks	do	1.61	105	1.85	121	3.02	197	3.08	201	3.10	203
Hens	do	1.23	173	1.54	217	1.60	225	1.48	208	1.33	187
Roosters	do	1.04	137	1.35	178	1.49	196	1.36	179	1.18	155
Wild ducks	do	.70	88	.81	101	1.39	174	1.79	224	1.69	211
Fruits:											
Bananas	Hundred	1.33	151	1.40	159	1.74	198	1.62	184	1.26	143
Coconuts	Each	.07	140	.08	160	.12	240	.08	160	.06	120
Lemons	Hundred	1.71	228	3.04	405	4.02	536	2.82	376	5.10	680
Oranges, native	Each	.21	420	.10	200	.15	300	.16	320	.15	300
Pawpaws	do	.25	417	.18	300	.24	400	.28	467	.23	383
Meat:											
Beef, fresh	Kilogram	1.18	155	1.35	178	1.50	197	1.37	180	1.12	147
Beef, frozen	do	1.03	169	1.19	195	1.28	210	1.09	179	.92	151
Pork	do	1.04	176	1.15	195	1.36	231	1.21	205	.95	161
Vegetables:											
Eggplant	Hundred	1.97	394	2.14	428	2.20	440	2.28	456	1.92	384
Onions, Bombay	Kilogram	.27	180	.31	207	.38	253	.33	220	.28	187
Peas	Liter	.22	100	.20	91	.50	227	.39	177	.33	150
Peppers, red	Hundred	2.24	320	1.91	273	1.76	251	1.10	157	1.20	171
Potatoes, Irish	Kilogram	.22	183	.19	158	.25	208	.20	167	.19	158
Potatoes, sweet	Sack	1.17	71	1.87	114	2.32	141	1.74	106	1.69	103
Squash, red	Each	.31	182	.30	176	.32	188	.31	182	.26	153
Squash, white	do	.27	169	.34	213	.31	194	.33	206	.32	200
Tomatoes	Hundred	1.49	131	2.16	189	2.14	188	1.78	156	1.58	139
Miscellaneous:											
Condensed milk	Can	.50	200	.52	208	.54	216	.51	204	.45	180
Eggs:											
Chinese	Hundred	3.67	158	5.16	222	6.19	266	4.90	210	4.37	188
Duck	do	4.67	156	6.42	214	7.51	250	6.02	201	5.44	181
Native	do	5.33	160	6.58	198	8.15	245	6.86	206	5.87	176
Flour	Liter	.15	300	.14	280	.14	280	.10	200	.08	160
Salt, white	do	.06	300	.04	200	.04	200	.03	150	.04	200
Sugar, brown	Kilogram	.23	115	.42	210	.74	370	.37	185	.22	110
Sugar, refined	do	.35	113	.35	113	.82	265	.43	139	.36	116
Vinegar	Liter	.03	300	.04	400	.05	500	.03	300	.03	300
All articles combined [1]		.....	163	.....	198	.....	240	.....	203	.....	195

[1] Includes 5 articles of food peculiar to the locality, in addition to those specified above.

Cost of Living in Foreign Countries.[1]

Index Numbers.

UP TO December, 1922, the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW kept its readers informed on changes in the cost of living in foreign countries by giving currently the most important data in short articles dealing with each country separately. Also, figures showing the trend of food prices in foreign countries have been published quarterly. In order to show the international aspect of cost of living in general rather more clearly, it was decided in December, 1922, to publish semianually a general survey and tables showing the international movement. Tables of index numbers for different countries since 1914 have been compiled and were published for the first time in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. In the following pages these tables have been brought up to the latest date for which data are available. Since food indexes have been published elsewhere in the REVIEW, they are not included here. The number of countries given in the different tables varies according to the information available. Several countries publish only an index number for food, while others omit clothing and sometimes even rent.

The very fact that the new form of presentation suggests that the index numbers are completely comparable internationally makes it all the more necessary to insist on caution in using them for such comparisons. Not only are there differences in the base periods and in the number and kind of articles included and the number of markets from which prices are taken, but there are also many differences of method, especially in the systems of weighting used. In the December, 1922, issue of the REVIEW (pp. 81–85) a short account was given for each country of the scope of the index numbers and the method of computation used.

[1] Compiled from official and unofficial foreign publications named as sources in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 81–85).

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923.

[A=Food; B=Heat and light; C=Clothing; D=Rent; E=Certain miscellaneous articles.]

Year and month.	Bulgaria (12 localities), A, B.	Australia (30 localities), A, B, D.	New Zealand (25 localities), A, B, D.	Canada (60 localities), A, B, C, D, E.	United States (32 cities), A, B, C, D, E.	Germany. Official (71 localities), A, B, C, D.	Germany. Unofficial (Berlin), A, B, C, D, E.[1]	Poland (Warsaw), A, B, C, D, E.	Belgium (59–61 localities), A, B, C, E.	France (Paris), A, B, C, E.	Italy, A, B, C, D, E. Rome	Italy, A, B, C, D, E. Milan.	Greece (101 localities), A, B, E.
	Average, 1901–1910 =100.	1911 =100	Average, 1909–1913 =100.	1913=100.		Average, Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr., and June, 1914 =1.	Average, Aug., 1913, to July, 1914 =1.	Jan., 1914 =100.	Apr., 1914 =100.	First half, 1914=100.			1914 =100
1914	.....	111	.....	[2] 169	[2] 103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1915	.....	126	.....	[2] 104	[2] 105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 109	.....	121
1916	.....	130	.....	[2] 119	[2] 118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 122	.....	167
1917	.....	129	.....	[2] 143	[2] 142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 163	.....	289
1918	.....	134	.....	[2] 161	[2] 174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 238	[3] 286	382
1919	.....	148	[3] 137	[2] 179	[2] 199	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 238	[3] 188	[3] 280	341
1920	.....	175	[3] 155	[2] 192	[2] 200	11	11	[2] 11173	453	[5] 341	[3] 313	[1] 441	359
1921	1612	167	[3] 163	[2] 161	[2] 174	13	11	[3] 25709	379	[5] 307	[3] 387	[3] 494	421
1922:													
January	[6] 2259		157	[7] 153	.....	20	19	46883	387		430	523	
February	[6] 2365	152	156	[7] 150	.....	24	22	48085	380	291	426	522	
March	2379		153	[7] 150	167	29	27	52358	371		415	503	
April	2455		152	[7] 147	.....	34	32	58627	367		420	499	
May	2632	156	152	[7] 147	.....	38	35	63914	365	302	427	492	
June	2379		151	[7] 147	167	41	41	68407	366		425	488	661
July	2444		150	[7] 147	.....	54	61	78798	366		429	488	
August	2463	159	150	[7] 149	.....	78	103	90800	366	289	431	491	
September	2470		150	[7] 149	166	133	164	107700	371		437	498	
October	2498		149	[7] 149	.....	221	261	128400	376		444	504	
November	.....	158	149	[7] 149	.....	446	565	171000	384	300	439	505	
December	.....		148	[7] 150	170	685	769	231000	384		439	504	
1923:													
January	[6] 2643		148	[7] 151	.....	1120	1290	352643	383		.....	505	.....
February	.....	159	148	[7] 151	.....	2643	2814	571255	397	324	.....	497	.....
March	.....		148	[7] 153	169	2854	2608	761800	408		.....	493	.....
April	[6] 2741		149	[7] 151	.....	2954	2596	835100	409		.....	492	.....
May	.....	169	150	[7] 149	.....	3816	4233	946700	413	334	.....	490	.....
June	[6] 2631		151	[7] 148	170	7650	8770	127800	419		.....	491	.....
July	.....	.....	151	[7] 147	.....	37651	32886	.....	429		.....	487	.....
August	.....	.....	152	[7] 150	.....	586045	590170	.....	439	[1] 331	.....	483	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	[7] 150	172	15000000	14837215	.....	453		.....	487	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8] 3657	.....	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] From International Labor Review, Geneva.
[2] December.
[3] July.
[4] First quarter.
[5] Second quarter.
[6] From Labor Gazette, London.
[7] Not including clothing or miscellaneous articles.
[8] Million.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923—Concluded.

Year and month.	Spain (Madrid), A, B, E.[1]	South Africa (9 localities).		Austria (Vienna), A, B, C, D.	Denmark (100+ localities), A, B, C, D, E.	Finland (21 localities), A, B, C, D, E.	Great Britain (620 localities), A, B, C, D, E.	India (Bombay), A, B, C, D.	Ireland, A, B, C, E.	Norway (31 localities), A, B, C, D, E.	Sweden (40 localities), A, B, C, D, E.	Netherlands.	
		A, B, D.	A, B, C, D.									The Hague, A, B, C, D, E.[1]	Amsterdam, A, B, C, D, E.
	1914 =100	1910 =100	1910 =100	July, 1914=100.								Dec., 1920 =100.	Mar., 1920 =100.
1914	[3] 100	109	.....	.....	[3] 100	.....	[3] 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	[3] 108	113	.....	.....	[3] 116	.....	[3] 125	.....	.....	[9] 117	.....	.....	.....
1916	[3] 115	116	.....	.....	[3] 136	.....	[3] 148	.....	.....	[9] 147	[2] 139	.....	.....
1917	[3] 121	125	.....	.....	[3] 155	.....	[3] 180	.....	.....	[10] 190	[11] 166	.....	.....
1918	[3] 146	129	.....	.....	[3] 182	.....	[3] 203	.....	.....	[9] 253	[3] 219	.....	.....
1919	[3] 168	138	.....	.....	[3] 211	.....	[3] 208	[3] 186	.....	[12] 275	[3] 257	.....	.....
1920	[3] 188	170	.....	.....	[3] 262	[3] 911	[3] 252	[3] 190	.....	[12] 302	[3] 270	.....	[12] 102
1921	[3] 182	149	.....	[11] 9800	[3] 237	[3] 1139	[3] 219	[3] 177	.....	[12] 302	[3] 236	[12] 95	[12] 97
1922:													
January	179	133	148	66900	212	1055	192	173	.....	.....	216	.....	.....
February	179	131		77000	.....	1102	188	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	181	132		77800	.....	.....	186	165	191	266	.....	93	90
April	190	134		87200	.....	1086	182	162	.....	.....	195	.....	.....
May	188	133		109300	.....	1087	181	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	183	132		187100	.....	1109	180	163	185	255	.....	88	87
July	179	131		264500	199	1118	184	165	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
August	178	131		593200	.....	1136	181	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	179	131		1130600	.....	1137	179	165	.....	249	.....	80	82
October	178	132		1036800	.....	1156	178	162	189	.....	190	.....	.....
November	178	133		970100	.....	1150	180	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	177	132		937500	.....	1139	180	161	.....	242	.....	79	83
1923:													
January	180	131	144	945400	198	1133	178	156	190	.....	183	.....	.....
February	181	131	143	960100	.....	1131	177	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	130	143	1015100	.....	1129	176	154	.....	240	.....	78	81
April	.....	131	143	1089700	.....	1096	174	155	181	.....	177	.....	.....
May	.....	131	143	1144000	.....	1075	170	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	131	143	1151300	.....	1087	169	151	.....	239	.....	84	81
July	.....	130	142	1090300	204	1090	169	153	180	.....	174	.....	.....
August	.....	129	142	1049600	.....	1141	171	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	129	143	1084100	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	232	.....	80	81
October	.....	.....	.....	1102700	.....	.....	175	.....	186	.....	177	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] From International Labor Review.
[2] December.
[3] July.
[9] June–July.
[10] May–July.
[11] September.
[12] June.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF HEAT AND LIGHT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. 1914 TO 1923.

Year and month.	New Zealand (4 localities).	Canada (60 localities).	United States (32 cities).	Germany. Official (71 localities).	Germany. Unofficial (Berlin).	Poland (Warsaw).	France (Paris).	Italy. Rome.	Italy. Milan.	Switzerland. Official (33 localities).	Switzerland. Unofficial (23 localities).
	Average, 1909–1913 =100.	1913=100		Average, Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr., and June, 1914 =1.	Average, August, 1913, to July, 1914 =1.	January, 1914 =100.	First half, 1914 =100.			June, 1914 =100.	
1914		[2] 99	[3] 101								
1915		[2] 96	[3] 101					[4] 106 [5] 118			[6] 115
1916		[2] 96	[3] 108					[4] 150 [5] 118			[6] 129
1917		[2] 125	[3] 124					[4] 247 [5] 119			[6] 182
1918		[2] 147	[3] 148					[4] 216 [5] 110	[2] 220		[6] 302
1919	[7] 151	[2] 154	[3] 157				[8] 164	[4] 188 [5] 185	[2] 220		[6] 372
1920	[7] 185	[2] 191	[3] 195		[7] 12	[3] 8445	[7] 296	[4] 212 [5] 112	[1] 611		[6] 387
1921	[7] 208	[2] 194	[3] 181		[7] 13	[2] 15003	[7] 308	[4] 282 [5] 261	[2] 899	[2] 210	220
1922:											
January	201	185		21		35868	302	[9] 282 [10] 314	553	191	218
February		183		24		39384		[9] 282 [10] 355	530	187	215
March		181	176	30	33	39363		[9] 282 [10] 345	530	187	214
April	193	181		35		40118	287	[9] 282 [10] 319	530	183	212
May		177		44		46013		[9] 282 [10] 292	530	180	207
June		179	174	48	51	51100		[9] 282 [10] 292	515	177	204
July	186	179		59		54200	291	[9] 282 [10] 266	515	177	203
August		180		77		62700		[9] 282 [10] 266	515	176	201
September		190	184	161	200	84900		[9] 282 [10] 271	515	176	201
October	183	191		252		100400	302	[9] 282 [10] 290	519	177	203
November		190		508		170600		[9] 282 [10] 327	519	178	204
December		187	186	1039		228700		[9] 282 [10] 357	519	179	204
1923:											
January	182	189		1612	1825	282600	308		534	176	204
February		191		4071	4035	399700			548	177	206
March		190	186	5529	6013	609200			548	177	207
April	183	189		5514	5445	712600	317		517	177	207
May		185		5785	5694	753100			520	178	208
June		182	181	10378	11730	1085500			528	179	208
July		182		36904	44910				528	177	208
August		183		890539	934611				528	177	208
September		184	181	23300000					530	177	211
October				[a] 5715						177	

[2] July.
[3] December.
[4] Heat; December.
[5] Light; December.
[6] July; from International Labor Review, Geneva.
[7] Second quarter.
[8] First quarter.
[9] Heat.
[10] Light.
[a] Million.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF HEAT AND LIGHT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923—Concluded.

Year and month.	Austria (Vienna).	Denmark (100+ localities).	Finland (21 localities).[11]	Great Britain (26-30 localities).	India (Bombay).	Ireland.	Norway (31 localities).[12]	Sweden (40 localities).	South Africa (9 localities).[1]	Spain (Madrid).[1]	Netherlands (The Hague)[1]
	July, 1914=100.								1914=100		December, 1920=100.
1914	.....	[2] 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	.....	[2] 130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 100	[2] 110	.....
1916	.....	[2] 175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 168	[2] 111	[2] 118	.....
1917	.....	[2] 220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[13] 240	[2] 115	[2] 119	.....
1918	.....	[2] 275	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	[2] 286	[2] 128	[2] 147	.....
1919	.....	[2] 292	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	[2] 326	[2] 131	[2] 172	.....
1920	.....	[2] 563	[2] 1232	[2] 230	.....	.....	[14] 518 [15] 220	[2] 372	[2] 155	[2] 185	.....
1921	.....	[2] 401	[2] 1278	[2] 260	[2] 176	.....	[14] 518 [15] 220	[2] 264	.....	[2] 190	[18] 83
1922:											
January	.....	333	1263	223	172	.....	[16] 337 [17] 277	207	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	1254	220	172	.....	[16] 330 [17] 276	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	86000	.....	.....	220	167	221	[16] 326 [17] 250 [15] 214	.....	176	192	82
April	.....	.....	1248	215	167	.....	[16] 321 [17] 208	196	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	1251	210	167	.....	[16] 308 [17] 201	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	167000	.....	1275	205	167	211	[16] 306 [17] 201 [15] 214	.....	.....	190	.....
July	.....	301	1276	190	167	.....	[16] 298 [17] 199	188	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	1275	190	167	.....	[16] 286 [17] 192	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	1265800	.....	1251	190	167	.....	[16] 281 [17] 188	.....	.....	185	.....
October	.....	.....	1316	185	167	.....	[16] 275 [17] 183	183	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	1344	188	167	.....	[16] 275 [17] 183	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	1350300	.....	1355	188	167	.....	[16] 272 [17] 184	.....	.....	187	.....
1923:											
January	1418000	277	1360	188	166	202	[16] 271 [17] 181	188	.....	187	.....
February	1452700	.....	1416	188	166	.....	[16] 271 [17] 163	.....	.....	191	.....
March	1510100	.....	1484	188	164	.....	[16] 279 [17] 168	.....	.....	186	.....
April	1521400	.....	1497	185	163	.....	[16] 283 [17] 177	188	.....	186	.....
May	1517100	.....	1491	.....	163	.....	[16] 280 [17] 184	.....	.....	194	.....
June	1436400	.....	1509	185	163	.....	[16] 279 [17] 192	.....	.....	190	.....
July	1468400	282	1518	180	163	.....	[16] 280 [17] 194	185	.....	191	.....
August	1368900	.....	1522	180	163	.....	[16] 280 [17] 201	.....	.....	195	.....
September	1564600	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	[16] 288 [17] 198	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	1566600	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....

[1] From International Labor Review, Geneva.
[2] July.
[3] December.
[11] Fuel only.
[12] Figures for 1919–1921 are for June.
[13] September.
[14] Coal, coke, wood, and petroleum.
[15] Gas and electricity.
[16] Coal, coke, and wood.
[17] Petroleum.
[18] June.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF CLOTHING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923.

Year and month.	South Africa (9 localities).	Canada (60 localities).	United States (32 cities).	Germany.		France (Paris).	Italy.		Poland (Warsaw).
				Official (71 localities).	Unofficial (Berlin).		Rome.	Milan.	
	1910=100	1913=100		Average, Oct., 1913, Jan., April, and June, 1914=1.	Average, August, 1913, to July, 1914=1.	First half, 1914=100.			January, 1914=100.
1914			[1] 101						
1915		[1] 125	[1] 105				[1] 119		
1916		[1] 143	[1] 120				[1] 162		
1917		[1] 167	[1] 149				[1] 211		
1918		[1] 198	[1] 205				[1] 261	[2] 284	
1919		[1] 234	[1] 269			[3] 296	[1] 350	[2] 221	
1920		[1] 235	[1] 259		[2] 13	[4] 485	[2] 466	[5] 651	[1] 17092
1921	[1] 188	[1] 173	[1] 184		[2] 11	[4] 353	[2] 495	[2] 512	[2] 42643
1922:									
January						312	470	563	81903
February							464	563	82800
March	183		176		34		464	596	96732
April				48		315	464	596	107868
May				57			511	596	112824
June	179		172	65	60		511	621	117800
July				80			511	621	122700
August				126		326	505	621	145100
September	173		171	260	252		505	629	183400
October				387			505	629	246000
November				742		348	481	645	356900
December	169		172	1161			481	645	431500
1923:									
January				1682	2004			653	736700
February				4164	3842	356		653	1113100
March	167		174	4323	2583			653	1380900
April				4182	2679			653	1380900
May				5724	6388	365		604	1670400
June	167		175	11995	12631			596	3175400
July				66488	44573			596	
August				1089571	817664			596	
September	170		177	26500000	18925926			596	
October				[6] 6160					

[1] December.
[2] July.
[3] First quarter.
[4] Second quarter.
[5] From International Labor Review, Geneva.
[6] Million.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF CLOTHING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923—Concluded.

Year and month.	Austria (Vienna).	Czechoslovakia (466 localities).	Denmark (100+ localities).	Finland (21 localities).	Great Britain (97 localities).	India (Bombay).	Ireland.	Norway (31 localities).	Sweden (40 localities).	Netherlands (The Hague).
	July, 1914=100.									December, 1920=100.
1914			[2] 100							
1915			[2] 110		[6] 125					
1916			[2] 160		[6] 155				[1] 160	
1917			[2] 190		[6] 200				[7] 210	
1918			[2] 260		[6] 310			312	[2] 285	
1919			[2] 310		[6] 360			[6] 388	[2] 310	
1920			[2] 355	[2] 1049	[2] 430			[6] 336	[2] 390	
1921		2007	[2] 248	[2] 1038	[2] 290	[2] 263		[6] 292	[2] 270	[6] 73
1922:										
January		2053	225	1096	250	258			240	
February		1960		1098	250	245				
March	142800	1882			245	253	195	260		69
April		1813		1102	240	252			225	
May		1791		1098	240	253				
June	271200	1736		1090	240	260	189	249		67
July		1674	217	1093	240	260			210	
August		1614		1094	240	256				
September	1915900	1409		1089	235	245		242		57
October		1219		1094	230	234	184		205	
November		1156		1093	230	229				
December	1582900	1107		1090	225	222		237		56
1923:										
January	1482100	1061	220	1090	225	225	180		203	
February	1509200	1064		1083	225	223				
March	1509200	1047		1079	225	223		232		54
April	1512800			1075	225	216			199	
May	1518000			1072	225	208				
June	1532300			1070	220	205		230		54
July	1562400		239	1065	220	205	173		196	
August	1589500			1062	220	205				
September	1598100				220			227		54
October	1681900				220		177		194	

[1] December.
[2] July.
[6] June.
[7] September.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF RENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923.

Year and month.	South Africa (9 localities).	Australia (6 localities).	New Zealand (25 localities).	Canada (60 localities).	United States (32 cities).	Germany.		France (Paris.)	Italy.	
						Official (71 localities).	Unofficial (Berlin).		Rome.	Milan.
	1910=100	1911=100	1909-1913=100	1913=100		Average, Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr., and June, 1914=1.	Average, August, 1913, to July 1914=1.	First half, 1914=100.		
1914	103	114	105	[1] 102	[2] 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	100	108	102	[1] 86	[2] 102	.....	.....	.....	[2] 100	.....
1916	99	108	100	[1] 85	[2] 102	.....	.....	.....	[2] 100	.....
1917	100	110	[3] 95	[1] 92	[2] 100	.....	.....	.....	[2] 100	.....
1918	[4] 108	114	[3] 98	[1] 101	[2] 109	.....	.....	.....	[2] 100	[1] 100
1919	[4] 114	122	[3] 100	[1] 111	[2] 125	.....	.....	[5] 100	[2] 100	[1] 100
1920	[4] 120	133	[3] 110	[1] 134	[2] 151	.....	2	[3] 100	[1] 100	[6] 108
1921	[7] 120	140	[3] 118	[1] 144	[2] 161	.....	2	[3] 110	[1] 157	[1] 139
1922:										
January	.....	145	130	146	.....	2	.....	140	157	184
February	.....			146	.....	2	.....		157	184
March	124			145	161	3	2		157	184
April	.....			145	.....	3	.....		157	208
May	.....	148	130	145	.....	3	.....	160	157	208
June	.....			146	161	3	3		157	208
July	.....			146	.....	3	.....		157	208
August	.....	149	134	147	.....	4	.....	175	157	208
September	.....			147	161	4	3		157	208
October	.....			147	.....	8	.....		157	208
November	.....	150	134	146	.....	11	.....	180	157	208
December	.....			146	162	17	.....		157	208
1923:										
January	.....	152	141	148	.....	38	55	200	.....	208
February	.....			148	.....	58	55		.....	208
March	.....			148	162	113	120		.....	211
April	.....			146	.....	181	120		.....	211
May	.....	155	141	147	.....	216	184	200	.....	211
June	.....			147	163	301	190		.....	211
July	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	714	436	.....	.....	211
August	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	4932	1782	.....	.....	211
September	.....	.....	.....	147	164	300000	65455	.....	.....	211
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54000000	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] July.
[2] December.
[3] Second quarter.
[4] August.
[5] First quarter.
[6] From International Labor Review, Geneva.
[7] March.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF RENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 TO 1923—Con.

Year and month.	Poland (Warsaw).	Austria (Vienna).	Denmark (100+ localities).	Finland (21 localities).	Great Britain (22–30 localities).	India (Bombay).	Ireland.	Norway (31 localities).	Sweden (40 localities).	Netherlands (The Hague).
	Jan., 1914=100.	July, 1914=100.								Dec., 1920=100.
1914			[1] 100							
1915			[1] 100							
1916			[1] 102						[2] 108	
1917			[1] 105						[3] 112	
1918			[1] 108					111	[1] 112	
1919			[1] 113					[9] 123	[1] 120	
1920	[2] 510		[1] 130	[1] 335	118			[9] 147	[1] 130	
1921	[1] 1578		[1] 141	[1] 553	145	[1] 165		[9] 161	[1] 155	[9] 109
1922:										
January	7414		141	603	155	165			163	
February	7414			603	155	165				
March	7414	1400			155	165	127	168		116
April	7931			603	155	165			163	
May	7931			603	155	165				
June	8400	2100		754	154	165	127	168		119
July	9700		155	767	153	165			163	
August	9700			798	153	165				
September	31400	3300		810	153	165		173		120
October	31400			787	152	165	127		163	
November	38600			795	150	165				
December	38600	16600		795	150	165		173		122
1923:										
January	76700	16600	155	804	150	165	128		163	
February	76700	34600		804	150	165				
March	76700	34600		804	150	165		173		123
April	126200	34600		804	150	165			163	
May	126200	34600		804		165				
June	126200	49600		948	147	165		173		123
July		49600	160	971	147	165			163	
August		52400		971	147	165				
September		52400			147			173		125
October		72400			147				178	

[1] July. [2] December. [3] September. [9] June.

General Survey.

IN THE great majority of the countries covered by the preceding table the cost-of-living figures show no important change, but have moved much the same as in previous months. In Germany, Poland, and Austria, countries with enormously depreciated currency, the cost-of-living index numbers have reached fantastic heights. This is especially true of Germany, where the monthly indexes are quite inadequate, and the Federal statistical office is now publishing weekly figures in order to give an idea of the movement of prices. In September, 1923, the cost of living in Germany was fifteen million times higher than in 1913–14. In Bulgaria, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, and South Africa the cost of living has slightly decreased in recent months, while in Belgium, Greece, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand it has increased slightly. In India the cost of living has remained practically stationary.

The cost of heat and light has also varied little, generally speaking. It has decreased in Italy, Great Britain, Sweden, Canada, the United States, and India, and increased in Germany, Poland, France, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Spain. In Switzerland and New Zealand there has been little change in the cost of heat and light.

The cost of clothing has shown an upward trend in most countries, exceptions being Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands, where prices have decreased slightly.

Rents have gone up in practically all countries of the world with the exception of India, where they have remained at the level of previous months. Marked increases have taken place in France and Sweden and in those countries in which restrictive rent legislation is being gradually amended in favor of the landlords, as, for instance, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Sawmills, 1923.

DURING the summer and early fall of 1923 a survey of rates of wages and hours of labor was made by special agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 252 representative lumber manufacturing mills located in 23 States. All data were copied direct from the pay rolls. The study covers 45,068 employees, or approximately 15 per cent of the wage earners in the industry as shown by the United States Census report of 1919.

The following table shows average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time weekly earnings for 11 selected occupations. All of the remaining employees are thrown into one group designated in this table as "other employees." Paralleling these averages the table shows index numbers for each occupation except "saw tailers, head saw," and "other employees." As the averages for the year 1913 are taken as the base or 100 per cent in computing the index numbers, and as no data were obtained for saw tailers and other employees for that year, no index numbers can be given for them.

This table shows most clearly the change in hours and earnings between the different years for which data were obtained. Prior to 1919 the average full-time hours per week were above 60 for every occupation and hourly earnings show slight variations from year to year. When 1919 is compared with any preceding year average full-time hours and average hourly earnings show a great change. In 1919 the average full-time hours per week for each selected occupation were less than 60, the highest being 57.8 for doggers. Average earnings showed a large increase in every occupation. The extent of these changes are best seen by the comparison of the index numbers for the year 1919 with any preceding year.

In 1921 the average full-time hours remained practically the same as they were in 1919, but average hourly earnings decreased in every occupation except that of head sawyers on band saws. In 1923 average full-time hours per week remained at about the same level as in 1919 and 1921, but average hourly earnings had increased to such an extent that they were higher in all but three occupations than they were in 1919 before any reductions had been made. When average hourly earnings for 1923 are compared with 1921 every occupation shows a material increase, the greatest being in the occupation of head sawyers on circular saws, whose hourly earnings increased from 66.6 to 86.2 cents.

Average full-time weekly earnings followed very closely the trend of average hourly earnings during the years 1921 and 1923 due to the slight changes in average full-time hours per week.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, IN THE LUMBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1907 TO 1923.

[1913=100.]

Occupation.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time earnings per week.	Index numbers for—		
							Full-time hours per week.	Earnings per hour.	Full-time earnings per week.
Doggers	1911	273	852	61.5	$0.179	$10.96	100	97	98
	1912	334	973	61.4	.181	11.06	100	98	99
	1913	334	939	61.2	.184	11.22	100	100	100
	1915	345	1,099	61.3	.178	10.83	100	97	97
	1919	136	471	57.8	.358	20.69	94	195	184
	1921	261	904	58.1	.306	17.78	95	166	158
	1923	238	1,008	57.6	.343	19.76	94	186	176
Setters	1911	301	714	61.3	.251	15.30	100	97	97
	1912	351	780	61.3	.250	15.29	100	97	97
	1913	361	782	61.0	.258	15.71	100	100	100
	1915	348	687	61.2	.239	14.56	100	93	93
	1919	141	311	57.0	.446	25.42	93	173	162
	1921	279	673	57.6	.412	23.73	94	160	151
	1923	251	706	57.0	.474	27.02	93	184	172
Sawyers, head, band	1907	34	71	60.8	.490	29.79	100	88	88
	1908	34	69	60.8	.481	29.24	100	86	86
	1909	34	69	60.8	.489	29.73	100	88	88
	1910	203	429	61.2	.543	33.18	100	97	98
	1911	243	508	61.2	.550	33.61	100	99	99
	1912	288	561	61.1	.546	33.47	100	98	99
	1913	288	554	60.9	.557	33.90	100	100	100
	1915	286	572	61.0	.539	32.75	100	97	97
	1919	120	249	57.5	.768	44.16	94	138	130
	1921	251	527	57.8	.797	46.07	95	143	136
	1923	230	529	57.0	.883	50.33	94	159	148
Sawyers, head, circula	1907	12	14	61.3	.545	33.41	99	106	105
	1908	12	14	61.3	.519	31.81	99	101	100
	1909	12	13	61.3	.525	32.18	99	102	101
	1910	58	81	61.9	.496	30.66	100	97	97
	1911	72	95	62.6	.504	31.42	101	98	99
	1912	92	119	62.4	.499	31.03	101	97	98
	1913	92	123	62.0	.513	31.71	100	100	100
	1915	76	98	62.1	.462	28.27	100	90	89
	1919	30	37	57.3	.748	42.86	92	146	135
	1921	38	48	59.4	.666	39.56	96	130	125
	1923	35	45	58.2	.862	50.17	94	168	158
Saw tailers, head saw	1921	276	586	57.7	.326	18.81	.....	.....	.....
	1923	252	677	57.0	.364	20.75	.....	.....	.....
Sawyers, gang	1907	5	6	60.0	.271	16.26	98	87	85
	1908	5	6	60.0	.256	15.36	98	82	81
	1909	5	6	60.0	.258	15.48	98	83	81
	1910	52	64	61.4	.309	18.88	100	99	99
	1911	66	74	61.6	.306	18.77	100	98	99
	1912	71	79	61.7	.307	18.86	100	99	99
	1913	71	80	61.4	.311	19.02	100	100	100
	1915	81	93	61.8	.289	17.74	101	93	93
	1919	34	46	56.2	.520	29.22	92	167	154
	1921	61	82	56.8	.482	27.38	93	155	144
	1923	55	80	56.1	.584	32.76	91	188	172
Sawyers, resaw	1911	98	149	60.7	.252	15.24	100	97	97
	1912	138	197	60.7	.254	15.41	100	97	98
	1913	138	192	60.7	.261	15.77	100	100	100
	1915	152	215	60.9	.240	14.57	100	92	92
	1919	67	111	55.2	.471	26.00	91	180	165
	1921	145	239	55.8	.463	25.84	92	177	164
	1923	131	259	55.7	.493	27.46	91	189	174
Edgermen	1907	41	79	60.7	.254	15.42	100	95	95
	1908	41	78	60.7	.246	14.93	100	92	92
	1909	41	77	60.7	.248	15.05	100	93	92
	1910	245	585	61.2	.255	15.58	100	95	96
	1911	299	684	61.3	.260	15.86	100	97	97
	1912	361	751	61.2	.262	15.97	100	98	98
	1913	361	754	61.0	.268	16.28	100	100	100
	1915	348	756	61.0	.252	15.32	100	94	94
	1919	140	314	57.5	.450	25.88	94	168	159
	1921	278	727	57.5	.437	25.13	94	163	154
	1923	252	738	57.1	.492	28.09	93	184	172

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK, IN THE LUMBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1907 TO 1923—Concluded.

Occupation.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time earnings per week.	Index numbers for—		
							Full-time hours per week.	Earnings per hour.	Full-time earnings per week.
Trimmer operators	1907	37	72	60.7	$0.207	$12.56	100	$95	$95
	1908	37	68	60.7	.196	11.90	100	90	90
	1909	37	72	60.7	.197	11.96	100	91	91
	1910	228	503	61.0	.209	12.71	100	96	96
	1911	228	485	61.0	.211	12.85	100	97	97
	1912	346	511	61.2	.209	12.73	100	96	96
	1913	346	538	61.0	.217	13.20	100	100	100
	1915	345	564	61.1	.203	12.34	100	94	93
	1919	139	273	57.3	.405	23.21	94	187	176
	1921	277	530	57.0	.380	21.66	93	175	164
	1923	252	504	56.9	.430	24.47	93	198	185
Machine feeders, planing mill	1911	178	1,156	61.3	.179	10.94	100	96	96
	1912	253	1,548	61.4	.181	11.07	100	97	98
	1913	253	1,531	61.1	.186	11.34	100	100	100
	1915	269	1,679	61.2	.176	10.74	100	95	95
	1919	120	668	56.5	.390	22.04	92	210	194
	1921	149	831	56.4	.327	18.44	92	176	163
	1923	143	900	57.6	.355	20.45	94	191	180
Laborers	1907	41	4,097	60.5	.183	11.07	99	107	106
	1908	41	3,662	60.6	.167	10.12	99	98	97
	1909	41	3,910	60.5	.171	10.35	99	100	100
	1910	245	20,327	61.3	.166	10.12	100	97	97
	1911	299	26,784	61.4	.162	9.91	100	95	95
	1912	361	29,365	61.5	.164	10.03	101	96	96
	1913	361	28,835	61.1	.171	10.40	100	100	100
	1915	348	36,569	61.3	.157	9.58	100	92	92
	1919	141	15,542	57.1	.345	19.70	93	202	189
	1921	279	27,967	57.2	.285	16.30	94	167	157
	1923	252	25,316	57.5	.310	17.83	94	181	171
Other employees	1915	348	16,513	63.3	.214	13.44	.....	.....	.....
	1919	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....
	1921	279	12,552	60.0	.392	23.52	.....	.....	.....
	1923	252	14,306	59.4	.417	24.77	.....	.....	.....

[1] No data available.

The following table presents, by States, average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week for laborers and for head sawyers operating band saws. These two occupations are given prominence in this article due to the fact that one group represents a class of the highest skilled and highest paid workmen in the industry, while the other consists of the great mass of unskilled employees constituting about 56 per cent of the total employees covered by this survey.

Out of the 252 establishments scheduled 230 reported head sawyers, band saws, while the other 22 establishments reported head sawyers, circular saws. The average full-time hours per week of head sawyers, band, in 1923 ranged from 48 hours in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to 61.4 in South Carolina. The average for the 529 head sawyers, band, in all States combined was 57 hours. Average earnings per hour in this occupation ranged from 64.9 cents in Kentucky to $1.154 in Oregon, followed very closely by Washington with an average of $1.153. Florida was the only State east of the Mississippi River where head sawyers, band, averaged more than $1 per hour. The average earnings per hour for all States combined was 88.3 cents. Average full-time weekly earnings for head sawyers, band, in 1923 ranged from $37.71 in Kentucky to $61.49 in Florida. Oregon

with the highest hourly earnings had average weekly earnings of $55.39, or $6.10 less than Florida, due to the difference in average full-time hours per week. The average for all States combined was $50.33.

Of the 45,068 employees covered in the industry, 25,316 are classed as laborers. Their average full-time hours per week in 1923 ranged from 48 hours in Idaho and Oregon to 60.7 hours in Georgia. The average for all States combined was 57.5 hours. Average hourly earnings of laborers show a wide range, the average in Georgia being 16 cents, while in Oregon it was 51.4 cents. The average for the 23 States combined was 31 cents. Full-time weekly earnings of laborers ranged from $9.71 in Georgia to $25.63 in California, with an average of $17.83 for all laborers in all establishments. The full-time weekly earnings for the laborers in the State of Maine were closer to the average than those of any other State.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK OF HEAD SAWYERS, BAND, AND OF LABORERS, BY STATES, 1923.

Sawyers, head, band.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time earnings per week.
Alabama	12	22	60.5	$0.838	$50.70
Arkansas	16	31	60.0	.823	49.38
California	9	37	55.3	.990	54.75
Florida	13	24	60.4	1.018	61.49
Georgia	6	8	58.8	.882	51.86
Idaho	4	21	48.0	.986	47.33
Kentucky	12	17	58.1	.649	37.71
Louisiana	14	34	60.1	.910	54.69
Maine	8	14	57.8	.697	40.29
Michigan	6	18	58.6	.832	48.76
Minnesota	4	27	60.0	.871	52.26
Mississippi	9	37	59.6	.867	51.67
Montana	4	14	51.9	1.017	52.78
North Carolina	20	26	60.8	.715	43.47
Oregon	8	30	48.0	1.154	55.39
Pennsylvania	5	10	60.0	.703	42.18
South Carolina	6	13	61.4	.848	52.07
Tennessee	16	22	58.4	.739	43.16
Texas	8	23	58.7	.862	50.60
Virginia	11	22	58.6	.686	40.20
Washington	21	43	48.0	1.153	55.34
West Virginia	9	18	60.0	.671	40.26
Wisconsin	9	18	59.4	.754	44.79
Total	230	529	57.0	.883	50.33

Laborers.

Alabama	14	1,507	60.6	$0.199	$12.06
Arkansas	16	2,274	60.1	.246	14.42
California	9	1,050	56.2	.456	25.63
Florida	17	1,210	60.6	.204	12.36
Georgia	12	703	60.7	.160	9.71
Idaho	4	389	48.0	.490	23.52
Kentucky	13	414	58.5	.272	15.91
Louisiana	17	2,579	60.4	.228	13.77
Maine	10	341	58.1	.300	17.43
Michigan	6	690	58.9	.377	22.21
Minnesota	4	806	60.1	.394	23.68
Mississippi	9	1,970	59.9	.231	13.84
Montana	4	429	50.9	.473	24.08
North Carolina	20	1,261	60.3	.210	12.66
Oregon	9	1,194	48.0	.514	24.67
Pennsylvania	5	268	60.0	.400	24.00
South Carolina	7	679	60.4	.166	10.03
Tennessee	16	849	58.5	.261	15.27
Texas	8	1,347	59.8	.256	15.31
Virginia	11	684	59.9	.242	14.50
Washington	23	3,058	48.1	.499	24.00
West Virginia	9	532	60.0	.348	20.88
Wisconsin	9	1,082	59.8	.351	20.99
Total	252	25,316	57.5	.310	17.83

Trend of Prices of Building Material, Building Wage Rates, and Cost of Living, 1913 to 1923.

THE purpose of this article is to show in comparison the changes in the cost of building material, building wage rates, and the cost of living, from 1913 through the war period and down to 1923. The information is presented in the form of index numbers (percentages) in which 1913 is the base year.

Wholesale prices of building material are available for each month of the period. Union wage scales are available only as of May each year. Cost of living figures are available as of December each year down to 1918 and later semiannually or quarterly. The table following is abridged and contains index numbers for yearly averages or for certain months.

The group of all "building materials" includes all the major articles entering into building construction. In addition to the index numbers for building material as a whole, separate index numbers are given for two of the principal articles in the group, lumber and common brick.

Union wage rates obtain so generally in the building trades that such union rates are here accepted as representative of building wages. A composite figure is given for all building trades and for two of the principal trades included therein; namely, bricklayers and carpenters.

The cost of living figures include family expenditures for food, clothing, housing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items.

Quoting from monthly figures, only in part appearing in the table, wholesale prices of building material went as low as an index of 88 in November and December, 1914, and January, 1915. From that time on the trend was upward with slight recession in the fall of 1917 and in the winter of 1918–19, until in April, 1920, prices reached an index of 300. In other words, the prices in that month were, on an average, three times the prices of 1913. Lumber went higher than the group as a whole, reaching an index of 373 in March, 1920. Then came the rapid slump in prices, with building material as a whole falling to 156 in August and September, 1921. Radical but not such meteoric changes occurred in wage rates and in cost of living. Figures for every month are not available, but it is believed that the index numbers shown in the table fairly represent the changes in wages and cost of living throughout the period.

Building has been active in recent years to catch up with the loss of building construction during the war period, and there has been a strong demand and at times keen competition for building labor. Building wage rates as a whole in May, 1921, reached a rate twice that of 1913. There was a slight recession in 1922 but in May, 1923, building wages as a whole reached an index of 207 as compared with 100 in 1913, making the highest level on record. It will be observed that neither bricklayers' nor carpenters' wages got to so high an index in 1923 as the general level of all building trades. Certain other building trades advanced above the general level for all trades combined. Wages of painters, stonemasons, building laborers, and helpers for several of the different trades, had advanced beyond the level of the group as a whole, steamfitters' helpers reaching an index

of 240 in 1923. Cost of living reached its peak in 1920, the index for June of that year being 217.

Tracing the movement through the period 1913 down to and including 1920, it is seen that wages did not keep up with cost of living nor with building material after 1915. In the three years since 1920 wages have held above material prices and cost of living, and building mechanics have had some chance to make up for the adverse conditions in the earlier years.

In June, 1923, building material wholesale prices stood at an index of 194, with lumber and brick, however, at 212 and 216, respectively, the difference between the index numbers for these two items and for the group as a whole being due to the greater decrease in the price of other items within the group. In the same month cost of living stood at an index of 170, and at practically the same date, May, 1923, building wages had an index of 207, with bricklayers and carpenters at 191 and 204, respectively.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, OF UNION WAGE RATES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES, AND OF COST OF LIVING, 1913 TO 1923.

[Building materials and cost of living, average for 1913=100; union wage rates, May, 1913=100.]

Date.	Building materials.			Rates of wages.			Cost of living.
	All building materials.	Lumber.	Brick, common.	All building trades combined.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	
1913:							
Average for year	100	100	100				100
May	103	103	100	100	100	100	
1914:							
Average for year	92	92	99				
May	93	93	99	102	102	102	
December	88	87	99				103
1915:							
Average for year	94	89	99				
May	93	87	96	103	103	103	
December	104	97	102				105
1916:							
Average for year	120	102	108				
May	121	101	105	106	104	106	
December	132	108	125				118
1917:							
Average for year	157	135	132				
May	159	139	129	113	107	115	
December	158	144	139				142
1918:							
Average for year	172	155	176				
May	170	157	173	126	115	126	
December	177	157	194				174
1919:							
Average for year	201	210	206				
May	173	169	204	145	128	146	
June	189	195	204				177
December	248	292	213				199
1920:							
Average for year	264	307	279				
May	293	351	283	197	175	195	
June	275	317	288				217
December	204	209	283				200
1921:							
Average for year	165	163	232				
May	165	158	236	200	173	198	180
December	158	168	204				174
1922:							
Average for year	168	183	202				
May	160	172	199	187	168	183	
June	167	185	200				167
December	185	209	204				170
1923:							
May	202	223	214	207	191	204	
June	194	212	216				170
September	182	192	216				172

Wages in Austria, September, 1923.[1]

FOR some time past the adjustment of wages in Austria has proceeded in general without friction. The tendency toward stability of wages is becoming more and more pronounced. Whereas until the spring of 1923 the monthly adjustment of wages in accordance with the latest cost-of-living index number was almost a universal practice in Austria, a noticeable change has since taken place. Several industry groups—in particular, the important group of the metal-working industries—have given up the sliding-scale system and concluded collective agreements fixing wage rates valid for several months. This change, which no doubt is connected with the stability exhibited by the Austrian currency during 1923, gives employers a stable basis for their price calculations and removes the necessity of including in sales contracts a clause providing for an increase in prices corresponding to any increase in wages which may take place in the meantime, a reservation which, as experience has shown, has frequently prevented them from doing business, particularly with foreign customers. Judging from the most recent wage agreements in the chief branches of industry, it is being increasingly recognized that wages can not be determined solely by reference to the cost of living, but must also depend upon other factors, especially the economic situation in the industry in question. A tendency to recognize this began to be manifest in 1922, when the prices of a number of products reached the world market price, and, as the depreciation of the currency ceased, the conditions which had favored export disappeared. During the depression which in several industries then set in, the workers in a number of cases showed sufficient appreciation of economic conditions not to press their claims to the full increase due them under the sliding-wage system.

Whatever ground there may be for maintaining that under present circumstances there is no longer any place for the sliding scale based on the cost of living as a method of determining wage rates, it must not be forgotten that during the period 1919–1922, when the Austrian currency was steadily depreciating, this system fulfilled its purpose by making possible the adjustment of wages to the depreciation of currency without wearisome disputes and serious interference with production.

According to a report of the Chamber of Labor (*Arbeiterkammer*) of Vienna to the Austrian statistical office only slight changes in wage rates took place in Vienna during the quarter ending September 30, 1923. In two of the largest industry groups, the metal working and textile industries, there was no change at all, and as the cost-of-living index fell during the quarter this means that real wages slightly increased. In the following table are shown the weekly wage rates effective in September, 1923, in the principal industries in the district of Vienna.

[1] The data on which this article is based are from: Austria, Bundesamt für Statistik, Statistische Nachrichten, Vienna, Oct. 25, 1923, pp. 149–151; International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Sept. 21, 1923, pp. 31, 32.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

[It should be noted that the exchange rate of Austrian currency has been stabilized during 1923 at about 70,000 kronen for $1.]

Industry group and occupation.	Weekly wage rate.
Building trades.	*Kronen.*
Masons	413,760
Laborers, male (over 20 years of age)	334,560
Laborers, female	227,520
Scaffold builders	388,320
Plasterers	504,960
Carpenter foremen	531,140
Carpenters	435,360
Pavers	521,280
Construction foremen	543,060
Painters	439,680
Clothing industry.	
Custom tailoring:	
Mens' tailors, large establishments	483,210
Mens' tailors, small establishments	342,250
Cutters, skilled	622,300
Cutters, beginners	427,490
Ready-made clothing:	
Cutters and foremen	303,744
Forewomen	200,448
Tailors	282,000
Pressers	265,776
Seamstresses (over 16 years of age)	181,344
Mens' furnishings:	
Independent workers	211,506
Other workers	158,935
Artificial flowers and feathers.	
Forewomen	227,304
Female workers:	
Skilled	143,959
Journeywomen	109,864
Unskilled	106,075
Hat factories.	
Hatters, skilled, piecework	350,000-520,000
Semiskilled workers	231,000-360,000
Female workers	146,000-235,000
Chemical industry.	
Match factories:	
Supervisors	331,200
Skilled workers, male	324,000
Semiskilled workers, male	268,000
Machine hands, female	153,600
Unskilled workers, female	120,000
Large chemical works:	
Skilled workers, male	324,000
Skilled workers, female (over 17 years of age)	165,600
Unskilled workers, male	268,800
Unskilled workers, female (over 17 years of age)	153,600
Paper industry.	
Skilled workers	281,510-298,138
Machine hands, skilled	229,267-242,885
Sorters, female	134,701-142,902
Unskilled workers, female	124,253-131,851
Glass works.	
Blowers, first year journeymen	198,528
Blowers, skilled	372,240
Flask makers, piecework	750,000
Glass cutters	153,600
Glass cutters, after 10 years	350,400

Industry group and occupation.	Weekly wage rate.
Printing trades.	*Kronen.*
Book and job:	
Compositors, journeymen (over 23 years of age)	350,793
Compositors, journeymen, first year	238,490
Unskilled workers, single	178,548
Unskilled workers, married	248,296
Pressfeeders, single	211,788
Pressfeeders, married	253,141
Unskilled workers, female	83,139
Pressfeeders, cylinder presses, female	188,169
Newspaper:	
Makers-up, proof readers, and pressmen, day work	484,215
Makers-up, proof readers, and pressmen, night work	537,314
Ad men	443,477
Compositors, piecework	500,000
Unskilled workers, day work	349,541
Unskilled workers, night work	387,115
Bookbinding.	
Bookbinders, journeymen, first year	142,514
Bookbinders, skilled	302,775
Rulers, journeymen, first year	171,837
Rulers, skilled	332,099
Unskilled workers, female	66,140
Skilled workers, female	177,300
Unskilled workers, male (under 20 years of age)	121,380
Unskilled workers, male (over 20 years of age)	136,383
Woodworking.	
Woodworker, skilled; carpenter, piano maker, upholsterer, basket maker, and wood carver	374,448-397,536
Woodworkers, semiskilled, male	267,168
Woodworkers, semiskilled, female	232,224
Woodworkers, unskilled, male	250,032
Woodworkers, unskilled, female	189,552
Leather industry.	
Skilled workers	352,585-390,450
Unskilled workers	341,589
Transportation.	
Chauffeurs	351,188
Drivers, two horses	311,060
Drivers, one horse	280,248
Shipping and storage.	
Warehouse superintendents	349,000
Chauffeurs, auto trucks	349,000
Drivers, loaders	346,000
Warehouse laborers	344,000
Bakeries.	
Machine bakeries:	
Bakers	367,777-372,229
Helpers	211,171
Hand bakeries: Bakers	367,223-368,881
Meat packing	
Sausage makers, skilled workers	433,900
Sausage makers, unskilled	407,467
Cold-storage workers	412,078

WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA, SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Industry group and occupation.	Weekly wage rate.	Industry group and occupation.	Weekly wage rate.
Flour mills.		*Metal-working industries.*	
	Kronen.		*Kronen.*
Assistant miller, and chief engineer	351,840-384,960	Turners	[1] 407,040
Mechanics, skilled	331,400-362,640	Machinists	[1] 380,544
Unskilled workers, male	288,480-318,960	Tinsmiths and blacksmiths	[1] 393,792
Unskilled workers, female	168,740-200,420	Die makers	[1] 407,040
Tobacco industry.		Toolmakers	[1] 429,120
Unskilled workers, female	238,876	Bronze workers	[1] 331,968
Skilled workers, female	296,032	Semiskilled workers	[1] 296,640
Unskilled workers, male	296,032	Unskilled workers, female	[1] 194,480
Forewomen, inspectors and machine operators	330,132	*Textile industry.*	
Steamers, roasters, and cutters	351,898	Cotton spinners, timework	222,202
Mechanics, skilled	365,948	Cotton spinners, piecework	250,000
Confectionery.		Cotton weavers, timework	200,410
Department foremen	360,960	Cotton weavers, piecework	230,000
Confectioners (over 24 years of age)	323,184	Passementerie makers	285,950
Skilled workers and drivers	308,592	Knitters and printers	379,315
Unskilled workers (over 20 years of age)	271,680	Printers, hand	409,488
Unskilled workers (under 20 years of age)	228,528	Mechanics, skilled	300,435
Unskilled workers, female (under 18 years of age)	132,576	Juvenile workers (under 15 years of age)	87,932
		Unskilled workers, male	188,537
		Unskilled workers, female	143,191
		Semiskilled workers, male	244,572
		Semiskilled workers, female	178,968

[1] Average earnings in large plants. In small plants the average earnings are from 15 to 20 per cent lower.

Comparative Real Wages in London and Certain Other Capital Cities, 1914 and 1923.[1]

INFORMATION is frequently sought from the British Ministry of Labor on the question of how the wages of manual workers in other countries compare with those in Great Britain, either generally or with reference to a particular industry or occupation. In order always to have on hand a ready reply to questions of this kind the Ministry began in March, 1923, to compile a table comparing real wages of typical trades in London with those of the same trades in certain other capital cities. This table was first published in the July, 1923, issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette and has been brought up to date in each subsequent issue of the Gazette. Since the cities covered by the table include Ottawa (Canada) and New York the table ought to be of interest also to American economists and statisticians.

Difficulties in Comparing Wages in Different Countries.

IN an article on "International comparison of real wages," which appeared in the February, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 140–147), there had already been pointed out the handicaps, problems, and pitfalls that await anyone desirous of giving a conscientious answer to questions of the above order. The Ministry of Labor Gazette says in this respect:

That satisfactory replies can seldom be given to questions of this sort should occasion little surprise, for even if the requisite statistical data were available—which is seldom the case—the problem of comparing the average wage levels of two or more countries at a given time is very elusive and complex, if only by

[1] Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, July and November, 1923.

reason of the fact that it is approachable from either of two totally different points of view, leading to divergent and sometimes absolutely opposite conclusions. Thus there are those who are interested in "wages" chiefly as an element in the cost of production, and those who are concerned with "wages" only as constituting an essential factor in the standard of well-being of the manual worker. The former wish to compare the labor costs of a given quantity of work of a given quality executed under identical conditions in different countries, e. g., that of hewing a ton of coal or laying a hundred bricks. The latter are concerned to compare the money incomes of the workers in relation to their cost of living, irrespective of differences in the efficiency of labor. How divergent the conclusions drawn from these two methods of comparison may be is evident from the fact that competent American economists are of the opinion that in the United States the average labor cost of a given volume of production is at least as low as in Europe, although the average income of the working classes is certainly higher in America than in any European country.

Method Used in Making International Comparisons.

FOR the purpose of making an international comparison of wages the Ministry of Labor uses the term "wages" exclusively "in the sense in which it interests the manual worker, as being the standard by which he measures the level of his own material well-being against that of other classes in his own country or that of his own class abroad."

The Ministry of Labor states at the outset that—

> It is not, and never has been, possible to obtain an absolutely valid comparison between any two countries as regards the level of material welfare which their respective wage-earning populations occupy at a given time. For this purpose it would be necessary to possess for each country statistics for computing the average yearly earnings of all wage earners (male and female), whether in factories, mines, transport, commerce, public service, agriculture, or domestic service; and the average real value of those earnings (calculated from average retail prices in terms of goods and services such as are ordinarily consumed in working-class households in the countries compared). Statistics so comprehensive are not available in respect of any country. Even if the inquiry were limited to a single industry or craft, any effort to reach a true comparison would be barred by the lack of wages data covering the whole, or a sufficiently representative body, of the manual labor employed in that industry or craft in each country. Suppose, for example, it were desired to ascertain how bricklayers in this country [Great Britain] compare at the present time as regards material well-being with men of the same trade in Germany. Finding that there exist neither here [Great Britain] nor in Germany data for computing the present national average money earnings of bricklayers, one might be disposed to be content with data covering certain typical urban areas only, say, London and Berlin, provided the incomes of all, or, at any rate, of a representative sample of the bricklayers in the respective cities were comprised in the average. Here, again, the way would be blocked by lack of adequate statistical material. * * * It would, in fact, be realized in the end that the only line of inquiry along which a solution of the problem could be approached with any prospect of success consisted in ascertaining, in the first instance, the time rates of wages at which the majority of bricklayers were being paid, either under the terms of collective agreements, or in accordance with conditions tacitly recognized by employers or workers, or both, to be fair, or at any rate current in the trade. The next step would be to ascertain what relation the money wage bears to the prices that bricklayers have to pay for the things they ordinarily consume.

The method used by the British Ministry of Labor in establishing this relation aims at ascertaining the quantities of each kind of food of working-class consumption that could be purchased in each capital city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labor, measured in hours. The quantities so procurable were then expressed as index numbers, these being combined

to form an average for each trade considered. In the making of these averages there is a choice between (*a*) taking the simple arithmetical mean of the index numbers of the various articles of food (which is the same as assuming that all articles enter in equal proportions into the total weekly food bill of the worker), and (*b*) weighting the index number for each article by a figure corresponding to the relative importance of that article in the weekly food bill of British working-class families. The Ministry of Labor has thought it best to present both kinds of averages, but in the present article only the weighted averages will be shown.

The above method has been chosen as the most practicable because it dispenses entirely with the use of data concerning pre-war purchasing power parities and their changes in the respective countries and thus involves the least risk of error arising from the incompleteness or other defects in the material which it is possible at any time to collect from a number of different sources.

In order to secure the requisite material the Ministry of Labor addressed a letter to the chief State or municipal authorities responsible for the collection of labor and other social statistics in the following cities: Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berne, Rome, Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, Madrid, Lisbon, Ottawa (Canada), and New York.

With each letter were forwarded specially prepared tables showing (1) the rates of wages payable to adult workmen in London under collective agreements operative on March 1, 1923, in 22 selected occupations; (2) the number of hours constituting a normal working day and week respectively in those occupations at that date; (3) the average retail prices in London at that date of a number of articles of food ordinarily consumed in urban working-class families in most industrially developed countries. The statistical authorities in each capital were at the same time requested to supply in return a table containing parallel data, and to continue if possible the exchange of similar returns with the British Ministry of Labor month by month. In the case of those capitals from which no replies, or replies giving partial data only, were received, the course adopted has been to extract data and information from published official sources. This, however, was impossible in the case of Berne.

On the basis of the information thus supplied it was first ascertained for each occupation what quantities of bread, flour, butter, margarine, eggs, milk, beef (fresh and frozen), mutton (fresh and frozen), potatoes, sugar, coffee, and tea could be purchased in each capital city with the wages of 48 hours' work. The quantities purchasable with the wages of the London workmen were then taken as a basis and called 100, and a series of index numbers was computed, which showed, in respect to each article of food taken separately, the relative purchasing power, in London and in the foreign capitals under comparison, of the earnings of 48 hours in each occupation. From these figures the following series of weighted index numbers was calculated to show the relative purchasing power, in respect to all the items of food taken together, of the earnings in each trade and capital city represented:

WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914 AND 1923.

[London=100.]

Industry, occupation, and date.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Madrid.	New York.	Ottawa.	Paris.	Prague.	Stockholm.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
Building trades.												
Masons:												
Mar. 1, 1923	107	61	70	86	50	274	217	71	63	95	57	79
Sept. 1, 1923	107	.....	63	87	.....	.....	260	86	67	92	48	75
Bricklayers:												
Mar. 1, 1923	107	61	70	86	50	274	217	71	63	95	57	79
Sept. 1, 1923	107	.....	63	87	.....	.....	260	76	.....	92	48	75
Carpenters:												
Mar. 1, 1923	107	61	76	82	56	247	179	71	63	95	60	.....
Sept. 1, 1923	107	.....	62	82	.....	.....	195	76	57	92	51	73
Joiners:												
Mar. 1, 1923	107	53	73	82	63	.....	179	76	.....	95	.....	.....
Sept. 1, 1923	107	.....	65	82	.....	.....	195	76	.....	92	41	.....
Plumbers:												
Mar. 1, 1923	116	54	64	80	52	242	200	70	.....	86	.....	.....
Sept. 1, 1923	107	.....	55	82	.....	.....	208	76	.....	85	.....	.....
Painters, general:												
Mar. 1, 1923	122	57	65	91	55	260	175	75	68	112	65	83
Sept. 1, 1923	106	.....	52	91	.....	.....	178	80	80	107	54	79
Laborers:												
Mar. 1, 1923	118	77	67	108	50	.....	161	88	67	112	61	84
Sept. 1, 1923	116	.....	53	107	.....	.....	138	95	71	108	51	61
Metal trades.												
Fitters:												
Mar. 1, 1923	108	57	73	104	83	162	196	58	54	79	62	61
Sept. 1, 1923	106	.....	60	102	.....	.....	196	96	97	75	57	86
Iron molders, hand:												
Mar. 1, 1923	96	58	78	106	78	215	197	59	61	81	.....	62
Sept. 1, 1923	93	.....	63	103	.....	.....	195	103	71	76	.....	87
Pattern makers:												
Mar. 1, 1923	101	53	95	97	78	197	210	54	.....	74	.....	57
Sept. 1, 1923	98	.....	77	95	.....	.....	213	122	.....	70	.....	80
Turners:												
Mar. 1, 1923	108	57	79	104	77	152	196	58	57	79	67	61
Sept. 1, 1923	106	.....	65	102	.....	.....	196	102	63	75	61	86
Laborers:												
Mar. 1, 1923	111	71	78	136	63	150	173	64	65	95	.....	62
Sept. 1, 1923	109	.....	64	134	.....	.....	184	101	72	90	51	86
Woodworking.												
Cabinetmakers:												
Mar. 1, 1923	94	63	64	83	57	.....	114	78	70	80	46	.....
Sept. 1, 1923	84	.....	62	82	.....	.....	136	.....	76	77	41	.....
Printing trades.												
Compositors, book and job:												
Mar. 1, 1923	85	45	57	79	55	242	167	63	.....	77	42	108
Sept. 1, 1923	83	.....	49	79	.....	.....	173	59	.....	72	36	109
Machine operators, book and job:												
Mar. 1, 1923	88	45	58	73	78	.....	155	.....	91	78	.....	141
Sept. 1, 1923	86	.....	49	73	.....	.....	161	.....	84	73	.....	142
Machine tenders (machinists):												
Mar. 1, 1923	85	.....	60	79	55	.....	153	.....	.....	77	.....	108
Sept. 1, 1923	83	.....	51	79	.....	.....	159	62	.....	72	36	109
Bookbinders:												
Mar. 1, 1923	92	45	51	92	45	184	175	63	82	75	37	117
Sept. 1, 1923	92	.....	53	92	.....	.....	188	63	76	73	35	122
General average:												
1914	66	.....	61	77	42	.....	181	.....	84	74	.....	93
1923:												
Mar. 1	103	57	70	92	61	217	180	68	69	87	55	85
Apr. 1	102	57	70	93	.....	209	174	.....	68	85	.....	101
May 1	99	.....	65	86	58	.....	182	.....	67	83	43	98
June 1	100	.....	64	87	62	.....	182	87	67	84	47	96
July 1	99	.....	62	90	62	.....	186	[1] 88	65	86	50	76
Aug. 1	[1] 100	.....	57	94	66	219	183	[1] 86	77	88	.....	[2] 91
Sept. 1	100	.....	59	92	.....	.....	190	[1] 85	74	84	47	[2] 91

[1] Provisional figures.
[2] Based on prices and wages for the first two weeks of the month.

In presenting the preceding table the British Ministry of Labor states with some emphasis that the index numbers shown in it afford no absolutely safe basis for conclusions as to differences in the general level of real wages even in the selected cities. For this purpose it would be necessary to secure wage data for a much larger number of occupations, including those in which women are largely employed. Still less can the figures be accepted as accurately reflecting differences in national real-wage levels. The most that can be claimed for them is that they afford a rough indication of the differences that existed on or about the dates to which they refer between the real-wage levels of the selected categories of typical urban male labor in the various capitals.

But even within this strictly limited field of application the accuracy of the conclusions suggested by a comparison between the index numbers for the various capitals might reasonably be challenged on a number of grounds, according to the Ministry of Labor's own admission.

> It would be quite legitimate, for example, to urge that the real value of a wage can not be measured with complete accuracy by what it will purchase in the form of food alone, and that at least the more important of the other factors in the cost of living should also have been considered, more especially house rent and clothing. * * * Exception might also be taken to the fact that throughout the [Ministry of Labor's] calculations it has been assumed that each article of food accounts for the same proportion of the total food bill of working-class families abroad as it does in this country [Great Britain]—an assumption which is not warranted by the facts. * * * Finally, it might be objected that for the calculation of relative real wages as an index to relative material well-being, not rates but earnings should have been considered, since in using the former no allowance is made for irregularity of employment due to cyclical or seasonal fluctuations of trade, to labor disputes, or to sickness or accidents. This, however, is an objection to which all attempts to compare, by means of wages and price statistics, the levels of material welfare of the workers of any two countries at a given date must remain subject until some degree of uniformity of practice in the collection, collation, presentation, and publication not only of statistics of wages and prices but also of employment has been reached by agreement amongst the official labor statisticians of the various industrial States.

Vacations with Pay in Poland.

THE Belgian Revue du Travail for October 31, 1923 (pp. 2189, 2190), gives an account of a Polish law dated May 16 which provides for annual vacations with pay for employees in industrial or commercial establishments and in public or charitable undertakings.

Every person occupied at manual labor has the right to a vacation of 8 days after a year of uninterrupted labor in the same establishment and to 15 days after three years' employment. Young persons under 18 years of age are entitled to 14 days' vacation after one year's service in the same enterprise.

Intellectual workers are entitled to 14 days' vacation after six months' service and to one month after a service of one year. Handicraft trades which give employment to fewer than five workers are not subject to the law unless they employ young people under 18 years of age.

A decree of the Ministry of Labor has defined the provisions of the law upon the following points: Workers employed in seasonal industries which operate during at least 10 months of the year have the right to leave with pay. As regards handicrafts, there is no necessity to make any distinction if they employ five workers or less temporarily. Workers in these enterprises have the right to vacation if at least five workers have been employed more than half of the preceding year.

Unless it is stipulated to the contrary in the labor contracts, the employer is obliged at the expiration of the vacation to pay what the worker would have earned if he had worked. The employer can not refuse to pay the wages belonging to the person on leave even if it can be shown that during this period the worker has been employed in another enterprise.

The vacation lists are drawn up by delegates of the workers and the management of the establishment. Modifications can not be introduced without the consent of both parties.

As a general rule vacations can be taken during the course of the entire year. Nevertheless, in the case of certain enterprises such as those which repair agricultural machinery, construction industries, food industries, commercial enterprises at watering places, etc., vacations can be arranged so that they will fall between October 1 and August 31.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Tasmania, 1922–23.

THE following table is compiled from the eighth annual report of the Industrial Department of Tasmania for 1922–23, on factories, wages boards, shops, etc. (pp. 21–29). It shows minimum rates of pay and hours of labor per week during the year ending June 30, 1923, in certain trades working under wage board determinations under the wages boards act, 1920.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS AND HOURS WORKED, UNDER WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS IN TASMANIA, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

[Shilling at par=24.33 cents; penny=2.03 cents.]

Occupation.	Minimum wage rate per week.	Hours of labor per week.
Bakers:		
Foremen	100 0	48
Single hands	95 0	48
Operative bakers or pastry cooks	93 6	48
Laborers	80 0	48
Boot trade:	s d	
Operatives, male	84 0–93 0	44
Operatives, female	28 0–93 0	44
Repairers	93 0	48
Brickmakers:		
Reinforced cement-pipe makers	[1] 12 6–15 6	48
Pottery and pipe making	[1] 12 6–14 6	48
Builders and painters:		
Carpenters	[2] 2 5	44
Bricklayers	[2] 2 5	44
Plasterers	[2] 2 5	44
Painters	[2] 2 5	44
Laborers	[2] 2 2	44
Butchers:		
General butchers	85 0	48
Abattoir hands	84 0–105 0	48
Cab drivers	30 0–42 0	84
Carters	74 0–89 0	46–48
Coach builders:		
Journeymen	101 6	48
Laborers, etc	82 6–87 6	48
Dressmakers, milliners, and garment makers	22 6–63 0	45
Electrical engineers:		
Electric fitters	110 0	44
Electric mechanics	96 0	44
Wiremen	90 0	44
Foremen	120 0–135 0	44
Laborers	80 0	44
Engine drivers (No. 2):		
Drivers	[1] 14 3–16 9	48
Firemen	[1] 14 1–15 3	48
Cleaners	[1] 13 3–14 9	48
Engineers (mechanical) and founders:		
Brass finishers	[1] 14 0–17 0	48
Laborers	[1] 12 6–13 9	48
Flour millers:	s d s d	
Mill hands	78 0–120 0	48
Casual hands	[2] 2 0	48
Furniture trade:		
Foremen	88 0–107 0	48
Spindle molders	97 0	48
Cabinetmakers	93 6	48
Other adult workers	78 0–90 0	48
Hairdressers	80 0–100 0	49½
Laundry workers:		
Forewomen	45 0	48
Head ironers	30 0	48
Washerwomen	36 0	48
Plumbers	[2] 2 0–2 9	44–48
Sheet-metal workers and tinsmiths	[2] 2 0–2 2¼	48
Foremen	120 0	44–48
Printers:		
Adults, male	78 0–120 0	42–48
Adults, female	45 0–60 0	44
Quarrymen:		
Foremen	[2] 2 0½–2 4	48
Quarrymen	[2] 1 8½–1 10	48
Laborers	[2] 1 7½	48
Lime burners	[2] 1 10	48
Tailoring:		
Class A, general tailoring, males or females	65 0–90 0	44
Journeywomen	37 0–75 0	44
Ladies' tailoring, males	80 0	44
Ladies' tailoring, females	75 0	44
Ladies' tailoring, journeywomen	37 0–44 0	44
Class B, ready-made clothing, males or females	65 0–75 0	44
Journeywomen	37 0–40 0	44
Tanners	81 6–95 6	48
Textile workers:		
Adults, male	78 0–82 0	48
Adults, female	35 0	48

[1] Per day.
[2] Per hour.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR.

Coal Production in the United States per Man per Day in 1919, 1920, and 1921.[1]

A REPORT of the United States Geological Survey, "Coal in 1919, 1920, and 1921," issued recently, completes its statistical record of the coal industry for the fortieth year. The Geological Survey secures practically complete returns for these reports from the commercial mines throughout the country, including all mines that have an output not lower than 1,000 tons per year. It is impossible to get complete returns from the numerous sporadic mines and country banks, although during 1920 with the great increase in spot prices, which stimulated the opening of thousands of new mines, information was furnished which showed that a total of 4,405 "wagon mines" had shipped 4,513,000 tons of bituminous coal during that year. For the same year 1,440 banks without railroad connection were reported to have produced 420,500 tons. The depression in the coal market in 1921 put the wagon mines temporarily out of business, however, so that no attempt was made to secure production for wagon mines and country banks in that year. It has never been possible to secure statistics of the number of men employed, average days worked, and similar details from these mines, so that the statistics refer in the main only to the commercial mines.

The standard unit of measurement used is the net or short ton of 2,000 pounds, but as Pennsylvania anthracite is mined and sold by the gross or long ton (2,240 pounds) that unit is used in the part of the report dealing with anthracite.

The total production for the three years included in the report reflects the effects of the coal strike of 1919, the industrial boom of 1920, and the collapse of the postwar boom in 1921. There was a total production of bituminous coal and lignite and Pennsylvania anthracite in 1919 of 553,952,259 net tons, 658,264,932 tons in 1920, and 506,395,401 tons in 1921, a decrease of 23.1 per cent in 1921 from the preceding year and a decrease in value from $2,564,185,000 in 1920 to $1,652,288,600 in 1921, or 35.6 per cent.

The average number of men employed in 1919 was 776,569; in 1920, 784,621, and in 1921, 823,253, while the average number of days the mines were in operation was 209, 230, and 173, respectively.

The average production per man for underground and surface workers in bituminous mines in 1921 was 627 net tons and the average per man per day 4.2 tons. There are various factors that tend to pull down production, among which are frequent absenteeism of part of the men supposed to be at work; unavoidable delays to which the underground men are subjected (such as waiting for mine cars); and the

[1] United States. Department of the Interior. Geological Survey. Coal in 1919, 1920, and 1921, by F. G. Tryon and Sydney A. Hale. Washington, 1923. Mineral resources of the United States, 1921, Part II, pp. 445–662.

leaving by the tonnage men before the mine shuts down for the day. The average production per man obtained by including all classes of workers is of value principally as affording a rough indication of the units of labor necessary to raise a ton of coal and prepare it for shipment.

The following table shows the average production per man in each State during 1921.[2] Part of the difference in production in the different States may be accounted for by inequalities in the skill and diligence of miners in various parts of the country, but the greater part of the difference in productivity per man is due to variations in the physical conditions under which the work is done, especially the differences in the thickness of the coal beds. The exceptionally large output in Utah is due in part to the favorable physical conditions in the mines, particularly the thickness of the seams worked, and also to the fact that during the depression coal was loaded underground every day in some of the mines and the tipple was in operation only on alternate days, so that the number of days worked was understated and the average daily production overstated.

COAL PRODUCED PER MAN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1921, BY STATES.

State.	Days mine worked.	Average tonnage.		State.	Days mine worked.	Average tonnage.	
		Per year.	Per day.			Per year.	Per day.
Alabama	166	487	2.93	North Dakota	194	813	4.19
Arkansas	112	340	3.03	Ohio	134	617	4.60
Colorado	164	628	3.83	Oklahoma	141	380	2.70
Illinois	152	729	4.80	Pennsylvania:			
Indiana	128	622	4.86	Anthracite	271	567	2.09
Iowa	148	398	2.69	Bituminous	151	609	4.03
Kansas	137	422	3.08	Tennessee	154	431	2.80
Kentucky	152	625	4.11	Texas	139	336	2.42
Maryland	120	392	3.27	Utah	151	922	6.10
Michigan	196	516	2.63	Virginia	166	628	3.78
Missouri	166	415	2.50	Washington	159	560	3.52
Montana	143	654	4.57	West Virginia	149	715	4.79
New Mexico	150	536	3.58	Wyoming	167	849	5.08

The production of bituminous coal per man during the last 32 years, 1890 to 1921, has shown a decided increase. In 1890 the average daily production was 2.56 tons and in 1921, 4.20 tons. The production of anthracite per man, on the contrary, is less than it was 10 years ago. A number of factors contribute to this result. In bituminous mining these include increased efficiency of the individual worker, the increasing use of mining machinery, and better mining methods. In anthracite mining the difficulties have increased from year to year, as the mines are getting deeper, thinner beds are being mined, and more water has to be pumped. With the increase in the size of the mines it takes more time for the men to get to the working face and the increase in the value of coal has resulted in more complete extraction, adding to the amount of labor per ton of coal raised, all of which has operated to keep down individual production.

[2] For production in the years 1918, 1919, and 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June 1922, p. 98.

The following table shows the average daily output per man employed in anthracite and bituminous mines, 1890 to 1921:

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION PER MAN EMPLOYED, 1890 TO 1921.

Year.	Anthracite.				Bituminous.			
	Men employed.	Days worked.	Average tonnage.		Men employed.	Days worked.	Average tonnage.	
			Per day.	Per year.			Per day.	Per year.
1890	126,000	200	1.85	369	192,402	226	2.56	579
1891	126,350	203	1.98	401	205,803	223	2.57	573
1892	129,050	198	2.06	407	212,893	219	2.72	596
1893	132,944	197	2.06	406	230,365	204	2.73	557
1894	131,603	190	2.08	395	244,603	171	2.84	486
1895	142,917	196	2.07	406	239,962	194	2.90	563
1896	148,991	174	2.10	365	244,171	192	2.94	564
1897	149,884	150	2.34	351	247,817	196	3.04	596
1898	145,504	152	2.41	367	255,717	211	3.09	651
1899	139,608	173	2.50	433	271,027	234	3.05	713
1900	144,206	166	2.40	398	304,375	234	2.98	697
1901	145,309	196	2.37	464	340,235	225	2.94	664
1902	148,141	116	2.40	279	370,056	230	3.06	703
1903	150,483	206	2.41	496	415,777	225	3.02	680
1904	155,861	200	2.35	469	437,832	202	3.15	637
1905	165,406	215	2.18	470	460,629	211	3.24	684
1906	162,355	195	2.25	439	478,425	213	3.36	717
1907	167,234	220	2.33	512	513,258	234	3.29	769
1908	174,174	200	2.39	478	516,264	193	3.34	644
1910	169,497	229	2.17	498	555,533	217	3.46	751
1911	172,585	246	2.13	524	549,775	211	3.50	738
1912	174,030	231	2.10	485	548,632	223	3.68	820
1913	175,745	257	2.02	520	571,882	232	3.61	837
1914	179,679	245	2.06	505	583,506	195	3.71	724
1915	176,552	230	2.19	504	557,456	203	3.91	794
1916	159,869	253	2.16	548	561,102	230	3.90	896
1917	154,174	285	[1] 2.27	[1] 646	603,143	243	3.77	915
1918	147,121	293	[1] 2.29	[1] 672	615,305	249	3.78	942
1919	154,571	266	2.14	570	621,998	195	3.84	749
1920	145,074	271	[1] 2.28	[1] 618	639,547	220	4.00	881
1921	159,499	271	2.09	567	663,754	149	4.20	627

[1] Heavy washery outfit.

The average production of coal from deep mines per underground worker is shown in the following table for anthracite and bituminous mines from 1911 to 1921. This eliminates the errors due to inclusion of coal from strip pits, dredges, and washeries, and the variations in the number of workers who take care of the coal at the tipple or breaker. In preparing this table certain estimates had to be made of the division of workers above and below ground and of the production of strip pits in the years 1911 to 1913, but the probable error caused by these estimates is so small as to have little effect on the averages. In general there is much less variation in output shown in the figures for underground workers than in those for all employees. The average for bituminous coal shows a steady increase from 1911 to 1921, which amounts to 0.85 ton, or 21 per cent, while the average for anthracite shows little variation.

COAL PRODUCED FROM DEEP MINES PER MAN EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND PER DAY WORKED, 1911 TO 1921.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*		*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1911	2.75	4.01	1917	2.89	4.51
1912	2.69	4.24	1918	2.94	4.62
1913	2.67	4.16	1919	2.81	4.64
1914	2.67	4.28	1920	2.93	4.80
1915	2.78	4.49	1921	2.70	4.86
1916	2.74	4.57			

Output and Production Costs in British Coal Mines, Second Quarter of 1923.

THE November, 1923, issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) gives a summary (p. 400) of the output, costs of production, and proceeds of the British coal-mining industry for the quarter ending June 30, 1923, compared with the five preceding quarters. The statement relates to mines which produce about 95 per cent of the total quantity of salable coal mined in Great Britain. The production costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to 17s. 2.57d. ($4.19, par) per ton and the credit balance averaged 3s. 2.64d. (78 cents, par) per ton. In three of the coal-mining districts the costs exceeded the proceeds; in other districts the credit balances ranged from 1d. to 4s. 11.89d. (2.03 cents to $1.21, par) per ton.

The number of workers employed during the quarter was 1,102,380 and the number of man-shifts worked 73,205,708. Based on the tonnage of salable coal mined, the average output per man-shift worked was 17.90 hundredweight, the average for the different coal-mining districts ranging from 12.01 to 20.36 hundredweight. The average earnings per man-shift were 9s. 9.77d. ($2.39, par), the earnings varying from 7s. 6.73d. to 12s. 4.53d. ($1.84 to $3.01, par) according to the district.

The following table shows the amount of coal mined, number of workers, and output and earnings per man for the quarters ending March 31, 1922, to June 30, 1923:

COAL PRODUCTION, NUMBER OF WORKERS, AND OUTPUT AND EARNINGS PER MAN SHIFT IN BRITISH MINES, QUARTERS ENDING MARCH 31, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1923.

[Shilling at par=24.3 cents; penny=2.03 cents.]

Quarter ending—	Amount of salable coal mined.	Credit (+) or debit (−) balance per ton.	Number of workers.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.
		s. *d.*		*Cwt.*	*s.* *d.*
Mar. 31, 1922	57,633,631	+1 1.62	1,020,207	18.23	11 0.18
June 30, 1922	53,261,024	−0 0.17	1,025,592	17.80	10 2.51
Sept. 30, 1922	58,717,767	+1 1.00	1,027,853	17.94	9 3.97
Dec. 31, 1922	64,538,199	+1 6.39	1,068,594	18.10	9 5.23
Mar. 31 1923	67,077,543	+2 5.32	1,087,733	18.25	9 7.72
June 30, 1923	65,527,464	+3 2.64	1,102,380	17.90	9 9.77

CHILD LABOR.

Child Labor Brief of Connecticut Consumers' League.[1]

UNDER the State law of Connecticut children may begin work at 14 if they have completed the sixth grade in school, and are physically fit. The recent shortage of adult workers has led to a marked increase in the employment of juveniles, the number of children under 16 to whom work permits were issued having risen from 4,662 during the year ending July 31, 1922, to 7,290 during the eight months immediately following. Alarmed at this increase, the Consumers' League is urging that the educational requirements be increased, thus indirectly raising the age for beginning work. Under the Connecticut law, local school boards may raise the educational standards, if they see fit, and the league urges that such action be taken. It advises that no permit to work shall be granted to any child under 16 years of age unless he has completed the eighth grade, and it has issued a brief setting forth its reasons. There are grave physical objections, it is pointed out, to the employment of children under 16. The years from 12 to 16 form a critical period for both sexes, during which there is need for special care and conditions which can not be secured if the child is at work.

> Monotonous, uninterrupted labor, with the stifling of the natural play instinct in human species of this age, want of education, want of proper environment for the development of a desirable character at this period of life, are all causes of the degeneration of this class.
>
> It is contrary to the rules of nature to confine those at this age to long hours of indoor employment. It can not be done in the majority of cases without marked detriment to the development of the individual.

Again, it is pointed out, children under 16 are not fit for employment, mentally or morally. They are immature, they lack judgment and concentration, they need watching all the time, and generally they make unsatisfactory employees. Of 36 employers in Hartford who were interviewed on the subject, 21 favored raising the age to 16 years, 7 favored an eighth grade requirement, 5 favored either the 16 year or the eighth grade requirement, 2 advocated a change in the matter of vocational guidance or training, and only 1 thought the present law satisfactory.

An evidence of the unsuitability of children under 16 for work is shown by the high labor turnover among them. In 1920 the Consumers' League made a study of the complete record of 253 child laborers in the State, from which it appeared both that the turnover was large, and that it was larger among boys than among girls. The 143 boys had held 357 positions, and the 110 girls had held 232 positions, making a total of 589 positions for 253 children.

> 165 positions had lasted from 1 to 29 days.
> 164 positions had lasted from 1 to 2 months and a fraction.
> 141 positions had lasted from 3 to 6 months and a fraction.
> 76 positions had lasted from 7 to 11 months and a fraction.
> 43 positions had lasted a year or more.
> A New Haven boy had held 11 positions in a year and 5 months.

Statistical studies are quoted to show that the child who enters industry at 14 is much less likely to develop a high wage-earning

[1] The Consumers' League of Connecticut. Pamphlet No. 13: Child labor brief. Hartford, 1923.

capacity than one who continues his education to a later age, and the experience of other States is cited to show the advantages of enforcing higher requirements than the Connecticut law imposes.

The arguments against raising the standard are discussed, and it is pointed out that in the main they have little weight. The family's need for the earnings of the children is the plea most often heard, but most of the investigations made have shown that such families are few, and that those few are generally in such a condition that help might better be obtained through other means than the employment of children. Another objection sometimes urged is that children of 14 and 15 are often dissatisfied and restless if obliged to remain in school, and not only get little good themselves from their compulsory stay, but are a drag upon the other children. It is admitted that this is sometimes so, but the responsibility for the condition is attributed to the law itself.

> The fact seems to be that from their fourteenth birthday on some children seem to feel a relaxation in the State discipline, their interest in school work steadily flags and finally reaches the point where their only wish is to escape from school. The law with its unimpeachable authority has stepped in and interfered with their contentment and application in school. "It is almost impossible to keep the boys in school after they are 14," complained one mother. "The law says they are old enough to go to work, and they want to do it."

A third objection sometimes heard is the expense involved in keeping so many more children in school. The brief dismisses this summarily, pointing out that the children will be so widely distributed that no one city, school or room will feel an undue burden.

Finally, the brief urges that the standard should be raised for the sake of the future citizenship of the country.

> Probably everybody will admit that an educated electorate is best, that labor could handle its problems with less suffering to the country if its conscience and brain were better trained and with greater satisfaction to itself. Yet few realize that the important question of how much education our electorate shall have is being decided largely by heedless children of 14 years; for, in at least 75 per cent of the cases of child labor, it is the child that decides the question.
>
> The caprice of a child is not the basis on which to build up a strong citizenship.

Study of Newsboys in Springfield, Mass.

THE bulletin of the National Vocational Guidance Association, in its issue of November, 1923, contains the details of a study of newsboys made in Springfield in the spring of 1922 by five students of Mount Holyoke College, in cooperation with a field worker of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee. The inquiry covered 325 boys under 17 years of age, a more detailed study of 113 of the number being made through personal interviews.

Under the Massachusetts law, boys under 12 years of age are not permitted to sell papers. In Springfield, boys between 12 and 14 may sell outside of school hours between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m., and boys between 14 and 16 may sell from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. A boy under 16 must secure a license before selling, and this may be refused if the attendance officer considers that the boy will be unable to do his school work in addition to selling papers.

On the whole, the investigators concluded, the law was very generally observed, the attendance officers and the police cooperating to enforce its provisions. A few boys begin selling before they are 12,

but this practice seems likely to be stopped by the newsboys themselves.

The boys are beginning to fear the overcrowding of their trade and to advocate enforcement of the legal age on that account. At one of the meetings of the Newsboys' Club, after a discussion in which it was stated that there were too many boys on the street, it was proposed to "run off" all boys selling without license.

The provision which prohibits selling after 8 or 9 o'clock at night is difficult of enforcement, especially on Saturday night, and a number of instances of its violation were found.

Over three-fourths of the boys studied were 13, 14, or 15 years old; only 11.7 per cent were 12, and only 8.3 per cent were 16. Practically four-fifths (79.3 per cent) had been born in the United States, but more than four-fifths had foreign-born parents. Of the 113 boys of whom a more detailed study was made, 84 came from families which were considered economically and socially normal, i. e., the parents were living together and the father was employed. In the remaining 29 cases there was some condition of abnormality, such as the loss of one or both parents, or the father's unemployment or illness. Only six cases were found in which the boys were the sons of widowed mothers, and of these, "in every case except one others beside the newsboys were working." The earnings were moderate, being less than $4 a week in 60.2 per cent of the cases, and less than $6 in 77.9 per cent. The majority (65.5 per cent) turned over their earnings to their families, and most of the others used them for clothing, savings, or to form a fund for their future education. Only nine used them for spending money.

A study of court records covering a year showed that among the 290 newsboys studied who were 12 but under 16 years old, 5.2 per cent appeared as delinquents, while for the whole boy population in that age group the percentage of delinquency was only 3.7 per cent. The principal offense was breaking and entering or larceny, two-thirds of the newsboy delinquents being charged with this. The other offenses noted against them were truancy, receiving stolen goods, and violation of a city ordinance. A study of the school records showed that truancy was considerably more frequent among the newsboys than among the general school enrollment, and retardation was unduly prevalent, 21.5 per cent of the newsboys being behind their proper grade, as compared with 14.2 per cent of the general enrollment. It is pointed out, however, that this may be affected by the fact that so many of the newsboys were of foreign parentage and therefore were at a disadvantage in school, quite apart from their newspaper work.

Among the 20 boys who had native parents, only 3 were retarded. This is practically the same rate of retardation as was found in the general enrollment. It is therefore not safe to assume that the greater retardation among newsboys is due entirely to the occupation of newspaper selling.

The report closes with recommendations that the conditions for granting licenses should be made stricter; that selling, even for boys over 14 years of age, should be prohibited before 6.30 in the morning and after 7.30 at night; and that the age minimum should be gradually raised, with a view to eliminating young boys from street selling altogether. Meanwhile, better enforcement of the existing law is held up as the need for most cities of Massachusetts.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

The Arbitration in the Newspaper Industry—Milwaukee.

THE 3-year working agreement entered into between the Milwaukee newspaper publishers and Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23, expired on August 7, 1922, and both parties requested that changes be made in the provisions of the new contract. Meetings between the publishers and the union for the purpose of adjusting differences began on July 7, 1922. The first consideration of both parties was the negotiation of an arbitration agreement, made necessary by the failure of the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to renew the international arbitration agreement which had expired on April 30, 1922, and by the terms of which arbitrations had previously been conducted.[1] A local arbitration agreement was concluded on August 8, and the matters in issue upon which the parties were unable to agree were negotiated according to its provisions.

In order to determine which of the issues under dispute were arbitrable a joint letter was dispatched to the president of the International Typographical Union and the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for their joint determination, as provided for in the local arbitration agreement. Upon receipt of their reply negotiations were resumed and the contract was agreed upon, except for the issues to be arbitrated.

In accordance with the provision of the local arbitration agreement it devolved upon the union and the publishers each to appoint two representatives to serve on the arbitration board, they in turn being charged with the duty of selecting the fifth man, who should be chairman with the duty of casting the deciding vote on all points at issue. The first meeting of the four board members was held on November 27, 1922, but they were unable to select the fifth member and it was mutually decided to leave the selection of said member to the president of the International Union and chairman of the Publishers' National Committee. Proxies appointed by these officials to represent them in the matter were unable to agree, and the officials themselves were present at the meeting on July 6, 1923, when the controversy was finally adjusted by the appointment of Mr. M. S. Dudgeon as chairman.

A year had elapsed since the beginning of the controversy, and the time for the next wage adjustment had arrived. The union proposed to withdraw its original proposition and submit a new one for the consideration of the board. The publishers insisted upon arbitration of the issues contained in the original proposal except for the wage scale, contending that the contract agreed to in the preceding October determining the issues to be arbitrated for the period 1922–1925 had

[1] For account of this situation see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1923, pp. 31, 32.

provided that the wage scale only should receive consideration in 1923. It was finally agreed that the arbitration board should determine the wage scale for 1922–23 on the basis of the original proposals submitted in June, 1922, and a wage scale for the year August 8, 1923, to August 7, 1924, on the basis of the new proposition submitted by the union.

Following are the sections of the contract in dispute, together with the proposed methods of disposal:

SCHEDULE OF ISSUES TO BE DETERMINED BY ARBITRATION.

SECTION 6. Journeymen (machine operators, machinists, ad men, head and utility men, make-up men, correcting bank men and proof readers) shall be paid at the rate of ——— cents per hour for day work, and ——— cents per hour for night work.

The publishers' proposition provides a wage of 83⅓ cents per hour for night work and 75 cents per hour for day work.[2]

The union's proposition provides a wage of $1.10\frac{5}{12}$ per hour for night work and $1 per hour for day work.[3]

Present contract provides a wage of $1.04\frac{1}{6}$ per hour for night work and 93¾ cents per hour for day work.[4]

SEC. 10. Regular working hours shall be fixed by the foreman between the hours of —— a. m. and —— p. m. for day work, and between the hours of —— p. m. and —— a. m. for night work. Provided, further, the foreman shall have the privilege of calling his force or any part of it to work at any time during the day or night period and the men shall not receive overtime or extra pay unless they work more than the regular number of hours for that day or night. All the time covered by this agreement belongs to the office and employees shall (temporarily or permanently) perform any duties pertaining to work in the composing rooms assigned to them by the foreman. Provided, however, when help is so worked as to bring the starting time before —— a. m. or the quitting time after —— p. m. the morning newspaper scale shall apply for full time worked.

The publishers' proposition provides for a night shift between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. and a day shift between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The union's proposition provides for a night shift between the hours of 6 p. m. and 5 a. m. and a day shift between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.

The present contract provides for a night shift between the hours of 6 p. m. and 5 a. m. and a day shift between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.

SEC. 11. —— hours, exclusive of —— minutes for lunch, shall constitute a day's or night's work. Six days or six nights of —— hours shall constitute a week's work. Lunch time shall be designated by the foreman and shall not be paid for. No payment shall be made for holidays or any other day or days when no work is performed.

The publishers' proposition provides for a shift of eight hours, either night or day.[5]

The union's proposition provides for a shift of seven and one-third hours night or day.[6]

The present contract provides for a shift of eight hours night or day.[5]

The publishers' proposition provides for a lunch period of one-half hour.

The union's proposition provides for a lunch period of forty minutes.

The present contract provides for a lunch period of one-half hour.

SEC. 12. Men working on afternoon papers with Sunday morning editions shall be paid the regular night rate for —— hours' work on a second shift on

[2] Or $36 per week for day work and $40 for night work.
[3] Or $48 per week for day work and $53 for night work for period Aug. 8, 1922, to Aug. 7, 1923; and $55 for day work and $60 for night work for period Aug. 8, 1923, to Aug. 7, 1924.
[4] Or $45 per week for day work and $50 for night work.
[5] Or 48 hours per week.
[6] Or 44 hours per week.

Saturday night. In no instance shall work done during the regular Saturday night shift be construed as overtime.

The publishers' proposition provides for a second shift of eight hours on Saturday night.

The union's proposition does not specify number of hours for a second shift on Saturday night.

The present contract does not specify number of hours for a second shift on Saturday night.

SEC. 13. When necessary, owing to the exigencies of business, there may be arranged a special shift of —— hours, extending from day to night, or from night to day. Pay for such work shall be at the rate of —— cents per hour.

The publishers' proposition provides for pay at the rate of 83⅓ cents per hour for a special shift extending from night to day, or from day to night.

The union's proposition makes no such provision.

The present contract provides a rate of $1.04⅙ per hour for such a shift.

SEC. 14. When the union is unable to provide sufficient competent men, the foreman shall have the right to transfer men from night work to day work, or vice versa, at his discretion, for such time as may be necessary. Compensation for such work to be at the rate of —— cents per hour for night work and —— cents per hour for day work.

The publishers' proposition provides for transferring men from night work to day work, or day work to night work; the rate of pay to be either the night or day scale.

The union's proposition does not cover such a shift.

The present contract does not cover such a shift.

SEC. 16. Payment for overtime shall be only for the actual overtime worked at the rate of ———. The foreman shall receive overtime at the option of the employer.

The publishers' proposition provides for overtime at the rate of time and one-half for the actual overtime worked.

The union's proposition provides for overtime at the rate of time and one-half on the night shift and time and one-half on the day shift up to midnight, after which double time is to be paid.

The present contract provides for overtime at the rate of time and one-half for the actual overtime worked.

SEC. 19. Men called in on Sundays and holidays on which no regular editions are published, to get out extra editions, shall be paid at the rate of double the regular scale for actual time worked. Men working on morning newspapers shall be paid single price for a regular shift on Sundays and holidays. The office to be entitled to the full number of regular hours on Sundays and holidays, but will keep men on holidays and during the day on Sundays only long enough to get out regular editions, except in emergencies. The term "holidays" as herein used, shall include ——— ——— ——— ———, or days celebrated as such, and shall apply to evening newspapers only.

The publishers' proposition provides for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas Day.

The union's proposition provides for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

The present contract provides for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas Day.

SEC. 22. Employees shall be paid every week.

The publishers' proposition does not designate a pay period.

The union's proposition specifies pay every week.

The present contract does not specify a pay period.

SEC. 23. A machine operator to be considered competent shall set an average of not less than —— read and corrected minion ems per hour, or equivalent in other type.

The publishers' proposition specifies a competency requirement of 5,000 ems per hour.

The union's proposition does not specify a competency requirement.

The present contract specifies 4,000 ems per hour.

SEC. 25. When any substitutes or extras are employed, whose competency the foreman shall not have opportunity to determine, they shall work by the hour at the regular scale rate until their qualifications have been demonstrated. If they prove incompetent, they may be removed and paid for the time put in and no more.

This section is proposed by the publishers.
The union's proposition does not cover this point.
The present contract does not cover this point.

SEC. 29. The publishers shall be entitled to one (1) apprentice for ———.

The publishers' proposition provides for one apprentice to each five journeymen or fraction thereof.

The union's proposition provides one apprentice to each five journeymen, but provides that there shall not be more than eight (8) apprentices in any one shop.

The present contract specifies one (1) apprentice to each five journeymen, but provides that there shall not be more than eight (8) apprentices in any one shop.

SEC. 51. It shall be unlawful for any member or members of Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 to engage in a strike or boycott or create or encourage directly or indirectly such a strike or boycott against the party of the first part. It is further agreed that the validity and execution of this section and scale will not be dependent upon or affected by the obligation of either party to any other person or organization.

This section was proposed by the publishers and covers points not contained in the union's proposition, or in the present contract.

In general the union brief sought to build up a case showing the standard of living the workers hoped to enjoy, both as to wages and conditions of work, and the necessity of granting that standard of living, together with the reason why a refusal to grant these conditions would be unjust and a detriment to the workers. The publishers adopted the definition of relationship between employer and employee, as stated in the Manton award,[1] which they contended they could not put into effect because of union restrictions. "Are the necessities of publication to be met," they inquire, "or are we to adjust our requirements to the wishes of the union?"

The union based its demand for an increased wage scale largely on the standard of living which the workers should enjoy, the ability of employers to pay, and the lag in wage behind the cost of living during the war period and since 1914. The publishers contended that the high 1920 wage scale fixed by agreement without resort to arbitration and the retention of the peak wage during the succeeding years of decreasing cost of living compensated in full for the alleged inadequate compensation prior to that time, and that wages should now be decreased in accordance with the decrease in living costs since 1920.

The union argued for a decrease in hours on the ground of the increasing strain of compositors' work and the unhealthfulness of the trade. They contended that decreased hours would not result in decreased production, and further, that the record of production on Milwaukee newspapers was high enough to warrant a reduction in hours. The publishers took the ground that the necessities of the industry demanded 8 hours' work and called attention to similar practice in the majority of other cities.

In the matter of a standard of competence (sec. 23) the union argued that the employers' proposed requirement would in effect establish a deadline. Such a standard was considered unfair and

[1] Award of Hon. M. B. Manton in the controversy between the New York publishers and Web Pressmen's Union, No. 25.

impracticable because of the fact that an operator's production is so largely dependent upon the mechanical condition of his machine and the degree of uniformity of and difficulty in deciphering the copy. The union maintained that the foreman should be the sole judge of the operator's competency and that the publishers were then getting an average production greater than that they were demanding. Employers alleged that without a standard of competency the least able man enjoys the same scale as that of the most competent one.

With respect to the ratio of apprentices, the union argued that to increase the number would make it impossible for any apprentice thoroughly to qualify as a journeyman printer at the expiration of his 5 years' apprenticeship, and further, that an increase in the number was unnecessary, the logical solution of the alleged problem of inadequate labor supply being the placing of "journeymen learners" on the machine at a scale of wages of approximately one-half of the prevailing wage. The agreement permits of this arrangement, and there is no limit to the number of journeymen learners which the publishers may employ. The conclusion is that the "publishers are not primarily interested in developing competent printers but desire to create a surplus of help at the sacrifice of competency." The publishers argued for an increase in the number of apprentices on the ground of scarcity of workers and the economy possible by the performance by an apprentice of work which would otherwise be done by a journeyman at a journeyman's wages.

With respect to the rate of pay for the "lobster shift" (sec. 13) the union argued:

> The publishers agree that men working days who start before a certain hour and quit after a certain hour are entitled to extra compensation by the payment of the night scale. They agree that men working nights should receive higher compensation than men working days. They agree that men working holidays should be paid double price and men working overtime should receive price and one-half, but in the face of all this, they contend that men working the most undesirable shift of all, from the middle of the night into the morning, should receive no extra consideration. In our opinion if the publishers gave this matter enough consideration, even they would be convinced of the injustice of their proposal.

The controversy over overtime (sec. 16) involved two questions: (1) Whether the men should receive overtime on the basis of the regular wages paid to them or on the minimum scale; and (2) whether the men should be paid at the rate of double time after midnight. On the first point, it was contended by the union that if a worker, because of recognized superior skill, is valuable enough to the publisher to receive extra compensation during regular hours, he is entitled to time and one-half on the basis of the wage he receives when he is compelled to work overtime. On the second question it was pointed out that such an occasion would usually arise only in the case of the issuance of a special edition, when one or two make-up men would be compelled to work until after midnight. "And a special edition means an arrangement whereby the newspaper secures an enormous amount of increased advertising. Surely, the few dollars in overtime which one or two men might make would not materially affect the increased revenue which the paper would enjoy."

The publishers contended for the payment of time and one-half for all overtime, on the ground of the prevailing practice in all industries and of the additional expense of the double-time rate, and

added "if the union fulfills its obligations by furnishing us at all times with a sufficient number of men there will be little necessity for overtime."

Numerous exhibits, including statistics, opinion, and charts were presented by both sides in support of their arguments. Limited space forbids discussion of these exhibits and of the other points at issue, important though they are.

The award of the arbitrator in the case follows in full, except for the omission of five tables the conclusions for which were summarized by the board. Material added is indicated by brackets [ ].

FINDINGS OF ARBITRATORS.

(1) *Burden of proof.*—In considering the issues before the board, we have assumed that where any rule as to wages, hours, working or other conditions have prevailed for some time, it should not be changed in the absence of definite evidence that some injustice or wrong growing out of the rule may be corrected and remedied by such change. In other words, we have placed the burden of proof on the party urging that the present order of things be changed. In applying this rule we have found it necessary to peruse all of the briefs, the exhibits and the transcript of the proceedings, although we can not, of course, expressly refer to much of the evidence that has been given consideration.

(2) *Scope of investigation.*—We can not find that the evidence justifies the contention advanced by counsel for the publishers that there was an understanding at the time of the adoption of the wage scale in 1920 that such scale was a final adjustment to date of all wage controversies. Neither is there any evidence that there was anything in any of the prior negotiations which in any way raised this presumption of finality.

On the other hand, we do not deem it to be the proper function of this board to fix wages and conditions in such a way as to endeavor to compensate either party for possible losses or deficits suffered prior to 1922.

We can not, therefore, agree with the publishers and assume with them that the wages at the peak of the cost of living in 1920 were both adequate and satisfactory and should be consequently decreased to the same extent that living costs have receded.

Neither can we agree with the union that we are to fix a wage which will compensate the printers for what they argue has constituted their financial loss due to the inadequacy of the wage for the period 1913–1922.

(3) *Standard of living.*—We can not take the position that there should in no event be any advance in standards of living. It would, it seems to us, be necessarily inimical to the best interests of printers and publishers, as well as inimical to the best interests of the general public, if the printers were faced by a stone-wall principle that there must be no advance in their standards of living. The possibility of a reasonable advance in the standard of living of this group is, we believe, absolutely essential to the welfare of the group itself as well as to the welfare of the entire industry, including the publishers. The mere fact that a certain wage scale permits such reasonable improvement in living conditions as comes to all of us is not, therefore, necessary evidence that the wage is too high.

(4) *Model budget.*—We have considered with interest the evidence and arguments advanced by the union that wages should be so adjusted as to furnish each Milwaukee newspaper printer with the means of providing the items listed in the budget, or the equivalent of such items. It occurs to us that no two men with identical incomes and the same size families would purchase the same article nor expend the same amount in support of their families, nor would the two agree as to what were the essentials. The so-called model budget is not a budget among Milwaukee printers or others. It is suggestive as to standards of living which it might be desirable for Milwaukee printers to attain, but it is theoretical. On the whole the evidence has not convinced us that the model budget should control in arriving at a conclusion as to wages which should prevail in Milwaukee.

This is not to be interpreted, however, as a conclusion that in the adjustment of wages we are not concerned with the cost of living as applied to a weighted budget of commodities such as is used by the Labor Bureau and the National Industrial Conference Board in their statistical reports.

(5) *Comparisons.*—It seems impractical to segregate the needs of one group of men in one city for a certain period of time and arrive at a conclusion as to what

they ought to receive. The problem is necessarily, it seems to us, a relative one and necessarily involves comparisons.

It occurs to us that we can profitably make, among others, the following comparisons:

(*a*) We can compare the proposed wage scale with wages paid for similar services in others of the larger cities.

(*b*) We can compare these proposed scales with wages paid at other times, here and elsewhere.

(Taking into account in the comparisons mentioned in (*a*) and (*b*) the varying factor of the cost of living.)

(*c*) We can compare the local scale and its trend over a period of years with the general trend of wages among newspaper printers and industrial workers in general over a similar period.

(6) *Ability to pay.*—It is necessary to consider such evidence as has been presented as to whether or not the newspapers which are parties to this arbitration can pay the different scales of wages suggested or the scale of wages found to be otherwise desirable. It is, of course, evident that a scale upon which the industry can not continue to function and be reasonably prosperous would not be a wise scale to adopt even from the standpoint of the employee himself.

We find that the union has introduced evidence tending to prove that the newspapers, parties to this arbitration, are prosperous, are earning more than formerly, and are able to pay the scale proposed by the union. The publishers have not elected to join issue with this contention. We find, therefore, that there is no evidence that any scale proposed would cripple the industry or deprive the owners of reasonable returns, and must therefore assume the ability on the part of the publishers to pay the proposed scale.

Findings of Fact.

(1) *Changes in wage scale in Milwaukee.*—We find in 1913 the wages of the printers in the Milwaukee newspapers were $23 per week for a 48-hour week; that this wage rose in February of 1915 to $24; in March of 1916 to $26; in September of 1917 to $27; in August, 1919, to $37; in August, 1920, to $45, at which figure the scale still remains; that this present weekly wage constitutes substantially 93¾ cents per hour.

(2) *Changes in living costs and wages.*—From 1913 to 1920, while the scale of wages in Milwaukee was rising, living costs were also mounting, so that at about the time the $23 of the 1913 scale had become the $45 scale of 1920 (an increase of 95.6 per cent), the cost of a weighted budget of commodities supposed to represent the needs of the average family had, under the figures compiled by the Labor Bureau, risen 116 per cent.

The National Industrial Conference Board figures, which start with the cost of living as of July, 1914, indicate that at the peak the cost of living had increased 104.5 per cent.

We find, therefore, that the purchasing power of a dollar of wages in 1920 was less than half of what it was in 1913.

Using figures furnished by the Department of Labor and by the National Industrial Conference Board, we have prepared a table which reflects the conditions as to wages and cost of living through a period of almost 10 years, from 1913 to 1923.

In this table will be found, opposite the various dates, the following data: In the first column the money wages paid newspaper printers in Milwaukee; in the second column the percentage increase in living costs for that period over the living costs in 1913, Labor Bureau figures; in the third column the "real wages" at each date of the computation, being based on the purchasing power of the dollar in 1913, as compared with the purchasing power of the dollar at that date; in the fourth column will be given the percentage increase in living costs for that date over the living costs in July, 1914, as given by the National Industrial Conference Board; in the fifth column will be given the "real wages" under the National Industrial Conference Board figures, the computation being based on the relative purchasing power of the dollar at the date given as compared with the purchasing power of the dollar in 1914.

(The phrase "real wages" has been thus defined: "Wages estimated, not in money, but in their purchasing power over commodities in general."—*Century Dictionary*, p. 6800. "The remuneration of the hired laborer as reduced to the necessaries, comforts or luxuries of life."—*Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy*, vol. 3, p. 639.)

NOMINAL AND "REAL" WAGES IN MILWAUKEE, DECEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1923.

Month.	Nominal wages in Milwaukee.	Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.		National Industrial Conference Board figures.	
		Per cent of increase in living costs over 1913.	Real wages, based upon purchasing power of 1913 dollar.	Per cent of increase in living costs over July, 1914.	Real wages, based upon purchasing power of July, 1914, dollar.
December, 1913	$23.00	.....	$23.00	.....	.....
December, 1917	27.00	42.4	18.86	.....	.....
December, 1918	27.00	74.4	15.48	.....	.....
1919:					
March	27.00	.....	.....	60.5	$16.82
December	37.00	99.3	18.56	.....	.....
1920:					
March	37.00	.....	.....	94.8	18.99
June	37.00	116.5	17.07	.....	.....
July	37.00	.....	.....	104.5	18.09
November	45.00	.....	.....	93.1	23.82
December	45.00	100.4	22.46	.....	.....
1921:					
January	45.00	95.6	23.00	.....	.....
November	45.00	.....	.....	63.0	27.61
December	45.00	74.3	25.87	.....	.....
1922:					
March	45.00	66.9	26.97	54.7	29.35
June	45.00	66.6	27.01	.....	.....
July	45.00	.....	.....	56.6	28.93
September	45.00	66.3	27.06	.....	.....
November	45.00	.....	.....	58.4	28.41
December	45.00	69.5	26.55	.....	.....
1923:					
March	45.00	68.8	26.66	59.2	28.27
June	45.00	69.7	26.52	.....	.....

While this table standing alone should not be taken as finally determining the wage scale, still it reflects some of the facts we must face in coming to our conclusions. By it, it will be seen that in June, 1920, when living costs were near their peak, the $37 wage then being received had the purchasing power that only $17.07 would have had in 1913. Living costs went up more rapidly than wages and the printers, in common with all other Americans who received wages or had static incomes, were suffering. The situation illustrates the principle that wages can not and do not respond directly to the extraordinary fluctuations in living costs. Soon after June, 1920, the living costs began to decline, but it was not until some time in the month of January, 1921, that the $45 wages which the printers were then receiving had a purchasing power equal to the $23 which they had received in 1913.

It will be seen that in 1922 living costs sank to their lowest point, and consequently the "real wages" received were at the highest. In June of that year the $45 in nominal wages was the equivalent of $27.01 measured by the purchasing power of a dollar as it stood in 1913. Since then living costs have again risen slightly but not with any speed or to any considerable extent. According to the Labor Bureau reports, in June, 1923, the $45 nominal wages had the same purchasing power that $26.52 would have had in 1913. In other words, in June, 1923, the Milwaukee newspaper printers were receiving approximately 15 per cent more than they were receiving in 1913 so far as purchasing power is concerned.

Trend of wages, 1913 to 1923.

The testimony introduced by the union and the testimony introduced by the publishers are in substantial agreement as to the general trend of wages, both nominal and real, which have followed during the ten-year period that we have had under consideration.

The testimony introduced by the union indicates that the average weekly money wages of newspaper printers in the largest 30 cities in the United States was, in 1914, $25.74 for a 46.3 average hour week (union brief, page 14, where the hours, however, are not given); that in 1920 the average was $41.50 per week of the same length; that by 1923 the average was $47.50; that this latter figure

is the average weekly wage in the 30 cities for the average week of 46.4 hours, or the equivalent of $49.08 for a 48-hour week (union brief, page 111); that the $23 wage prevailing in Milwaukee in 1913 had risen to $45 in 1923, an increase of 95.6 per cent; that the real wages or purchasing value of the money earnings had risen from $23 in 1913 to $26.52 in 1923, an increase of 15 per cent. (Union brief, page 110.)

The testimony introduced by the publishers does not deal directly with wages of newspaper printers, but indicates that the average weekly money earnings in all industries throughout the country had risen in May, 1923, to 118 per cent over the earnings for July, 1914; that the "real earnings" or purchasing power of money earnings had risen in May, 1923, to a point 36 per cent above the July, 1914, level. (Publishers' Exhibit J, Bulletin N. I. C. B.)

The chart filed by the publishers (Exhibit E, dated June, 1923) is helpful but is difficult to use as a basis of exact computation, since it is somewhat general in terms and it is not clear from it that any definite figures are given for the trend of wages of skilled newspaper printers as distinguished from other skilled workers in the newspaper industries. In other words, the chart is a chart giving the trend of wages for the entire newspaper industry.

Comparisons.

The arbitrator has felt that the situation calls for a study of the wages of Milwaukee newspaper printers, as compared to the wages of newspaper printers elsewhere. * * * [A comparative study of wages in Milwaukee and 29 other large cities showed that in 1914] when the Milwaukee wage was $23 for a 48-hour week, the average for the larger cities was $25.74 for an average 46.3-hour week—the equivalent of $26.68 for a 48-hour week or 15 per cent more than the Milwaukee wage. The average hourly wage was 55.6 cents, as against the Milwaukee hourly wage of 47.9 cents.

We find that in 1913 and 1914 the Milwaukee weekly wage thus computed was $3.68 under the average; the Milwaukee hourly wage 7.5 cents per hour under the average for the large cities.

Milwaukee 1923 wages compared to wages in other cities.

[A comparison of figures presented to the board] showing wages in 1920 and in 1923 in all the cities of the United States having over 200,000 population excepting only Atlanta and New Orleans * * * indicated that the average hourly wage in all these cities outside of Milwaukee is $1.02¼; that this is a rate which yields $49.08 for a 48-hour week without allowance for overtime; that the present hourly wage in Milwaukee is 94¾ cents—8½ cents under the average; that the present weekly wage in Milwaukee is $4.08 under the average computed for a 48-hour week.

* * * As this table includes three metropolitan cities of over a million inhabitants, some cities much smaller than Milwaukee, and some cities on the Pacific coast where living conditions are very different, [it was considered] fairer to omit these classes of cities.

We therefore prepared a table with a list of 16 cities, from which New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia are omitted on account of size, from which all Pacific coast cities are omitted on account of different conditions, and from which all cities under 250,000 inhabitants are omitted.

The hourly rate in the 16 cities remaining is $1.02 3/16; a rate that yields $49.05 for a 48-hour week.

In order to test the matter further, we have dropped out of this list of 16 cities all Atlantic seaboard cities, leaving only 11 cities, all having over 200,000 inhabitants and less than 1,000,000 and all being situated in what might be termed the Middle States. [The 11 cities were St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Denver, and Rochester.]

The result shows that the average wage in these Middle State cities is $1.00 7/11 per hour, a rate that yields $48.30 for the 48-hour week.

We find that the situation is reflected in the following summary expressed in terms of hourly wages:

In 30 cities (all over 200,000)	$1.02¼
In 16 cities (250,000 to 1,000,000, omitting Pacific coast cities)	1.02 3/16
In 11 Middle State cities (all cities in that region except Chicago)	1.00 7/11
In Milwaukee	.93¾

We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the wage of newspaper printers in Milwaukee is and for some years has been less than the average in other large cities in the country, no matter how these cities may be grouped.

Cost of living in Milwaukee.

In seeking to find a reason for this persistent low wage scale in Milwaukee, we have made a careful examination of the testimony and have compiled such figures as were available bearing upon cost of living in Milwaukee relative to the cost in other cities. [Food costs only were available and a table was prepared showing a comparison of food costs in Milwaukee with the average cost of food for the United States. This comparison indicated that so far as food is concerned, most of the staple articles are slightly below the average in Milwaukee. Coal, on the other hand, is higher than the average. We have no figures upon clothing or rent.]

It can be fairly concluded, however, from the evidence that living in Milwaukee is somewhat cheaper than in the average city in the United States, a condition which may possibly be an explanation in part of the fact that the scale of wages in Milwaukee, both in newspaper printing and some other trades, are below the average in the United States.

CONCLUSION.

As to wages (sec. 6) we have concluded, therefore, that the present Milwaukee wage of $45 for a 48-hour week (93¾ cents per hour) represents an advance of 15 per cent in "real wages" over the wages in Milwaukee in 1913.

(It happens that this 15 per cent increase in "real wages" places the 1923 Milwaukee wage almost exactly on a par with the average of "real wages" in other cities in 1913.)

We also conclude that the present Milwaukee rate is so far below the 1923 average in other large cities that it now constitutes underpayment; that a just wage for the year beginning August 8, 1923, would be for day work $47 per week, 97$\frac{11}{12}$ cents per hour; for night work $52 per week, $1.08⅓ per hour.

This is a rate still substantially below the average, but one possibly justified by living and working conditions in Milwaukee.

We further conclude that no change should be made for the year beginning August 8, 1922.

Section 6 of the tentative contract should, therefore, be completed by writing into the spaces left blank in the tentative draft the figures as indicated above.

Sec. 10 of tentative contract.—There is nothing in the evidence showing that a continuation of the present practice as to what constitutes day and night hours would inflict any great injury upon any of the parties. They seem to be reasonable hours and in the absence of more conclusive evidence we must conclude that they should not be changed.

Sec. 11 of tentative contract.—The arbiter has in mind the evidence of the experiences which have demonstrated that a reduction of excessive hours to shorter hours does not necessarily decrease the output. Most of these demonstrations have occurred where the hours to be reduced have considerably exceeded eight hours; we know of no definite demonstration of the effect of reducing hours below eight in such industries as are before us for consideration. The reduction of weekly hours below 48 has generally been in industries where it is possible to make up 44 hours, or thereabouts, by five full days plus a sixth short day. Such an arrangement is manifestly impossible in the newspaper printing industry. There is some doubt as to whether reducing the period of labor each day by a few minutes would result in a saving of physical and nervous energy such as occurs where it is possible to give a half day off each week. While conditions in the Milwaukee newspaper shops may not be actually ideal, we can not conclude that working conditions in newspaper offices in this State, where working conditions are subject to rigid inspection by State authorities, are so bad that an 8-hour day is necessarily detrimental to health.

An inspection of all reports available suggests that elsewhere the newspaper industry has found it difficult to reduce hours per week, since reports indicate that upon the average newspaper printers are, in the large cities at least, working as many hours per week as they were ten years ago.

Having in mind, therefore, these uncertainties and the difficulties of the situation and acting upon the principle heretofore suggested that the burden of proof is upon the party seeking to change the existing order, we must decide that the weight of evidence does not justify a change and conclude that the present practice of an eight-hour day must be continued and the rule as to time for the lunch periods remains unchanged.

Sec. 12 of tentative contract.—This section must be completed by the insertion of the figures found in the foregoing portions of this decision: to wit, eight hours.

Sec. 13. It is the decision of the board that this special shift extending from night to day or day to night shall be a shift of seven hours at a wage of $\$1.23\frac{17}{21}$ per hour.

Sec. 14. The regular day and night scale should be written in section 14 as in the present practice.

Sec. 16. The present practice as to overtime should be continued—time and one-half to midnight and double time thereafter for day workers; time and one-half for all overtime for night workers, on wages received.

Sec. 19. The present practice indicates that Decoration Day and Thanksgiving Day have become days upon which there are regular editions of the daily papers. We cannot find in the arguments or evidence sufficient reasons for changing this practice and do not feel justified in penalizing the publishers by imposing upon them the payment of extra compensation for those working on those days.

Sec. 22. We believe that there are valid reasons why weekly pay days should continue to prevail as they have prevailed in actual practice, not only in the newspaper industry, but in many other industries and we conclude that provision for such weekly pay day should be written in the contract.

Sec. 23. There is no competency requirement in the present practice except as a test for a learner and there seems to have been no demonstration of the necessity for including in the contract any other competency requirement. Section 23 of the contract should, however, be rewritten to continue the requirement of an average of not less than 4,000 read and corrected minion ems per hour or equivalent in other type for such learner.

Sec. 25. There is no evidence that any hardship has been imposed on any of the parties to this controversy by the existing rule as it has been interpreted and administered by those concerned, and the present rule should, therefore, be continued, and the proposed section 25 should therefore be omitted from the contract.

Sec. 29. Evidently the training of apprentices has been given much thought and suitable apprenticeship courses have been provided. The system seems calculated to produce skilled workmen of intelligence.

There were indications in the evidence and arguments, however, that the printers fear that if there were too many apprentices engaged, the attention given to each would be unduly lessened. There were also indications that the printers feared that it would prove undesirable if more apprentices were educated than could readily obtain employment. An analysis of the figures in evidence indicate, however, that the apprentices now permitted to be employed in the three establishments which are parties to this arbitration could be considerably increased without any danger whatsoever that there would be any surplus of trained journeymen.

The three offices parties to this arbitration employ approximately 200 men and are limited to 8 apprentices each, a total of 24 for the three offices. It would seem that the industry, both employer and employee, as well as the public, would be best served by providing an apprentice system which would annually supply the number approaching the number of journeymen who normally drop out of the industry each year. We can safely estimate that 8 to 10 men drop out of the list of 200 journeymen employed by the three offices. On the other hand, the apprentice system, as it is conducted in these offices, can not possibly supply more than 5 men each year and probably could not supply over 4, since upon the average only one-fifth of the 24 will finish their apprenticeship in any one year.

If each office was allowed a maximum of 12 apprentices, instead of 8, the rule that there could be only 1 apprentice to every 5 journeymen being retained, the total number of apprentices employed would be 36, and the maximum number of apprentices graduating into journeymen each year could not exceed 7—it would probably never exceed 6. This would only slightly increase the number of finished workmen, but 12 more boys would be given the opportunity for the excellent training provided in the system. A rule which provides such a number of graduated apprentices would in no conceivable way imperil the interests of the printers themselves.

Section 29 should therefore be drawn so as to permit one apprentice to every 5 journeymen, but should provide that no shop should have over 12 apprentices.

Sec. 51. The evidence indicates that both parties to this arbitration have been inclined to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of their agreements, and we can

not conclude that the provision such as is included in this section is necessary in order to continue the good relationship prevailing between the parties. On the other hand, we are inclined to think that to seek to incorporate the proposed section 51 into the agreement might lead to confusion as to interpretation and to possible antagonism and we therefore conclude that it should be omitted.

The foregoing findings and conclusions of the arbitration, including 11 typewritten pages, with contract attached, constitute the decision of the arbitrators upon the issues formed between the Typographical Union No. 23 and the publishers of the Journal Co., the Evening Wisconsin Co. and the Sentinel Co.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wis., this 8th day of October, 1923.

Street Railways—Boston.

MESSRS. G. L. Mayberry, James H. Vahey, and Charles W. Mulcahy, acting as arbitrators in the case of The Boston Elevated Railway Co. *v.* The Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America and Division 589 thereof, handed down their award on October 15, 1923. The award is as follows:

The arbitrators named in your agreement of August 6, 1923, having considered the matters submitted to them, have embodied their decision in the following report:

To avoid any misunderstanding, we wish to say at the outset, that so far as it has seemed desirable to state the reasons for the decisions reached, they are the views of the chairman of the board, in some of which the other members do not concur. The signature to this report of any other member of the board, therefore, is not to be understood as implying anything more than his acquiescence in the result.

Although the arbitration agreement submitted five questions for decision, it has become unnecessary to consider the fourth and fifth, and the first three only are dealt with in this report.

The first question is "What rates of wages shall be paid to all of the employees of the company who are members of the association?"

The parties have agreed that in dealing with this question the arbitrators need only determine the maximum basic wage to be paid to motormen and conductors of the two-men surface cars; and that when this is determined in the form of cents per hour, the parties themselves will be able, according to some rule of percentage or addition which they have adopted, to determine all the other rates of wages involved in the arbitration. While the chairman is somewhat skeptical as to the exact equity of results to be obtained by the application of either method to each of the many kinds and grades of labor involved, the board willingly adopts the suggestion of the parties.

The present maximum basic wage of motormen and conductors of two-men surface cars is 61 cents an hour, for an 8-hour workday. It is guaranteed to every man who is on duty eight hours, whether he is actually working all the time or not. It is not the highest rate the company has ever paid. From May 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, the rate fixed by a majority of a board of arbitrators of which the late James L. Doherty of Springfield was chairman, was 70 cents an hour. It was gradually reduced to the present rate by voluntary agreement between the company and the union. The last of these agreements expired July 1 of the present year. In agreeing upon these reductions the men seem to have taken into consideration both the falling off in living costs and adverse financial conditions. Probably a powerful incentive in bringing about these agreements is to be found in the admirable spirit of cooperation which has existed between the management and the men, and to which both have given the most cordial testimony.

The men now ask that this wage be increased 30 cents, or to a total of 91 cents an hour. In support of their claim they urge that the present trend of wages throughout the country is upward; that costs of living, which fell off during the period of business depression, are again advancing; that reasonable standards of living for laboring men are higher than they have ever been before; that the closer studies of economic conditions that have been made in recent years indicate that the maintenance of this higher standard is wise as well as just; that they ask no more than others are receiving in comparable employments; and that the outlook for improved financial conditions justifies their demand for more generous treatment.

The company, on the other hand, denies that the increase demanded by the men is reasonable or practicable. In support of its contention, the company urges that wages have more than kept pace with the increased cost of living; that the reductions of wages since 1920 have been proportionately much less than the falling off in living cost; that in many comparable occupations the wages paid are lower than these men are now receiving; that little dependence is to be put on theoretical budgets prepared to show costs of living; and that any large increase in the present wages would tend to throw an unfair burden upon those who ride on the cars and upon taxpayers who, under the present law, must make up any deficit that results from the operation of the road.

Both views have been urged with great force and skill by the arbitrators who represent the company and the men, and there is so much of truth in each contention that it is no easy task to find their proper resultant.

At the hearing the men produced a carefully prepared budget in which they set out, item by item, the things they deemed necessary for the reasonably comfortable support of a family for one year, with the present market cost of each item. Probably there was no one present who would not be glad to see them have everything that was there enumerated. It would be hard to find fault with any specific item. Yet the aggregate amount of this budget would call for wages obviously much higher than the business of the company could reasonably be expected to stand.

The only practicable rule to be followed in these arbitrations seems to be to come as near as possible to doing substantial justice, having regard both to the reasonable requirements of the men and the financial condition of the company's business. It is of the very essence of a wage arbitration that it should seek to determine the fair shares of labor and capital in their joint product. This is especially true in the case submitted to this board. The Boston Elevated Railway is being operated by a board of trustees appointed by the governor. The road is practically under public control. The statute contemplates that the public shall be furnished service at cost. The arbitrator who represents the company is undoubtedly right in his contention that the issue is between the employees on the one hand and on the other hand the riding public and the taxpayers, who must pay the bills. Clearly it was not the purpose of this important experiment in public operation of the road that either should unjustly profit at the expense of the other. It is for us to determine how far we can go, without throwing an unjust burden upon the public, in meeting the creditable desire for a better standard of living on the part of a body of employees whose efficient and faithful service and hearty spirit of cooperation are admittedly a valuable asset of the company.

Certain aspects of the problem present little difficulty. It would probably be unfortunate for all concerned if we adopted a standard of wages that would necessitate an increase of fares beyond the present 10 cent rate. It is not believed that the increase granted in this award will have that result. On the other hand, there seems to be little justice in demanding an immediate return to old prices for transportation when every other product of human industry has increased in price. It seems clear also that the fixing of wages on a fair and somewhat permanent basis ought to precede, rather than follow, reductions in fares, in order that all the elements of the problem may be known when reductions are under consideration.

One would be blind to the obvious tendencies of recent times if he did not observe the marked disposition to treat labor with greater liberality. Labor is no longer regarded as a mere commodity, to be bought at the lowest competitive price. The old idea of an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital is losing its prestige, and giving way to more enlightened thought. It is to be hoped that the earnest study of economists may ultimately provide us with a rule that will settle all difficulties. To-day every step that promotes harmony rather than discord, that encourages cooperation, that substitutes arbitration for the strike, ought to be met in a liberal spirit. Especially is this so when the employer is a public or quasi-public body.

We wish to make it clear that the decision we have reached is not governed by any rule that requires a wage adjustment to meet a mere increase in the cost of living. In the opinion of a majority of the board such a rule would not justify the increase granted. It would be a misinterpretation of this decision to attempt hereafter to say that the scale should move up or down according as the percentage of living cost should rise or fall. We have taken into consideration not merely the cost, but also the standard of living.

The things that have had especial weight in this decision are (1) the scales of wages now paid by public bodies in comparable employments, such, for example, as police and fire departments, (2) the wages paid in comparable private occupations, particularly the building trades, (3) the most reliable studies of family budgets regarded by economists as tending to fix what is known as the American standard of living, and (4) the wages fixed for certain street railways in two of the largest cities in the country, Chicago and New York.

Taking all the foregoing matters into consideration, the board is of the opinion that the circumstances justify a return to the rate fixed by the Doherty award in 1920, and accordingly grants an increase of nine cents an hour over the present rate of 61 cents, and fixes the maximum rate of wages for motormen and conductors of two-men surface cars at 70 cents per hour for an eight-hour workday.

The second question submitted to us is "What of differential above the rate of wages awarded to motormen and conductors of surface line cars shall be paid to operators of one-man cars and busses?" At the request of the parties the arbitrators viewed the work on two of the one-man car lines. The view showed that there is a wide difference in the amount of work required of the operator on the different lines. This difference is chiefly due to the fact that on some lines the operator is required to collect fares, make change, and issue transfers, while on others, which run into terminals, where fares are not collected on the car, he has no such work to do, except as to a very small number of local riders. The chairman is of the opinion that in those cases where the operator must collect the fares, make change, and issue transfers, the present differential of 8 cents per hour is inadequate; and if it were possible to increase it as to those lines only, he would be inclined to do so. But the difficulty is that, in answer to his inquiry, both sides agreed that it would not be practicable to have two separate rates for one-man cars, and it is necessary to consider what ought to be done for the service as a whole. The testimony is that at the present time about 25 per cent of the runs are made by one-man cars, but in 80 per cent of the one-man car traffic, collection of fares on the car is not required. Statistics show that on street railways where the one-man cars are in use the differentials vary from 2 cents to 8 cents. No company pays more than 8 cents. Only four companies, of which the Boston Elevated Railway is one, have a differential as high as 8 cents. It should be borne in mind also that the one-man car operator is given, in common with other carmen, the increase of 9 cents an hour granted by this award. Under all these circumstances it does not seem to us that we would be justified in raising the differential as to all the operators of one-man cars on the line; and we accordingly say in answer to the second question that the differential shall remain at the present rate of 8 cents an hour.

The third question submitted to us is "Whether a shorter work-day shall be established for all of the members of the association for work on Sundays and holidays, and if so what that shorter workday shall be?"

It became evident at the hearing that the management of the road was thoroughly in sympathy with the desire of the men for a shorter workday on Sundays and were prevented from granting it only because of the great expense it would throw upon the company. The board is satisfied from the testimony that it would not be justified in putting this additional burden on the company at this time, however worthy the object may be. It also believes that the matter should be the subject of further negotiations between the company and the men, for the purpose of seeing if the desired object can not be accomplished by the men making some concessions and assuming a part, at least, of the burden. We, therefore, feel bound to answer the third question in the negative.

This award shall become effective as of July 1, 1923, and shall continue in force until July 1, 1924. The men will be entitled to receive back pay at the rate hereby established from July 1, 1923, to be paid by the company within two months from the date hereof.

Should any question arise between the parties as to the meaning of any of the provisions of this award it is understood that they will be referred to the board for determination.

The rates established by this award as carried out through all grades and classes of employment are shown in the attached schedule.

	July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924.
Surface lines: Motormen and conductors:	
First three months of service	$0.57
Next nine months of service	.63
Thereafter	.70
Rapid transit lines: Motormen:	
First year of service	.71
Thereafter	.72
Rapid transit lines: Guards:	
First three months of service	.57
Next nine months of service	.63
Thereafter	.70
One-man car operators and bus drivers [in addition to regular rate]	.08
Snow work—time held or worked—conductors, motormen, and guards [in addition to regular rate]	.20
Conductors, motormen, guards, gatemen, collectors, train clerks when instructing learners [in addition to regular rate]	.12½

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in November, 1923.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received reports concerning the volume of employment in November, 1923, from 7,430 representative establishments in 51 manufacturing industries, covering 2,483,431 employees whose total earnings during one week in November were $66,503,144. The same establishments in October reported 2,496,724 employees and total pay rolls of $67,451,442. Therefore, in November, as shown from these unweighted figures for 51 industries combined, there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent in the number of employees, a decrease of 1.4 per cent in pay-roll totals, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent in average weekly earnings.

An unweighted chain index of the number of employees reported during the last six months reads: June, 100; July, 98.2; August, 98; September, 98; October, 97.8; and November, 97.3.

Comparing data from identical establishments for October and November, increases in employment in November are shown in 25 of the 51 industries and increases in the amount paid in wages in 18 industries.

The increases in employment were over 2 per cent in only four industries, automobile tires leading with 2.9 per cent, and rubber boots and shoes, agricultural implements, and slaughtering and meat packing being the other three industries.

The four industries showing the greatest decreases in employment were the seasonal ones, women's clothing (8.4 per cent), millinery (6.7 per cent), brick (4.6 per cent), and men's clothing (4.4 per cent). The decreases in the machine tools, baking, and steam fittings industries also were 4 per cent or over.

Steel shipbuilding shows the largest increase in amount of pay roll, 9.1 per cent, followed by slaughtering and meat packing, automobile tires, and agricultural implements.

The largest decreases in total wages were 17 per cent in the women's clothing industry, 8.6 per cent in the shirt industry, 8.4 per cent in the millinery industry, 8.3 per cent in petroleum refining, and 7.1 per cent in the men's clothing industry.

Considering the industries by groups only three groups as a whole show increased employment. These are the paper, tobacco, and miscellaneous industries groups. The remaining nine groups all show small decreases except the iron and steel group, 2.2 per cent; stamped ware, 3.6 per cent; and the chemical group, 1.6 per cent.

Seventeen of the 51 industries in November show increased per capita earnings over the preceding month, as compared with 42 in October, 39 in September, 25 in August, 10 in July, 23 in June, and 36 in May.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees on Class I railroads, excluding executives and officials, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of change.
		October, 1923.	November, 1923.		October, 1923.	November, 1923.	
Food and kindred products:							
Slaughtering and meat packing	84	93,290	95,303	+2.2	$2,285,096	$2,413,866	+5.6
Confectionery and ice cream	145	20,873	20,589	−1.4	418,873	416,405	−0.6
Flour	287	15,866	15,321	−3.4	418,164	397,919	−4.8
Baking	260	36,016	34,524	−4.1	918,801	921,956	+0.3
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	11	9,300	9,184	−1.2	292,402	273,377	−6.5
Textiles and their products:							
Cotton goods	273	162,698	165,352	+1.6	2,786,011	2,790,156	+0.1
Hosiery and knit goods	237	70,226	70,949	+1.0	1,151,569	1,165,874	+1.2
Silk goods	211	55,199	54,648	−1.0	1,182,493	1,130,774	−4.4
Woolen goods	160	58,748	59,441	+1.2	1,394,833	1,368,851	−1.9
Carpets	21	20,715	20,769	+0.3	585,950	583,780	−0.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	67	25,804	25,782	−0.1	594,971	584,834	−1.7
Clothing, men's	206	52,932	50,592	−4.4	1,332,071	1,237,219	−7.1
Shirts and collars	89	23,916	23,929	+0.1	373,430	341,239	−8.6
Clothing, women's	161	15,576	14,275	−8.4	439,748	365,184	−17.0
Millinery and lace goods	73	11,494	10,725	−6.7	245,316	224,616	−8.4
Iron and steel and their products:							
Iron and steel	190	245,810	241,478	−1.8	7,504,086	7,299,665	−2.7
Structural ironwork	135	17,924	17,617	−1.7	501,001	485,550	−3.1
Foundry and machine shop products	596	175,461	171,205	−2.4	5,280,625	5,069,702	−4.0
Hardware	37	24,971	24,160	−3.2	617,265	598,120	−3.1
Machine tools	155	19,385	18,550	−4.3	535,582	514,302	−4.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus	114	34,064	32,691	−4.0	1,028,051	973,115	−5.3
Stoves	83	16,841	16,887	+0.3	477,977	473,006	−1.0
Lumber and its remanufactures:							
Lumber, sawmills	244	74,908	73,898	−1.3	1,566,726	1,567,268	[1]
Lumber, millwork	192	26,548	26,531	−0.1	671,137	672,850	+0.3
Furniture	255	41,987	42,123	+0.3	1,003,690	1,005,124	+0.1
Leather and its finished products:							
Leather	129	26,117	26,325	+0.8	673,410	666,915	−1.0
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	169	81,765	81,407	−0.4	1,814,573	1,744,345	−3.9
Paper and printing:							
Paper and pulp	181	51,407	51,050	−0.7	1,328,162	1,308,280	−1.5
Paper boxes	144	15,959	16,049	+0.6	324,846	327,540	+0.8
Printing, book and job	209	26,445	26,764	+1.2	896,880	895,786	−0.1
Printing, newspaper	172	39,448	40,001	+1.4	1,486,880	1,498,809	+0.8
Chemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals	91	17,440	17,757	+1.8	471,901	469,436	−0.5
Fertilizers	111	8,664	8,375	−3.3	164,142	154,982	−5.6
Petroleum refining	63	46,838	45,657	−2.5	1,502,828	1,377,670	−8.3
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Cement	73	23,358	23,594	+1.0	699,235	692,125	−1.0
Brick and tile	313	27,036	25,805	−4.6	713,436	676,638	−5.2
Pottery	48	11,965	11,814	−1.3	321,189	324,475	+1.0
Glass	140	35,566	36,117	+1.5	904,854	926,914	+2.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel:							
Stamped and enameled ware	38	14,947	14,404	−3.6	331,587	325,955	−1.7
Tobacco manufactures:							
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	32	3,860	3,840	−0.5	61,461	59,024	−4.0
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	169	32,569	32,995	+1.3	619,117	621,588	+0.4
Vehicles for land transportation:							
Automobiles	207	280,060	281,484	+0.5	9,860,832	9,847,340	−0.1
Carriages and wagons	33	2,147	2,179	+1.5	47,985	47,579	−0.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	174	18,621	18,710	+0.5	552,135	560,916	+1.6
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	307	171,797	168,364	−2.0	5,193,187	5,035,141	−3.0
Miscellaneous industries:							
Agricultural implements	76	20,503	20,979	+2.3	545,015	566,378	+3.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	129	104,633	106,219	+1.5	2,946,495	3,011,319	+2.2
Pianos and organs	23	5,792	5,878	+1.5	175,918	176,752	+0.5
Rubber boots and shoes	10	19,441	19,925	+2.5	514,234	510,837	−0.7
Automobile tires	69	34,160	35,140	+2.9	990,365	1,032,436	+4.2
Shipbuilding, steel	34	25,634	26,076	+1.7	704,907	769,212	+9.1
Railroads, class I { Sept. 15, 1923	.....	1,929,493		.....	[2] 248,173,732		.....
Railroads, class I { Oct. 15, 1923	.....	1,920,057		−0.5	[2] 263,953,990		+6.4

[1] Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Reports are available from 3,283 establishments for a comparison of data between November, 1923, and November, 1922.

These reports from identical establishments in the two years show an increase in the 12 months of 6.5 per cent in the number of employees, an increase of 15 per cent in total wages, and an increase of 8.1 per cent in average weekly earnings.

Twenty-seven of the 43 separate industries show increased employment, while 33 show increased pay rolls.

The greatest increase in employees in the year was 217.7 per cent in the pottery industry, which industry was in the midst of a strike in 1922. The automobile, electrical machinery, pianos, and iron and steel industries show increased employment, ranging from 26.8 per cent to 11.5 per cent.

The pottery industry shows an increase of 276 per cent in total wages paid, while 11 other industries show increases of from 15 to 34 per cent.

The one large decrease in both employees and their earnings appears in the automobile tire industry.

Considering the industries by groups, 8 groups out of 12 show increased employment in the 12-month period, and 9 show increased pay roll totals—the vehicles, stone, clay, and glass, and iron and steel groups leading in both classes. The textile group shows a decrease in employment of 1 per cent, with an increase in wages paid of 3.1 per cent. The leather and tobacco groups and stamped ware show decreases in both employment and earnings.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1922, AND NOVEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of change.
		November, 1922.	November, 1923.		November, 1922.	November, 1923.	
Food and kindred products:							
Slaughtering and meat packing	79	87,693	93,854	+7.0	$1,996,816	$2,375,640	+19.0
Flour	43	5,597	5,397	−3.6	153,933	148,047	−3.8
Baking	137	23,513	25,544	+8.6	606,297	696,854	+14.9
Textiles and their products:							
Cotton goods	137	104,815	102,773	−1.9	1,771,333	1,787,476	+0.9
Hosiery and knit goods	133	44,923	44,159	−1.7	768,621	794,496	+3.4
Silk goods	115	37,095	37,472	+1.0	736,956	790,509	+7.3
Woolen goods	93	45,664	47,132	+3.2	1,012,560	1,113,103	+9.9
Carpets	20	18,828	19,790	+5.1	508,246	560,525	+10.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	27	16,466	16,023	−2.7	367,153	368,939	+0.5
Clothing, men's	109	37,541	35,315	−5.9	977,739	938,266	−4.0
Shirts and collars	62	20,116	19,516	−3.0	283,228	283,818	+0.2
Clothing, women's	77	8,552	8,346	−2.4	252,038	241,744	−4.1
Millinery and lace goods	15	2,549	2,552	+0.1	52,788	57,644	+9.2
Iron and steel and their products:							
Iron and steel	129	175,060	195,134	+11.5	4,860,443	5,920,089	+21.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	184	89,273	98,105	+9.9	2,449,795	3,044,496	+24.3
Hardware	20	15,972	17,104	+7.1	356,019	440,756	+23.8
Stoves	23	6,891	6,500	−5.7	192,308	190,952	−0.7
Lumber and its remanufactures:							
Lumber, sawmills	183	54,811	57,998	+5.8	993,880	1,199,213	+20.7
Lumber, millwork	122	17,274	17,565	+1.7	403,983	456,331	+13.0
Furniture	93	18,665	18,673	(1)	450,970	469,945	+4.2
Leather and its finished products:							
Leather	120	26,200	24,984	−4.6	614,823	637,170	+3.6
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	121	68,780	68,587	−0.3	1,540,194	1,491,953	−3.1

[1] Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1922, AND NOVEMBER 1923—Concluded.

Industry.	Establishments.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of change.
		November, 1922.	November, 1923.		November, 1922.	November, 1923.	
Paper and printing:							
Paper and pulp	108	34,339	34,701	+1.1	$841,421	$895,526	+6.4
Paper boxes	60	10,457	10,768	+3.0	218,867	234,905	+7.3
Printing, book and job	83	15,355	16,132	+5.1	524,549	565,847	+7.9
Printing, newspapers	88	23,876	25,824	+8.2	861,204	965,175	+12.1
Chemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals	31	10,117	10,159	+0.4	244,216	266,578	+9.2
Fertilizers	24	2,567	2,599	+1.2	41,084	46,493	+13.2
Petroleum refining	30	37,224	37,581	+1.0	1,135,539	1,119,825	−1.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Brick and tile	139	12,010	13,026	+8.5	289,550	365,987	+26.4
Pottery	23	2,330	7,403	+217.7	54,984	206,756	+276.0
Glass	91	26,325	25,809	−2.0	630,210	680,770	+8.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel:							
Stamped and enameled ware	13	6,054	5,587	−7.7	139,905	132,725	−5.1
Tobacco manufactures:							
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	9	1,449	1,499	+3.5	23,710	27,310	+15.2
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	103	24,513	23,747	−3.1	455,894	437,971	−3.9
Vehicles for land transportation:							
Automobiles	110	161,374	204,662	+26.8	5,414,882	7,160,220	+32.2
Carriages and wagons	15	1,570	1,471	−6.3	35,765	34,344	−4.0
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	102	69,855	74,413	+6.5	1,987,443	2,262,508	+13.8
Miscellaneous industries:							
Agricultural implements	55	18,391	18,393	(1)	455,597	506,069	+11.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	78	67,685	79,862	+18.0	1,691,758	2,272,940	+34.4
Pianos and organs	8	3,039	3,400	+11.9	88,387	109,030	+23.4
Automobile tires	58	35,522	28,571	−19.6	996,517	829,386	−16.8
Shipbuilding, steel	13	12,393	11,626	−6.2	341,429	379,419	+11.1
Railroads, Class I { Oct. 15, 1922		1,788,406			[2] 248,872,684		
Railroads, Class I { Oct. 15, 1923		1,920,057		+7.4	[2] 263,953,990		+6.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per capita earnings increased in November as compared with October in 17 of the 51 industries here considered, steel shipbuilding leading with 7.3 per cent, followed by baking, 4.7 per cent, slaughtering and meat packing, 3.4 per cent, and pottery, 2.3 per cent. The greatest decreases were in the women's clothing and shirts and collars industries, 9.4 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively.

Comparing per capita earnings in November, 1923, with those in November, 1922, increases are shown in 38 of the 43 industries for which data are available. The greatest increases were 18.5 per cent in steel shipbuilding, 18.3 per cent in pottery, 16.5 per cent in brick and tile, and 15.6 per cent in hardware. The decreases, all comparatively small, were in the following industries: Cigars, flour, boots and shoes, petroleum, and women's clothing.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS—NOVEMBER, 1923, WITH OCTOBER, 1923, AND NOVEMBER, 1923, WITH NOVEMBER, 1922.

Industry.	Per cent of change, November, 1923, compared with—		Industry.	Per cent of change, November, 1923, compared with—	
	Oct., 1923.	Nov., 1922.		Oct., 1923.	Nov., 1922.
Shipbuilding, steel	+7.3	+18.5	Printing, book and job	−1.3	+2.7
Baking	+4.7	+5.8	Stoves	−1.3	+5.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	+3.4	+11.2	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−1.4	.....
Pottery	+2.3	+18.3	Structural ironwork	−1.4	.....
Stamped and enameled ware	+2.0	+2.8	Cotton goods	−1.5	+2.9
Agricultural implements	+1.6	+11.1	Flour	−1.5	−0.3
Lumber, sawmills	+1.4	+14.1	Dyeing and finishing textiles	−1.6	+3.3
Automobile tires	+1.3	+3.5	Foundry and machine-shop products	−1.6	+13.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	+1.1	.....	Leather	−1.7	+8.6
Glass	+0.9	+10.2	Millinery and lace goods	−1.9	+9.1
Confectionery and ice cream	+0.7	.....	Cement	−2.0	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+0.7	+13.9	Carriages and wagons	−2.3	+2.5
Machine tools	+0.4	.....	Chemicals	−2.3	+8.7
Lumber, millwork	+0.3	+11.1	Fertilizers	−2.3	+11.8
Hardware	+0.2	+15.6	Clothing, men's	−2.9	+2.0
Hosiery and knit goods	+0.2	+5.1	Woolen goods	−3.0	+6.5
Paper boxes	+0.2	+4.3	Boots and shoes, rubber	−3.1	.....
Furniture	−0.2	+4.2	Boots and shoes, not including rubber	−3.4	−2.9
Brick and tile	−0.6	+16.5	Silk goods	−3.4	+6.2
Carpets	−0.6	+4.9	Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	−3.5	+11.4
Printing, newspapers	−0.6	+3.6	Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	−5.3	.....
Automobiles	−0.7	+4.3	Petroleum refining	−6.0	−2.3
Paper and pulp	−0.8	+5.3	Shirts and collars	−8.6	+3.3
Tobacco: Cigars and Cigarettes	−0.9	−0.9	Clothing, women's	−9.4	−1.7
Iron and steel	−1.0	+9.3			
Pianos and organs	−1.0	+10.3			
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−1.1	+6.9			

Reports as to operating time in November were received from 6,129 establishments. A total of these reports from 51 industries shows that 77 per cent of the establishments reporting were on a full-time schedule, 21 per cent on a part-time schedule, and 2 per cent were not in operation. This is a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in full-time operation, as compared with the October report.

More than one-half of the 77 per cent of the 6,129 establishments working full time also reported full-capacity operation, about one-third reported part-capacity operation, and the remainder failed to report as to capacity operation. This is a slight gain in the full-capacity report over the October statement.

The iron and steel industry reports show a decrease of full-time operation from 68 per cent in October to 58 per cent in November, and a decrease of full-capacity operation, among those establishments operating full time, from 46 per cent in October to 39 per cent in November.

The following table expands the full-time reports in about one-half of the industries:

Industry.	Establishments reporting full time—			
	And full capacity.	And part capacity.	But not capacity.	Total.
Flour	59	34	11	104
Cotton goods	157	27	29	213
Hosiery and knit goods	70	46	32	148
Silk goods	41	66	4	111
Woolen goods	69	33	9	111
Men's clothing	49	34	17	100
Women's clothing	19	20	26	65
Iron and steel	37	48	10	95
Foundry and machine-shop products	158	187	68	413
Machine tools	25	76	19	120
Sawmills	140	15	31	186
Furniture	94	33	53	180
Leather	16	43	22	81
Boots and shoes	47	25	20	92
Paper and pulp	46	16	9	71
Paper boxes	56	25	28	109
Book and job printing	57	51	36	144
Fertilizers	10	34	3	47
Cement	48	7	8	63
Brick	126	30	34	190
Pottery	23	11	8	42
Glass	52	30	16	98
Cigars and cigarettes	41	38	25	104
Automobiles	68	47	19	134
Steam-railroad car building and repairing	165	15	36	216
Agricultural implements	8	23	20	51
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	34	40	27	101

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

Industry.	Establishments reporting.			
	Total.	Per cent operating full time.	Per cent operating part time.	Per cent idle.
Food and kindred products:				
Slaughtering and meat packing	58	90	10	.....
Confectionery and ice cream	115	82	16	3
Flour	248	42	57	1
Baking	195	87	12	1
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	10	70	30	.....
Textiles and their products:				
Cotton goods	270	79	20	1
Hosiery and knit goods	178	83	16	1
Silk goods	185	60	39	1
Woolen goods	144	77	22	1
Carpets	14	86	14	.....
Dyeing and finishing textiles	62	68	32	.....
Clothing, men's	150	67	32	1
Shirts and collars	54	93	6	2
Clothing, women's	91	71	25	3
Millinery and lace goods	52	71	29	.....
Iron and steel and their products:				
Iron and steel	164	58	32	10
Structural ironwork	114	89	11	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	529	78	21	1
Hardware	37	86	14	.....
Machine tools	138	87	13	.....
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	102	74	26	.....
Stoves	72	72	28	.....
Lumber and its remanufactures:				
Lumber, sawmills	216	86	11	3
Lumber, millwork	151	89	9	1
Furniture	213	85	15	.....
Leather and its finished products:				
Leather	94	86	13	1
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	132	70	30	1
Paper and printing:				
Paper and pulp	136	52	46	2
Paper boxes	124	88	12	.....
Printing, book and job	170	85	15	.....
Printing, newspapers	125	100	.....	.....
Chemicals and allied products:				
Chemicals	66	85	11	5
Fertilizers	106	44	51	5
Petroleum refining	37	81	19	.....
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Cement	64	98	2	.....
Brick and tile	277	69	23	8
Pottery	43	98	2	.....
Glass	127	77	10	13
Metal products other than iron and steel:				
Stamped and enameled ware	30	80	20	.....
Tobacco manufactures:				
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	32	63	37	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	126	83	11	7
Vehicles for land transportation:				
Automobiles	167	80	20	.....
Carriages and wagons	27	70	30	.....
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	146	99	1	.....
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	261	83	16	1
Miscellaneous industries:				
Agricultural implements	62	82	18	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	105	96	4	.....
Pianos and organs	19	100	.....	.....
Rubber boots and shoes	7	100	.....	.....
Automobile tires	57	53	47	.....
Shipbuilding, steel	27	74	26	.....

No general rates of wages movement appeared in any one industry during the month ending November 15, although some increases were reported by establishments scattered through 34 of the 51 industries here considered. These increases affected comparatively few employees in any one industry except in the boot and shoe and steam-railroad car building and repairing industries.

The increases, reported by a total of 112 establishments, averaged 6.5 per cent and affected 15,225 employees, or 47 per cent of the entire number of employees in the establishments concerned, and 1 per cent of the entire number of employees in all establishments in the 51 industries covered by this report.

Considerable numbers of wage-rate increases have been reported each month of 1923, increasing rapidly each month from January to May, when 1,279 were reported, and then decreasing to 147 in October. During these months decreases in rates were reported by from 1 to 9 establishments only, each month, but in November the decreases totaled 32 in 11 industries. Thirteen of these were in the iron and steel industry and affected 2,517 out of 9,010 employees in the 13 establishments. Altogether in the 11 industries 5,114 employees out of 33,918 were reduced as to rates an average of 6.6 per cent.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.		Amount of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total number reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total number.	In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
Food and kindred products:			*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*		*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Slaughtering and meat packing	84	1	6	6.0	185	9.9	0.2
Confectionery and ice cream	145	[1] 3	5–10	6.8	32	9.7	.2
Flour	287	[2]					
Baking	260	6	4.3–15	7.9	112	17.4	.3
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	11	[2]					
Textiles and their products:							
Cotton goods	273	1	5	5.0	475	100.0	.3
Hosiery and knit goods	237	2	6– 8	6.5	81	21.9	.1
Silk goods	211	2	5–20	9.5	64	18.8	.1
Woolen goods	160	[2]					
Carpets	21	[2]					
Dyeing and finishing textiles	67	[2]					
Clothing, men's	206	1	5	5.0	200	100.0	.4
Shirts and collars	89	[2]					
Clothing, women's	161	2	10–13	12.4	34	34.3	.2
Millinery and lace goods	73	1	5	5.0	50	21.6	.5
Iron and steel and their products:							
Iron and steel	190	[3] 2	1– 4.5	2.3	524	54.8	.2
Structural ironwork	135	4	1.8–12	9.1	22	17.1	.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	596	[4] 5	1.2–10	8.0	277	26.5	.2
Hardware	37	[2]					
Machine tools	155	6	5–15	9.2	24	9.7	.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	114	[5] 2	7–14	9.6	40	11.3	.1
Stoves	83	3	7.3–10.5	9.3	66	11.8	4

[1] Also one establishment reduced the rates of 10 of its 26 employees 14 per cent.
[2] No wage changes reported.
[3] Also thirteen establishments reduced the rates of 2,517 of their 9,010 employees 5.4 per cent.
[4] Also one establishment reduced the rates of all of its 362 employees 3 per cent.
[5] Also two establishments reduced the rates of 100 of their 601 employees 9.1 per cent.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1923—Concluded.

Industry.	Establishments.		Amount of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total number reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total number.	In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
Lumber and its remanufactures:			*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*		*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Lumber, sawmills	244	[6] 2	1–12.5	10.1	119	16.6	0.2
Lumber, millwork	192	[7] 3	5–10	7.0	85	6.3	.3
Furniture	255	5	1–10	2.9	184	26.2	.4
Leather and its finished products:							
Leather	129	1	5	5.0	48	8.1	.2
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	169	[8] 8	5–11.1	10.8	3,640	92.9	4.5
Paper and printing:							
Paper and pulp	181	2	1.2–7.5	7.5	455	96.2	.9
Paper boxes	144	6	5–15	10.2	121	13.5	.8
Printing, book and job	209	4	3–15	4.5	166	16.6	.6
Printing, newspapers	172	9	3.5–12	8.0	265	13.4	.7
Chemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals	91	([2])					
Fertilizers	111	[9] 1	8	8.0	54	100.0	.6
Petroleum refining	63	([2])					
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Cement	73	2	5–10	9.7	235	54.9	1.0
Brick and tile	313	[10] 2	16.7–20	17.4	53	88.3	.2
Pottery	48	1	10	10.0	75	18.9	.6
Glass	140	1	10	10.0	75	100.0	.2
Metal products, other than iron and steel:							
Stamped and enameled ware	38	4	5–10	7.6	53	6.4	.4
Tobacco manufactures:							
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	32	([2])					
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	169	([2])					
Vehicles for land transportation:							
Automobiles	207	([2])					
Carriages and wagons	33	1	5–17	11.5	5	16.6	.2
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	174	[11] 2	6.2–16	15.9	907	51.0	4.8
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	307	13	3.3–12	3.9	6,309	70.9	3.7
Miscellaneous industries:							
Agricultural implements	76	([2])					
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	129	4	4–9	4.4	190	30.0	.2
Pianos and organs	23	([2])					
Rubber boots and shoes	10	([2])					
Automobile tires	69	([12])					
Shipbuilding, steel	34	([2])					

[2] No wage change reported.
[6] Also two establishments reduced the rates of 600 of their 673 employees 6.3 per cent.
[7] Also one establishment reduced the rates of all of its 228 employees 5 per cent.
[8] Also two establishments reduced the rates of 487 of their 707 employees 7.2 per cent.
[9] Also four establishments reduced the rates of 281 of their 398 employees 12.1 per cent.
[10] Also four establishments reduced the rates of 219 of their 407 employees 10.3 per cent.
[11] Also one establishment reduced the rates of all of its 84 employees 16.2 per cent.
[12] Also one establishment reduced the rates of 275 of its 284 employees 10 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, October, 1922, and September and October, 1923.

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in October, 1923, in comparison with employment and earnings in September, 1923, and October, 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 OCTOBER, 1923, WITH THOSE OF OCTOBER, 1922, AND SEPTEMBER, 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 under the respective groups.]

Month and year.	Professional, clerical, and general.			Maintenance of way and structures.		
	Clerks.	Stenographers and typists.	Total for group.	Laborers (extra gang and work train).	Track and roadway section laborers.	Total for group.
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
October, 1922	164,397	24,033	285,266	51,466	226,845	407,860
September, 1923	174,964	25,571	290,416	74,385	233,818	450,013
October, 1923	175,914	25,609	291,287	68,124	228,215	436,865
	Total earnings.					
October, 1922	$20,605,382	$2,807,650	$37,757,909	$3,831,748	$15,784,900	$35,657,215
September, 1923	21,629,854	2,986,370	37,950,677	5,980,632	17,029,412	40,772,647
October, 1923	22,738,837	3,103,484	39,429,403	6,015,073	18,211,912	42,864,033

Month and year.	Maintenance of equipment and stores.					
	Carmen.	Machinists.	Skilled trade helpers.	Laborers (shops, engine-houses, power plants, and stores).	Common laborers (shops, engine-houses, power plants, and stores).	Total for group.
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
October, 1922	125,805	56,682	122,668	45,887	56,105	520,765
September, 1923	141,001	68,392	135,009	49,553	65,829	595,327
October, 1923	138,559	68,902	133,302	49,696	66,503	593,569
	Total earnings.					
October, 1922	$20,765,615	$11,452,518	$16,243,265	$4,621,983	$4,854,316	$78,102,944
September, 1923	19,458,019	10,526,313	14,203,125	4,716,493	5,268,170	74,759,081
October, 1923	20,935,821	11,502,523	15,326,916	4,961,730	5,822,654	80,400,878

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN OCTOBER, 1923, WITH THOSE OF OCTOBER, 1922, AND SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Month and year.	Transportation other than train and yard.					Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers).
	Station agents.	Telegraphers, telephones, and towermen.	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.	Total for group.	
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
October, 1922	31,201	27,431	39,657	21,740	212,664	24,844
September, 1923	31,707	27,764	42,922	23,244	219,866	26,473
October, 1923	31,602	27,815	43,792	23,126	220,437	26,493
	Total earnings.					
October, 1922	$4,692,738	$4,044,161	$3,634,832	$1,492,663	$25,230,742	$4,484,836
September, 1923	4,618,540	3,922,366	3,845,102	1,737,391	25,509,245	4,615,490
October, 1923	4,821,707	4,073,195	4,292,380	1,736,764	26,855,991	4,703,169
	Transportation, train and engine.					
	Road conductors.	Road brakemen and flagmen.	Yard brakemen and yard helpers.	Road engineers and motormen.	Road firemen and helpers.	Total for group.
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
October, 1922	36,947	77,459	51,083	45,158	47,351	325,373
September, 1923	39,510	81,681	55,289	47,901	50,135	347,398
October, 1923	39,761	82,744	56,502	48,166	50,344	351,406
	Total earnings.					
October, 1922	$9,064,550	$13,917,359	$8,724,018	$12,369,598	$9,185,168	$65,863,498
September, 1923	8,850,029	13,341,784	8,803,820	11,994,790	8,858,100	64,566,592
October, 1923	9,465,028	14,446,810	9,615,411	12,874,683	9,516,936	69,700,516

Irregularity of Employment in the Coal Industry.

ONE of the series of studies of the United States Coal Commission relating to different phases of the coal industry deals with irregularity of employment in bituminous and anthracite coal mines. The opportunity for employment offered to coal miners is a matter of vital interest to them and is of importance also to the general public. To the miner each day lost, either through failure of the mine to operate or because of absence on his part, means a definite lowering in his standard of living, while if the wage rate has been made high enough to compensate for a certain amount of lost time it means an unnecessarily high cost of coal to the consumer.

Bituminous Industry.

A FULL-TIME year in the bituminous coal industry may be considered as 308 days, allowing for 52 Sundays and 5 holidays. The average number of days worked by bituminous mines during the last 32 years has ranged between 149 and 249 days. The average for

the 6 years ending in 1921 was 214 days, and for the entire 32-year period, 213 days, or about 70 per cent of a full-time year, so that while some years have been better than others, on the whole there has been no tendency toward improvement throughout this time.

The average, however, does not give any real idea of the opportunity which the more than 600,000 bituminous miners had of working. In 1920, when the average number of days worked by the mines amounted to 220, about 53 per cent of the employees were in mines that worked between 220 and 300 days, while of the remainder about 13 per cent were employed in mines that worked between 200 and 220 days, 9 per cent in mines that worked 180 to 200 days, 10 per cent in mines that worked between 160 and 180 days, 7 per cent in mines that worked between 140 and 160 days, and 9 per cent in mines that worked less than 140 days. What really happened was that 91 per cent of the employees were scattered at almost uniform working intervals between a lower limit of 140 and an upper limit of about 308 days, while 9 per cent were employed in operations which were highly irregular. Throughout the period for which these data were available—1913 to 1921—there was practically the same lack of uniformity in working time as shown for 1920. In every year, therefore, the average is an artificial product; that is, an adjustment between the figures for mines which are running fairly continuously and those which work with every degree of irregularity, rather than a figure which is representative for any large body of mines.

The average of days worked, on the other hand, usually understates the actual number of days of operation of a majority of the mines, as from 5 to 10 per cent of the mines commonly operate so small a part of the year that the average for all mines is brought at least 8 or 10 days below the median. The average also includes all mines which begin or cease operations within a year, still further reducing the average, so that it is considered justifiable to add from 8 to 10 days to the calculated average, making the corrected number of days of average operation 223 instead of 214. The emphasis must be placed, however, not on any one number of days of operation but on the extreme variation in days of operation.

This variation in the operating time of different mines is of great importance, as it makes it impossible to establish any one wage rate which would fairly compensate all miners for time lost by their mines, and it also suggests that there must be much irregularity which could be eliminated by better organization and management of the industry.

Except for nation-wide strikes which tie up the entire industry, such as the one in 1922, neither strikes nor the matter of unionization or lack of unionization are of major importance in the regularity of mine operation. The outstanding contrasts in regularity of mine operation are not between the union and nonunion fields. In years of abnormal conditions, such as 1921, when the coal industry suffered severely from the business depression, the number of days worked by mines falling within the same limited area appears to have been considerably affected by the union or nonunion status of the mines. This was probably due to the fact that nonunion operators could make drastic cuts in wages whereas the union operators could not. A comparison of the days worked in 1921 by union and nonunion sections of Tennessee and West Virginia, where the two groups are in close contact, shows that the nonunion mines experienced a very consider-

able advantage in the number of days worked. A comparison of union and nonunion mines not within adjacent areas, but in the great producing sections of the country, however, showed that for the country at large this factor was not of great importance and was secondary to the character of the coal market in each of the producing regions.

Before the war agreements between the union and the operators were made every even year, and the limited extent to which strikes resulting from failure to reach agreement affect mine operation is shown by a comparison of the average days worked in the even years 1910, 1912, and 1914, with the odd years 1911, 1913, and 1915. The average for the country in the even years was only three days less than that in the odd years. The reason for the small effect which such stoppages have is found in the slackness of operations usual in the mining industry, which makes it possible to make up such losses in operating time before the end of the year.

Large mines show more regular operation than do small mines, due largely to the better marketing facilities of the larger mines and their connection frequently with steel or other industries. Mines supplying railroads have a great advantage in this respect over other mines, particularly in years of depression.

Workers' Attendance.

The employees in bituminous mines may be divided into two major groups: The tonnage men, including pick miners, machine cutters, and loaders, who do the actual mining and who form about 60 per cent of the total number of employees; and the day men, who maintain the mine, run its transportation system, etc.

Day men have opportunity to work when the mine is not in actual operation, and as a consequence there is a large amount of overtime worked by them. Because of the extent of overtime work it was not possible to determine from the data the extent of absenteeism among this class of workers when the mine was running, but it was generally conceded that it was not great and that it was more than counterbalanced by work performed when the mine was not in operation.

In union mines in 1921, 69.5 per cent of the day men worked more days than did their mines, 84.7 per cent approximately as many or more days, and 15.3 per cent less than the full time; while in nonunion mines 65.4 per cent of the day men worked more days than did their mines, 80.2 per cent approximately as many or more days, and 19.8 per cent definitely less. In 1920, 73.5 per cent of all day men tabulated worked more days than did their mines, 81.2 per cent approximately as many or more, and 18.2 per cent definitely less.

Pick miners and loaders are practically always on a tonnage basis and machine cutters usually are, although occasionally they are on a day rate. These tonnage men have few opportunities to work except when the mine is running, although the exceptions may become important in the case of machine miners and of men working in mines which run half the year or less. Pick miners and loaders usually work by themselves and with little supervision, so that they have a large degree of personal liberty and can leave the mine or be absent more or less at will.

The attendance of these workers was computed on the basis of starts worked by the men compared with starts worked by the mine,

and while this is not exactly the same as per cent attendance it is believed to be not far from it. As attendance was computed on the basis of the number of days in each pay-roll period on which each miner loaded one or more cars of coal, the amount of absence may be obscured by men going in to work on days when the mine itself is not running and thus canceling the record of an equivalent amount of absence, and perhaps even showing overstarts. It may be a question, too, whether, if many men go in to work, it should not be considered that the mine is really in operation even though the tipple is not running.

In the years 1920 and 1921 very little difference was shown in the percentages giving the ratio of man-starts to mine-starts. In 1921 the average of attendance rates of all tonnage men was 89.8 per cent; of pick miners, 88.4 per cent; of machine cutters, 98.3 per cent; and of loaders, 89.5 per cent. Little difference was shown in the ratios of man-starts to mine-starts between union and nonunion mines. While these figures, as already explained, somewhat overstate the actual attendance on days of mine operation, the ratio of man-starts to mine-starts is well in excess of 85 per cent.

A miner's absence from work may be voluntary or involuntary. Involuntary absence includes such causes as working places being out of condition, lack of mine cars, etc., while much of the voluntary absence includes the involuntary element, since absence due to injury, illness, and other circumstances outside the individual's control are classed as voluntary. In regard to the question as to whether or not miners wish to work a full year, it is believed that the figures give a decisive answer, as very little falling off in attendance is shown for those mines in which operating time approaches a full year. The attendance in mines showing the best operating time is less than 5 per cent below the average for all mines. It seems probable, the report states, that actual attendance does decline as the number of days of operation increases but that this decline is very small. Large numbers of men in mines of the highest working time have an attendance per cent practically the same as the average for their occupation throughout the country.

Opportunity for Collateral Employment, and Loss of Employment.

It has been shown that while there is great diversity in the number of days worked by different mines the average number of days in which there is an opportunity to work is about 223. For workers in such a mine the unemployment amounts to about 85 days or more than one-fourth of a year. While no statistics are available as to the extent to which miners are able to earn money at other occupations, field investigators of the Coal Commission were instructed to secure as much information as possible in regard to collateral employment.

From all that could be learned it would seem that there are some instances where a considerable number of miners have outside work, such as farming during the summer months, but taking the country as a whole there is little opportunity for other employment, nor is much advantage taken of such opportunities as do exist. In estimating the opportunity of miners to supplement their income by outside work it must not be forgotten that a mine reported as operat-

ing 223 days works on a larger number of calendar days, as a mine "day" is a full-time day, ordinarily of 8 hours, and may consist, for example, of 4 hours' work on two separate days. Furthermore, idle days of a miner are not commonly grouped in periods of any length, but are usually scattered a few days at a time over a large part of the year, and if a mine is running a miner can not be absent for any considerable period without losing his working place. In 1921, when the average days were less than half of a full-time year, practically half of the 1,929 bituminous mines tabulated worked during every pay-roll period of the year. Mining properties are largely situated in the mountains, and there is usually very little work outside of mining available even if the opportunity to work steadily at other work existed. Except for a few relatively unimportant fields, in the West where mine operation is so irregular that work at mining in the winter and at farming in the summer has gained some foothold, the miners on the whole stay by mining throughout the year.

Complete loss of employment which comes from discharge or lay-off is a rather remote contingency in the mining industry, and in general the miner has a greater security of tenure than the factory worker. A mine in a period of depression does not usually lay off or reduce its force; it simply shuts down for a time and then resumes operations. In spite of the depression in 1921 the total number of miners (663,754) was larger than in any preceding year, and although it was estimated at the greatest period of unemployment that there were from 140,000 to 180,000 out of work, most of these men still considered themselves coal miners and returned to work as soon as the mines reopened after the depression.

Anthracite Industry.

Opportunity to Work.

IN CONTRAST with the intermittency of employment in the bituminous mines, irregular operation in anthracite mines no longer exists in serious form, although 20 years ago it was considerably greater than in the soft-coal industry.

In the anthracite industry a full-time year is considered to be 304 days, allowance being made for 52 Sundays and 9 holidays. The average number of days worked in 1918 was 293, and in 1920 and 1921, 271 each. In 1921, 67 per cent of the anthracite miners were in collieries which operated as many as 270 days; 59 per cent in collieries that operated as many as 280 days; 40 per cent in collieries operating as many as 290 days; and 6 per cent in collieries which operated as many as 300 days. Making allowance for the few collieries working only a fraction of the year, which pulled down the average, a more typical figure for 1921 would be 285 days.

The collieries are classed, for statistical purposes, as railroad companies, large independents, and small independents. An attempt was made to determine to what extent the time lost by anthracite mines is due to seasonal fluctuations. It was found that in 1921 there was very little seasonal variation in mine operating time. The independent collieries reached a rather low point in August, but the lowest point reached by either the railroad or independent collieries was in December.

The average hours per start worked by the collieries was 7 hours and 52 minutes, or approximately the 8-hour day. Breaker time,

in the anthracite mines, does not, however, accurately measure either the time actually worked by the men or their opportunity to work. Day workers work on days when the breaker is not running and sometimes work longer than the breaker on days when it is in operation. Contract miners generally work the same number of starts as the mine or a few less, but in nearly all collieries they sometimes work on days when the breaker is idle either at getting out coal, in preparation for mining, setting timbers, etc., or as company men at day work.

Day men work so much overtime that it was impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount of absence not counterbalanced by overtime among them; moreover, absence among them is not regarded as a serious problem. Among contract miners the attendance per cent in 1921 averaged 90 for contract miners, 86 for contract miners' laborers, and 92.7 for contract loaders in the few mines which have them. The weighted average for all tonnage men was 89 per cent, and the absence rate, therefore, was 11 per cent.

Hours of Labor.

The anthracite mines have been on a basic 8-hour day since 1916, though an analysis of the full-time day of 44,003 company men in April, 1923, showed that 907 men, or about 2 per cent of the company men, had a full-time day in excess of 8 hours. Of these 907 men, 156 had a full-time day of 9 or 9½ hours; 57 a full-time day of 10 hours; 59 a full-time day of 11 or 11½ hours; and 635 a full-time day of 12 or more hours. The majority of those on the longest hours were watchmen, though there were 83 power-house engineers and 123 stablemen working 12 hours or over.

Although there is a lack of comprehensive information in regard to the hours actually worked by the contract men, the following conclusions have been drawn from the studies of the commission, the records of one company which had accurate records on this subject, and data obtained by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in January, 1921:

1. There is considerable variation in the hours worked by contract men in different collieries and sometimes on different days in the same colliery. The average for the highest of the 14 collieries was 1 hour and 50 minutes more than for the poorest—the poorest being lower than usual because it was pay day. The average for the highest of the six collieries of one company whose figures were tabulated for an entire year was 43 minutes more than for the lowest.

2. In most collieries there is a scattering of men who come out in the morning. Those who come out very early usually come out because of some difficulty in mining. After 11 o'clock some come out who consider that they have finished for the day.

3. In most, though not all, collieries men begin to come out in considerable numbers following 1 o'clock. This keeps up throughout the afternoon until the last come out at about 3.30, or sometimes a little later.

4. The average hours worked (including time for lunch) is, in the case of contract miners, about 7 hours or a few minutes over; the average time in the mine, 7½ hours, or a few minutes over. These averages include both those who leave early in the morning and those who stay until the last. From frequency tables worked out for some, but not as yet for all, of the collieries, it appears that the most common working day at the face is 7 or 7½ hours, half of the men falling within this range and being about evenly distributed; and that the most common period spent in the mine is 7½ or 8 hours. These figures are all for contract miners.

5. Often the contract miner and his laborer come out together, but sometimes the laborer works longer, so that his average hours are slightly longer.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showed the laborer as working about 12 or 18 minutes longer. The company whose collieries were tabulated for 1921 showed the laborers as averaging 34 minutes more. The 14 collieries checked in June gave the laborers an average of 5 minutes higher than the miners.

Variation in Number of Employees During Year.

A study, by occupational groups, of contract employees and day men in 40 railroad collieries and 48 independent collieries shows the proportion which the number of employees in any given month in 1921 bore to the number of employees in the month of maximum employment for each occupational group. In the case of the railroad collieries there was an increase in the course of the year of more than 10 per cent in the number of contract miners, while contract miners' laborers increased by almost two-thirds. There was also a small increase in the number of inside day men, but a 15 per cent decrease in the number of outside day men. Among the independents there was some fluctuation in the number employed, but nothing which showed any definite employment trend.

The increase in the number of contract men, especially laborers, was without doubt influenced by the unemployment in other industries in the latter part of 1921, but on the whole there is evident a complete absence of any employment changes which could be considered as seasonal fluctuation.

Relationship of Growth of Coal Industry to Days Worked.

IN THE bituminous coal industry there is an evident correlation between production and days worked between any two consecutive years, particularly in the last dozen years. When this relationship is traced over a period of years, however, it is shown that a permanent increase in tonnage has not produced a permanent improvement in days worked. The number of days worked rises and falls with production but at an ever-widening distance. In the decade 1890 to 1899 and again in the decade 1900 to 1909 the demand for coal increased to an extent that would have wiped out all intermittency of employment if the mine running time had shown a corresponding improvement. The first of these decades showed an improvement over the whole period of only 8 days while the second showed a falling off of 25 days. The increase in the demand for coal between 1910 and 1918 would have given more than 300 days' work to the mines as they were developed in 1910, but the highest level in this period was 249 days in 1918, and in 1920, with almost as large a production, an average of only 220 days was reached. The growing spread, therefore, between millions of tons produced and average days worked is due in large measure to the opening of new mines and the employment of larger numbers of workers. The 30 per cent idleness in the bituminous industry, then, is not due to a lack in the demand for coal as even greatly-increased demand might leave the situation no better.

In the anthracite mines in the country there has been a constant and steady increase in the average number of days worked. There have been slight recessions caused by wage controversies, industrial depressions, etc., but in every case except the war peak the number of days worked has promptly returned to and exceeded its former level. With a few minor exceptions, since 1911 the number of days worked has increased even more rapidly than the number of tons produced.

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, October 20 to November 17, 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 October 20 to November 17, 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 THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS, OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

[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 ct.	No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.
Oct. 20....	2,307	672	29.1	57	2.5	201	8.7	312	13.5	362	15.7	301	13.0	237	10.3	165	7.2
Oct. 27....	2,383	726	30.5	56	2.3	199	8.4	337	14.1	346	14.5	312	13.1	218	9.1	189	7.9
Nov. 3....	2,343	717	30.6	56	2.4	229	9.8	338	14.4	314	13.4	262	11.2	217	9.3	210	9.0
Nov. 10...	2,365	768	32.5	50	2.1	178	7.5	354	15.0	317	13.4	264	11.2	240	10.1	194	8.2
Nov. 17...	2,332	747	32.0	65	2.8	230	9.9	351	15.1	336	14.4	258	11.1	228	9.8	117	5.0

Recent Employment Statistics.

Massachusetts.[1]

THERE was some improvement in the labor market of Massachusetts in October, 1923, as compared with the previous month, according to the records of the four State employment offices, although the situation was not quite so favorable as it was in October, 1922. The total number of persons placed by the above-mentioned offices in October, 1923, was 3,383, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the preceding month. The number of persons called for in October, 1923, was 4,067, or 3.1 per cent more than in September. The aggregate number of persons placed by the four offices in the first 10 months of 1923 was 35,265, or 9.8 per cent over the record for the corresponding period in 1922, while the number of persons requested by employers for the first 10 months of 1923 was 44,685, an increase of 5.5 per cent as compared with the number called for in the first 10 months of the previous year.

[1] Information received from Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, Nov. 30, 1923.

The number of persons on the pay rolls of 787 establishments in October, 1923, was 228,494, an increase of 1.8 per cent as compared with the number on the pay rolls of these same establishments in September.

In the six principal industries, however, which normally employ almost one-half of the wage earners of Massachusetts, curtailments were quite pronounced. In the cotton-goods industry 22 reported normal full-time operations and 22 less than normal schedules. Other industries reported operations as follows:

	Establishments on normal schedules.	Establishments on less than normal schedules.
Boots and shoes	37	43
Woolen and worsted goods	24	17
Foundry and machine shops	41	21
Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies	7	5
Textile machinery	9	5

Ohio.

THE following data on the activities of the State-city employment service of Ohio for November, 1923, were furnished by the department of industrial relations of that State:

RECORDS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN OHIO FOR NOVEMBER, 1923.

Group.	Applicants.	Help wanted.	Referred.	Reported placed.
Males, skilled, unskilled, clerical, and professional	32,966	13,439	13,109	11,815
Females, domestic, industrial, clerical, and professional	13,913	7,925	7,739	6,719
Farm and dairy	471	494	445	375
Total	47,350	21,858	21,293	18,909

Wisconsin.[1]

THERE was a reduction from 82,059 to 80,605 employees, or about 1.8 per cent, in Wisconsin manufacturing industries from September 15 to October 15, 1923. The total pay rolls, however, showed a gain from $1,990,482 to $2,019,286, or 1.4 per cent, and average weekly earnings increased from $24.26 to $25.05, or 3.3 per cent. The losses and gains from October, 1922, to October, 1923, in number of employees, total pay rolls, and average weekly earnings in various industrial and nonmanual groups are given in the following table.

[1]Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Wisconsin Labor Market, Madison, October, 1923.

PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM OCTOBER, 1922, TO OCTOBER, 1923, IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLLS, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN.

Kind of employment.	Per cent of change in—		
	Number of employees.	Amount of pay roll.	Average weekly earnings.
Manual.			
Logging	+15.0	.....	.....
Mining	+34.3	+51.5	+12.8
Stone crushing and quarrying	−3.3	+10.7	+14.6
Manufacturing	+7.7	+18.6	+10.2
Stone and allied industries	+2.9	+6.6	+3.6
Metal	+11.2	+23.8	+11.3
Wood	+8.1	+23.8	+14.6
Rubber	+27.2	+36.8	+7.6
Leather	−3.2	+3.7	+7.1
Paper	+6.5	+12.4	+5.5
Textiles	+5.8	+3.6	−2.1
Foods	+7.7	+23.0	+14.1
Light and power	−8.2	+6.4	+15.9
Printing and publishing	+8.3	+10.0	+1.6
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	+15.2	+29.4	+12.4
Chemicals (including soap, etc.)	+2.9	+5.3	+2.3
Building construction	.....	−2.0	−24.5
Highway construction	−1.1	.....	.....
Railroad construction	−5.5	−7.2	−1.8
Marine construction, etc	+26.2	+81.4	+43.8
Steam railways	+8.4	+2.1	−5.8
Electric railways	−8.7	+5.3	+15.3
Express, telephone, telegraph	−7.0	−4.2	+2.9
Wholesale trade	+18.3	+15.7	−2.2
Hotels and restaurants	+9.9	.....	.....
Nonmanual.			
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	+4.5	+8.2	+3.6
Construction	−9.5	−1.2	+9.2
Communication	+7.9	+8.5	+.5
Wholesale trade	−.3	+3.6	+4.0
Retail trade—sales force only	+6.3	+4.5	1.7
Miscellaneous professional services	−.1	+7.7	+7.9
Hotels and restaurants	−2.3	.....	.....

The 10 public employment offices of Wisconsin placed 11,937 persons during the four weeks of October, 1923, a gain of 12.9 per cent as compared with the record for the preceding month, but a decrease of 11.5 per cent from the October, 1922, figures. From September to October, 1923, there was a considerable reduction in the demand for common labor for building construction, highway construction, and farming. In the latter month, however, increased numbers of men were requested for logging and transportation lines.

In the calendar year 1922 the public employment offices of Wisconsin placed 113,665 persons. The gross amount expended by the local governments where the offices are located was $14,945.82, or an average of 13 cents per placement. The expenditure of the State was $46,996.17, or an average of 41.3 cents per person placed. The Federal franking privilege and supplies furnished by the Federal Government probably saved the local administrations $5,500.

The public employment offices charge no fees either to workers or employers. Had the persons placed by these offices paid fees equivalent to those charged by private employment agencies, such fees would have approximated $370,000, according to the following estimate:

112,003 manual workers, tradesmen, etc., at $3 per placement	$336,009
1,662 clerical and professional workers at $20 per placement	33,240
	369,249

German Decree on Raising of Funds for Unemployment Relief.[1]

ONE of the first acts of the German Federal Government after it had been granted extraordinary powers by the law of October 13, 1923 (*Ermächtigungsgesetz*), was the issuing of a decree on October 13, 1923, changing the method of raising funds for unemployment relief.

The principal provisions of the decree, briefly summarized, follow:

In principle, four-fifths of the costs of unemployment relief within the district of a public employment office, and the cost of maintenance of the office, shall be borne equally by employers and workers, while one-fifth will be met by the commune which established the employment office. All workers who are liable to compulsory sickness insurance under the workmen's insurance code or to insurance against sickness in a miners' fund, as well as their employers, are required to make contributions to the funds for unemployment relief. The amount of these contributions is to be fixed by the administrative committee of the public employment office in fractions of the contributions to sickness insurance. The contributions shall be so fixed as to cover four-fifths of the cost of unemployment relief in the district of the employment office, but not to exceed 20 per cent of the contributions for sickness insurance. The contributions for unemployment relief are to be paid at the same time as the contributions for sickness insurance, the sick funds to remit the former without delay to the commune administering the public employment office.

The communes shall contribute to the unemployment fund one-fifth of the costs of unemployment relief in their districts, but not more than one-fourth of the combined contributions of employers and workers. On resolution of the communes concerned, the districts of several employment offices may be combined into one unemployment insurance fund.

If the maximum contributions of employers, workers, and communes temporarily fail to cover the expenditures for unemployment relief in districts with extraordinary serious unemployment, a subsidy may be granted by the Federal and State Governments to cover the deficit, but not until at least two weeks' contributions have been paid by employers and workers.

The administrative committees of the public employment offices shall, as far as possible, make the granting of unemployment relief conditional upon the performance of some kind of public work which may be offered to the unemployed. If no work of this kind is available, unemployed persons under 18 years of age shall receive aid only on condition that they attend general educational or vocational training courses or schools.

The kind, amount, and duration of the unemployment relief are to be determined by means of decrees issued by the Federal Minister of Labor after consultation with the administrative council of the Federal employment service (*Reichsarbeitsverwaltung*) or with a committee formed from among its members. Within the limits set by such decrees the administrative committee of each employment office shall determine the form and extent of unemployment relief to be granted to the unemployed within the district.

The decree became effective on November 1, 1923.

[1] Germany, Reichsarbeitsverwaltung, Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Nov. 1, 1923, p. 704.

Development of German Industry, 1913 to 1922.[1]

BEFORE the war the German Federal Government made an industrial and occupational census about every 12 years (1882, 1895, and 1907) which gave an accurate picture of the development and state of economic life in Germany. This census covered not only industry, the handicrafts, commerce, and home work, but also agriculture and forestry, building and transportation, household work, the professions, and salaried private and public employees. Owing to the high costs, such a census could not be carried out after the war, and will probably not be made for several years to come. The only recent statistics available from which to draw conclusions as to the effect of the war and the post-war period upon German economic life are those compiled annually by the factory and mine inspection services of the various German States and published in their annual reports (*Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden*). These statistics do not, of course, give such a comprehensive picture as the industrial and occupational censuses. As a rule, they cover only industrial establishments subject to inspection; that is, establishments employing at least 10 workers or operated by motor power.

In the following table these statistics are reproduced in summary form. They show for the years 1913, 1917, and 1919 to 1922 the number of establishments, adult male and female workers, and juvenile workers of both sexes in the various industry groups. It should be noted, however, that the statistics compiled by the factory inspection services are not strictly comparable, as the services of the individual States do not use an exactly uniform method in obtaining data. For 1913, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 the statistics are complete, but for 1917 no data were obtained for Alsace-Lorraine, Baden, and Hesse. It has also been impossible to calculate with absolute accuracy the losses in establishments and workers caused by the transfer of Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, east Upper Silesia, part of West Prussia, and other territory, yet, broadly viewed, the following table gives a fairly accurate picture. The figures for "all industry groups" include, beside those given for specified industries, data for bakeries and small painters and interior decorators.

[1] The data on which this article is based are from: Germany, Reichsarbeitsverwaltung, Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Oct. 1, 1923, pp. 406*–411*; report from the American consulate at Berlin dated Oct. 17, 1923.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND OF WORKERS IN GERMAN INDUSTRY, 1913 TO 1922, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Year, and industry group.	Number of establishments.	Number of workers.			
		Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Children.	Total.
Mining:					
1913	3,019	831,943	10,188	33,219	875,350
1917	2,355	660,246	50,940	46,347	757,533
1919	2,616	784,896	36,971	40,716	862,583
1920	2,983	936,758	26,333	41,997	1,005,088
1921	3,057	983,376	20,875	39,219	[1] 1,043,570
1922	3,017	883,440	9,424	32,923	925,787
Iron and steel industry:					
1913	1,256	301,758	5,781	13,897	321,436
1917	1,296	259,673	60,728	29,360	349,761
1919	1,320	284,383	18,954	17,324	320,661
1920	1,575	290,587	18,250	13,390	[1] 322,233
1921	1,588	303,164	15,261	11,463	329,888
1922	1,643	299,287	10,638	10,708	320,633
Stone and earthenware:					
1913	21,708	537,089	72,590	37,929	647,608
1917	15,718	156,080	60,362	23,298	239,740
1919	15,502	287,859	59,510	22,512	369,881
1920	15,437	342,575	68,712	24,010	435,297
1921	16,217	387,016	75,114	25,088	487,218
1922	16,661	442,882	89,795	29,799	562,476
Metal working and machinery:					
1913	48,625	1,528,573	156,635	168,380	1,823,588
1917	44,345	1,346,074	681,510	240,454	2,268,038
1919	51,674	1,494,783	282,193	196,935	1,973,911
1920	55,939	1,653,633	273,300	192,204	2,119,137
1921	61,296	1,733,419	254,294	191,912	2,179,625
1922	66,191	1,940,557	324,128	217,177	2,481,862
Chemical industry:					
1913	2,911	145,944	26,749	7,875	180,568
1917	3,014	221,738	183,373	24,891	430,002
1919	3,029	176,730	48,428	10,447	235,605
1920	3,188	207,558	43,408	8,194	259,160
1921	3,310	203,764	41,944	7,812	253,520
1922	3,322	225,015	49,720	8,811	283,546
Illuminants, soap, fats, oil, etc.:					
1913	3,776	69,866	9,079	2,874	81,819
1917	3,279	47,026	16,958	3,883	67,867
1919	3,623	75,128	14,105	2,726	[1] 91,957
1920	3,749	81,955	13,867	2,256	98,078
1921	3,932	87,236	14,948	2,212	104,396
1922	3,982	87,787	16,840	2,525	107,152
Textiles and clothing:					
1913	69,314	512,350	721,867	152,985	1,387,202
1917	53,516	155,355	484,208	69,965	709,528
1919	54,255	260,835	492,772	72,262	825,869
1920	55,487	326,066	577,594	85,804	989,464
1921	60,679	385,516	662,437	99,826	1,147,779
1922	63,129	456,271	810,362	123,893	1,390,526
Paper:					
1913	4,391	115,071	64,757	19,186	199,014
1917	3,831	52,570	68,296	21,207	142,073
1919	3,974	87,098	65,340	16,216	168,654
1920	4,119	103,486	69,022	15,290	187,798
1921	4,244	110,550	70,103	14,328	194,981
1922	4,993	125,053	85,679	17,833	228,565
Leather, hair, bristles, and rubber:					
1913	3,163	91,534	21,432	7,836	120,802
1917	3,014	39,885	35,871	7,186	82,942
1919	3,268	64,916	25,840	5,037	95,793
1920	3,356	71,275	24,799	4,686	100,760
1921	3,626	83,673	30,137	6,073	119,883
1922	4,055	103,337	42,045	8,071	153,453
Wood working and brush making:					
1913	33,723	382,751	36,320	34,752	453,823
1917	31,349	179,316	74,302	35,848	289,466
1919	35,429	323,371	55,435	36,047	414,853
1920	38,651	353,399	52,293	39,819	445,511
1921	41,421	370,659	52,081	44,432	467,172
1922	43,997	416,990	65,594	52,070	[1] 534,663

[1] This is not the exact sum of the items but is as given in the report.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND OF WORKERS IN GERMAN INDUSTRY, 1913 TO 1222, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS—Concluded.

Year, and industry group.	Number of establishments.	Number of workers.			
		Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Children.	Total.
Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, etc.:					
1913	97,985	467,849	191,721	54,348	713,918
1917	89,269	250,875	216,203	48,794	515,872
1919	87,782	305,645	182,391	37,772	525,808
1920	89,907	330,335	204,158	38,717	573,210
1921	97,623	373,216	234,302	45,889	653,407
1922	101,002	392,555	250,703	48,056	691,314
Cleaning (laundries, etc.):					
1913	4,302	13,064	39,596	2,923	55,583
1917	4,142	6,835	31,547	2,972	41,354
1919	4,171	9,106	35,742	2,615	47,463
1920	4,193	9,132	30,438	1,972	41,542
1921	4,234	9,627	29,352	1,811	40,790
1922	3,966	8,771	25,799	1,588	36,158
Building trades:					
1913	14,221	262,886	703	13,303	276,892
1917	9,987	89,116	6,522	7,149	102,787
1919	10,926	165,015	2,364	8,358	175,737
1920	11,666	177,657	1,472	9,715	188,844
1921	12,637	215,702	1,530	12,018	229,250
1922	13,214	264,440	1,723	16,213	282,376
Printing trades:					
1913	8,912	134,197	45,437	20,563	200,197
1917	8,095	61,821	51,219	19,339	132,379
1919	8,271	106,651	46,372	17,119	170,142
1920	8,401	115,837	49,805	15,376	181,018
1921	8,540	122,669	52,231	14,494	189,394
1922	8,577	124,203	60,169	14,247	198,619
All industry groups:					
1913	324,524	5,409,546	1,405,621	571,006	7,386,173
1917	274,528	3,545,181	2,038,993	585,562	6,169,736
1919	286,946	4,442,072	1,372,010	487,064	6,301,146
1920	300,434	5,015,196	1,458,224	494,550	6,967,970
1921	324,169	5,384,340	1,559,289	517,778	7,461,407
1922	339,041	5,783,711	1,846,947	584,964	8,215,622

The outstanding facts revealed by the statistical data in the preceding table are briefly analyzed below by industry groups.

Mining.—The number of mining enterprises in operation in 1913, 1921 and 1922 shows little change. In 1922 their number was but two less than in 1913. The figures for 1917, 1919, and 1920 are considerably lower. It should be borne in mind, however, that about 200 mines, which employed 40,000 workers in 1913, are located in Hesse, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, and that figures for these territories are missing in the statistics for 1917. When the Saar district went under French control about 28 mines, with 44,000 miners, were lost. In 1922, through the transfer of east Upper Silesia to Poland, the number of German mines was reduced by 60 and that of miners by 120,000. The occupation of the large Ruhr mining district by France and Belgium has, moreover, made it impossible to give correct statistics for 1922. The statistics in the preceding table show, as might be expected, an increase during the war in the number of female workers employed in mines, and a rapid and progressive decrease in their number in post-war years.

Iron and steel industry.—Data for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine were not available for the year 1917. Alsace-Lorraine alone employed in 1913 approximately 65,000 workers in these industries. In 1922 the number of establishments in operation was 1,643, as against 1,256 in 1913 and 1,588 in 1921. The total number

of workers employed in each of these three years shows little change in spite of the adoption of the three-shift system in place of the former usual two-shift system. This stability of the number of workers employed reflects not only the loss of the iron and steel industry in Lorraine and east Upper Silesia but also a lessened demand for structural steel.

The effect of the war upon this industry group manifests itself in the much smaller number of male workers over 16 years of age and in the phenomenal increase in the number of female and juvenile workers in 1917.

Stone and earthenware.—In the industries comprised in this group (quarrying, stonecutting, brick works, cement works, potteries, glass works, etc.), the number of workers decreased during the war to about one-third the pre-war number. The recovery of these industries after the war was generally very slow; only earthenware and porcelain factories have experienced a fair revival.

Metal working and machinery.—It is apparent from the table that the metal working and machinery industries have prospered since the war. The number of establishments in operation in 1922 was 36.1 per cent greater than in 1913 and 8.0 per cent greater than in 1921. Further, the number of workers employed in these industries has steadily increased since the war. In 1922 the number of workers employed was 2,481,862, as against 1,853,588 in 1913 and 2,179,625 in 1921.

In view of the importance of these industries to a nation engaged in war, it is not surprising that the number of female and juvenile workers employed in them in 1917 was much greater than before the war. In 1917 the number of female workers was 681,510 and that of juvenile workers 240,454, while the corresponding figures in 1913 were 156,635 and 168,380, respectively. After the war the number of female and juvenile workers decreased steadily until 1922, when there was again an increase in the number of both. The total number of workers (adults and juveniles of both sexes) increased steadily after the war. This increase in the number of workers is largely due to the fact that before the war most of the plants operated on a shift of 10 or more hours, while since 1919 a large number of enterprises have worked two shorter shifts.

The machinery industry has profited since the war by a stream of orders from industrialists who found it necessary to replace worn-out equipment. Other business resulted from the post-war development of the electrical industry, from efforts to restore the railroads to their pre-war efficiency, from the increasing demand for automobiles and agricultural machinery, and from the reconstruction of the German merchant marine.

Chemical industry.—Owing to the large rôle played by chemical warfare in the World War the chemical industry became one of the most important industries and the number of workers employed in it increased from 180,568 in 1913 to 430,002 in 1917. The number of female workers rose from 26,749 in 1913 to 183,373 in 1917. After the war the chemical industry greatly reduced the number of employees, but since 1919 there has been a slow increase in the total number of workers, which in 1922 was 283,546, as against 180,568 in 1913.

Illuminants, soap, fats, oil.—In this industry group there was a decrease during the war in both the number of establishments in operation and the number of workers employed. Since 1919 both have increased from year to year, in 1922 the number of establishments in operation being 3,982 and the total number of workers employed 107,152, as against 3,776 and 81,819, respectively, in 1913.

Textiles and clothing.—The figures for 1917 indicate plainly, in spite of the missing data from Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, which territories had 4,500 establishments and 140,000 workers in 1913, how seriously these industries were affected by the war, the total number of workers having decreased from 1,387,202 to 709,528. After the end of the war there was a gradual steady recovery, and in 1922 the total number of workers employed was 1,390,526, or nearly the same as in 1913, although the number of establishments had decreased by about 6,200.

Paper.—The paper industry suffered less from the war than other industries. The war brought a demand for paper products to be used as substitutes for certain textiles. There was also a strong demand for paper bags for sand, paper for posters advertising war loans, paper and cardboard for food tickets, and paper as a substitute for leather belting. In 1920 exports picked up and the industry enjoyed increasing prosperity until the fall of 1922. In 1922 there were 4,993 establishments in operation which employed 228,565 workers, as against 4,391 establishments and 199,014 workers in 1913.

Leather, hair, bristles, and rubber.—Within this group the rubber industry suffered most during the war as a consequence of the blockade. The group as a whole, however, did not suffer materially in the war years and has made a speedy recovery since 1917. Compared with 1913 the group had in 1922 28 per cent more establishments, and the number of workers employed had also increased 27 per cent.

Woodworking and brush making.—The table shows a notable increase in the industries within this group. In 1922 there were in operation over 10,000 more establishments than in 1913, and the number of workers had increased by nearly 18 per cent. The woodworking industries picked up rapidly after the war. The large number of post-war marriages caused a lively demand for furniture; sawmills were busy because the coal shortage caused a demand for wood as fuel. Sash and door factories, however, did not recover as rapidly, owing to lack of building activity, and employment was also poor in box making and cooperage.

Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, etc.—The industries within this group suffered more from the scarcity of materials during and after the war than any other industry group. That the group has not yet recovered from the effects of the war is indicated by the fact that in 1913 it employed 713,918 workers and in 1922 only 691,314, and this in spite of a shorter working day. The number of establishments increased from 97,985 in 1913 to 101,002 in 1922, but this was due to the fact that in post-war times a number of very small establishments that would otherwise not have been included in the statistics of the factory inspectors had introduced operation by motors.

Cleaning.—The decrease in the number of laundries and other cleaning establishments and in the number of workers employed in them is probably due to the fact that owing to the high prices charged

for washing and cleaning many households now do their own washing and cleaning.

Building trades.—The retrograde movement within this group is largely due to the stoppage of building activity brought about by restrictive rent legislation.

Printing trades.—The printing trades have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the war. The most noteworthy fact is the large increase in the number of female workers in this industry group. Their number has risen from 45,437 in 1913 to 60,169 in 1922.

All industries.—If to the figures for all industries covered by the preceding table there be added figures for bakeries and small painters and interior decorators, the total number of workers decreased by 1,200,000 in 1917 as compared with 1913, and that of adult male workers by over 1,800,000. This decrease in adult male workers was partly offset by an increase of about 600,000 in the number of adult female workers. After the war most of the female emergency workers were discharged, and in 1919 the number of adult female workers was even lower than in pre-war times. In 1920 and 1921 their number increased gradually, and in 1922 adult female workers formed over 22 per cent of the total industrial working force as against 19 per cent in 1913. The number of juvenile workers shows only a slight increase in 1922 over pre-war times. The increase in the number of establishments in 1922 over 1913 is due to the fact, already mentioned elsewhere, that a number of very small establishments that would otherwise not be subject to factory inspection have in recent years introduced operation by motive power.

Unemployment in Russia.[1]

OF LATE, unemployment has greatly increased within the entire territory of the Soviet Republic. Hitherto unemployment has been confined chiefly to the industrial centers—Moscow, Petrograd, Kharkof, and the Don district—but recently the unemployment problem has assumed a serious character in the provincial towns also. On September 15, 1923, the last date on which the unemployed registered at employment offices were enumerated, the total number in the Soviet Republic was 2,496,500. The great majority of the unemployed are skilled workers of the textile industry and miners. The unemployed unskilled workers have largely gone to the rural districts and therefore no longer register at the employment offices. It is stated that the funds appropriated by the State for unemployment relief are exhausted, so that the feeding and housing of the unemployed has to be greatly restricted.

Shortage of Native Labor in South Africa.

ACCORDING to a joint report of the secretary to the American trade commissioner at Johannesburg and the American consul at Port Elizabeth (Commerce Reports, Oct. 15, 1923, p. 143), there is an increasing shortage of native labor in the Rand.

[1] Wirtschaftsdienst, Hamburg, Oct. 19, 1923 p. 974.

Increasing shortage of native labor in the Rand has lowered the production of several mines—the Crown mines, which have the largest output on the Rand, and the Simmer and Jack mines finding it necessary to close down over week ends. A slight improvement was noted in [the supply of] native labor, 167,600 being employed in the gold mines at the end of August, an increase of 1,167 over July. More Portuguese natives are being recruited, but the mines are still short some 15,000 workers of this class.

The failure to obtain sufficient natives has adversely affected the employment of whites, not only in the mines but in certain other industries. Premier Smuts recently announced that the Government was spending £16,000,000 [$77,864,000, par] on reproductive works, such as railway construction and afforestation—for the relief of white unemployment. Although wages of 9s. to 10s. [$2.19 to $2.43, par] a day are offered, it has been difficult to induce men to leave the towns for the country, necessitating the employment of natives. At present 1,400 men are employed on railway construction and, in addition, a number are engaged in the construction of 35 grain elevators which are being erected by the Railways and Harbors Administration in various parts of the country.

HOUSING.

Standards for Building Trades Apprenticeships.

A CONFERENCE of delegates, representing the various interests concerned in the building industry, called by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, met in Washington on November 15, to consider the problem of securing and training apprentices. The meeting was not open to the public, but according to the bulletin of the Cleveland Building Trades Employers' Association, emphasis was placed on the necessity of organizing apprentice training on a national scale. To accomplish this, it was agreed, certain standards must be adopted, and any plan failing to measure up to them must be considered unsatisfactory. The following standards met with general approval:

1. A representative committee is essential to determine the need and supervise training.
2. Evening schools are less desirable than day schools.
3. Cooperation of public schools is essential.
4. Adequate incentives should be provided with guaranties through joint action of employers, such as: (*a*) Continuous employment; (*b*) guaranty of opportunity to become a craftsman; (*c*) guaranty of opportunity to secure training in technical phases of the trade, drawing, mathematics, sciences, etc.; and (*d*) elimination of intermittent employment after apprenticeship.

Housing Situation in Goteborg, Sweden.

A CONSULAR report from Goteborg, Sweden, dated October 26, 1923, states that the city of Goteborg has voted 4,298,400 kronor ($1,151,971, par) for the construction of new homes, of which 1,000,000 kronor ($268,000, par) represents a loan to private builders of dwellings for the "own-your-own-home" movement. It is estimated that, exclusive of the loan to private builders, the amount set aside will build 453 apartments. At present, hundreds of families are housed in schoolhouses and similar structures.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Conference on Industrial Accident Rates Called by United States Department of Labor.

A CONFERENCE on industrial accident statistics was held in the office of the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, December 3 and 4, 1923. This conference was called by the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of working out specific plans for obtaining the necessary exposure, or number of man-hours worked, so that accident frequency and severity rates may be determined. Invitations to attend this meeting were extended to representatives of 12 of the more important industrial States and several other agencies interested in accident prevention. The following eight States were represented at the meeting: Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In addition, the United States Bureau of Mines, the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, and the National Safety Council were officially represented.

Purpose of the Conference.

THE primary purpose of the conference was to urge upon the several State accident commissions and labor departments the desirability of securing the man-hour exposure records necessary for compiling accident rates for the more hazardous industries.

A recent study by the Department of Labor has disclosed that there occur annually in the United States under normal industrial conditions approximately 21,000 industrial accidents resulting in death and 1,500,000 injuries resulting in disability of more than one week. Reports indicate that the number of accidents this year will be greater than ever before. This toll of industrial casualties goes on year after year. It was felt that a material reduction in the number of accidents could be effected and the installation of more effective safety methods and the stimulation of accident-prevention work on the part of not only State accident commissions but also individual employers and employers' organizations made possible if the various industrial States would undertake—

1. To obtain a complete record of tabulatable accidents from a reasonable number of selected typical establishments, by departments, in the principal hazardous industries in these States.
2. To obtain the number of man-hours in such establishments, by departments.
3. To compute accident rates for such industries, by departments, from such data.
4. To furnish the rates so computed to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to enable it to compile national frequency and severity rates by industries and departments.

Why Accident Rates are Necessary.

ACCIDENT rates are necessary for several reasons: (1) They measure accurately the hazards and danger points in industry

and serve as a guide to the safety engineer and factory inspector in their accident-prevention work. (2) They furnish a yardstick whereby the effectiveness of safety work may be measured. Without such rates the safety engineers and factory inspectors have no accurate way of ascertaining where and to what extent their work has been effective. In many States no reliable accident statistics are available to the factory inspection department and in practically no State are accident rates available. (3) They stimulate interest and competitive effort in safety activities between different plants in the same industry or between different departments in the same plant. Practically all of the firms or organizations which have materially reduced their accident cost are those which have been vitally interested in accident statistics and have computed accident rates. It is generally admitted that the accident statistics published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the iron and steel industry were in a large measure responsible for the very effective accident-prevention work carried on by this industry. The same has been true of the Portland cement industry, the rubber industry, the wood and metal working and other industries for which accident rates have been computed under the supervision of the National Safety Council. In nearly every case the compilation and publication of accident rates has stimulated effective accident-prevention work. In the iron and steel industry, during the last 10 years, fatality rates have been reduced 50 per cent, the frequency rate for all injuries 44 per cent, and the severity rate 34 per cent. In the agricultural machinery manufacturing industry during the past 10 years the accident frequency rate has been reduced 73 per cent and the severity rate 42 per cent.

Action Taken at Conference.

INASMUCH as the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States Bureau of Mines, the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, and the National Safety Council were already compiling rates for certain industries, it was agreed that the industries selected for accident rate compilation should be distributed as follows:

I. State industrial commissions and labor departments are to compute rates for—

1. Building erection.[1]
2. Transportation and public utilities.
   (*a*) Street railways.
   (*b*) Electric light and power.
3. Metal products.
   (*a*) Foundries.[2]
   (*b*) Locomotives.
   (*c*) Engines.
   (*d*) Agricultural machinery.
   (*e*) Machinery, heavy (not otherwise classified).
   (*f*) Machine shops (not otherwise classified).

[1] It was recommended that rates for building erection be taken up with the construction companies by the States, with a view to interesting these companies in furnishing the necessary data to the States, or in undertaking the compilation of rates themselves.

[2] A number of the larger foundries have for a number of years been reporting their experience to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and accident rates have been computed by the bureau as a part of its accident statistics in the iron and steel industry. It was agreed that the Bureau of Labor Statistics would furnish to the several States the names of the companies reporting to it so that the States need not request these companies to furnish the same data to them. It was further agreed that if the States desired to include those foundries reporting to the Federal Bureau, the latter would relinquish them.

I. State industrial commissions and labor departments are to compute rates for—Concluded.
   4. Wood products.
      (*a*) Sawmills.
      (*b*) Planing mills.
      (*c*) Furniture.[3]
   5. Vehicles.
      (*a*) Railroad cars.
      (*b*) Carriages and wagons.
   6. Boots and shoes.
   7. Textiles.
      (*a*) Cotton.
      (*b*) Woolen and worsted.
      (*c*) Silk.
      (*d*) Knit goods.
   8. Paper and pulp.
   9. Flour and grist.

II. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is to compute rates for—
   1. Iron and steel (crude products).
      (*a*) Blast furnaces.
      (*b*) Steel works.
      (*c*) Rolling and tube mills.
      (*d*) Iron and steel fabricating.
      (*e*) Wire.
   2. Shipbuilding.
      (*a*) Steel.
      (*b*) Wood.
   3. Slaughtering and meat packing.

III. The United States Bureau of Mines is to compute rates for—
   1. Mining.[4]
      (*a*) Coal, bituminous.
      (*b*) Coal, anthracite.
      (*c*) Metal.
      (*d*) Quarry.

IV. The United States Interstate Commerce Commission will continue to secure data from which accident rates may be computed from railroads, subdivided into train service, maintenance of way and track service, car shops, locomotive building, and machine shops.

V. The National Safety Council is to compute rates for [5]—
   1. Vehicles.
      (*a*) Automobiles.
   2. Stone products.
      (*a*) Cement.

Insurance of Uniformity in Accident Statistics.

IN ORDER to insure uniformity in the accident statistics to be compiled by the States and other jurisdictions, it was agreed that the committee on statistics of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions should prepare the necessary standard classifications and formulate uniform methods and definitions for the use of these jurisdictions.

[3] Under furniture is to be included the manufacture of wooden furniture and the combined wood and metal furniture but excluding the manufacture of metal furniture alone.

[4] Until recently the Bureau of Mines has compiled only fatality rates for coal mines, obtaining the number of fatalities from State mine inspectors and the exposure from the Geological Survey. It has now undertaken to obtain direct from the mines the exposure and the number of both fatal and nonfatal accidents. It was agreed that the Bureau of Mines would furnish the several States the names of these mines now reporting to the Federal bureau with the understanding that the States would urge other mines to report and furnish similar data to the United States Bureau of Mines.

[5] The National Safety Council, through its several sections, has been compiling accident rates for a number of other industries, such as metal products, wood products, rubber goods, etc. It was agreed that a cooperative arrangement should be worked out at a special meeting of the National Safety Council sections, to be held in New York City, Jan. 19, 1924.

Record of Industrial Accidents in the United States for the Year 1922.

By CARL HOOKSTADT, OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has undertaken to publish annually a record of the industrial accidents in the United States as reported by the several States. An article bringing together the industrial accident statistics in the United States up to and including 1921 was published in the December, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.[1] In the previous compilation the accidents reported by the several States were not classified according to severity, except by separation into fatals and nonfatals. In the present article an attempt has been made to classify the accidents by severity, although this separation is far from satisfactory. Some of the States could furnish only the total number of fatal and nonfatal accidents, including in the latter all permanent and temporary disabilities. Other States published only their compensable accidents, the waiting period ranging from three days to two weeks. Still others gave only the number of agreements or claims and did not state whether or not these included all compensable accidents. Consequently it was difficult, if not impossible, to arrange the accident data into a comparable severity classification. However, wherever it was at all possible to do so, an attempt was made to classify the data by severity in order that the statistics of the various States might be made more comparable. Accidents resulting in no disability were eliminated whenever possible.

It should be strongly emphasized that this is not a complete record of the number of industrial accidents which occur annually in the United States. The data should therefore be used with caution. In general it might be said that the accidents here recorded are only those which come within the scope of the workmen's compensation acts, and not always even all of these, but in no State does the compensation law cover all industries and employments. Agriculture is exempted in every State except New Jersey; nonhazardous industries such as mercantile establishments, domestic service, and the professional and clerical occupations are excluded in practically one-half of the States; and interstate railroads are not subject to State laws, and consequently most of the accidents sustained in this industry are not included in the record here given. Six States have no workmen's compensation laws at all.

The following table shows the number of industrial accidents as reported by the various jurisdictions for the year 1922. The data were taken from the published reports of the several States, or were furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics upon special request.

[1] A more elaborate presentation of the same data was published as Bulletin 339.

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AS REPORTED BY THE SEVERAL STATES, 1922.

State.	For year ending—	Total number of accidents.	Fatal accidents.	Nonfatal accidents.							Statutory waiting period, 1922 (days).	Accidents included in data.	Remarks.
				Total number.	Permanent total disability.	Permanent partial disability.	Temporary disability.						
							Total number.	Over 2 weeks.	Over 1 week.	1 week and under.	2 weeks and under.		
Alabama	Dec. 31	5,769	231	5,538	4	358	5,176	5,176	.....	.....	.....	14	Over 14 days' disability.	
Arizona	Nov. 30	406	30	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Causing time loss (mines only).	
Arkansas	Sept. 30	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fatal (coal mines only).	No compensation act. Data furnished by U. S. Bureau of Mines.
California	Dec. 31	83,954	708	83,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Tabulatable	Data taken from press notice.
Colorado	Nov. 30	12,859	155	12,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 4,046	[2] 8,658	.....	10	Causing time loss	
Connecticut	Oct. 31	30,311	91	30,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1 day's disability or over.	Data in part furnished by special request.
Delaware	Dec. 31	2,048	19	2,029	.....	52	1,977	610	.....	.....	1,367	14	Causing time loss	Data furnished by special request.
District of Columbia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No compensation or accident reporting law.
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Georgia	Dec. 31	17,018	100	16,918	4	470	16,444	3,065	.....	.....	13,379	7	Involving time loss or medical aid.	Waiting period reduced from 14 to 7 days Aug. 16, 1922.
Idaho	Oct. 31	3,983	44	3,939	7	237	3,695	.....	1,988	1,707	.....	7	Causing time loss	
Illinois	Dec. 31	46,772	534	46,238	16	8,041	38,181	.....	38,181	.....	.....	7	Over 7 days' disability.	Data furnished by special request. Fiscal year ends June 30.
Indiana	Sept. 30	38,802	198	38,604	.....	[3] 609	[4] 37,995	.....	[5] 18,416	[6] 19,579	.....	7	1 day's disability or over	
Iowa	June 30	11,487	77	11,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	....do	
Kansas	Dec. 31	7,595	86	7,509	.....	[7] 142	7,367	.....	2,474	4,893	.....	7	Causing time loss	
Kentucky	June 30	18,611	[8] 62	[6] 18,549	[8] 4	[8] 311	18,234	.....	[8] 10,768	7,466	.....	7	1 day's disability or over	
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	No accident statistics available.
Maine	Dec. 31	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Fatal	Data furnished by special request. Nonfatal accidents not available.
Maryland	Oct. 31	33,493	123	33,370	3	450	32,917	.....	[9] 9,698	[10] 23,219	.....	3	Causing time loss	
Massachusetts	June 30	51,105	306	50,799	4	1,226	49,569	23,976	32,549	17,020	.....	10	Tabulatable	
Michigan	....do....	20,110	[a] 33	20,077	6	1,147	18,924	9,250	13,490	5,434	.....	7	Causing time loss	Data furnished by special request.
Minnesota	....do....	31,571	113	31,458	12	726	30,720	.....	9,806	20,914	.....	7	....do	
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No compensation or accident reporting law.
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No compensation act. No statistics published and none received in response to letter of inquiry.
Montana	June 30	3,368	51	3,317	3	76	3,238	1,059	.....	.....	2,179	14	Involving time loss or medical aid.	
Nebraska	Dec. 31	13,932	52	13,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Causing time loss	Data furnished by special request.
Nevada	June 30	1,401	21	1,380	3	116	1,261	568	757	504	.....	7	Tabulatable	

New Hampshire	Aug. 31	910	22	888								14	Over 14 days' disability.	Do.
New Jersey	June 30	36,573	246	36,327	10	2,834	33,483	10,030			23,453	10	Tabulatable	Do.
New Mexico	Oct. 31	463	11	452								10	Causing time loss	Coal mines only.
New York	June 30	293,844						[5] 68,045			[6] 225,799	14	1 day's disability or over	
North Carolina														No compensation or general accident reporting law.
North Dakota	June 30	1,198	7	1,191		34	1,157	467	665	492		7	Involving time loss or medical aid.	1,145 awards.
Ohio	do	108,824	676	108,148					[11] 37,548	70,600		7	do	
Oklahoma	Aug. 31	26,080		26,080	10	434	25,636		9,165	16,471		7	Causing time loss	Fatal accidents not covered by compensation act. Data furnished by special request. Published report gives 25,636 as total number.
Oregon	June 30	17,589	142	17,447								0	Tabulatable	Data furnished by special request.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 31	146,255	1,890	144,365	19	151	144,195		[12] 86,197	[2] 57,998		10	2 days' disability or over	Number of accidents compensable under the compensation act are as follows: Fatal 1,565, permanent total 58, permanent partial 1,115, temporary total over 2 weeks 32,035.
Rhode Island	Sept. 30	24,543	24	24,519					[13] 3,458	21,061		7	Causing time loss	Data furnished by special request.
South Carolina														No compensation or accident reporting law.
South Dakota	June 30	3,282	25	3,257								10	Causing time loss	
Tennessee	Dec. 31	18,624	67	18,557	9							14	do	
Texas	Aug. 31	95,323	214	95,109					[5] 16,556	[6] 78,767		7	1 day's disability or over	
Utah	June 30	8,457	69	8,388	1	120	8,267	1,751	[9] 3,772	[10] 4,495		3	Tabulatable	
Vermont	do	6,589	25	6,564					[5] 2,015	4,549		7	1 day's disability	
Virginia	Sept. 30	13,305	289	13,016	13	1,304	11,699	8,377	11,699			10	Over 7 days' disability	Data furnished by special request.
Washington	June 30	[14] 18,680	[14] 227	[14] 18,453	[14] 21	[14] 1,139	[14] 17,293		[14] 5,831	[14] 11,462		7	Involving time loss or medical aid.	
West Virginia	do	22,439	443	21,996	25	790	21,181		16,951	4,230		7	do	Do.
Wisconsin	do	15,852	156	15,696	7	1,567	14,122		14,122			7	Over 7 days' disability	Accidents also tabulated by calendar year.
Wyoming	Dec. 31	1,231	33	1,198	3	126	1,069		1,069			7	do	Awards.
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	do	12,351	281	12,070	51	450	11,569	4,961	7,333	4,236		3	Tabulatable	Fiscal year ends June 30.
Total		1,307,073	[15] 7,947	[15] 1,005,282	235	22,910								

[1] Nonfatal claims for permanent disabilities and temporary disabilities of over 10 days.
[2] 10 days and under.
[3] Loss of members.
[4] Probably includes some deaths and permanent disabilities.
[5] Agreements (or awards or claims) and probably includes some deaths and permanent disabilities.
[6] Approximately.
[7] Includes also permanent total disabilities.
[8] Agreements.
[9] Over 3 days.
[10] 3 days and under.
[11] Claims filed including permanent disabilities.
[12] Over 10 days.
[13] Includes permanent disabilities.
[14] Data for 9 months; fiscal year changed in 1922. Figures for compensable cases indicate awards.
[15] Does not include data for New York for which separate figures for fatal and nonfatal accidents were unobtainable. For the year 1921 the number of fatalities were 1,710, nonfatalities 292,781.
[a] Apparently incorrect but so reported.

Inasmuch as the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes annually the number of accidents in the iron and steel industry, the Bureau of Mines those in mining and similar industries, and the Interstate Commerce Commission those occurring in connection with the operation of steam railways, it was thought desirable to include these accidents in this article. It should be pointed out, however, that the accidents in iron and steel, mining, quarrying, etc., are included in the data in the previous table as reported by the States, whereas probably most of the accidents on steam railroads are not so included.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN IRON AND STEEL, MINES, QUARRIES, METALLURGICAL WORKS, COKE OVENS, AND ON STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

Industry.	Number of accidents causing—					Total.
	Death.	Permanent total disability.	Permanent partial disability.	Temporary disability.		
				Over 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under.	
Iron and steel	236	.....	[1]878	[2]32,120	.....	33,234
Coal mining	1,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	([3])
Metal mining	344	9	231	6,510	19,330	26,424
Metallurgical works	45	2	76	1,625	4,975	6,723
Quarrying	132	20	377	2,142	9,300	11,971
Coke ovens	29	1	35	387	1,287	1,739
Steam railroads	1,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]118,854

[1] Includes permanent total disabilities.
[2] Includes all temporary disabilities.
[3] Only fatal accidents in coal mines are reported to the Bureau of Mines.
[4] The 117,197 nonfatal accidents include only those resulting in disability of over 3 days.

Coke-Oven Accidents in the United States During 1922.

THE annual report of the United States Bureau of Mines analyzing the coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1922 is published as Technical Paper 349. The report states that accidents at both beehive and by-product ovens during the calendar year 1922 resulted in a lower injury rate than for 1921; the fatality rate at beehive ovens was lower than 1921, but that at by-product ovens was slightly higher. Reports received by the Bureau of Mines from operating companies showed that the fatality rate for beehive ovens was 1.66 per 1,000 full-year workers (equivalent 300,000 shifts) as compared with 1.76 in 1921; the injury rate was 98.28 as against 118.52. At by-product ovens the fatality rate was 1.57 as compared with 1.09; the injury rate was 92.15 as against 137.50. In this comparison the figures include all injuries that resulted in disability for at least one day.

The reports for 1922 covered 26,867 beehive ovens and 7,249 by-product ovens that were operated all or part of the year. The number of men employed at both classes of ovens was reported as 19,278, an increase of 19 per cent over the previous year; the total shifts worked by all employees numbered 5,470,939, an increase of 32 per cent; and the average number of workdays per man during the year was 284, as compared with 257 days in the preceding year.

The number of accidents at coke ovens for each of the seven years, 1916 to 1922, classified by type of disability, is shown in the following table:

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF INJURIES AT COKE OVENS, 1916 TO 1922.

Character of disability.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Fatal	45	76	73	53	49	17	29
Serious (time lost more than 14 days):							
Permanent disability—							
Total	2	2	2	2	3	.....	1
Partial	81	72	73	121	76	24	35
Others	686	735	969	790	722	318	387
Slight (time lost 1 to 14 days, inclusive)	4,468	5,904	6,748	3,118	2,614	1,511	1,287
Total injuries	5,237	6,713	7,792	4,031	3,415	1,853	1,710
Total fatalities and injuries	5,282	6,789	7,865	4,084	3,464	1,870	1,739
Men employed	31,603	32,417	32,389	28,741	28,139	16,204	19,278

The following table shows the number of men employed, the number of fatal and nonfatal injuries, and the fatal and nonfatal accident rates during the years 1916–1922.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AT COKE OVENS, FATAL AND NONFATAL INJURIES, AND FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENT RATES, 1916 TO 1922.

Year.	Men employed.		Number killed.		Number injured.	
	Actual number.	Equivalent in 300-day workers.	Total.	Per 1,000 300-day workers.	Total.	Per 1,000 300-day workers.
1916	31,603	34,119	45	1.32	5,237	153.49
1917	32,417	35,595	76	2.14	6,713	188.59
1918	32,389	35,476	73	2.06	7,792	219.64
1919	28,741	27,674	53	1.92	4,031	145.66
1920	28,139	29,921	49	1.64	3,415	114.13
1921	16,204	13,868	17	1.23	1,853	133.62
Average for six years	28,249	29,442	52	1.77	4,840	164.39
1922	19,278	18,236	29	1.59	1,710	93.77

The following table shows the number of fatalities and injuries at coke ovens and rate per 1,000 300-day workers for the year ending December 31, 1922, by causes:

NUMBER OF FATALITIES AND INJURIES AT COKE OVENS AND RATE PER 1,000 300-DAY WORKERS, 1922, BY CAUSES.

Cause.	Killed.		Injured.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers.
Cars, lorries, and motors	8	0.44	146	8.01
Railway cars and locomotives	4	.22	20	1.10
Coke-drawing machines	1	.05	70	3.84
Electricity	1	.05	25	1.37
Falls of persons	5	.28	247	13.54
Hand tools	.....	.....	149	8.17
Suffocation from gases	.....	.....	8	.44
Burns	3	.17	240	13.16
Gas explosions	2	.11	17	.93
Dust explosions	.....	.....	5	.28
Falling objects	2	.11	225	12.34
Nails, splintres, etc	.....	.....	46	2.52
Run of coal or coke	1	.05	19	1.04
Others	2	.11	493	27.03
Total	29	1.59	1,710	93.77

Accidents on Steam Railroads in the United States in 1922.

STATISTICS of accidents on steam railroads in the United States in 1922 are presented in Accident Bulletin No. 87 of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the commission's rules, railway accidents are divided into three main groups: Train accidents, train-service accidents, and nontrain accidents. The commission defines train accidents as those arising in connection with the operation or movement of trains, locomotives, or cars that result in damage to equipment or other railway property in excess of $150. Train-service accidents are defined as those arising in connection with the operation or movement of trains, locomotives, or cars that result in reportable casualties to persons, but not in damage to property in excess of $150. Nontrain accidents are defined as those not caused directly by the operation of trains that result in reportable casualties and include accidents occurring in machine shops, etc. Fatal accidents are defined as those in which death occurs within 24 hours after the accident.

The following table shows the casualties to persons on steam roads in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1922:

CASUALTIES TO PERSONS ON STEAM ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1922.

Class.	Employees, including those not on duty.		Passengers.		Persons carried under contract.		Other persons (trespassers and nontrespassers).		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Train accidents	256	1,737	96	2,848	10	253	54	84	416	4,922
Train-service accidents	1,042	30,697	104	3,305	15	398	4,274	8,667	5,435	43,067
Nontrain accidents	359	84,763	3	559	2	96	110	1,464	474	86,882
Total	1,657	117,197	203	6,712	27	747	4,438	10,215	6,325	134,871

Decline in Tuberculosis Death Rate.

AN ADDRESS by Dr. Louis I. Dublin before the nineteenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association [1] shows the extent of the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in the past 20 years and discusses the causes underlying this decline and the prospects for the future control of the disease.

In 1900, the first year for which there are reliable statistics on tuberculosis for any large part of the United States, the death rate was 195.2 per 100,000 of population. Ten years later the rate in the same geographical area, that is, the original registration States and the District of Columbia, had dropped to 164.7, a decrease of 15.6 per cent, while in 1920 the rate was 112, or a reduction of 42.6 per cent in the 20-year period. In 1921 the rate had fallen still further to 94.2 per 100,000.

Accurate mortality records have been kept since 1911 of a group of about 15,000,000 working people insured in the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. In 1911 the

[1] Dublin, Louis I.: The Causes for the Recent Decline in Tuberculosis and the Outlook for the Future. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1923.

mortality rate from tuberculosis per 100,000 insured persons was 224.6. In 1921 the tuberculosis rate had fallen to 117.4 and in 1922 to 114.2, a decrease of 49.2 per cent between 1911 and 1922. In the first six months of 1923 the records show a decline of 5.3 per cent among white and of 2.4 per cent among colored policyholders from the figures for the same period in 1922.

The improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis recorded in these two groups means that 100,000 fewer persons are dying each year from tuberculosis in the United States than would have died if the rate of 20 years ago still prevailed, which, the writer says, justifies his statement that "the decline in the death rate is the most outstanding item in the tuberculosis problem."

Students of the problem hold two opposing views or theories as to the reason for this decline. The first view, and the one most generally accepted, is that the improvement in the tuberculosis death rate in the past 20 years is due to the general improvement in the welfare of the mass of the population, and that this improvement is due, in the main, to activities within human control. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the population is exposed to infection, and that those who develop tuberculosis, and later die are those who have not sufficient resistance to overcome the disease, a program of general education of the public was developed. This was based upon a knowledge of personal hygiene designed to teach individuals how best to strengthen their resistance to the development of active symptoms of the disease. The campaign against tuberculosis, therefore, aimed at finding the large number of persons who had contracted the disease and instituting curative measures as well as preventing such persons from infecting others. A definite and active program was worked out which included the building of sanatoriums for the care of early cases and of other institutions for the care and segregation of more advanced cases; the establishment of tuberculosis clinics, and the training of many physicians in the technique of diagnosis of the disease.

The aim has been constantly to improve the status of human beings, and while the importance of the constitutional factor in contracting the disease has been recognized, the endeavor has been to make the best of the constitutional equipment of the individual and to improve undesirable conditions of the organic and physical environment. Therefore when such an important reduction is shown in the ravages of the disease, those who have been active in developing the world-wide measures toward cure and prevention naturally claim that a measure of the decline may be credited to them.

The theory held by the opposing group minimizes the importance of environment in the control of tuberculosis and stresses the fact that the decline in tuberculosis began in the early part of the nineteenth century, preceding by many years the present methods used in the fight against the disease. This group, while admitting the universality of infection, insists upon the importance of the genetic or inherited constitutional factors and claims that those who become victims of the disease are a special group whose constitutions have doomed them in advance. They believe that the tendency to tuberculosis is inherited like other physical characteristics and that the environment, mode of life, and efforts to avoid infection or to build up individual resistance can have little effect upon the general situa-

tion. The improvement in the mortality rates from this disease they believe then is due to a natural selection which has left us with a more immune and resistant population.

These two theories are examined by the writer in the light of the statistical data available, with the view of determining how far they agree with or are controverted by the mass of facts. The geographical variation in the death rate from tuberculosis is the first fact that favors the theory that environment and care affect the incidence of tuberculosis. While tuberculosis is present in rural sections of the country, it is much more prevalent in the cities. The death rate from tuberculosis varies greatly also in the different States, the rate per 100,000 ranging from 37 in Nebraska to 141 in Delaware, with some States such as California and Colorado showing even higher rates, due largely to the migration of tuberculous persons to those sections. In almost every instance, too, the rate for the urban areas is materially higher than for the rural areas, and this in spite of the fact that most of the sanatoriums and hospitals for the tuberculous are located in the country and the deaths that occur there are charged to these divisions even though many of the patients are city residents.

The reason for this the "environmentalists," as the writer calls them, believe to be the more generally healthful living and employment conditions of the country as compared with the city, where there is greater housing congestion, carrying with it more liability to infection, employment in industries which are frequently distinctly hazardous to health, and where the people are in general poorer and less well supplied with good food and fresh air. The difference in the rates between the various cities and States is explained in much the same way, as the places which have the lowest rates are often those which excel in efforts to provide adequate facilities for the care of the sick and for the education and protection of those who are well.

The "geneticists," or those who believe the deciding factor is the inherited constitution of the individual, have not made much of the fact of geographic variation, since to do so they must argue that the differences in the death rates represent innate differences in the population of the different sections, a difficult point to make as there is no reason for supposing that there are such differences in our races and populations as this theory would indicate.

A marked difference exists in the death rate of the two sexes and between the different age groups. Mortality from tuberculosis is much higher among males than among females. In the period from 1911 to 1920 the death rate of white males among the industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. was 36 per cent higher than among white females, and among the colored, the mortality of males was 8 per cent greater than that of females. These rates vary at different age periods, there being little difference between the sexes up to the age of 10, but after that time and up to the age of 25 the mortality rate among females is higher, while beyond the age of 30 the rate for females drops rapidly and throughout the rest of life remains below that of males. The white male rate is highest at about the age of 42 years, when it is 477.2 per 100,000, and the white female rate is highest at about 27, when it is 240.2 per 100,000. These differences are explained by those who hold to the theory of environment by the different physical conditions surrounding the life of men

and women, the improved mortality rate among women as age advances being due in large part to the more sheltered life the majority lead, and their better habits and care of themselves.

The mortality figures by race show a decided immunity on the part of certain races, such as the Jews and Italians, while the Irish show a peculiar susceptibility to the disease, but even this proved constitutional factor which is in favor of the genetic explanation of the disease has been shown to be capable of modification, as the rates among Jews and Italians vary according as they live in highly congested areas or in sections where living conditions are more favorable. It is entirely possible, therefore, for any people to modify a natural tendency to a high or low rate by the development or neglect of the safeguards of hygienic living.

Different economic levels show sharp differences in mortality rates. The rate for industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. between the ages of 15 and 74 is 157.4, while among policyholders in the ordinary department it is 68.4 per 100,000. The economic status clearly influences the incidence of tuberculosis except in the period of childhood and adolescence, when the rates for the children of working people are slightly lower than those for the same age groups of the general population. It is evident then that the higher rates among the working population may be ascribed in large measure to the strain of modern industry, improper or inadequate diet, poor housing, and lack of proper medical care.

A study of the rates among occupational groups shows that those engaged in agriculture have the lowest rate and that there are 26 occupational classes that show a mortality rate almost four times as great as farmers, while very high figures are shown for workers in occupations exposed to inorganic dust, such as file makers, cutlers and scissors makers, and tin miners, the last having a rate 12 times that of farmers. In general it has been considered that the highest tuberculosis rates in industry are found among those exposed to mineral and metallic dust, while certain occupations which involve exposure to organic dusts also have a high frequency. The occupation, however, is not the sole factor, since the mode of life and home environment of the workers also enter into the situation.

The recent changes in the tuberculosis death rate have not affected all elements of the population equally, since among the group of industrial policy holders the rate for white males has declined 55 per cent in the period 1911–12 to 1921–22 while that for white females declined only 41.5 per cent. Among white males the decline has been greatest between the ages of 20 and 45, the period which originally showed the highest rates.

There is no evidence to show that there has been any improvement in the last decade in the racial constitution of the people and even the eugenists point out that, if anything, there has been deterioration owing to the decline in the birth rate of the most favored classes and the extensive immigration of less favored people. The general status of the great mass of the people since the war has shown, however, a remarkable improvement through the betterment of the conditions under which they work, shortened hours of labor, and increased earnings.

It is estimated that in the past 10 years about 800,000 persons have been cared for in the tuberculosis sanatoriums throughout the country. Approximately 600,000 of these persons are still alive, which is estimated to mean a saving of 6,000 lives annually. In addition the large colonies of tuberculosis patients who receive the same type of care that is given in the sanatoriums would increase this number materially although it is impossible to estimate the number thus saved. The good results achieved by sanatorium care are capable of further extension, the writer believes, through greater cooperation with diagnostic and social service agencies with a view to bringing to their service a larger number of incipient cases. There is also a field for further development of sanatorium and bed facilities over many large areas of the country which are now inadequately provided for.

Based on the general trend of the last 20 years and modified by the trend of the last five years, the writer estimates that by the year 1930 the tuberculosis death rate will not be more than 50 per 100,000. That this figure is not too optimistic is shown by the fact that New Zealand and Australia have already attained this rate, while three States in this country had rates below 50 in 1921 and two were below 40. The rate may easily fall below this point in the near future if, as is possible, some effective biological or other new method is discovered for the treatment or prevention of this disease.

Health Conditions Among Chemical Workers, with Respect to Earnings.

THE results of physical examinations of men employed in various occupations in the general chemical industry made in 1916–17 by officers of the United States Public Health Service are given in Public Health Reports, October 5, 1923 (pp. 2320–2322). Examinations were made of 916 men, 629 of whom were married and supporting one or more dependents. This group of married men was classified according to income in order to show the relation between size of income, certain physical measurements, and certain diseases and defects. No attempt was made either to confirm or to disprove the conclusions which have been drawn from similar studies, the report containing only simple statements of certain conditions found among this particular group of wage earners.

The income range is not large and the differences noted in the study are, for the most part, also small. The group is divided into those whose weekly incomes come within the classes, $16 and under $20, $20 and under $25, and $25 and over, while the number of persons in each group is 291, 230, and 108, respectively. The average ages of the three groups range very closely around 35 years. The majority of these men were Americans; Poles and Slavs, with a few Italians, were the principal other nationalities represented.

The following table shows by income classes, certain physical measurements, economic and vital facts, and the rates per thousand for heart disorders and pyorrhea:

RELATION OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS, DISEASES, AND VITAL AND ECONOMIC FACTS CONCERNING CHEMICAL EMPLOYEES TO INCOME.

Income group.	Men examined.		Average yearly earnings.	Average hours worked per day.	Average chest expansion.	Average right hand dynamometer.	Average vital capacity.
	Number.	Average age.					
					Inches.	*Kilometers.*	*Cubic inches.*
$16 to $19.99 per week	291	35.07	$861	9.3	2.25	40.0	224
$20 to $24.99 per week	230	35.04	1,069	9.2	2.30	40.8	234
$25 and over per week	108	34.99	1,341	9.7	2.50	43.5	238
All groups	629	35.03	1,017	9.3	2.30	40.7	231

	Children.			Average number of—		Rates per 1,000.	
	Average number born.	Average number living.	Per cent born who are still living.	Rooms per person.	Persons per bedroom.	Heart disorders.	Pyorrhea.
$16 to $19.99 per week	3.05	2.35	77.3	1.04	2.63	82	460
$20 to $24.99 per week	2.57	2.21	85.6	1.18	2.31	52	417
$25 and over per week	2.43	2.09	86.0	1.38	2.25	46	203
All groups	2.81	2.25	80.1	1.16	2.46	65	400

This table shows that the groups are about the same average age and work about the same length of time each day. The occupations are not seasonal, so that there is no unemployment to be charged against any group.

The dynamometer readings, chest expansion, and vital capacity all increase as the incomes increase. With the increase in income the number of children born and the number still living decrease, while the percentage of children born who are still living increases with income. From this it appears that a child belonging to the better-paid group has a better chance of living than a child in the group of more poorly paid workers. The number of rooms per person increases and the number of persons per bedroom decreases with increase in income. There was found to be an average of nearly five rooms for the average sized family of a little over four persons and an average of 1.6 bedrooms. The congestion was slightly higher than this in the lower income group and a little lower in the better paid group. Heart disorders and pyorrhea, which both showed high incidence among the poorest paid workers, decreased as the income increased.

In this study, then, chest expansion, dynamometer readings, vital capacity, number of rooms per person, and per cent of children still living all show a direct correlation with income, whereas the number of children born, number of children living, number of persons per bedroom, cases of pyorrhea, and of heart disorders all show a negative correlation with income.

There seemed to be no relation between the size of income and such physical conditions or defects as overweight and underweight, hernia, defective vision, defective hearing, defective teeth, tuberculosis, bad posture, and diseased tonsils.

The report calls attention to the fact that results of this kind are open to at least two entirely different interpretations unless further analysis is possible. It is quite possible that instead of the low salary being the cause of poor physical condition a man's physical impairments and other unfortunate circumstances take away his energy and thus work to keep him out of the higher income groups. A case in point is that of heart disorders, which occur among rich and poor alike, so that it is possible that a bad heart condition may keep a man out of the better-paid groups by limiting his earning capacity. Lack of income also makes it impossible for the employee to take care of physical ailments which require money for correction.

As both of these forces operate at all times, sufficient data and careful analysis are necessary in order to draw definite conclusions. For this reason the study makes no claim other than that of relationship between size of income and the items enumerated, and the facts are submitted only as one more contribution to the subject of income and its relation to physical measurements and disease.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Group-Insurance Plan of the Southern Pacific Co.[1]

A GROUP life insurance policy amounting to about $100,000,000 has been contracted for by the Southern Pacific Co. for the benefit of its 90,000 employees. The plan covers, in addition to the employees of the Southern Pacific Co. and subsidiaries, a number of proprietary companies. Under the group-insurance law, acceptance by 75 per cent of the eligible employees is required before it can be put into effect, and it is expected that this provision will have been met, so that the insurance can be made effective, by midnight of December 31, 1923.

The plan includes all employees having at least six months' service with the company. Such employees will receive $250 life insurance, the premium on which will be paid in full by the company. At the expiration of one year's service the amount of free insurance is increased to $500, at which figure it remains as long as the employee remains in the service of the company.

An opportunity is given to employees one year or more in the service to purchase additional insurance up to $3,000, the amount taken out by any individual depending on the monthly rate of pay. The total monthly cost to employees of the additional insurance is 70 cents for each $1,000 of additional insurance, the difference between this amount and the actual cost being borne by the company. The free insurance given by the company will be without medical examination, and if the employee takes out additional insurance within the prescribed period no examination will be required, although after that time one may be called for. It will not be required, however, when the increased insurance is taken out because of an increase in the wage rate. If an employee's wages are reduced the amount of insurance will remain unchanged.

In case either sickness or accident results in permanent total disability before an insured employee reaches the age of 60, no further premium will be collected, and the total amount of insurance will be paid in a series of monthly installments. In the event of the death of such an employee any unpaid installments will be paid in a lump sum to the designated beneficiary.

The company may, at its option, continue the insurance for a period not exceeding 90 days in the case of employees who are temporarily absent from service through no fault of their own, and in the case of unavoidable absence because of sickness or accident the insurance will be continued. Employees retired on a pension before the effective date of the plan will be treated as actual employees in regard to the free insurance given by the company, and employees retired on a pension after the plan becomes effective may retain both the free and additional insurance carried by them, without change of rate.

The group-insurance plan does not in any way affect the rules and regulations of or the benefits resulting from the present Southern Pacific hospital service and pension system.

[1] Railway Age, New York, Nov. 3, 1923, pp. 827, 828.

Recent Workmen's Compensation Reports.

Massachusetts.

THE tenth annual report of the Department of Industrial Accidents of Massachusetts (formerly the Industrial Accident Board) reviews the experience under the workmen's compensation act for the year ending June 30, 1922. There were reported to the board during the year 139,611 industrial injuries, of which 51,105 were tabulatable injuries, distributed as follows:

Deaths	306
Permanent total disabilities	4
Permanent partial disabilities	1,226
Temporary total disabilities—	
Over 2 weeks	23,976
Over 1 to 2 weeks	8,573
1 week and under	17,020

However, of the 51,105 tabulatable injuries reported, only 46,407 were insured cases—i. e., cases in which the employer had accepted the compensation act. Of the 306 fatal accidents reported, 61 were noninsured cases.

The total compensation and medical cost under the act during the year, as reported to the Industrial Accident Board by the insurance companies and the State government with its political subdivisions, is shown by the following table:

COMPENSATION COST IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Type of payment.	Total amount.	Average per case.
Medical	$1,974,747	$21
Fatal	723,105	2,928
Nonfatal	3,352,300	127
Total	6,050,152	

The number of tabulatable injuries, classified by industry and extent of disability, is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

[Figures in parentheses represent permanent total disabilities.]

Industry.	Accidents resulting in—			Total.
	Death and permanent total disability.	Permanent partial disability.	Temporary total disability.	
Textiles	25	215	8,874	9,114
Trade	35 (1)	88	6,397	6,521
Iron and steel	25	224	5,763	6,012
Transportation, road, etc	75	56	5,777	5,908
Building trades	37	67	4,611	4,715
Leather	8	101	2,929	3,038
Food	6	40	1,880	1,926
Lumber	12	106	1,539	1,657
Service	11 (1)	23	1,543	1,578
Paper	7	61	1,364	1,432
Transportation, water	2	5	615	622
Printing	2	26	558	586
Metals	1	29	549	579
Telephone and telegraph	3	2	558	563
Chemicals	7	8	503	518
Express	1	----	494	495
Agriculture	6	11	382	399
Clay, glass, stone	2	6	362	370
Professional	5	4	296	305
Clothing	1	2	269	272
Minerals	2	3	134	139
Liquor	1	2	112	115
Miscellaneous transportation	----	3	77	80
Miscellaneous industries	32 (2)	144	3,983	4,161
Total	306 (4)	1,226	49,569	51,105

The report of the board contains comparative statistics covering the past ten years' experience under the compensation act. The following table shows the number of injuries reported and the compensation and medical benefits incurred during each of the years 1913 to 1922:

NUMBER OF INJURIES AND COMPENSATION COST IN MASSACHUSETTS 1913 TO 1922, BY YEARS.

Year.	Total number reported.	Tabulatable injuries.					Benefits incurred.		
		Total number.	Fatal.	Permanent total.	Permanent partial.	Temporary total.	Compensation.	Medical.	Total.
1913	90,168	53,267	474	7	1,457	51,329	$1,263,185.40	$414,195.42	$1,677,380.82
1914	96,891	52,430	509	20	1,136	50,765	2,065,502.46	556,250.45	2,621,752.91
1915	94,967	49,758	370	25	938	48,425	2,250,679.00	587,769.99	2,838,448.99
1916	135,720	68,180	463	17	1,353	66,347	3,252,146.97	834,804.52	4,086,951.49
1917	174,372	78,789	481	21	1,684	76,603	3,321,562.47	1,053,303.72	[1]4,380,866.19
1918	170,718	77,505	438	17	2,177	74,873	3,627,996.57	1,019,518.84	4,647,515.41
1919	178,084	67,240	356	7	1,750	65,127	4,045,142.01	1,174,618.73	5,219,760.74
1920	193,600	65,488	376	10	1,611	63,491	4,658,633.69	1,602,057.74	6,260,691.43
1921	155,554	53,313	296	6	1,371	51,640	4,027,189.44	1,639,670.49	5,666,859.93
1922	139,611	51,105	306	4	1,226	49,569	4,075,405.34	1,974,746.85	6,050,152.19

[1]Not the exact sum of the items but is as given in the report.

The report also contains statistical tables showing the accidents classified by cause, sex, age, wage groups, location and nature of injury, conjugal condition and dependency in fatal cases. It also includes a study of uninsured fatal cases, showing the amount of settlement and the amount of compensation which would have been received under the compensation law.

South Dakota.

THE sixth annual report of the South Dakota industrial commissioner reviews the experience under the workmen's compensation act for the year ending June 30, 1923. The report states that the number of employers carrying workmen's compensation insurance increases each year and practically all employers of any size have elected to come under the act. The number of accidents reported during the year was 3,473, an increase of 191 over the previous year. The number of fatal accidents, however, decreased from 25 in 1922 to 18 in 1923. The amount of compensation benefits paid during the year was $233,587, of which $167,595 was paid for disability compensation and $65,992 was paid for medical and hospital service.

Franco-Belgian and Franco-Luxemburg Conventions Relating to Social Insurance.[1]

A CONVENTION concluded between France and Belgium November 30, 1921, assuring equality of treatment for the nationals of the two countries in regard to the laws under which relief is granted in cases of sickness and for other causes, was ratified by the French Senate July 12, 1923, having previously been adopted by

[1] Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, July-August-September, 1923, pp. 335-337.

the Chamber of Deputies. An identical convention between France and Luxemburg was signed January 4, 1923, and ratified July 11 by the Chamber of Deputies.

The convention between France and Belgium provides that nationals of either country who, because of physical or mental sickness, pregnancy, or childbirth, or for any other reason, are in need of help, of medical care, or any other assistance whatever, will, within the territory of the other contracting State, be treated in the application of the insurance laws on an equality with the dependents of the latter State, either at home or in charitable (*hospitaliers*) establishments. The nationals of either country will have the right in the other country to family allowances which are in the nature simply of assistance, if their families reside with them, but not to those which are in the nature of direct encouragement of the national birth rate.

The cost of assistance undertaken by the State in which the person receiving assistance is residing will not under any circumstances be paid for by the National Government or any of the political subdivisions or public institutions of the country to which such a person belongs except in cases where he has not resided in the country the required length of time.

The country in which persons requiring assistance reside shall pay the cost of assistance, without reimbursement, when it necessitates the support either at home or in hospitals of old people, the infirm, or incurables who have resided in that country continuously at least 15 years. This period will be shortened by five years when it is a question of invalidity resulting from one of the occupational diseases included in a list to be agreed upon by representatives of the two countries concerned.

Sick persons, insane, and all others needing assistance (not including old people, the infirm, and incurables) who have had a continuous residence of five years shall be cared for by the State in which they reside. In regard to the treatment of sick persons, the worker who during this period has resided in the country at least five consecutive months each year will be considered as having been a continuous resident. For children under 16 years of age it is sufficient if the father, mother, the guardian, or the person who has charge of them fulfills the above conditions as to residence.

In the case of persons needing assistance whose residence in the country does not meet the above conditions, a delay of 45 days is provided for, after which the country to which such persons belong is required either to have them returned home or to pay the costs of treatment in the country in which they are residing. The cost of assistance shall not be repaid in cases of acute illness, except in cases of relapse, and in maternity cases. Repatriation will not be required in the latter case nor when special assistance is granted to large families. The procedure and the conditions under which persons shall be sent back to their own country shall be agreed upon by the two Governments.

The two Governments agree to see that in localities where there is a large number of workers of the other nationality there shall be provided the means and resources of hospitalization for sick or wounded workers and their families. The fees imposed upon employers or agreed to by them shall not have the character of special taxes upon foreign labor.

When medical treatment at home, in hospitals, or infirmaries is provided at the expense of the employers, the workers shall have the right to such care without any repayment on the part of the State. The repayment which may be demanded from the home State in the case of persons whose length of residence fails to meet the requirements shall not be so demanded when the said costs are paid by the employer voluntarily or by virtue of an agreement included in the labor contract, or when they are paid by a beneficial society or in any similar way.

France and Belgium agree to receive their nationals, old people of more than 70 years, infirm, insane, children found or abandoned, and similar cases, of whom one or the other State shall require the repatriation, with vouchers for their support, the consent of the State being necessary in each particular case. In all these cases of assistance the high contracting parties agree not to make any claim for the costs of assistance for a period of 60 days previous to repatriation and to pay the expenses of returning such persons to their homes as far as the limits of the country in which they reside.

Charitable and social welfare organizations among the French in Belgium or among the Belgians in France, and mixed associations in either country, which are constituted and function according to the laws of the country, shall possess the rights and opportunities which are assured to French or Belgian associations of the same kind.

All difficulties connected with the present convention shall be adjusted through diplomatic channels. In case agreement cannot be reached in this way, recourse may be had to arbitration. The question of arbitration will be the matter of special arrangement.

The convention becomes effective, upon ratification, for the period of a year, and will be renewed by tacit consent from year to year unless it is denounced, in which case denunciation must be made three months before the expiration of the year.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Decisions of Courts and Opinions Affecting Labor, 1922.

THE annual bulletin (No. 344) on decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, presents for 1922 some 275 cases, covering the usual range of legal determinations, but with an unusual number of important decisions. The child labor tax law, by which Congress undertook to regulate the employment of child labor in the States, was declared unconstitutional as an encroachment upon an exclusively State function—the same criticism as was found fatal to the earlier law attempting the same end by a restriction of interstate commerce in goods made by child labor. The minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, applicable to women and children alike, also an enactment of the Federal Congress, suffered the same fate of judicial extinction, but on the ground that it was in violation of the constitutional provisions guaranteeing freedom of contract.

The jurisdiction of the Railroad Labor Board, created by the Esch-Cummins Act, received its first authoritative determination, the Supreme Court sustaining a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that the labor board was within its rights in resisting the position taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as to the formation of representative bodies of employees for the consideration of working conditions. Another interesting decision upheld the "service letter" laws of Missouri and Oklahoma, setting at rest a point on which State courts had diametrically differed as to the power of the State to require employers to give discharged workmen a statement of the cause of their discharge.

Another decision by the Supreme Court that gave rise to extended and vigorous discussion, was that in what is known as the Coronado case, in which it was held that labor organizations are responsible for the activities of their members carrying on strikes in accordance with the resolves and under the direction of the organization itself.

Other decisions cover a wide range of questions arising under the compensation acts of the various States, construe the maritime law in its relation to other laws, the status of collective agreements, the use of the injunction in labor disputes, the remedy available for employees in interstate commerce, and numerous other cases involving the construction of statutory enactments in the various fields to which the recent developments in labor legislation have extended.

Laws Providing for Bureaus of Labor Statistics, Etc.

THE Federal Government and practically every State of the Union have provided by law for the establishment of a bureau, department, or commission charged with the administration of labor laws and the duty of investigating and reporting upon various matters of interest to labor. The agency created may consist

simply of one or two individuals of a limited range of activities, with a small appropriation and correspondingly small effectiveness in their field, or of an organization of several hundred (more than 700 in New York), charged with a wide range of duties and powers, and having a correspondingly influential position in the industrial activities of the State.

A convenient handbook of the laws providing for such agencies has been issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as its bulletin No. 343. This gives the text of all the laws, including most of the legislative changes made during the legislative session of 1923, and, where available, a brief statement as to the personnel of the agency.

Violations of Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

THREE cases have been recently reported in which the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals have rendered decisions sustaining judgments of contempt for violations of labor injunctions. The earliest one was by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit, the court sitting at Lynchburg, Va. (Taliaferro *v.* United States, 290 Fed. 906.) The case arose out of a strike of railroad shop employees in the city of Clifton Forge, Va. The shops of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. employed a considerable number of men, whose strike activities were such as to lead to the issue of an injunction prohibiting annoyance, insult, or interference with workmen in the company's employment, or seeking to enter it. The injunction ran against the unions, their officers, agents, members, and any and all persons conspiring or associating with them.

Taliaferro was a barber in Clifton Forge, operating a shop near one of the entrances to the railroad company's yards, and many of his customers were employees of the company. Naturally, and entirely within his rights, he was in sympathy with the strikers, though he had no direct material interest in the controversy. Striking unionists had brought him a placard on which were the words, "No scabs wanted in here," the letters being sufficiently large to be readable at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet. Complying with their request, he hung this card in the window facing the street, so that those using the highway could hardly avoid seeing it. United States deputy marshals told him that in their judgment such a display of the sign was a breach of the order of the court as to annoyance, insult, etc., and asked him to take it down. He refused to do so and was subsequently served with a copy of the injunction, but still claimed the right to display the card on his own premises. The trial court found him guilty and assessed a fine, to reverse which judgment he sued out a writ of error.

The court of appeals sustained the action of the court below, saying that to admit Taliaferro's claim that he could do what he pleased within the boundaries of his own property would admit the display of "the most libelous, obscene, blasphemous, or otherwise offensive posters." The intent of the display was to insult plaintiff's employees, and by acting at the request of the strikers he had associated himself with them in forbidden acts of intimidation and insult.

The other two cases were before the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit, arising out of the same railroad strike as above, as it

developed in the western district of Missouri. In this case a workman who had continued in the employment of the railroad company during the strike was assaulted, beaten, robbed, and threatened with hanging, though he told them that he had left the service of the company and was on his way to Kansas City, Mo., from the town of Slater, where he had been employed. The injunction as to interfering by violence or threats of violence with persons who are employed or desire to be employed by the company was held to apply to the assailants, even though the workman had left the employment, since the effect of the assaults on the workman would be to intimidate others so as to prevent their accepting employment with the company, as well as to affect his own future conduct. (Winkle *v.* United States, 291 Fed. 493.)

The third case was brought in the same court and on the same date as the above, and involved the same general circumstances. Workmen employed by the company were induced to enter an automobile, driven to a remote place, beaten on their naked backs with switches, and further threatened and abused, all in violation of the injunction issued by the court for the western district of Missouri. A defense offered in this case was that the court was without jurisdiction, since the offense took place in the southern division of the western district of Missouri, so that the district court of the western division of that district could not take cognizance of the case. The court denied this claim, holding that jurisdiction existed, since the contempt was directed against the court of the western district, even though the acts were committed in the southern division.

Defendant McCourtney offered the defense that he himself was not a striker, and took no part in the acts of violence. The evidence showed, however, that he was a taxi driver, and was engaged by the other defendants to drive them out into the country where, as they told him, "they wanted to do a little picketing." The facts were submitted to the jury, which found that he was a participant in the guilt of the party, inasmuch as he knowingly drove the car for the assailants and was associated with them in the acts which were in violation of the injunction. (McCourtney *v.* United States, 291 Fed. 497.)

Conspiracy to Interfere with Interstate Commerce.

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1922 (pages 147–152), contained an account of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United Mine Workers of America *v.* Coronado Coal Co., decided June 5, 1922. It was held that unincorporated labor organizations are liable in damages for the acts of their members performed in accordance with the official resolutions and purposes of the organization; but as the action in this case was against the national association, and responsibility could not, under the evidence, be charged against this organization, the case was dismissed. In so doing a judgment for damages secured by the coal company was reversed.

The Coronado Coal Co. thereupon renewed its endeavors to recover damages against the union, making the district organization the defendant. The action was based on the Sherman antitrust law,

the ground being taken that there was in the conduct of the union a conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce. Judge Pollock, before whom the case was tried in the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, granted a request by the defendant for a directed verdict releasing it from liability in the case. Judge Pollock recounted the incidents leading up to the events on which the action was based. One Bache, an experienced mine operator, managing a number of mines, decided to change at least one of his mines from union to nonunion operation. It was evident that he knew that this would result in trouble, as he took steps to protect the nonunion miners in their work. The union element was dominant, and determined to prevent nonunion operation, "and one thing led to another down there in that valley until matters almost too horrible to relate transpired; arson, murder, and the most heinous crimes on the calendar were committed." For the deaths and destruction of property, "whoever were guilty of them, by all reason, ought to have been justly dealt with," including participants and those encouraging or abetting them.

However, the entire purpose of the conduct was found to be the prevention of the operation of the mine as a nonunion mine, without regard to what disposition might be made of the product. "While I think the conspiracy, at least to a certain point, is amply established, I do not think that there is evidence here that it was the direct purpose to interfere with or monopolize interstate commerce. It was for a different purpose, and that was a mere incident to it."

Under these instructions the jury, as a matter of law, brought in a verdict for the defendants, the plaintiffs taking an exception. As the matter stands, there was full recognition by the court of the criminal and destructive acts by the union, and an acceptance of their liability therefor as determined by the Supreme Court in the opinion above referred to; but inasmuch as the operation of coal mining was held not to be in itself an interstate transaction, and as the effect on such commerce was only incidental, the plaintiffs' contention in this case could not prevail. (Coronado Coal Co. *v.* United Mine Workers of America, transcript of instructions by Judge John C. Pollock, October 27, 1923.)

"Lawful Requirement" Provision of the Ohio Constitution.

AN ARTICLE in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for January, 1923 (pages 181 to 186), discussed certain decisions by the Supreme Court of Ohio as to the effect of safety legislation. The constitution as amended in 1912 authorized the enactment of a compulsory compensation law, and the establishment of a State fund supported by contributions which employers were required to make, and the taking away of rights of actions of employers and employees. However, there was reserved the right of action for damages where injury or death resulted "from the failure of the employer to comply with any lawful requirement for the protection of the lives, health, and safety of employees." In the cases cited in the article referred to, suits for damages were refused on the ground

that the statutes on which the action was based did not establish specific lawful requirements within the meaning of the constitution, a majority of the court holding that compensation was the exclusive remedy. The cases were American Woodenware Manufacturing Co. *v.* Schorling (1917), 96 Ohio St. 305, 177 N. E. 366; Patten *v.* Aluminum Castings Co. (1921, rehearing 1922), 105 Ohio St. 1, 136 N. E. 426; and Toledo Cooker Co. *v.* Sniegowski (1922), 105 Ohio St. 161, 136 N. E. 904.

There were vigorous dissents by a minority of the judges in all these cases, and the Schorling case had been cited as supporting opposite conclusions of the courts below. The contention, of course, was as to the relative authority of the industrial commission and the courts in determining the right of recovery for accidental injuries under the circumstances. The latest adjudication of the disputed point was made by the supreme court of the State in October, 1923, adhering to a determination made at an earlier date. In this case (Ohio Automatic Sprinkler Co. *v.* Fender, 141 N. E. 269), the majority opinion was shifted, and a statutory requirement that owners and operators of shops and factories "shall make suitable provision to prevent injury," and thereunder that "they shall guard all saws, woodcutting, wood-shaping, and all other dangerous machinery," was held applicable to the case in hand, so as to sustain a suit for damages. Hannah Fender, plaintiff above, was employed by the company named, as an operator of a punch-press machine, and suffered an injury resulting in the loss of a portion of her left thumb. This injury was said to be due to the absence of any guard or safety device such as would have prevented the machine from repeating and coming in contact with the person of the operator.

The trial court was said to have determined that the machine in question was not dangerous, but the supreme court decided that upon the evidence before it, it "could take judicial notice that it was dangerous." There was also evidence that there was no safety device to prevent it from "tripping"; also that a device to prevent such tripping was at the time of the injury known to the trade. This left the only point in issue the question of whether in failing to guard a dangerous machine the employer had violated a lawful requirement. The trial court had directed a verdict for the defendant company, presumably on the authority of the cases named above. As to this the court in the present case stated that they had "been recently decided by a bare majority of this court," so that it was incumbent upon the court to consider the question on its merits. The Schorling and other cases were thereupon reviewed, following which cases involving similar principles under the laws of other States were cited, showing that statutory requirements had in these cases been upheld as applicable. The court then took up its discussion of the case in hand and reached the conclusion that the language of the section above quoted enjoined upon employers and operators a mandatory duty and embodied "an authoritative and imperative command."

The term "lawful requirement" as used in the constitution was declared by four members of the court, three dissenting, to mean "statutes and ordinances, lawful orders of duly authorized officers, specific and definite requirements constituted by law, and laws

embodying in general terms duties and obligations of care and caution, and further includes requirements relating to safety of the place of employment and to the furnishing and use of devices, safeguards, methods, and processes designed for the reasonable protection of the life, health, safety, and welfare of employees." It was said to be impossible to specify what must be done "with every bolt, bar, belt, pulley, dynamo, and press—with every kind of machine, place, or condition, existing in his factory." The purpose of the law was said to be not payment for injuries or the giving of money, but the safeguarding of the health, strength, and vitality of the employee. This purpose would be nullified by declaring such statutes as that relied upon in the present case to be too general to constitute a lawful requirement statute. The minority position of the earlier cases named was, therefore, made the majority opinion, though again a "bare majority," and it was declared that the doctrine announced in the Schorling case, etc., "is not the law," and those cases were overruled.

It is difficult to say that this finding by four judges against three would be any more an established doctrine or accepted as res judicata than that which had prevailed, by an identical majority, for the five years preceding. However, this question is rendered academic by the action of the people of the State in adopting at the time of the election held November 5, 1923, an amendment to the constitution by which the right to sue was abolished and the compensation provision was declared to be "in lieu of all other rights to compensation, or damages, for such death, injuries, or occupational disease [affecting employees], and any employer who pays the premium or compensation provided by law, passed in accordance herewith, shall not be liable to respond in damages by common law or by statute for such death, injuries, or occupational disease." The amendment further provides for the setting aside of a separate fund for the investigation and prevention of industrial accidents and diseases. The board is given full and final authority to decide as to whether or not accidents or diseases resulted from the failure of the employer "to comply with any specific requirement for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of the employees." If such cause is found to have existed, the board is to add to the compensation award made in the case not more than 50 nor less than 15 per cent of the maximum award established by law for the injury or disease; and if the compensation is paid from the State fund the negligent employer's premium is to be increased so as to recoup the fund in the amount of such additional award.

Having been adopted, this amendment becomes effective by its terms on January 1, 1924, thus ending a long and vigorously contested legal struggle. The result was obtained by the combined efforts of employers and employees, the conclusion having been arrived at that the best interests of both parties would be served by the establishment of a rule of law that would put an end to litigation and eliminate the uncertainty which affected both parties as to their rights and liabilities under a system of alternative recourse.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Strikes in the Philippine Islands in 1922.[1]

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Philippine Islands there were 24 strikes, affecting 14,956 workers, in the islands in 1922. The cause of 68 per cent of the total number of strikes during the five-year period 1918 to 1922 was demands for higher wages.

The following table shows the number of strikes and strikers and the average number involved in each strike during the period 1918 to 1922:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1918 TO 1922.

Year.	Number of strikes.	Strikers.	
		Number.	Average per strike.
1918	84	16,289	194
1919	67	4,150	62
1920	68	11,139	164
1921	35	19,782	565
1922	24	14,956	623

Settlement of Czechoslovak National Coal Strike.

ACCORDING to a report of the American consul at Prague, the Czechoslovak national coal strike which began on August 20, 1923, has been settled. The men returned to work on October 8, 1923, after agreeing to accept the Government's terms.

The strike was originally caused through the high prices of coal in Czechoslovakia and the inability of the operators to compete with the mines of England and other countries. In her endeavor to achieve a favorable balance of trade Czechoslovakia was largely depending upon her exports of coal. The high price of coal was blamed on the high cost of labor, high Government taxes, and high freight rates. On August 15 the operators announced that miners' wages would be reduced 30 per cent, beginning with August 20, 1923. The miners at once retaliated with a statement that the cost of living in Czechoslovakia had not materially decreased, and that the Government was not reducing coal taxes; and that it was, therefore, unfair that the entire burden should be placed on their shoulders. The Government finally offered to reduce coal taxes 10 per cent and suggested that the miners accept an 18 per cent reduction in pay. This proposition was rejected by the miners. However, because of the fact that their funds were exhausted, the miners, after seven weeks of idleness, were forced to accept the terms offered by the Government. At a conference which was held at the Ministry of Public Works on October 6,

[1] Philippine Islands. Department of commerce and communications, bureau of commerce and industry. Statistical bulletin of the Philippine Islands, 1922. Manila, 1923, p. 37.

1923, the minister requested both the miners and operators to accept the following conditions:

Wage contracts to be concluded in all mining districts and to be effective until May 31, 1924; reductions in pay to vary between 9 and 13 per cent, according to the cost of living in the various districts; operators not to punish nor discharge miners on account of the strike; miners to be called to work as soon as the conditions of the mines permit. The men were ordered to return to their work on October 8 and 9, and for those residing in the more remote districts the time for resuming work was extended to October 11. The miners in all districts agreed to sign new collective agreements on October 23.

According to an estimate made by the Narodni Listy the loss in production during the strike amounted to 180,000 tons of black coal and 221,000 tons of brown coal, valued at 507,000,000 crowns ($102,718,200, par). The loss in wages amounted to approximately 134,000,000 crowns ($27,148,400 par). In addition to these losses in production and wages, many of the mines suffered severely due to flooding and other causes.

It is believed that, unless the cost of living in Czechoslovakia is materially reduced and steady work is guaranteed to the miners, in May, 1924, a more serious strike may occur. The miners realize that they have lost the strike, but the continued high cost of living or a falling off in the number of working hours may result in renewed trouble before the expiration of the newly concluded agreement.

It is stated unofficially that one result of the strike will be a reduction of approximately 4.50 crowns (91.4 cents) per quintal (220.46 pounds) of coal. This reduction, brought about by the reduction in miners' wages and Government taxes, will be very beneficial to manufacturing industries throughout the Republic. Many factories in Czechoslovakia had closed down completely during the strike because of the lack of coal, and many others had closed down before the strike, because the high cost of coal prevented them from competing successfully with foreign countries.

COOPERATION.

Cooperative Shingle Mills in Western Washington.

THE cooperative operation of shingle mills in western Washington has been a development of the past 10 years in the lumber industry of the State which has been watched with interest by both owners and employees. The study[1] of which this article is a summary deals with the problems of the shingle industry as illustrated by the experience of these so-called cooperative mills in their relation to the economic history of the shingle industry and the general industrial life of the Northwest. It having been found impossible to use the records of the mills in a systematic way, the study was carried on largely by means of personal interviews by the investigator with men connected with the cooperative mills either as workers or executives and with other persons familiar with different phases of the subject.

Although the mills, which have been purchased and operated by the workers, are regarded by them as genuine examples of producers' cooperation and are also so classed by the industry at large, this view is not justified in all cases, as features and practices were disclosed by the study which are opposed to genuine cooperative principle.

According to the Fourteenth Census of the United States, the lumber industry in the State of Washington stood first in the number of establishments, the number of workers employed, the value of the products, and the value added by manufacture. At that time the average number employed in the industry was 53,393, or 40.2 per cent of the total number of workers in the State, and there were 1,130 establishments making lumber and timber products as against 4,918 manufacturing establishments in all industries.

The shingle industry in Washington has always been of importance as a branch of the lumber industry, and the production has been larger than that of any other State for every year since 1899. While by far the greater number of the establishments producing shingles also produce lumber, there were 449 establishments manufacturing shingles exclusively in 1919 which produced about 63 per cent of the total quantity manufactured in the United States. More than one-half of these exclusive shingle mills were located in Pacific coast States, which are the main shingle-producing regions because of the particular adaptability of western cedar, which furnishes about three-fourths of the total cut. In the Puget Sound region the shingle industry is quite distinct from the lumber industry, more than two-thirds of the shingle output in this region coming from mills manufacturing shingles exclusively.

The supply of raw material as estimated by the Forest Service in its report on timber depletion made in 1920 puts the amount of standing timber in western Washington and Oregon at 49,000,000,000

[1] West Coast Lumberman, Seattle, May 1, May 15, and June 1, 1923. "The cooperative shingle mills of western Washington," by William A. Spencer.

board feet, while the West Coast Lumbermen's Association estimated the same year that it amounted to 45,000,000,000 board feet. The amount of red cedar in British Columbia is estimated by the same association to amount to 77,019,000,000 board feet. The red cedar in the United States is seldom in pure stands but is mixed with other timber, while in British Columbia the stands contain more straight cedar. Cutting the other woods in answer to the demands of the market made large quantities of cedar available and lumber mills which were built close to the raw material installed machines for cutting shingles. These mills are known as combination mills, while mills manufacturing only shingles are known as straight mills.

General Conditions of Shingle-Mill Operation.

THE amount of capital required in the shingle industry is small and in general the equipment is not elaborate although the extensive development in the Puget Sound region has necessitated some special kinds of equipment. There are various types of shingle machines in use but the saw is the important part of the machinery as the grain of red cedar is alternately hard and soft and an ordinary saw will not stand up under the severe use required in cutting this wood. The saws for this work are made of the best steel and are tempered at the proper tension for the speed at which the machine will operate. The work of the saw filer is especially important, therefore, and he is frequently the best mechanic about the mill.

The dry kiln is also part of the mill operation and it is only occasionally that a small mill is now without one. The kilns present a distinct fire hazard because of the danger of overheating or the necessity for leaving partially dried shingles in the kiln when the mill is closed down. In addition to the dry kiln there are other conditions about the mill which increase the fire hazard, such as the frame structure, dust, and the large amount of easily inflammable waste. This increases the cost of insurance and requires the presence of a watchman when the mill is not running, adding to the expense, so that the overhead is felt to be excessive especially during periods when the mills are closed down.

In addition to the technical problems of production there are certain problems connected with the marketing of the product. These include: (1) Seasonal fluctuations in demand for the product, caused by the partial or complete discontinuance of building operations in many sections during the winter months and necessitating close downs among the shingle mills which may last from one to two months or even longer. These close downs form one of the most serious problems of the operators since some of the items of overhead go on and there is greater deterioration of plant than when the mill is busy. It has been estimated that the mills operate on an average 217 days per year. (2) Problems of transportation, particularly car shortages and the transit car, i. e., a car shipped before a sale has been made, the shipper hoping that he can effect a sale before the car reaches its destination, where, however, it is possible to reconsign it. Even with an unfavorable market transit cars are common, and this custom of shipping has often had serious results for the small producer. (3) Competition, principally between the red-cedar industry and firms manufacturing shingles from other woods or making shingle substitutes. The competition from the

British Columbia shingle producers, which has always been active, may also be expected to continue as the timber cut there is increasing.

Conditions Leading to the Establishment of Cooperative Mills.

THE first cooperative shingle mill was organized in 1910. The workmen concerned in this first venture do not appear to have been inspired by any particular examples of cooperation, since it is doubtful if there was any other cooperative concern in existence in that section of the country at that time. The peculiar conditions prevailing in the industry, however, seem to have been responsible for the organization of the first group, and the movement developed largely without relation to similar activities elsewhere, although the leaders have been in touch with the cooperative movement in the country as a whole.

Among the factors which have contributed toward the formation of cooperative mills are unsettled market conditions, the seasonal character of the industry, and the dangerous nature of the work. As would be expected, the cooperative ventures are found in the so-called straight mills which are frequently small concerns representing only a small outlay of capital rather than in the combination mills which are nearly always large establishments representing large investment. In the small mills the pressing need is usually for working funds rather than fixed capital.

The unsettled market conditions have in some instances had the effect of making the owners willing to shift part of the risk to the workers. The seasonal character of the market caused violent fluctuations in demand so that during the boom periods there was much overbidding for men with a consequent shifting of workers from one locality to another to get the benefit of higher wages. This resulted in an unstable labor force and the payment of higher wages during these seasons than the industry could pay as a regular practice. In slack seasons the mills were closed down and the workers were out of a job, so that although a few of the commercial mills were able to keep their crews together, the typical shingle-mill worker has been a transient. These periods of activity followed by periods of depression have resulted in hard, keen wage bargaining with little consideration shown on either side, and the losses which the alternate periods of prosperity and depression caused both owner and worker have prevented any basis of mutual understanding.

Establishing a mill on a cooperative basis, therefore, presented certain advantages to both owner and employees. To the owner it offered a steady income from royalties or purchase payments instead of the fluctuating income due to unstable labor costs and markets, freedom from labor disputes and from care as to the waste of logs and the neglect of machinery, saws, tools, and equipment. To the worker, cooperation offered a possibility of more stable employment and a share in the profits of the enterprise.

Development of Cooperative Mills.

THE first cooperative shingle mill, the Mutual Mill of Marysville, was taken over by the workers in the plant in the spring of 1910. The owner had decided not to operate the mill that season and urged the crew, which was composed of good workmen, and men either

with a little property or good enough standing to be able to secure indorsers for their notes, to take it over. The crew, which numbered about 25 men, raised the $8,000 necessary to start operations in various ways, and leased the mill for a year on a royalty basis of 10 cents a thousand. The owner was to keep up the insurance and pay the taxes. The mill was incorporated by the crew in order to avoid organizing on a partnership basis with its unlimited liability. The mill was operated for three months, but a fire starting in an adjoining mill spread to it and burned all the plant except the boiler house, engine room, and kiln. Following the fire the crew scattered and went to work in other places, but in the final settlement it was found that their original investment was intact and there was sufficient profit to declare a dividend of $40 per share. As there was a general feeling of satisfaction over this result the men decided to purchase the site and put up a new mill. For this purpose a fund of $15,000 was raised; that is, $600 for each man. Not all of the original crew went into this new venture, but new men were found to take their places. The project was completed during the fall of 1910 and the following winter, part of the crew working on the construction of the mill. The new concern incurred heavy debts in starting but these were paid off within two years. There were some difficulties among the stockholders after the mill got out of debt, and at the present time there are but five of the original stockholders with the mill. The employees now number 32, and of these 25 are stockholders. Shares which originally cost $600 have been sold as high as $1,800.

The organization of the Olympia Shingle Mill parallels in some respects the experience of the Mutual Mill. The Olympia Mill was organized and incorporated in 1915, and at the time of organization was closed down. There had also been a dispute between the owner and the employees over the discharge of one of the men. As a result of the unemployment, the men, who were residents of the town, were unable to pay their debts to the local merchants. The money to take over the mill was secured on the notes of the men, which were indorsed by the business men of the town. The original number of stockholders was 21, and the mill was first leased and then purchased by the crew. The mill was not in good condition at the time of purchase but has since burned and has been replaced by an up-to-date building.

This mill has been one of the most successful of the cooperative mills. The stock, which was originally $150 a share, has increased greatly in value, and one share was sold for $3,800. The stockholder-employees at times have received more than $100 a week. The by-laws of this concern originally provided that only men working in the plant could be stockholders and that all stockholders should work, but at present the crew numbers 29, while only 18 are stockholders. The mill is now valued at from $80,000 to $100,000.

Most of the mills which have been turned into cooperative organizations were idle at the time or were not financially successful, and in several cases the owners of the mill have taken the initiative in having it organized on a cooperative basis. Several of the mills, including the Everbest mill at Everett and the Quality mill at Edmonds, were taken over by the workers after the labor troubles of 1915–16.

Present Status of Mills.

THE cooperative mills are united in a central organization, The Mutual Timber Mills (Inc.), which includes 18 shingle mills and 3 lumber mills. These mills have 97 machines, 7 of which are used in two shifts. There are other cooperative mills not included in this association which have a varying number of stockholders. The Olympia Veneer Mill is perhaps the largest of these independent mills, having 125 employees, all of them stockholders. This mill, in which the force is made up of Finnish workers, has made a practice of paying all the employees at the same rate with the exception of the manager and the office employees.

Internal Organization.

The mills are incorporated, however, with but one or two exceptions, under the general law, as there is among the leaders of the movement a feeling of distrust toward the present cooperative law. They feel that this law was passed as a sop to the cooperative movement by those really opposed to it, and they also consider that the general law confers greater powers. The cooperative law also requires that more elaborate accounts shall be kept and that all earnings above a dividend of 8 per cent on stock shall be divided among the workers as a bonus, stockholders to receive double the rate of nonstockholders. This share of a nonstockholder must be computed even though he should work as short a time as one day. Such requirements are felt as a hardship, especially when the office force is not skilled.

The consequence of incorporation under the general law is that the distinctive cooperative features appear in the by-laws of the mills. The by-laws of the Olympia Shingle Co., which were carefully worked out, serving to a large extent as a model for other mills, provide that there shall be an equal number of shares of stock for each stockholder; there shall be an election in the case of a new stockholder; that each stockholder shall have only one vote; and that all stockholders must be employees of the company. The question has been raised in connection with the last point as to whether all employees in turn must be stockholders, but it would not be possible under the general corporation law to require this. Some of the more recent organizations provide that any stock which is for sale shall be offered to the stockholders at the same price as has been bid by any nonstockholder.

There are other points which are usually included in the rules of the organization, but which are not essential. These relate to the scale of wages, which may be the union scale, and may in some cases be reduced if approved by two-thirds of the stockholders; assessments on stock payments, which may be taken out of wages; and the fixing of the minimum number of stockholders and conditions of employment. One mill, recently organized on a cooperative basis, requires that in case anyone desires to sell his stock it must first be offered to the other stockholders. It also provides for the purchase of an employee's stock in case of disability or death and provides that wages may be withheld, on a two-thirds vote of the stockholders, in order to furnish working capital.

In addition to the usual officers, there is usually a manager, who may also be a foreman, bookkeeper, log buyer, or salesman, or

who may perform the duties of several of these offices. Rotation of the stockholders in the offices is frequent, with the exception of that of the secretary, which is usually permanent. Occasionally rivalries and suspicions spring up; these are most likely to occur between the sawyers and packers and the other members of the crew. The sawyers and packers not only work together, but they are on a piece basis, while the other employees are not; so that the interests of the two groups are not identical. In one mill, where the sawyers were the dominating group among the stockholders, it was reported that because work on certain grades brought good wages to the sawyers, only these grades of shingles were made, although there was a poor market for them.

Meetings of stockholders are held at frequent intervals and as the stockholders and trustees all work in the plant it is an easy matter to call special meetings. One of the mills has stockholders' meetings quarterly and new business is in order only at the annual meeting. The infrequency of the meetings has been a source of friction in this mill. One mill pays a bonus for attendance at the meetings because leaders in the movement generally feel that some such measure is necessary to get the men to take an interest in the affairs of the organization and to regard themselves as something more than mill workers.

Discipline is usually in the hands of the manager who frequently performs the duties of a foreman and is the leader in the event of any emergency. In the majority of cases the workers engaged in these enterprises have been union men, though they usually drop their union membership when they become stockholders.

Administrative Problems.

The purchase of these mills has usually been effected without the payment of a large sum of money. At the Everbest Mill in Everett the men paid $1,000 in cash and agreed to put the same amount in material used for repairs, and in addition were to do the repair work. Another mill was purchased with an initial payment of $5,500 and subsequent monthly installments. This has been a common way of buying the mills and usually the contract stipulates the minimum monthly payment which must be made. The men are generally required to keep up the insurance for the one selling the property.

It is more difficult for the men to obtain working capital than to secure title to the mill. The logs are the largest item of expense and the concern just organizing on a cooperative basis finds it a very difficult matter to raise enough cash for a supply of logs to begin on, so the men may have to take severe cuts in pay or to mortgage property they may own.

At times, in order to secure funds from a bank or other lender, a wage lien waiver has been signed by those of the crew who are stockholders. This gives the one who lends the money first claim on the shingles manufactured by means of this advance. Other supplies do not form so large an item as do the logs. The Mutual Timber Mills, the central organization of the cooperative mills, assumes some of the responsibility in connection with the business with bankers and other creditors.

While the office details may be attended to by one person who has other duties, such as foreman, log buyer, etc., the majority of stockholders, being millmen, are likely not to appreciate the importance of proper accounting and of efficient marketing of the product. This frequent lack of a qualified person to take charge of these details has been a drawback to the successful operation of the mills. The item of depreciation is often neglected entirely and this is of real importance in an industry where the speculative interest is as great as in the shingle industry.

The mills when first organized include all or nearly all the employees as stockholders, due to the need for working capital, but after the mill has become a success this reason for having all workers as part owners no longer exists. If a worker drops out and the worker taking his place buys his stock, no new capital is brought to the enterprise; and if the mill is making a good profit the remaining stockholders can keep this profit in their own hands by buying in this stock as a group or through purchase by some individual among them. Often, even where the members would prefer to have a new man buy stock and are ready to offer him opportunity to do so, they have to take him on as an employee because of his lack of the necessary money.

At the present time there is no cooperative mill in which all the workers are stockholders, although there are two in which only one employee is not a stockholder, and one mill where all but two employees hold stock. In a number of cases, however, consolidation has gone so far that the mills can hardly be classed as cooperative in any sense. One large cooperative mill was recently sold to a well-known shingle producer, the crew remaining as employees under the new management. The Mutual Mill of Marysville, the first of the cooperative mills, now has 15 stockholders but there have been a number of changes in ownership. There is a possibility that the growing strength and leadership of the central office may check the tendency to concentration of ownership.

Opposition to the Mills.

NOT much information is available as to the form that opposition to these mills has taken, though there was a feeling among other operators that the cooperative mills were unfair as competitors, inasmuch as they are in operation at times when other mills must remain idle, pay more for their logs, and sell their shingles cheaper than the commercial mills. Some hostility has been shown to the cooperative mills by the commercial mills within the grading association. There has been no discrimination shown, however, in the shingle market as in general shingle brokers are indifferent to the source of supply. In some communities there has been opposition to the mills when they were starting which has been shown by refusal of credit and in other ways.

There has been complaint by the workers, also, of discrimination on the part of loggers. One dealer in logs stated that stricter terms were fixed in sales to cooperative mills than to other buyers because it was felt that the financial standing of cooperative mills was not good. As the mills become established, however, there is a tendency for the opposition and discrimination to become less.

Marketing Problems.

ATTENTION has been called to the various difficulties met in marketing the product of the shingle mills and to the need for central organization. The uncertainty of the market and the importance of the shingle broker have also been pointed out. In the marketing field the most important factor still is the shingle broker or wholesaler, upon whom the producer relies to take the product as fast as it is manufactured. The broker in turn frequently sells to other wholesalers, usually those in the East. There are among the commercial mills two associations, the Shingle Branch and the Rite-Grade Association, which have worked, among other things, for the standardization of the product. The Rite-Grade Association sets up certain standards as to grades and the mills joining the association are obliged to manufacture in conformity with these standards. The service is open to a limited number of mills, which have the right to use the association trade-mark, and the membership is restricted in order that there shall not be an overproduction of shingles bearing this mark. An inspection service is maintained and the surplus from the fees charged for this purpose is used in advertising. There are 10 cooperative mills belonging to the Shingle Branch and two which are members of the Rite-Grade Association.

Central Cooperative Organization.

IN ORDER to deal with selling problems two cooperative central organizations have been formed, the first of which became inactive and was abandoned. The second, the Mutual Timber Mills (Inc.), was organized in 1921 and incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000. This concern has sold the entire output of four or five of the cooperative mills and part of the output of some of the others. The volume of business on the basis of the August, 1922, sales is about $150,000 a month. Although some system for the handling and equitable distribution of orders among the various mills will have to be worked out, nothing has so far been done, since the problem has not become pressing, there having been a fairly satisfactory balance between orders and the capacity of the plants.

There is needed about $100,000 to carry the volume of business done by the Mutual Mills. The wholesalers usually expect five days from delivery in which to make payments, and the distance from the eastern markets makes the element of time an important factor. The Mutual Timber Mills has borrowed extensively from its member firms and has been able to secure loans from the bank in Cleveland operated by the railroad brotherhoods, which it regards as a very valuable connection.

The central office has also been active in organizing new cooperative mills and has helped in the reorganization of those which have become involved in difficulties. Other activities suggest themselves, such as the cooperative purchase of supplies by which considerable economy can be effected, and the institution of an accounting service.

Conclusions as to the Value of Cooperative Mills.

THE tendency which has frequently been evidenced by cooperative productive organizations to revert to control centered in the hands of a few is brought out by the writer in his summing up of the study. The conclusions he has reached as a result of the investigation are as follows:

1. These cooperative mills have not existed for a long enough period to justify any final valuation of their success or worth. While the oldest mill has been in existence 12 years, the next oldest has existed half of that time, and many of the others for much shorter periods.

2. There are factors in the shingle industry itself that point to a decline there. The principal one is the lack of marketing ability on the part of shingle producers, particularly in meeting the competition of patent roofing. The development of this group of cooperative mills may be checked by disasters that may come to the industry as a whole.

3. The unfavorable conditions which confronted the labor force in many shingle mills up to the boom period of 1918 was one of the most important predisposing factors that led to the setting up of these mills. Such labor conditions were not peculiar to the shingle industry. Another very important factor was the relatively small amount of capital needed in order to operate a shingle mill.

4. Personal factors have played a part in the development of these mills.

5. The possibility that these mills will furnish examples of industrial enterprises organized on noncapitalistic lines is remote. There is too strong a tendency for stockholders to dispose of their stock to the more aggressive of their fellows in the enterprise and for a relatively small group to remain in control. The forces counteracting this tendency do not manifest great vigor except as such counteracting forces exist in the machinery of the central office.

6. There have been developed in the mills from among the crews some leaders and managers of ability. The question arises whether this discovery of new groups of entrepreneurs is not the most important phenomenon that the economist may observe in this movement. This discovery of new leadership, particularly as it is inspired with altruistic motives, is of interest also to the student of social reform.

7. The development of the central offices now under way promises to be the most important incident connected with the movement. Such a type of central organization may prevent the mills from becoming merely joint-stock enterprises whose original stockholders were workers, and may aid in holding these concerns to something more nearly the original purpose. The new ventures of the central organization may take those in the movement, especially the leaders, into quite unexpected lines of activities. It seems probable that the future development of some Federal agency will be more significant than that of the constituent mills.[2]

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[2] Since the article under review was written, one or two of the cooperative mills have burned, and, due to the present depression of the shingle market, these mills are being closed out.

The depression that faces the shingle industry has been a long and serious one. During the early part of November, 1923, practically all the shingle mills in western Washington (including the cooperative mills) were closed. The sole encouraging feature, indeed, that the present outlook holds would seem to be the fact that the available supply of shingles is becoming smaller.

At the time that the article was written there was a movement under way for the Mutual Timber Mills (Inc.) to acquire stumpage. This advance, however, was effected through the organization of a separate company, incorporated in Washington about a year ago, under the name of the Mutual Logging & Milling Co., but now known as the Mutual Logging Co. It is authorized to have considerable capital stock, and is licensed in British Columbia as an "extra-provincial company." The adverse shingle market has also affected the market for cedar. This has meant a struggle on the part of those interested in the new concern; and many difficult situations have been met only by the most heroic persistence and activity. Well-wishers of the enterprise hope that the most strenuous days are drawing to a close, and there are indications that this is the case.—Author's note.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in November, 1923.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 35 labor disputes during November, 1923. These disputes affected a total of 26,393 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, NOVEMBER, 1923.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.:				
Ewen Colliery, Pittston, Pa.	Strike	Miners	Union activity	Adjusted.
No. 9 mine, Pittston, Pa.	do	do	Wages; conditions	Do.
Modern Fourth Vein Coal Co., Jasonville, Ind.	Controversy	do	Placing of 2 drillers	Do.
Building managers, Chicago, Ill.	do	Elevator operators	Asked 15 per cent increase.	Do.
Newspapers, Ashville, N. C.	Strike	News workers	Wage dispute; company refused to arbitrate.	Pending.
United Railways Co., Providence, R. I.	Controversy	Traction workers	Asked 19 cents per hour increase, etc.	Do.
Butchers, Washington, D. C.	Threatened strike.	Butchers	Renewal of agreement.	Do.
Tailors, Washington, D. C.	Strike	Tailors	Wages; asked 25 per cent increase.	Adjusted.
Northwestern Electric Co., Portland, Oreg.	do	Traction workers	Asked increase	Pending.
Panara Bros., New York City	do	Bathrobe makers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted.
G. Colombo, New York City	do	do	Asked increase and conditions.	Do.
Pennsylvania and Hillside coal companies, Pittston, Pa.	do	Miners	Wages; conditions	Do.
Ladies' tailors, Philadelphia, Pa	Controversy	Ladies' tailors	44 hour week—$44 per week.	Do.
Eureka Coal Co., Mine No. 1, Donwood, W. Va.	do	Miners	Conditions; 1 discharge.	Do.
Elks Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike	Iron and steam fitters.	Jurisdictional dispute	Do.
Dry Dock, Galveston, Tex.	Controversy	Machinists	Overtime rates	Do.
Barnett & Plotkin Co., New Haven, Conn.	Strike	Tobacco strippers	Bad working conditions.	Do.
Longshoremen, Mobile, Ala.	do	Longshoremen	Wages: working conditions.	Do.
Pacific Mills, Dover, N. H.	Threatened strike.	Textile workers	Reported wage cut	Pending.
Fort Smith Spelter Co., Fort Smith, Ark.	do	Refinery workers	Discharge of 10 men	Adjusted.
Consolidated Coal Co., and Davis Coal Co., Maryland and West Virginia.	Strike	Miners	Signing of contract	Do.
Gold beaters, New York City	do	Gold beaters	(1)	Pending.
Rock Ledge Co., Paterson, N. J.	do	Weavers	Asked increase, piece work, etc.	Adjusted.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DAPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, NOVEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Eureka Coal Co., Mine No. 5, Donwood, W. Va.	Controversy	Miners	Overcharge for domestic fuel.	Do.
Do	do	do	Local conditions (absence from work for burials).	Do.
Hasse Pattern Co., Detroit, Mich	Strike	Pattern makers	Wages; 8-hour day	Unable to adjust.
Mathews Press and Franklin Press, Detroit, Mich.	do	Printers	Wages; asked increase	Do.
Portis Bros., Chicago, Ill	Lockout	Hatters	Violation agreement; factory closed.	Pending.
Indiana Foundry Co., Muncie, Ind	Strike	Molders	Dull business	Unclassified.
Romberg Hosiery Mills, Middletown, Pa.	do	Knitters	Bonus; shortage of material.	Adjusted.
Kingston Coal Co., Edwardsville, Pa.	do	Miners	Working conditions (gangway).	Do.
Conde-Nast Publishing Co., Stamford, Conn.	do	Compositors, pressmen.	Asked increase and shorter hours.	Unable to adjust.
Bookbinders, Scranton, Pa	Controversy	Bookbinders	Asked $4 per week increase; shorter hours	Unclassified.
Athletic Club and bank building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Building trades	Jurisdiction—sheet-metal workers or carpenters.	Adjusted.
Bakers, Springfield, Mass	Controversy	Bakers	(1)	Pending.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.:		1923.	1923.		
Ewen Colliery, Pittston, Pa	To board of U. M. W. of A. for trial.	Oct. 30	Nov. 3	1,510	90
No. 9 mine, Pittston, Pa	To district board for settlement.	Oct. 31	do	1,650	100
Modern Fourth Vein Coal Co., Jasonville, Ind.	Men placed satisfactorily	Oct. 19	Oct. 29	2	23
Building managers, Chicago, Ill	Received $15 per month increase.	(1)	Nov. 1	(1)	.....
Newspapers, Ashville, N. C	.....	Oct. 30	.....	44	12
United Railways Co., Providence, R. I.	.....	Nov. 1	.....	(1)	(1)
Butchers, Washington, D. C	.....	(1)	.....	320	500
Tailors, Washington, D. C	All received 15 per cent increase.	Oct. 18	Nov. 2	350	450
Northwestern Electric Co., Portland, Oreg.	.....	Oct. 30	.....	80	.....
Panara Bros., New York City	10 per cent increase (part), $3 per week to others; 44-hour week.	Aug. 22	Sept. 6	35	.....
G. Colombo, New York City	do	do	do	30	.....
Pennsylvania and Hillside coal companies, Pittston, Pa.	Return to work	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	10,000	.....
Ladies' tailors, Philadelphia, Pa	Ladies' tailors	(1)	Nov. 8	(1)	.....
Eureka Coal Co., Mine No. 1, Donwood, W. Va.	Miners	Oct. 10	Nov. 22	1	15
Elks Building, Indianapolis, Ind	Work awarded to steam fitters.	Sept. 12	Oct. 10	75	75
Dry Dock, Galveston, Tex	(1)	Nov. 9	Dec. 9	24	.....
Barnett & Plotkin Co., New Haven, Conn.	Strike off; no definite terms.	Nov. 10	Nov. 30	50	.....
Longshoremen, Mobile, Ala	Men to return if can be placed.	Oct. 6	Dec. 6	1,500	.....
Pacific Mills, Dover, N. H	.....	Nov. 15	.....	1,500	.....
Fort Smith Spelter Co., Fort Smith, Ark.	Recognition allowed; no discrimination. Check-off effective.	Nov. 1	Nov. 28	175	150
Consolidation Coal Co., and Davis Coal Co., Maryland and West Virginia.	International officers settled matter.	Apr. 1	Nov. 19	2,400	3,100
Gold beaters, New York City	.....	(1)	.....	200	.....
Rock Ledge Co., Paterson, N. J	Mill closed; men to return at same rate when business warrants.	Nov. 1	Nov. 26	100	60

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, NOVEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
		1923.	1923.		
Eureka Coal Co., Mine No. 5, Donwood, W. Va.	Conditions satisfactorily arranged.	Oct. 15	Nov. 22	1	60
Do	Decision of arbitrator accepted.	Aug. 14	...do.....	54	20
Hasse Pattern Co., Detroit, Mich	Company refused mediation.	Nov. 8	.....	32	.....
Mathews Press and Franklin Press, Detroit, Mich.	Company refused demands; refused to mediate.	Nov. 5	.....	19	.....
Portis Bros., Chicago, Ill	.....	Oct. 11	.....	46	.....
Indiana Foundry Co., Muncie, Ind	Men employed elsewhere	Sept. 1	.....	25	25
Romberg Hosiery Mills, Middletown, Pa.	Bonus continued; ample material supplied.	Nov. 7	Nov. 12	21	50
Kingston Coal Co., Edwardsville, Pa.	Return; still threaten to strike.	(1)	Nov. 23	711	1
Conde-Nast Publishing Co., Stamford, Conn.	Nonunion shop; no reinstatements.	Nov. 19	.....	102	50
Bookbinders, Scranton, Pa	44-hour week allowed; withdraw demand for wage increase before Commissioner's arrival.	(1)	Dec. 2	130	200
Athletic Club and bank building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Agree to finish without further dispute.	Nov. 1	Nov. 28	150	75
Bakers, Springfield, Mass	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)
Total	.....	.....	.....	21,337	5,056

[1] Not reported.

On December 1, 1923, there were 47 strikes before the department for settlement and in addition 14 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 61.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for October, 1923.

By W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration.

THE following tables show the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States and emigrant aliens departed from the United States from July to October, 1923. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residence, 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 cent limit act of May 19, 1921, from July 1 to November 21, 1923.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Non-immigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Total arrivals.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	United States citizens.	Total departures.
1923.									
July	85,542	13,039	20,637	2,899	122,117	8,041	14,213	39,898	62,152
August	88,286	13,688	33,510	2,804	138,288	6,489	12,267	27,744	46,500
September	89,431	18,221	51,894	2,331	161,877	6,073	10,245	16,025	32,343
October	88,028	15,490	27,553	3,094	134,165	7,291	18,356	18,104	43,751
Total	351,287	60,438	133,594	11,128	556,447	27,894	55,081	101,771	184,746

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
Albania	28	194	21	69
Austria	831	4,248	19	83
Belgium	347	1,317	50	218
Bulgaria	106	392	23	61
Czechoslovakia	2,490	9,045	153	627
Denmark	613	2,416	8	192
Esthonia	57	204	.....	3
Finland	661	2,905	14	138
France, including Corsica	1,105	3,691	155	491
Germany	12,218	39,128	77	415
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England	4,788	18,065	465	2,026
Ireland	3,780	13,576	113	618
Scotland	7,119	25,225	95	393
Wales	319	1,140	5	24
Greece	766	3,272	757	2,310
Hungary	858	3,251	44	219
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)	7,216	29,455	2,309	7,741
Latvia	278	965	1	49
Lithuania	479	1,624	42	189
Netherlands	714	2,696	30	147
Norway	1,240	7,692	71	296
Poland	5,446	18,662	195	1,241
Portugal (including Azores and Cape Verde Islands)	531	2,058	257	1,328
Rumania	2,267	7,557	120	432

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Country.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
Russia	1,946	9,806	32	307
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	117	488	278	916
Sweden	2,650	13,702	52	309
Switzerland	711	2,781	36	127
Turkey in Europe	25	1,157	.....	47
Yugoslavia	758	2,129	185	681
Other Europe	28	181	.....	15
Total Europe	60,492	229,022	5,607	21,712
China	823	3,616	263	1,014
Japan	264	1,730	245	698
India	16	83	15	52
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia	522	1,893	59	223
Turkey in Asia	799	1,991	20	117
Other Asia	30	156	11	32
Total Asia	2,454	9,469	613	2,136
Africa	87	705	10	48
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	84	405	62	175
Pacific Islands (not specified)	2	28	.....	8
Canada and Newfoundland	15,858	65,095	241	995
Central America	127	891	68	214
Mexico	6,131	32,660	288	827
South America	873	4,276	125	430
West Indies	1,911	8,714	277	1,349
Other countries	9	22	.....	.....
Grand total	88,028	351,287	7,291	27,894
Male	50,783	212,117	5,368	19,083
Female	37,245	139,170	1,923	8,811

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
African (black)	1,390	5,798	71	430
Armenian	435	2,092	8	16
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,193	3,792	155	613
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	360	1,059	197	697
Chinese	353	1,829	255	988
Croatian and Slovenian	603	1,844	6	14
Cuban	85	736	71	320
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	42	164	20	83
Dutch and Flemish	1,157	4,481	91	391
East Indian	13	55	24	56
English	10,672	40,670	687	2,932
Finnish	654	2,633	15	155
French	3,563	14,952	155	506
German	14,700	49,424	138	635
Greek	803	3,442	748	2,315
Hebrew	8,315	30,794	20	70
Irish	6,281	23,244	135	699
Italian (north)	1,927	6,550	64	324
Italian (south)	5,609	24,117	2,263	7,466
Japanese	211	1,514	243	690
Korean	5	27	2	10
Lithuanian	360	1,303	43	222
Magyar	1,179	4,366	42	224
Mexican	5,992	31,801	284	797
Pacific Islander	.....	6	.....	.....
Polish	3,046	12,706	201	1,268
Portuguese	579	2,543	275	1,381
Rumanian	187	915	121	428
Russian	1,483	6,323	48	372
Ruthenian (Russniak)	229	879	1	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	4,945	25,904	166	929
Scotch	9,135	33,661	135	522
Slovak	962	4,272	8	72

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Concluded.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
Spanish	328	2,008	353	1,194
Spanish American	255	1,254	91	331
Syrian	185	971	52	215
Turkish	48	257	21	148
Welsh	359	1,439	11	34
West Indian (except Cuban)	292	997	40	226
Other peoples	93	465	31	119
Total	88,028	351,287	7,291	27,894

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY STATES OR TERRITORIES.

State.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
Alabama	89	261	3	22
Alaska	25	108	5	29
Arizona	1,552	5,990	28	137
Arkansas	19	88	1	6
California	6,265	24,203	645	2,062
Colorado	224	794	12	64
Connecticut	1,720	7,177	134	573
Delaware	93	314	.....	3
District of Columbia	210	826	36	143
Florida	455	1,755	82	505
Georgia	96	247	6	32
Hawaii	137	758	15	78
Idaho	102	485	15	42
Illinois	6,425	26,651	342	1,379
Indiana	771	3,119	83	241
Iowa	542	2,084	31	94
Kansas	226	841	12	47
Kentucky	91	268	3	12
Louisiana	145	541	33	164
Maine	778	3,436	10	33
Maryland	448	1,707	34	131
Massachusetts	6,960	27,849	658	2,693
Michigan	7,192	28,228	265	933
Minnesota	1,271	5,772	58	239
Mississippi	86	292	5	17
Missouri	630	2,392	31	145
Montana	190	873	21	61
Nebraska	334	1,390	20	59
Nevada	39	146	7	18
New Hampshire	427	2,400	12	23
New Jersey	5,051	18,596	268	1,087
New Mexico	139	428	5	22
New York	24,303	90,663	2,628	10,563
North Carolina	56	174	4	36
North Dakota	148	1,075	11	44
Ohio	3,799	14,425	381	1,194
Oklahoma	62	274	6	21
Oregon	579	2,501	36	115
Pennsylvania	7,787	29,170	682	2,508
Porto Rico	45	110	17	81
Rhode Island	966	3,881	96	481
South Carolina	19	97	1	6
South Dakota	136	611	3	28
Tennessee	58	225	3	18
Texas	3,051	20,267	200	514
Utah	113	627	28	83
Vermont	308	1,036	10	27
Virginia	294	1,029	9	86
Virgin Islands	1	3	.....	.....
Washington	1,987	8,274	137	462
West Virginia	298	1,183	88	256
Wisconsin	1,233	5,327	62	246
Wyoming	53	316	9	31
Total	88,028	351,287	7,291	27,894

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
Professional:				
Actors	109	496	5	22
Architects	57	203	2	7
Clergy	184	872	33	171
Editors	3	21	.....	3
Electricians	480	2,048	4	25
Engineers (professional)	689	2,631	30	118
Lawyers	24	103	1	18
Literary and scientific persons	90	376	7	22
Musicians	218	799	6	35
Officials (Government)	46	221	19	57
Physicians	162	524	9	36
Sculptors and artists	48	179	6	15
Teachers	374	1,722	18	137
Other professional	584	1,896	29	161
Total	3,068	12,091	169	827
Skilled:				
Bakers	547	1,904	20	68
Barbers and hairdressers	359	1,402	9	67
Blacksmiths	470	1,893	10	31
Bookbinders	35	152	.....	1
Brewers	1	21	.....	.....
Butchers	363	1,438	5	34
Cabinetmakers	75	271	5	22
Carpenters and joiners	1,872	8,438	50	205
Cigarette makers	7	30	.....	1
Cigar makers	31	145	19	70
Cigar packers	7	14	.....	1
Clerks and accountants	3,149	11,854	87	394
Dressmakers	507	2,174	6	52
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	628	2,123	2	26
Furriers and fur workers	36	188	1	4
Gardeners	145	608	10	35
Hat and cap makers	55	184	.....	1
Iron and steel workers	1,311	4,961	10	30
Jewelers	69	228	4	8
Locksmiths	547	1,994	.....	1
Machinists	792	3,372	20	91
Mariners	1,049	4,223	28	102
Masons	655	3,045	12	35
Mechanics (not specified)	1,095	4,351	19	80
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	165	666	1	5
Millers	64	313	16	51
Milliners	96	385	.....	.....
Miners	1,164	4,199	76	316
Painters and glaziers	427	1,951	8	31
Pattern makers	51	225	.....	1
Photographers	61	244	1	4
Plasterers	80	363	1	9
Plumbers	264	1,090	2	33
Printers	220	807	3	18
Saddlers and harness makers	47	173	.....	.....
Seamstresses	388	1,356	.....	9
Shoemakers	747	2,910	35	128
Stokers	103	428	1	2
Stonecutters	77	348	2	6
Tailors	1,124	4,139	30	148
Tanners and curriers	39	126	1	4
Textile workers (not specified)	73	271	.....	1
Tinners	90	401	.....	2
Tobacco workers	4	20	.....	.....
Upholsterers	61	195	.....	3
Watch and clock makers	89	338	.....	3
Weavers and spinners	424	1,726	26	168
Wheelwrights	18	79	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	35	324	.....	.....
Other skilled	851	3,096	15	62
Total	20,567	81,186	535	2,363

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.	October, 1923.	July to October, 1923.
Miscellaneous:				
Agents	255	1,032	10	42
Bankers	24	89	9	35
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	216	913	4	16
Farm laborers	3,452	15,448	19	96
Farmers	2,301	9,128	181	598
Fishermen	249	990	4	16
Hotel keepers	18	82	6	10
Laborers	11,004	51,388	3,540	11,712
Manufacturers	100	325	8	25
Merchants and dealers	1,464	5,467	227	736
Servants	8,574	29,646	182	680
Other miscellaneous	2,997	13,464	375	1,747
Total	30,654	127,972	4,565	15,713
No occupation (including women and children)	33,739	130,038	2,022	8,991
Grand total	88,028	351,287	7,291	27,894

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 NOVEMBER 21, 1923.

Country or region of birth.	Maximum monthly quota.	Admitted Nov. 1–21, 1923.	Annual quota.	Admitted July 1 to Nov. 21.	Balance for year.[1]
Albania	58	[2] 58	288	283	([3])
Armenia (Russian)	46	9	230	77	148
Austria	1,468	842	7,342	4,809	2,466
Belgium	313	[2] 311	1,563	1,563	([3])
Bulgaria	61	47	302	287	3
Czechoslovakia	2,871	2,485	14,357	12,185	2,027
Danzig	60	57	301	277	21
Denmark	1,124	378	5,619	2,963	2,637
Esthonia	270	37	1,348	332	1,003
Finland	784	709	3,921	3,811	94
Fiume	14	5	71	58	7
France	1,146	538	5,729	3,517	2,126
Germany	13,521	9,737	67,607	44,910	22,399
Great Britain and Ireland	15,468	[2] 15,468	77,342	77,340	([3])
Greece	613	[2] 613	3,063	3,061	([3])
Hungary	1,149	632	5,747	3,995	1,693
Iceland	15	5	75	17	58
Italy	8,411	6,589	42,057	35,908	5,514
Latvia	308	253	1,540	1,259	248
Lithuania	526	494	2,629	2,462	137
Luxemburg	19	[2] 10	92	84	([3])
Netherlands	721	676	3,607	3,538	32
Norway	2,440	1,429	12,202	9,323	2,788
Poland	6,195	5,628	30,977	26,924	3,593
Portugal	493	[2] 493	2,465	2,465	([3])
Rumania	1,484	1,371	7,419	6,800	451
Russia	4,881	[2] 4,881	24,405	24,405	([3])
Spain	182	[2] 182	912	910	([3])
Sweden	4,008	1,029	20,042	15,987	4,011
Switzerland	750	700	3,752	3,700	23
Yugoslavia	1,285	815	6,426	3,581	2,726
Other Europe	17	[2] 14	86	82	([3])
Palestine	12	[2] 9	57	57	([3])
Syria	177	[2] 174	882	882	([3])
Turkey	531	[2] 530	2,654	2,654	([3])
Other Asia	19	[2] 16	92	92	([3])
Africa	21	[2] 20	104	104	([3])
Egypt	4	[2] 2	18	18	([3])
Atlantic Islands	24	7	121	103	16
Australia	56	40	279	255	13
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	16	[2] 10	80	73	([3])
Total	71,561	57,303	357,803	301,151	54,234

[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] Monthly quota exhausted. The balance of the quota not yet shown as admitted are pending cases for which quotas have been granted.

[3] Annual quota exhausted.

Immigrant Aid—National, Nongovernmental Activities.[1]

By MARY T. WAGGAMAN, OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE so-called 3 per cent quota law which at present controls immigration will expire by limitation on July 1, 1924, and there is prospect of extended discussion in the sixty-eighth Congress over the various ramifications of the immigration problem. A review of some of the activities in behalf of the aliens who have already been allowed to enter this country is therefore not inopportune.

In this article a brief account is given of the immigrant aid work, exclusive of wholly religious ministrations, for 1922 or the early part of 1923 of 20 national, nongovernmental agencies. There are, of course, other national, religious, patriotic, and social welfare bodies not included in this report that are carrying out programs or have recently formulated programs in behalf of the foreign born in the United States. It is thought, however, that the following compilation from data furnished by officers of the agencies covered, is of considerable interest not only because it correlates, though somewhat loosely, the activities of a substantial number of important immigrant aid organizations but because it suggests possibilities of greater development and further coordination of these nation-wide forces.

Religious Bodies other than Jewish.

Congregational Church American Missionary Association.

(Correspondence Office, New York City.)

THE activities of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church consist largely of school and church service for the backward people of the United States. The organization, however, in its Pacific coast district has an oriental mission department with 26 paid and 50 volunteer workers. Their activities include the protection of Chinese from extortion by Chinese "tongs," and the conducting of free employment bureaus in connection with Chinese and Japanese churches, of night courses in English, and of schools for Chinese and Japanese children. The homes of orientals are also visited for the purpose of giving medical advice and other counsel and help. Practically all the funds for this relief work come from Chinese and Japanese sources. In 1922 the number of Chinese directly served by the department was 840, and the number of Japanese, 1,480.

Disciples of Christ, United Christian Missionary Society.

(Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.)

The United Christian Missionary Society has four missions for immigrants, the social work of which is summarized below:

1. The Service for New Americans, New York City and vicinity, had in 1922, 9 full-time, 10 part-time, and 25 volunteer workers. Protection is given both to newly arrived Russian immigrants and to resident immigrants and jobs and homes are found for the former

[1] This is the third in a series of articles on immigrant aid in the United States, the two previous ones having been published in the February and August, 1923, issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

immigrants. There are classes in English and citizenship for adults, and classes in cooking, sewing, dramatics, music, etc., for children. Through written propaganda and the activities of the community house, endeavors are made to interpret the immigrant's life to the native born and the native American's life to the immigrant.

This mission also extends its services to Albanians, Austrians, French, Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Rumanians, Slovaks, Spaniards, and Ukranians.

2. Brotherhood House, Chicago, Ill., has 13 paid and 22 volunteer workers. It protects foreign widows from exploitation, children from harsh treatment, and men from oppressive employers; does employment agency work on a small scale; finds better homes for immigrants; conducts a kindergarten, classes in cooking, sewing, English, craftwork, dramatics, music and folk dances, open forums, lectures, moving pictures, recreation clubs for boys and girls, playground and street games, ball games, excursions, picnics, fellowship suppers, and mothers' clubs.

The Brotherhood House and the other Chicago center, chiefly concentrated on church work, include in their activities Bohemians, Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, English, Gypsies, Greeks, Italians, Irish, Jews, Lithuanians, Negroes, Poles, Russians, and Serbians.

3. The Broadway Christian Church and Community House in Cleveland reported three paid employees and five volunteers doing welfare work for the Bohemians and Poles. A friendly center for individuals and families is maintained; clubs, gymnasiums, and classes for young people are conducted; and aid is given them in the selection of jobs and occupations.

4. The Christian Mission of the Coke Region with headquarters in Republic, Pa., reported four paid employees and a varying number of volunteers engaged in immigrant welfare work among Assyrians, Bohemians, Croatians, Germans, Italians, Poles, and Serbians. Free libraries, industrial classes, and relief work were among the services rendered.

Methodist Episcopal Church Woman's Home Missionary Society.

(Address of Bureau of Immigration, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of 445,000 and has been caring for immigrants for the past 35 years. Its immigration bureau, which employs seven paid workers and has hundreds of volunteers, had an appropriation for the year ending July 31, 1923, of $11,074. Immigrant homes are maintained in East Boston and New York City and the bureau is also represented at the Angel Island (Calif.) Station. In East Boston a worker from the home goes to meet incoming ships and spends part of every day at the wharf. The home provides incoming aliens with clothing, looks after their baggage, and endeavors to locate friends and addresses. In some cases days and even months elapse before the persons to whom the new arrivals were planning to go can be located. A nominal board is charged during their stay in the home.

The workers employed by the bureau are continually called upon for relief for immigrants in pitiable circumstances. Assistance is

also given in housing families and securing positions for heads of families, women and girls. While the agency has inaugurated no regular classes, the life in the immigrant home is regarded as "an education in American ways of living" and it is hoped to make these institutions "centers of Americanization and Christian influence."

In addition to the appropriations for the bureau of immigration already referred to, the Woman's Home Missionary Society's appropriations for the last fiscal year included, among numerous other items, $58,782 for Spanish-American work in industrial and day schools at Albuquerque, Tucson, Los Angeles, and Porto Rico, and a settlement in El Paso; $9,985 for a Chinese home in San Francisco; and $20,820 for Japanese and Korean homes located respectively in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Honolulu.

There is a considerable amount of social service done at the so-called missions for the foreign born. For example, there is a community center in Berwick, Pa., under the Woman's Home Missionary Society's Bureau of Anthracite Slavonic Work, and the Italian mission at New Orleans known as "Neighborhood House" conducts boys' and girls' clubs, sewing classes for older girls, social evenings, and mothers' meetings.

National Catholic Welfare Council Bureau of Immigration.

The National Catholic Welfare Council,[3] operating under the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, conducts a bureau of immigration which maintains a national office at Washington, D. C., and branch offices at New York, Ellis Island, Philadelphia, Seattle, and El Paso.

In 1922, this bureau which covers all nationalities in its activities, had enrolled 14 whole-time paid employees (including 3 secretaries and clerks) for immigrant welfare work. Thirty-two diocesan organizations of the country also had employed social and charity workers part of whose time was devoted to immigrants. Moreover, in the dioceses many volunteers are engaged in activities in behalf of immigrants, which are largely carried on at the request of the National Catholic Welfare Council and as follow-up work on cases referred to them by the national or port offices of the National Catholic Welfare Council Bureau of Immigration.

Prospective immigrants to the United States are protected and assisted in Europe through representatives of the National Catholic Welfare Council abroad and through the cooperation of European Catholic welfare agencies. The bureau also has foreign correspondents in Canada and Mexico.

The personal needs and requests for help of immigrants arriving at the ports of entry are given attention by the workers of the bureau which enlists the aid of local Catholic social agencies for the protection of immigrants en route to their destination in the United States and after their arrival at such destination.

Efforts are rarely made by the bureau to place alien newcomers and the few exceptional efforts in this connection have practically all been made at the request of Federal officials. Follow-up correspondents, however, are earnestly requested to aid the new arrivals in securing better economic conditions.

[3] Now the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The "Civics Catechism" and "Fundamentals of Citizenship" published by the National Catholic Welfare Council are distributed through diocesan and local organizations to immigrants who wish to study these pamphlets. The "Civics Catechism" is printed in the following languages with the English version in parallel columns: Arabic, Bohemian, Croatian, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Slovak, Slovenian, and Spanish.

Alone, as well as jointly with other organizations interested in the welfare of immigrants, the bureau exerts its influence to secure decisions and legislation making for the more humane treatment of these aliens.

Under the auspices of the National Catholic Welfare Council investigations concerning emigration have been made in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, but no immigrant surveys are being carried on at present except by diocesan or local agencies.

The bureau plans both to intensify and expand its present activities, special mention being made in this connection of the prospective development of follow-up work.

National Women's Christian Temperance Union Americanization Department.

(Central office, Upland, Ind.)

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union has a membership of 500,000. The immigrant welfare work of the organization is done by the department of Americanization which has a national director. Each State, county, and local community organization also has a superintendent of Americanization. The national director's plans are carried out through the various subordinate units. She also represents the national body in all the cooperative activities with other organizations doing similar work.

A large part of the department's work is with immigrant mothers who are unable to attend the public school classes. The union enlists woman volunteers who call on these mothers and become their friends. A correspondence course has been prepared for these volunteer agents.

The union has also aided in financing the founding of 13 centers in strategic localities where Americanization work was greatly needed. In some places, for example, Flint, Mich., the community chest has taken over the work. In Kansas City and Seattle the community chests bear part of the expense of the union's centers. The national W. C. T. U. and State W. C. T. U. have each paid $600 to inaugurate the work in each case, while the local union pays the balance.

In addition to keeping a full-time paid employee at Ellis Island, the national department is responsible for the salaries and expenses of two young woman field workers who visit the States. The length of time these agents stay in a given locality is arranged for by the respective State superintendents.

The union's service is extended to all nationalities except in some cases in which a division of labor has been effected; thus, in Boise,

Idaho, the W. C. T. U. work for aliens is confined to the Japanese. The relief extended by the W. C. T. U. to immigrants is adapted to the particular community's need. In 1922, the national union spent $13,634 in Americanization work which included its service at Ellis Island.

Protestant Episcopal Church Department of Missions.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The department of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church has a foreign-born Americans division engaged mainly in religious work. It cooperates, however, with the social service department of the church and with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Girls' Friendly Society, the latter organization having recently appointed a national secretary as an outcome of conferences with the division.

A follow-up system has been established which it is proposed to carry out "in cooperation with the other 'Protestant' agencies," the financing to be done by the various national boards. A city mission agent at Ellis Island, employed on part time under the home missions council, has, with the assistance of the division office, put the plan into successful operation. This system is expected to result in the adequate following up of the Anglican immigrants as well as Armenian, Greek, and Russian immigrants whose national authorities request that agents interest themselves in these newcomers.

The division has effectively influenced immigration legislation and has been consulted by officials of the United States Immigration Service and the State Department as well as foreign ambassadors and various important private organizations.

Among the literature prepared and issued by the division is a handbook entitled "Foreigners or Friends," particularly designed for the requirements of study classes. A pageant, "Friends Wanted," has been edited by the division and the commission on pageantry.

Young Men's Christian Association's International Committee.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The international committee of the Young Men's Christian association reported the North American membership of that organization as approximately 1,000,000. The immigrant aid work is done by the industrial department. In 1922 there were 250 full-time and 250 part-time paid immigration and emigration welfare workers and approximately 2,500 volunteers. There are over 2,000 branches of the Y. M. C. A. doing more or less work among immigrants of all nationalities. The character of this work is set forth by the association in the following outline:

Activities of the Young Men's Christian Association in behalf of emigrants and immigrants.

(*a*) In countries from which emigrants come and at frontier towns—
1. The "Y" gives reliable information in cooperation with Government officials.
2. Assists in cases of personal need incident to the emergencies of travel.
3. Gives letters and cards of introduction which emigrants may present to Y. M. C. A.'s in cities of destination.
4. Helps protect them from those who would prey upon them.

(*b*) At ports of embarkation—
1. The "Y" promotes all of the above activities.
2. Communicates with relatives about emigrants in trouble
3. Cares for people in illness and distress.
4. Distributes helpful booklets.
5. Aids in writing letters, sending telegrams, etc.
6. Teaches English in emigrant hotels.
7. Provides wholesome recreation, games, lectures, and entertainments.
8. Arranges trips to places of interest.
9. Assists in necessary shopping and money exchange.
10. Comforts those who are rejected.

(*c*) On shipboard—
1. The "Y" promotes many of the above.
2. Organizes the social, recreational, and religious activities of the passengers.
3. Provides classes and lectures about the country of destination.
4. Cooperates with steamship officials in every possible way.

(*d*) At ports of entry—
1. Continues the service already indicated.
2. Meets and advises those bearing introductions from European secretaries.
3. In some port cities guides people safely to railroad trains or destinations.
4. Explains innumerable things which newcomers do not understand.
5. Helps in cases of trouble, lost baggage, lost relatives, etc.
6. Gives letters and introduction cards to inland associations.

(*e*) At final destinations—
1. Meets immigrant trains and helps people to locate relatives and friends in some cities.
2. Organizes nationality committees to welcome and assist immigrants.
3. Helps those who present cards of introduction from European secretaries, and other immigrants to find themselves.
4. Organizes advisory councils of business and professional men to advise on legal, medical, and other matters.
5. Promotes classes in language study, citizenship, and many technical subjects.
6. Gives lectures on many different themes.
7. Holds entertainments, concerts, song contests, etc.
8. Does practical religious work without proselyting.
9. Organizes meetings and socials where native and foreign born can meet in fellowship and better understanding.
10. Affords opportunity for athletic games, play, and other physical recreation.
11. Campaigns for thrift, health, gardening, right living, etc.
12. Develops and affords opportunity for expressing the best the foreigner has to contribute to American life.
13. Helps Americans to understand and appreciate foreigners.
14. Gives a higher conception to "Americanization."
15. Is a friend in need.

The Y. M. C. A. also reported that it was conducting local industrial and immigrant investigations in various cities and establishments.

The secretary of the industrial service movement stated that the organization was planning not only to continue its present work among the foreign-born but to enlarge these activities.

Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America (National Board) National Department on Work for Foreign-born Women.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The membership of the Young Women's Christian Association is reported as approximately 613,200. The national department on work for foreign-born women functions under the national board and includes the United States branch of the International Migration Service Bureau which has headquarters in London. International institutes or foreign community centers in 48 cities in various parts of the country are under the supervision of this national department

which had, in 1922, 234 paid employees engaged in immigrant welfare work embracing all nationalities settled in the United States. Each institute has a local volunteer committee in addition to the volunteers who teach and organize clubs. The number of these unpaid workers ranges from 10 to 20 in each center.

The national department also does the general national and field work in the organization of international institutes and for the study of methods of approaching and working among foreigners has produced: A handbook of racial backgrounds (4 series); Folk songs of many peoples (2 volumes); Foreign folk festivals (1 volume); and the teaching of English to foreign-born women.

The foreign vocational guidance bureau is conducted by the department. This bureau trains and places "nationality" workers in social service, especially for international institutes, gives particular attention to educated foreign women's vocational problems (for instance those of Russian refugees), and secures fellowships "for second generation immigrant girls in schools and eolleges."

The International Migration Service Bureau has five offices, one at the national board's headquarters in New York City and others connected with the United States immigration stations. This service solves problems for individuals at four ports of entry and does international migration case work in cooperation with social agencies, cases being taken up by the national headquarters, which involve connections with two or more bureaus in foreign countries. In a 12-month period the cases of 2,078 individuals with problems of an international nature were taken up.

Local international institute workers visit newly arrived foreign women and girls to help them adjust themselves to their American surroundings and to shield them from exploitation. There were 8,477 new recorded cases in 1922 of "individual services leading to medical aid" and 4,359 new cases in connection with legal aid.

International institutes do not carry on employment bureaus but as these institutes are so well acquainted with foreign communities in the United States they are often in a position to recommend immigrants for various occupations, especially for work requiring foreign experience and equipment. According to the annual reports for 1922 there were 2,954 "new recorded cases of employment."

The international institutes have been pioneers in the demonstration of educational methods adapted to foreign-born women, making a special endeavor to reach women remote from the appeal of evening schools and Americanization classes. Small groups of women whom tradition influences to remain at home have been gathered together in tenement houses for instruction. The international institutes have succeeded in mustering classes for education departments and school boards. The national department for foreign-born women also has an educational secretary who spends her time in research and experiments in adapting educational methods to foreign women's needs. The translation service bureau of the department has issued booklets, leaflets in different foreign languages, and releases for publication in the foreign language press, which were prepared with a view to contributing to the education of women not well acquainted with the English language or with United States customs, laws and institutions, child hygiene, etc. Based on annual reports for 1922 from 41 institutes, the number of recorded classes

in English was 347 with 5,375 students enrolled and the number of other classes 250, with 3,753 enrolled. The classes in English are conducted only where the local education board has made no provision for such classes or for foreign women beyond the reach of such provision. The executive of the national department for work with foreign-born women is planning to improve and extend its activities along present lines.

Other services rendered by the organization include interpreting, the solution of domestic difficulties caused by inequality in adaptation of the members of the family to their new surroundings, and promoting social gatherings for the purpose of bringing into contact native and foreign-born groups.

A secretary of the national organization is in Europe visiting ports and emigration centers and investigating the methods of protective agencies which handle migration problems.

Jewish Organizations.

American Jewish Committee.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

ACCORDING to the report of its acting secretary, the American Jewish Committee is "interested merely in legislation which affects Jewish immigrants." This organization has issued various publications dealing with immigration, the passport question, and other matters bearing closely upon Jewish rights.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America has approximately 125,000 members and 70 paid workers. In addition to its central office in New York City it maintains branch offices in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

The purposes of the organization are to facilitate the legal entry of Jewish immigrants into this country, to direct them to their respective destinations, to conduct information bureaus, to take proper steps to deter ineligible Jews from emigrating to this country, and to cultivate American ideals in newly arrived Hebrew immigrants. The society also serves other races and nationalities if requested to do so.

Within the year covered by the report to the March, 1923, meeting, nearly 192,000 persons were served at the society's main building in New York City. The work of the branches and bureaus in other cities would swell this individual service to approximately 250,000. The society's bureau at Ellis Island "was in touch with 20,114 Jewish immigrants," 18,092 of whom were admitted after a special hearing. Of 2,130 cases of appeals taken 1,553 were granted and 463 rejected. The remaining 114 were pending at the close of the calendar year 1922.

The Washington, D. C., bureau of the organization handled not only the appeals from Ellis Island but cases of Jewish immigrants ordered excluded at other United States ports of entry, 80 per cent of such appeals being sustained. This bureau also rendered personal

service to visitors coming to the capital on immigration matters and matters concerning their relatives in foreign countries.

Through the follow-up bureau of the department for work in foreign countries 32,100 tracers were received for the purpose of finding relatives in America, 18,725 of whom were advertised for and the remaining number reached by direct correspondence. Each of these cases meant that the relative here was again brought into communication with his or her people abroad.

The society is planning to establish an immigrant bank under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department in order to insure the safe transmittal of immigrant funds and to make available "a more complete service" to immigrants here and their relatives abroad.

Council of Jewish Women.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The Council of Jewish Women has 200 sections, with 50,000 members in the United States and Canada. In 1922 the society's national department of immigrant aid and Americanization had 102 paid and 607 volunteer workers among Jewish immigrants from practically every European country and also Asia Minor. During the year, in addition to visits paid to immigrants' homes, the special attention given to work for bonded immigrants and the provision of recreational facilities, employment was obtained for 1,220 persons, legal aid for 447, and medical service for 470. The names, addresses, and leading facts regarding 16,582 persons met at entry ports were forwarded to the council's sections in various parts of the United States and Canada. In connection with this protective work, recreational centers, vacation homes, kindergartens, day nurseries, settlement houses, homes for immigrant girls, clinics, a kosher camp, and citizenship bureaus were conducted.

The department entered 3,789 persons in night schools, 1,203 in day schools, and 758 in settlement classes; held 154 classes in English with 2,879 pupils, 36 commercial and industrial classes with 337 pupils, and 37 citizenship classes with 2,493 pupils; instruction was given at home to 220. A bureau is maintained at national headquarters to furnish advice and information with reference to the immigrant aid and Americanization work being done.

Among the publications of the department are "The Immigrant," sent to 1,050 subscribers in 1922 both here and abroad, and "What every emigrant should know," printed in English and Yiddish and widely distributed. The department also gathered together and distributed to the council's sections leaflets and pamphlets of municipal, State, Federal, and social organizations. A legislative bureau at headquarters issues information concerning proposed and pending legislation relative to immigration and naturalization matters.

Jewish Welfare Board.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The Jewish Welfare Board promotes the establishment of Jewish centers and assists in planning and carrying on the work of such centers. A very considerable proportion of the board's constituent societies do citizenship work, a number of them organizing and con-

ducting English classes for foreigners. Broadly speaking, the whole program of these constituent bodies tends to promote good citizenship, the civic side of Jewish center work being always in evidence. Furthermore, it is reported that these centers, being conducted for all the various elements that make up the Jewish communities, "afford a sympathetic medium for the transition of the foreign born to an intelligent understanding of American citizenship."

Books, pamphlets, circulars, and plans for citizenship activities, for conducting English classes for foreigners and civics classes, are available for member societies at the library of the national office. The board also publishes bulletins in which are given material and suggestions for programs suitable for celebrating the principal civic holidays.

Patriotic Associations.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Americanization Department.

(Vice chairman's office, Kalamazoo, Mich.)

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is continuing its aid in the preparation of the foreign born for naturalization, and its occupational work for immigrant women at Ellis Island was being well developed at the time report was made to the 1923 convention. Also, the society has secured pupils for night schools in 26 States, taught the foreign born in 31 States, and supported night-school teachers in 20 States.

The grand total expenditures for Americanization work for the year preceding the last annual meeting was $63,535.11—$22,000 more than the amount reported at the 1922 congress. Among the items included in the later budget were $3,304 for the Schauffler Training School, $10,947 for the American International College, and $710 for the Neighbors' League of America.

The individual work of local chapters can not, of course, be taken up in detail. Among these activities, however, may be mentioned the visiting of foreign-born women in their homes, especially in illness and other troubles, obtaining books in foreign languages for public libraries, interesting night-school pupils in use of public libraries, maintaining playgrounds in immigrant neighborhoods, assisting in kindergartens for the children of the foreign born, giving a carnival of nations program for aliens, conducting a baby clinic for foreign mothers, and furnishing a complete kitchen equipment at a public school for inspection by foreign women.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

(Office of secretary-general, Buffalo, N. Y.)

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with a membership of 20,000, has a national committee on Americanization and aliens, and a branch society in every State which more or less actively promotes interest in improving citizenship and in bettering the conditions of aliens in this country. No paid employees are reported on immigrant welfare work, but the number of volunteers is said to be impossible to estimate.

The society also has legislative committees which aim to secure better immigration and naturalization laws.

Through the naturalization courts members of this organization teach the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, including a knowledge of the United States Constitution and respect for the flag. They conduct night schools, educate the workers in industrial establishments by means of lectures and in other ways, and cooperate with local bodies doing similar work such as the chambers of commerce, boy scouts, etc.

American Legion National Americanism Commission.

(Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.)

The American Legion has 800,000 members and more than 11,000 posts. Its National Americanism Commission with 10 paid and 1,360 volunteer workers is making earnest efforts to impress upon aliens of all nationalities as well as foreign-born citizens of the United States the principles and ideals upon which the Government is based.

The commission strives to find suitable jobs for immigrants when they are unemployed and upon occasions offers necessary relief.

Three surveys were being carried on in the spring of 1923, namely, on the alien and drug traffic, the illiterate alien, and the alien and crime.

Miscellaneous Agencies.

Foreign Language Information Service.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

THE Foreign Language Information Service employed 55 paid workers in 1922. Its function is primarily educational, namely, to acquaint the foreign-born peoples of the country with matters concerning the Government, laws, and institutions of the United States, and by the publication and dissemination of correct information to clear away the misapprehensions and prejudices of the native born which stand in the way of the immigrant's "becoming an integral part of our national life." In 1922 this service was distributing daily releases to 750 foreign-language newspapers in this country, which cover 16 of the most important immigrant groups—Czech, Danish, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Swedish, Ukrainian, and Yugoslav (Slovene and Serbo-Croat), and reach over 12,000,000 readers. In this way immigrants were told of the numerous opportunities in the United States for adult and workers' education, including farmers' institutes, and of the resources of the public libraries of the country. Other releases explained the income tax, showed how savings could be invested in Government securities, warned against swindling schemes, etc. Material on American farming methods and on help to be obtained through the Department of Agriculture was made available to over half a million foreign-born farmers. Foreign-born miners were instructed in accident prevention and told what is being done by the Government to prevent fatalities in mines. Personal health and hygiene were treated in 400 articles, while other articles dealt with postal regulations, immigration legislation, public lands, child care, etc.

A pamphlet on "How to become a citizen of the United States" has been prepared by the Foreign Language Information Service,

describing each step in the naturalization process with facsimiles of principal forms required and an appendix on the Constitution, Government, and history of the United States. This publication is printed in English, Czech, Slovak, Jewish, and Polish; mimeographed copies in various other languages are available.

In connection with its informational activities for the native born the service publishes a monthly bulletin, "The Interpreter," a semimonthly digest of the foreign-language press, and special articles. Through these media the organization reaches over 900 English-language newspapers, all the United States Government departments, numerous social agencies and libraries, 250 colleges and universities, and more than 1,000 individuals interested in immigrant problems.

The service maintains contacts with a large number of the 300 national and 40,000 local foreign-language organizations, furnishing them with special data. The office in Washington keeps in close touch with the United States Government departments and bureaus, and takes up for individual immigrants questions relating to immigration, naturalization, homesteads, mothers' pensions, workmen's compensation, and other problems. In 1922 over 10,000 individuals and agencies appealed to the organization for information and assistance.

"A specialized immigration information service" which cooperates with the United States Bureau of Immigration and Ellis Island is another feature of the organization.

Immigrant Publication Society, Incorporated.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The Immigrant Publication Society, Incorporated, is a nonsectarian, nonpolitical national body, the almost exclusive function of which is to publish and furnish information mainly for libraries for use with immigrants. The books already issued by the society have "proved conspicuously popular and successful with the foreign born for whom they were intended." The following are some of their titles: "Immigrants' guide to the United States;" "Makers of America;" "Immigrant and library: Italian helps;" "Foreigner's guide to English;" "Library work with the foreign born;" "Bridging the gulf;" and "Winning friends and citizens for America."

The society has also established an advisory and information service on educational work with the foreign born. Hundreds of libraries and numerous schools in the United States are using the publications of the society. The expenses of the organization are paid from membership dues and voluntary contributions, and the small profits from the sale of publications.

National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies.

(Headquarters, New York City.)

The National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies has no special division for immigrant welfare work but on May 1, 1923, had agents of its local bodies assigned to Ellis Island, on the piers at all entry ports of the United States, and at the railway stations in 157 cities. There are also some 450 volunteer "cooperating representatives" who have indicated their willingness to meet travelers at the request of a travelers' aid society. These agents at the ports of entry distribute the newcomers through the channels of the organization.

Local travelers' aid societies refer newly arrived foreigners to the proper local agencies, according to the special problems to be met and the facilities available for solving such problems.

The work of the association with immigrants includes all nationalities. The federated body states that "as the recognized nonsectarian agency for service to travelers" it "believes it is better fitted than any existing agency to work out a national plan for the better distribution of immigrants, acting in close cooperation with the [United States] Commissioner of Immigration and through its local affiliations." In this connection the association reported that it was endeavoring to strengthen the activities of local travelers' aid societies by the expansion of its national field service and "will be prepared to cooperate fully when the time is ripe for better coordinated effort." In 1922 fifty of the travelers' aid societies dealt with about 14,000 immigrants. The New York society, which was not included in the 50 societies referred to, extended its services to more than 27,000 persons on the docks and at Ellis Island.

North American Civic League for Immigrants.

(Headquarters, Boston, Mass.)

The North American Civic League for Immigrants was "organized to defend immigrants and resident aliens against the design of the unscrupulous, and to interest them in the requirements of American citizenship." In 1922 it had over 40 paid and a large but varying number of volunteer workers. Their activities include the protection of alien arrivals from the docks to and in colonies, the instruction of and service for aliens through already established agencies, the creation of information bureaus, and the employment of interpreters, relief workers, and lecturers. The league also renders a public service through its interest in immigration legislation. A special committee is concerned with industrial communities.

All nationalities come within the scope of the work of this organization, which has offices in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and a corresponding secretary in Baltimore.

People's University.

(Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.)

The People's University has 21 volunteers engaged in immigrant welfare work which consists in the giving of public lectures to Lithuanians in various parts of the United States on preventive medicine, sanitation, hygiene, and civics. The audiences for the 130 lectures in 1922 in various parts of the country ranged from 70 to 500 people per lecture. It is hoped to extend the lecture tours to include the little Lithuanian settlements in the coal regions.

Mexican Restriction on Immigration.

A RECENT communication from the United States consul at Laredo, Tex., states that the Mexican immigration authorities at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, are requiring aliens entering Mexico in search of employment, or to take jobs already secured, to have 200 pesos ($99.70, par) in addition to their transportation expenses to

the point of destination. It is reported that this requirement was issued by the Mexican Department of the Interior (*Departamento Gobernación*) under date of October 31, 1923.

Emigration Statistics of Spain.

A RECENT communication from the American consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, states that according to a report of the Spanish Superior Council of Emigration 32,032 persons emigrated from Spain during the first six months of 1923, which is an increase of 13,549 over the number emigrating during the same period in 1922. This increase indicates that the emigration for the entire year of 1923 will exceed that for the years 1921 and 1922 combined. Forty-six per cent of the emigrants (14,868) left for Argentina, 45 per cent (14,372) went to Cuba, 1,939 to other South American countries, 718 to Mexico, and the rest to other countries.

According to the council, the most important factor in the increased emigration is that emigrants are not returning in the usual proportion. During the first six months of 1923, 17,873 returned, which is a decrease of 10,370 from the number returning during the corresponding period of 1922.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING.

Florida.

THE imperative need for legislation in keeping with Florida's industrial progress is stressed by the labor inspector of that State in his biennial report for 1921–1922. The need for a more adequate labor information agency under the direction of a commissioner is also emphasized. Requests for industrial and labor data are received from various parts of the country which the inspection department is unable to meet. Upon his personal visits the inspector found in the principal cities of the State which are rapidly developing into industrial centers only a few violations of the child-labor law among the various business establishments and factories which it was thought might possibly be disregarding the provisions of such law. It has been the policy of the inspector to adopt a conciliatory rather than a harsh attitude toward offenders in this matter.

Louisiana.[1]

THE Louisiana Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics will soon begin its annual survey of the industries of the State, exclusive of the sugar industry. The results of the survey are to be compiled in an industrial directory. Louisiana has over "2,000 industries and places of manufacturing" and the commissioner of the bureau states that he is delighted with the hearty and prompt cooperation his office has received from the employing interests.

Massachusetts.[2]

Textile Investigation.

THE report of the commissioner of labor and industries of Massachusetts on his investigation of the textile industry of that State and the Southern States has been submitted to the governor and council. It is pointed out in the summary of this document that there has been a much more rapid increase in the manufacture of cotton and in the number of spindles operated in the Southern States than in Massachusetts, but at the present time the competition between the Massachusetts cotton mills and those of the Southern States is confined principally to the spinning of yarn and the manufacture of coarse and medium-grade cotton goods.

The advantages of the southern mills are lower wages, less expensive motive power, newer mills and machinery, longer operating hours, freedom from restrictive laws, nearness to raw material, and lower taxes and freight rates. On the other hand, the maintenance of mill villages is an added cost in the textile industry of the South.

[1] Information received from the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics of Louisiana, Nov. 15, 1923.

[2] Information received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, Nov. 30, 1923.

The report also takes up the following subjects: Wage comparisons for Massachusetts and southern cotton mills; labor legislation relative to the textile industry in the States included in the survey; ownership of cotton spindles in the cotton-growing States; production costs of identical goods in Massachusetts and southern mills; and relative cost of living in the States in which the investigated establishments are located.

Inspection Work.

The following listed activities are reported in connection with the inspection work of the department of labor and industries for October, 1923:

Inspections made:	
Mercantile establishments	2,605
Mechanical establishments	1,592
Building operations	398
Total	4,595
Reinspections	1,161
Industrial accident, cases investigated	83
Occupational disease, cases investigated	22
Orders issued:	
Employment of women and children	1,004
Industrial health	400
Industrial safety	588
Total	1,992
Licenses for home work granted	147
Prosecutions instituted	73
Verdicts of guilty secured	54
Amount paid in wages after complaint to Department of Labor and Industries	$1,513.91

Veterans' Employment Bureau.

The quarters of the American Legion employment bureau have recently been transferred to the State employment office at Boston. A new veterans' annex will be conducted in connection with the State employment office, which is under the direction of the department of labor and industries.

New York.

THE annual report of the industrial commissioner of New York for the year ending June 30, 1922, contains a brief statement regarding the work of the division of aliens, which emphasizes the need for the enlargement of such activity.

In the year 1922, 309,556 immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States, of whom 91,543 entered New York State with the intention of taking up permanent residence there, and of the total number admitted to the whole country, 209,778 passed through the New York port.

A "bureau of industries and immigration" was created in 1910 in the State department of labor but was abolished by law June 30, 1921. The division of aliens has been endeavoring to keep up with the complaints of foreign workers in cases of fraud and other matters involving exploitation, but with only three investigators and two stenographers it is impossible to handle the problem for the entire State.

Recommendation is made in the report that the legislature take note of the fact that the prosecutions of foreign corporations in New York State reveal that in 90 per cent of these outrageous swindling cases aliens are the victims; that it is always too late to prove the requisite "intent" which the present law demands; and that New York outranks any other State in the Union as a "happy hunting ground" for bogus oil, film, shipping, and other unreliable enterprises. Without an adequate appropriation or statutory power of inspection the present division of aliens is unable to cope with the evil. Meanwhile, the constant exploitation of the helpless can not but injure the State which "fails to realize its obligations in this respect."

The division must of necessity restrict its work to office complaints and their investigation.

The number of licensed lodging houses for immigrants has been reduced 50 per cent since the inspection of such houses was transferred from the division of aliens. This decrease is attributed to "lack of inspection and following up renewals and new places."

Under the amended law there has been no inspection of private banks or employment offices placing aliens, but adjustments have been effected involving over $24,000. These settlements were made not only for immigrants but also for other workers.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Miners' Welfare Fund of Great Britain.

THE English Mining Industry act which went into effect on August 16, 1920 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November, 1920, p. 201), contained a stipulation that 1 penny per ton of output must be paid into a fund which should be used to improve the social condition of colliery workers. A report published in Welfare Work (London), for November, 1923, states that by September 30, 1923, this fund amounted to £1,766,693 13s. 9d. ($8,597,615, par). On this date, £574,563 19s. ($2,796,115, par) had been paid from this fund to separate mining districts to be used for welfare purposes, leaving a net credit to the fund of £1,192,129 14s. 9d. ($5,801,499, par). Some part of this has already been allocated to the districts, but has not yet been paid over.

For the purposes of this fund, the mining regions have been divided into 25 districts, each under the control of a local committee, and to these the grants from the fund are made by a central committee, which is appointed by the board of trade. The districts have very generally shown themselves anxious to make use of the fund to improve local conditions.

Of the 25 districts, only Lancashire and Cheshire have failed to apply for grants. This is due to the effort which was made by the district welfare committee to utilize the fund for the purpose of augmenting the wages of miners working on short time. This proposal was turned down because it was contrary to the intention of the act, and also to the best interests of social welfare developments within the area concerned, and throughout the industry as a whole.

An analysis of the purposes to which grants made up to the end of 1922 were to be applied shows that seven-tenths of the total allocated was to be used for recreation, one-fifth for health, and the remainder for education and administration expenses. Recreation is defined as including institutes, parks, playing fields, pavilions, games, equipment and colliery bands, while health included not only medical and nursing services, hospitals, convalescent homes, ambulances and the like, but also aids to cleanliness, such as pit-head baths, drying rooms, slipper baths, and washhouses. Some large undertakings are planned under this head.

The most costly and ambitious district scheme is the convalescent home in Ayrshire. Twenty thousand pounds [$97,330, par] is to be spent in the purchase and equipment of a house, and £30,000 [$145,995, par] is to be invested to produce in perpetuity an income equal to half the cost of the institution. The other half will be contributed by the workmen by means of a levy.

The educational schemes have usually been plans for helping research students, but some of the districts have wished to extend mining schools, and others "in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association have started courses of lectures on subjects of general cultural value." The central committee itself has allotted £10,000 ($48,665, par) from the general fund to assist in research work concerning explosives in mines and £12,000 ($58,398, par) for research in regard to safety lamps and coal-dust dangers.

New Educational and Recreation Movement for Italian Workers.

THE secretariat of the Confederation of Italian Fascisti Trade-Unions (*Confederazione delle Corporazioni Sindicali Fasciste*) has sent a communication to this bureau stating that, with the object of uplifting the working classes socially, the confederation has decided to give its formal endorsement to a new movement called "Dopolavoro" (leisure hours), which is intended to develop and effect a national program of educational recreation and instruction for the moral and physical elevation of the Italian workers.

The "Dopolavoro" centers, which are already functioning successfully in various Provinces in connection with the Fascisti trade-unions afford the workers an inducement to keep away from saloons and to devote their spare time to such lines of recreation and sport as are recognized to be the most suited for improving their physical, intellectual, and moral state. In conformity with the above decision there has been created at the headquarters of the Confederation of Fascisti Trade-Unions in Rome a central bureau for the "Dopolavoro" movement, with the object of organizing and developing this movement on a national scale.

Chinese Labor on Japanese Reconstruction Work.

ACCORDING to the Japanese-American Commercial Weekly for December 1, 1923, the lack of skilled labor to carry on reconstruction work in Tokyo, Yokohama, and the districts which suffered from the earthquake has resulted in a request of the Japanese authorities that Chinese laborers should be sent to Japan to assist in the work of rehabilitation. This request, which was transmitted through the Japanese consul at Mukden, has been complied with by the Chinese authorities. It was stipulated among other conditions that an allowance of 150 yuan ($80.23, par) should be paid the family of each laborer going to Japan, the work should not be compulsory, all Chinese should be returned upon the completion of the work for which they were engaged, and in the case of death of any of the laborers compensation of 800 yuan ($427.91, par) should be paid.

Industrial Standardization in Norway.

ACCORDING to Commerce Reports of November 12, 1923, "work in all industries and trades in Norway is to be standardized."

The Norwegian Industrial Association recently formed an organization of efficiency experts to make a survey of the employees of the entire country and to standardize the grades of work. The committee for handling the standardization work is now practically complete.

It is expected that at least three years will be necessary to complete the work incident to the plan. The financing of the work presents the greatest difficulty, the amount needed being estimated at 60,000 kroner ($16,080, par) per year of which the association will contribute services to the extent of about 15,000 kroner ($4,020, par). The Government has agreed to give 15,000 kroner if the remainder is subscribed by private interests, such as industrial and trade organizations.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

FLORIDA.—*Labor inspector. Biennial report, 1921–1922. Tallahassee, 1923. 43 pp.*

Certain data taken from this report are published on page 201 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Industrial Accidents. Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1922. Boston, 1923. 103 pp. Public Document No. 105.*

A summary of this report is found on pages 158 and 159 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— *Department of Labor and Industries. Division of Statistics. Annual report on the statistics of labor, for the year ending November 30, 1922. [Boston, 1923.?] [Various paging.] Public document No. 15.*

This volume consists of three parts which have already been published separately: Part I, Twenty-first annual directory of labor organizations in Massachusetts, 1922 (issued as Labor Bulletin No. 136); Part II, Twelfth annual report on union scale of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts, 1921 (issued as Labor Bulletin No. 137); and Part III, Population and resources of Cape Cod (issued as a special report).

—— —— —— *Twenty-second annual directory of labor organizations in Massachusetts, 1923. [Boston?] 1923. 56 pp. Labor bulletin No. 139.*

This publication contains the following four divisions: (1) National and international organizations; (2) State, district, and trade councils; (3) Central labor unions and local councils; and (4) Local trade-unions.

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. Annual report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1922. Albany, 1923. 193 pp. Legislative document (1923), No. 28.*

This report is divided into seven parts, consisting, respectively, of the reports of the industrial commissioner, the bureau of inspection, the bureau of workmen's compensation, the State insurance fund, the bureau of industrial relations, and the bureau of research and codes, and opinions of the attorney general construing labor laws.

Data from the section on industrial relations, concerning conditions of aliens, are published on pages 202 and 203 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Department of Commerce and Communications. Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Statistical bulletin of the Philippine Islands, 1922. Manila, 1923. xxi, 129 pp. Charts.*

Figures on wholesale prices of staple products and retail prices of food in Manila, and on strikes, for the period from 1918 to 1922, taken from this report, are given on pages 65 and 168 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. The report also contains, among other data, statistics of migration of Filipinos, labor accidents, 1918 to 1922, and average daily wages for various dates from 1903 to 1922.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—*Industrial Commissioner. Sixth annual report for the 12 months ending June 30, 1923. [Pierre?] 1923. 32 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 169 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TEXAS.—*Board for Vocational Education. Bulletin of general information concerning vocational agriculture in Texas. Austin, 1923. 51 pp. Bulletin 154.*

The bulletin gives an outline of vocational education in Texas, including courses, qualifications and salaries of teachers, equipment of schoolrooms, a list of the necessary apparatus and supplies; the opportunities of the agricultural high school for community work; and a list of services performed by agricultural teachers for individuals in the different counties.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Child Welfare Commission. Laws governing the child. [Wheeling?] 1922. 15 pp.*

This report gives a brief summary of all the laws of the State relating to those under 21 years of age.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Commerce. Commerce yearbook, 1922 (including early part of 1923). Washington, 1923. viii, 692 pp.*

This is the first issue of a yearbook which the Department of Commerce plans to publish regularly. Its purpose is to furnish an authoritative review of economic conditions throughout the world from the point of view of American industry and commerce. The yearbook reviews the general conditions relative to production, employment, immigration, wages, and prices. The principal industries are reviewed in detail and a summary is given of transportation and communication, finance and banking, and the foreign trade of the United States. Economic data are given also for foreign countries.

—— —— *Bureau of Standards. How to own your home. A handbook for prospective home owners. Washington, 1923. viii, 28 pp.*

This handbook covers a number of points on which a prospective home owner may be glad to receive advice or information. The discussion covers the advantages of home owning, the relative merits of buying and building, factors to be considered in deciding on location, cost in relation to income, and points to bear in mind when looking over a house with a view to purchasing. The amount which may safely be put into a home is discussed, and methods of financing are gone into carefully. Maintenance costs and expenses of house ownership are given full weight. A very useful feature is a table showing income, value of home, and typical annual expenses for house and lot, arranged with reference to different incomes and different initial payments.

—— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1922, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1923. 37 pp. Technical Paper 349.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 148 and 149 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— *Geological Survey. Coal in 1919, 1920, and 1921, by F. G. Tryon and Sydney A. Hale. Washington, 1923. Mineral resources of the United States, 1921, Part II, pp. 445–662.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 92 to 95 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— *Department of Labor. Eleventh annual report of the Secretary of Labor, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923. Washington, 1923. v, 149 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on pages 30 to 32 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— *Bureau of Labor Statistics. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1922, by Lindley D. Clark and Daniel F. Callahan. Washington, 1923. xiv, 421 pp. Bulletin No. 344. Labor laws of the United States series.*

A summary of this bulletin is given on page 162 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— —— *Laws providing for bureaus of labor statistics, etc. Washington, 1923. iv, 170 pp. Bulletin No. 343. Labor laws of the United States series.*

A summary of this bulletin is given on pages 162 and 163 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Federal Board for Vocational Education. Effectiveness of vocational education in agriculture. Washington, 1923. v, 63 pp. Bulletin No. 82. Agriculture series No. 13.*

A study, based on replies to questionnaires addressed to schools giving courses in vocational education in agriculture, giving data as to the growth of this kind of education, number of students taking it, work done by students after leaving school, and the like. Replies showed that the number of students taking such work has increased tenfold since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act, and that from 60 to 75 per cent of those who had taken one or more years' training in agriculture before leaving school were engaged in agricultural work at the time of the inquiry. The author feels that the statistics show this kind of education has been effective in increasing the number of those taking up farming, but also considers that this study is only a beginning and that much more research should be undertaken in order to find out how the vocational courses can be made most useful.

—— *Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. Collisions, derailments, and other accidents resulting in injury to persons, equipment, or roadbed, arising from the operation of steam roads used in interstate commerce, 1922. Washington, 1923. 106 pp. Accident bulletin No. 87.*

A summary of the accident statistics contained in this report is found on page 150 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Official—Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.—[*Department of the Treasury.*] *Invalid and old-age pensions. Statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1923. Melbourne, 1923. 10 pp.*

Gives statistical data as to number and disposition of claims handled during the year, number, age, sex, and conjugal condition of pensioners, average amount of pensions, cost of administration, and the like. On June 30, 1923, the total number of old-age and invalid pensioners in the Commonwealth was 147,453, which was 261.69 per 10,000 of the population. The total amount paid in pensions and to hospitals and asylums for maintaining pensioners was £5,424,016 ($26,395,974, par), and expenses of administration for the year were £87,910 ($427,814, par). This amounted to a cost of £1 12s. 5d. for each £100 expended on pensions and maintenance.

—— —— *Maternity allowances. Statement showing number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure, and cost of administration during the twelve months ended June 30, 1923. Melbourne, 1923. 3 pp.*

During the year ending June 30, 1923, the total amount paid in maternity allowances was £688,435 ($3,350,269, par), the total number of claims being 137,687. The cost of administration was £16,008 or £2 6s. 6d. to every £100 paid in allowances.

—— (QUEENSLAND).—*Department of Labor. Report for year ended June 30, 1923. Brisbane, 1923. 46 pp. A. 64–1923.*

During the year, 46,008 persons registered at the labor exchanges as applicants for work, and 14,298 were sent to employment. Railroad, coach, or steamer fares amounting to £5,373 18s. 4d. ($26,152, par) were issued to 6,663 persons to enable them to reach places where work was promised them or there was a prospect that they might find it. Of this amount about 60 per cent was returned after employment had been secured. The report points out that there is still a scarcity of domestic labor "but recent amendments of the industrial arbitration act, making it now possible for the conditions of domestics to be governed by industrial award, will no doubt tend to make the calling more attractive."

AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA).—*Government Statistician. Statistics for the year 1921–22. [Hobart?] 1923. Various paging.*

Contains the statistics of the census of 1921 (including occupations), and additional data concerning the Government, trade, production, finance, civil and social institutions, and the like. Statistics of interest to labor, given under the above heads, include retail prices, rents, labor legislation, wages, etc.

—— *Industrial Department. Eighth annual report, for 1922–23, on factories, wages boards, shops, etc. Hobart, 1923. 35 pp. (No. 24.)*

Data on wages and hours of labor, taken from this report, are given on page 91 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

CANADA.—*Department of Labor. Hours of labor in Canada and other countries. Ottawa, 1923. 32 pp. Wages and hours of labor report, No. 5.*

The actual number of wage earners employed for a day of eight hours in Canada is not known, but according to reports made by employers the following conclusions may be drawn relative to hours of labor in the Dominion: The eight-hour day prevails in trades in which the workers are strongly organized; for example, in mining, railway transportation, and building and printing (except in small towns). Among the manufacturing industries on an eight-hour schedule are the clothing factories in the important markets. In other factory trades there is some variation in hours with the size and geographical position of the establishment. Generally, the large establishments have a short day. The longest hours are worked in Quebec and the maritime Provinces, and the shortest in British Columbia.

—— (ONTARIO).—*Department of Labor. Third annual report, 1922. Toronto, 1923. 88 pp.*

—— *Department of Mines. Thirty-first annual report. Toronto, 1923. 111 pp. Vol. XXXI, Part X, 1922.*

This report contains statistics on mine accidents in Ontario for 1921.

FRANCE.—*Commission Supérieure de la Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la Vieillesse. Rapport sur les opérations et la situation de cette caisse, 1921. Paris, 1923. 110 pp.*

This report of the superior commission of the National Old-Age Retirement Fund contains an account of the operations of the fund during 1921 and of its financial situation at the end of that year. The last section of the report deals with the application of the law of 1910 relative to pensions of workers and peasants.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Department of Overseas Trade. Report on economic conditions in France, to March, 1923, by J. R. Cahill. London, 1923. 130 pp.*

This report by the commercial counsellor of the British Embassy in Paris shows conditions in France as late as March, 1923, with respect to reconstruction of devastated areas, trade policies and volume of trade with other countries, industries and production, and labor questions. The résumé states that France is in a strong economic position with her industrial population fully employed and the output in most fields of production limited only by the lack of workers.

—— *Registry of Friendly Societies. Statistical summary showing the operations of building societies [1913 to 1922]. London, 1923. 2 pp.*

A summary dealing with building societies in England, Wales, and Scotland, showing that while the number of such societies reporting decreased from 1,551 in 1913 to 1,180 in 1922, the membership of the societies rose during the same period from 617,423 to 826,136. The amount advanced on mortgages during the year rose from £9,131,017 ($44,436,094, par) in 1913 to £22,686,574 ($110,404,212, par) in 1922, an increase of 148 per cent; during the same period the increase in expenses of management was only 70 per cent, such expenditures rising from £398,343 to £677,986 ($1,938,536 to $3,299,419, par).

GREAT BRITAIN (IRELAND).—*Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Twenty-first annual general report, 1920–21. Dublin, 1922. vi, 337 pp.*

Gives details as to the funds of the department, the various institutions cooperating, and its operations in connection with agriculture, technical instruction, the training of teachers, and the like.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Report on methods of statistics of wages and hours of labor. Geneva, 1923. 68 pp.*

This report, prepared for the International Conference of Labor Statisticians, reviews the objects of compiling statistics of wages and hours of labor; the sources of information, collection, classification, and computation of wage data; and comparisons of wages. The statistics of hours are also discussed in relation to production, labor conditions, and employment. The appendixes give descriptions of the methods of compiling wage statistics in different countries, of wage censuses, and the measurement of changes in the cost of living as a basis in adjusting wage rates and as a factor in the calculation of changes in real wages.

—— *Report on systems of classification of industries and occupations. Geneva, 1923. 75 pp.*

This report was drafted for presentation to the International Conference of Labor Statisticians. It contains a general discussion of the problem and a scheme of classification, and the appendixes contain plans of systems in use in different countries.

NORWAY.—*Riksforsikringsanstalten. Sykeforsikringen for året 1922. Christiania, 1923. 83 pp. Norges offisielle statistikk, VII, 94.*

Report by the State Insurance Institute of Norway on sickness insurance in Norway in 1922. Contains information on membership of sick funds, 1912 to 1922, sickness, 1917 to 1922, expenditures and incomes of sick funds in 1922, etc.

SPAIN.—*Consejo Superior de Emigración. La migración española transoceànica en 1921. Madrid, 1923. 226 pp. Bulletins Nos. 120 and 121.*

This report presents statistics of Spanish emigration and immigration during the year 1921, in which period 62,479 people emigrated and 76,439 immigrated. Emigration figures reached the peak for 1921 in the month of October when 8,794 persons left Spain. The largest number of persons who immigrated during the year 1921 was 16,252 in July. Of those emigrating, 35,606 left for Argentina, 19,427 for Cuba, 2,068 for Mexico, 598 for the United States, and the others to other Central and South American countries. Of those immigrating, 50,238 came from Cuba, 13,514 from Argentina, 9,245 from the United States, 620 from Mexico, and the others from other Central and South American countries.

SWEDEN.—*Socialstyrelsen. Yrkesinspektionens verksamhet år 1922. Stockholm, 1923. 109 pp.*

Report of activities of factory inspection service in Sweden in 1922.

SWITZERLAND.—*Verband Schweizerischer Arbeitsämter. Achtzehnter Geschäftsbericht, 1922. Zurich, 1923. 49 pp.*

The annual report of the Federation of Swiss Public Employment Offices for the year 1922. In the year under review there were affiliated with the federation 14 cantonal and 12 municipal employment offices. These offices received 395,000 applications for employment and placed 85,700 applicants for work in situations. The corresponding figures in 1921 were 294,174 and 66,489, respectively.

Unofficial.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. *Commission on Commerce and Marine. China: An economic survey, 1923.* [*New York*] *1923. 40 pp.*

This pamphlet, compiled mainly from documents and publications collected by the Department of Commerce, gives a brief survey of present economic conditions in China. It takes up the resources of the country, industrial development, China's foreign trade, and foreign rights and interests in China.

BLOOMFIELD & BLOOMFIELD. *Employee vacation plans. A survey by Industrial Relations, Bloomfield's Labor Digest. Boston, 1923. 23 pp.*

This study summarizes the plans for vacations with pay of 121 firms, giving the length of vacations and the length of service required before employees are eligible for vacations. The summary table gives the plans for executives and office forces, and the factory employees separately, as many of the plans listed do not include the factory force. Brief statements relating to the individual firms, showing the number of employees, the percentage affected by the plans, and other details, are given.

BOECKEL, RICHARD. *Labor's money. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1923. 181 pp.*

A most interesting account of the growth of labor banking and the reasons therefor, together with the author's ideas of the potentialities to labor and the public generally.

CASSEL, GUSTAV. *The theory of social economy. London, T. Fisher Unwin (Ltd.), 1923. 2 vols.*

The author has discarded the "old theory of value as an independent chapter of economics," basing his study instead on a theory of prices as the foundation of economic theory, and the aim has been "to treat the economic relations of a whole social body as far as possible irrespective of its extension, its organization, its laws of property, etc."

CONNECTICUT CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. *Child labor brief. Hartford, 1923. 22 pp. Pamphlet No. 13.*

A brief summary of this pamphlet is given on pages — and — of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

DUBLIN, LOUIS I. *The causes for the recent decline in tuberculosis and the outlook for the future. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1923. 31 pp.*

A digest of this address, which was delivered before the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association at Santa Barbara, Calif., June 20, 1923, appears on pages 150 to 154 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

EYE SIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA. *Eye tests in industry. New York, Times Building, 1923. 11 pp. Bulletin 3.*

This bulletin was prepared for the purpose of assisting commercial or industrial establishments to establish visual tests as a regular procedure, it having been estimated from careful investigations that fully 66 per cent of employees have defective vision. The bulletin gives directions for nurses, employment managers, etc., in the conduct of visual acuity tests of employees.

HERTZ, PAUL and SEIDEL, RICHARD. *Arbeitszeit, Arbeitslohn und Arbeitsleistung. Tatsachen über die Sozialpolitische und volkewirtschaftliche Bedeutung des Achtstundentages in Deutschland und in Auslande. Berlin, 1923. 168 pp.*

The above volume was written under the auspices of the General Federation of German Trade-Unions in defense of the eight-hour day and gives facts as to the socio-political and economic significance of the eight-hour day in Germany and in other countries. After describing the struggle for the eight-hour day in Germany and elsewhere it shows how the hours of labor are regulated by various collective agreements and how these agreements adjust the hours of

labor to the requirements of industry, agriculture, mining, and the railroads. It then proceeds to show the results of shorter hours of labor in the past and the effect of the legal introduction of the eight-hour day upon production. This is followed by a discussion of the present German legal regulation of the hours of labor and of the bills on the same subject now before the Reichstag for enactment. Other chapters of the volume deal with the influence of social and political conditions in Germany upon production and with the causes of the present falling off of production. Being written from the trade-union viewpoint the volume of course strongly objects to any nullification of the eight-hour day by law or otherwise.

HOFFMAN, O. *Arbeitsdauer und gewerbliche Produktion Deutschlands nach dem Weltkriege. Stuttgart, 1922. xi, 191 pp. (Schriften der Deutschen Gesellschaft für soziales Recht, 8. Heft.)*

A contribution, written from the employers' point of view, to the controversy over the desirability of the eight-hour day in Germany under present conditions. Reviews the historical development of the demand for shorter hours of labor, gives the reasons advanced in support of this demand, and describes the favorable and unfavorable results of the shortening of the hours of labor before the war. Part II deals with the voluntary and legal introduction of the eight-hour day in Germany in 1918 and with the influence of the eight-hour day in the subsequent four years upon production, capital, prices, and the labor market. Part III discusses the unfavorable economic situation of Germany caused by the loss of the war and the reparations imposed by the treaty of Versailles, and the consequent necessity of increased production which, in the author's opinion, can be secured only through longer hours of labor. The author admits the desirability of the eight-hour day from a social point of view, but contends that at present it is a luxury which the nation can not afford until it has rehabilitated its finances.

HOXIE, ROBERT FRANKLIN. *Trade-unionism in the United States. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1923. xxxix, 468 pp. Second edition.*

In order to take account of the developments of the postwar period this second edition of Professor Hoxie's study of trade-unionism contains a supplement on "Recent tendencies in the American labor movement," outlining the effect of the war on industry and labor, with an additional bibliography.

KULEMANN, W. *Die Genossenschaftsbewegung. Berlin, O. Liebmann, 1922. x, 275 pp. I. Band: Geschichtlicher Teil.*

The first volume of a handbook on the cooperative movement by the author of the well-known work Die Berufsvereine (occupational organizations). The present volume, which is devoted exclusively to the history of the cooperative movement, describes the development of cooperative societies in Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, the United States, and Japan, and also that of the International Cooperative Alliance in London and of the International Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Societies. Since the author has relied chiefly upon German sources in the compilation of the present handbook, he has given more space to the history of German cooperative societies than to that of societies of other countries.

LANDSORGANISATIONEN I SVERGE. *Berättelse över verksamhet 1922. Stockholm, 1923. 222 pp.*

The above report for 1922 of the National Federation of Trade-Unions in Sweden states that 3,099 wage movements took place during the year, of which 697 resulted in stoppages of work. A total of 316,417 workers were involved, 252,989 of whom were trade-union members. Strikes caused a loss of 1,200,667 working-days or about 64 per cent of the 1,871,472 days lost through labor disputes.

Collective agreements concluded during the year numbered 1,549, and involved 161,650 organized and 36,516 unorganized workers. At the end of the year there were 1,820 agreements in force, covering 228,874 workers.

An account of the trade-union membership was published in the September, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pages 168, 169.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL [GREAT BRITAIN]. *Second report of the miners' nystagmus committee. London, 1923. 33 pp.*

A summary of the first report of this committee was given in the July, 1922, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 140, 141). The present report deals with the extent of incapacity resulting from miners' nystagmus and with the relative importance of errors of refraction in cases of this disease. The results of analyses of official reports on frequency and severity of symptoms of nystagmus show an apparent increase in the disease. The cases may be divided into two classes—severe cases which are recognized as incapacitating and cases in which the psychological element largely predominates. Most cases are only partially incapacitated and are benefited physically and psychologically by suitable work. Only a few exceptional cases with short mining experience should never return to work below ground. The report on the relative importance of errors of refraction is based on special tests of 130 men and on a study of nystagmic cases reported on compensation records. Although there was a slightly higher percentage of refractive errors in miners than among ordinary workmen, it is stated that these defects have no effect whatever upon the incidence of miners' nystagmus or upon the age at which incapacity from the disease commences.

MILNER, VISCOUNT. *Questions of the hour. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1923. 173 pp.*

A collection of five essays on The aftermath of war, Towards peace in industry, The policy of labor, Economy and taxation, and Our undeveloped estate.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. *Proceedings at the 50th anniversary session, held in Washington, D. C., May 16–23, 1923. Chicago, 1923. vi, 566 pp.*

The main subjects for the seven division meetings of this session were: Health, industry, law and government, the church, the home, the school, and public opinion. Among the matters discussed in the meeting on industry were the social aspects of the labor movement and social standards in industry, including wages, hours, sanitation, safety, child labor, the status of social insurance, progress of labor legislation for women, case work in industry, social research in industry, industrial technique and social ethics, and recent industrial investigations. In certain of the other division meetings considerable attention was given to the psychological side of social problems.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF GENERAL WORKERS [GREAT BRITAIN]. *Report of the executive council and proceedings of the sixth annual general council meeting, 1923. London, 1923. 164 pp.*

Among other matters of general interest the council passed a resolution declaring against any scheme for unemployment insurance by separate industries. "It declares that any such scheme would throw the heaviest burdens upon occupations least able to bear them, would place in a favored position the trades not burdened with severe unemployment, and would evade the obligation of national responsibility for adequate support to the unemployed." One of the arguments advanced against such unemployment insurance was the burden which would be thrown upon the worker in the casual trades. In these the wages are usually low to begin with, but as unemployment is frequent and severe, the insurance contributions would necessarily be high and the unemployment benefits would probably have to be low, whereas in the prosperous trades, where wages are good already, the reverse conditions would obtain.

Another resolution protested against the hardship involved in basing the amount of compensation an injured workman may obtain upon his average weekly wages for the past 12 months. In the present period of depression and unemployment, a man may be out of work for months together, with the result that his average weekly wage sinks disastrously. The resolution was passed unanimously, the council considering it unjust "that during abnormal periods like this a man who met with an accident which is to disable him for the rest of his life should have to put up with a mere pittance because, owing to no fault of his own, his wages are low owing to the short time when he meets with the accident."

PIGOU, A. C. *Essays in applied economics. London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1923. vii, 198 pp.*

A collection of papers on economic subjects which have appeared in various English journals at different periods. It includes such subjects as employers' and economic chivalry, long and short hirings, unemployment, a minimum wage for agriculture, trade boards and the Cave committee, prices and wages from 1896 to 1914, eugenics and some wage problems, the concentration of population, some aspects of the housing problem, and several essays on exchange and the use and exchange value of money.

ROSS, EDWARD ALSWORTH. *The social revolution in Mexico. New York, Century Co., 1923. 176 pp.*

This sociological study of Mexico contains a chapter on the Mexican labor movement, its growth, outlook, and possibilities. Concerning article 123 of the constitution of 1917 the author says: "Mexican labor has been given a charter of rights such as no other labor ever had. Every device that has found favor anywhere is here." He sums up this chapter as follows: "The labor movement beyond the Rio Grande is, on the whole, normal and healthful. * * * Dangerous tendencies, instead of growing, will slowly disappear, as Mexican labor registers economic and social progress and comes to feel itself strong and secure."

SCOTT, WALTER DILL, AND CLOTHIER, ROBERT C. *Personnel management—principles, practices, and point of view. Chicago, A. W. Shaw Co., 1923. xxii, 643 pp.*

The principles of personnel management as they are in practice in industry to-day form the subject of this book. The authors have drawn on their extended experience in connection with the committee which classified and placed men in the army service during the war and upon their industrial experience before and since the war. In addition to a very complete study of the varied aspects of personnel management, much material of a practical nature, such as the series of tests designed for rating applicants for different kinds of work, is included. There is a comprehensive bibliography and the appendix contains a discussion of the experimental development of the graphic rating method, a plan of apprentice training, a bibliography on labor turnover, and briefs of various articles dealing with the compilation of labor turnover and typical reports and surveys of industrial relations in different companies.

SEAGER, HENRY ROGERS. *Principles of economics. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1923. xx, 698 pp. 3d edition.*

The third edition of this work brings up to date the more important changes in governmental policy which have resulted from the war and the subsequent reconstruction period. There is also considerable revision and expansion of other sections of the book, particularly the part dealing with practical economic problems. This includes four new chapters on the tax system of the United States, profit sharing and cooperation, social insurance, and socialism.

WIGGINS, JAMES EDLEY. *Workers' nonprofit cooperatives. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1923. 122 pp.*

Gives the author's ideas of "how the real producers of wealth may cooperate in the exchange of their products on a basis of economic justice—that is to say, exchanging value for value without any charges for interest or profit." Contains plans which, in the writer's opinion, "are workable under the present form of society," for the organization of various cooperative enterprises—markets, cannery, hotel, coal-mining, stores, farming, etc. Unlike the proponents of consumers' cooperation, the author takes the position that "the place to start organizing is at the source of production," and for this reason the market is the most important factor in his scheme, the cooperative store being looked upon as really unnecessary with a good marketing system, and cooperative credit being dismissed with the statement that what the workers need is to "get away from credit as far as possible."

ZENTRALVERBAND DEUTSCHER KONSUMVEREINE. *Jahrbuch, 1923. Hamburg, 1923. 2 vols.*

Yearbook of the Central Union of German Consumers' Cooperative Societies for 1923. Contains detailed statistics of various phases of the cooperative movement in Germany.