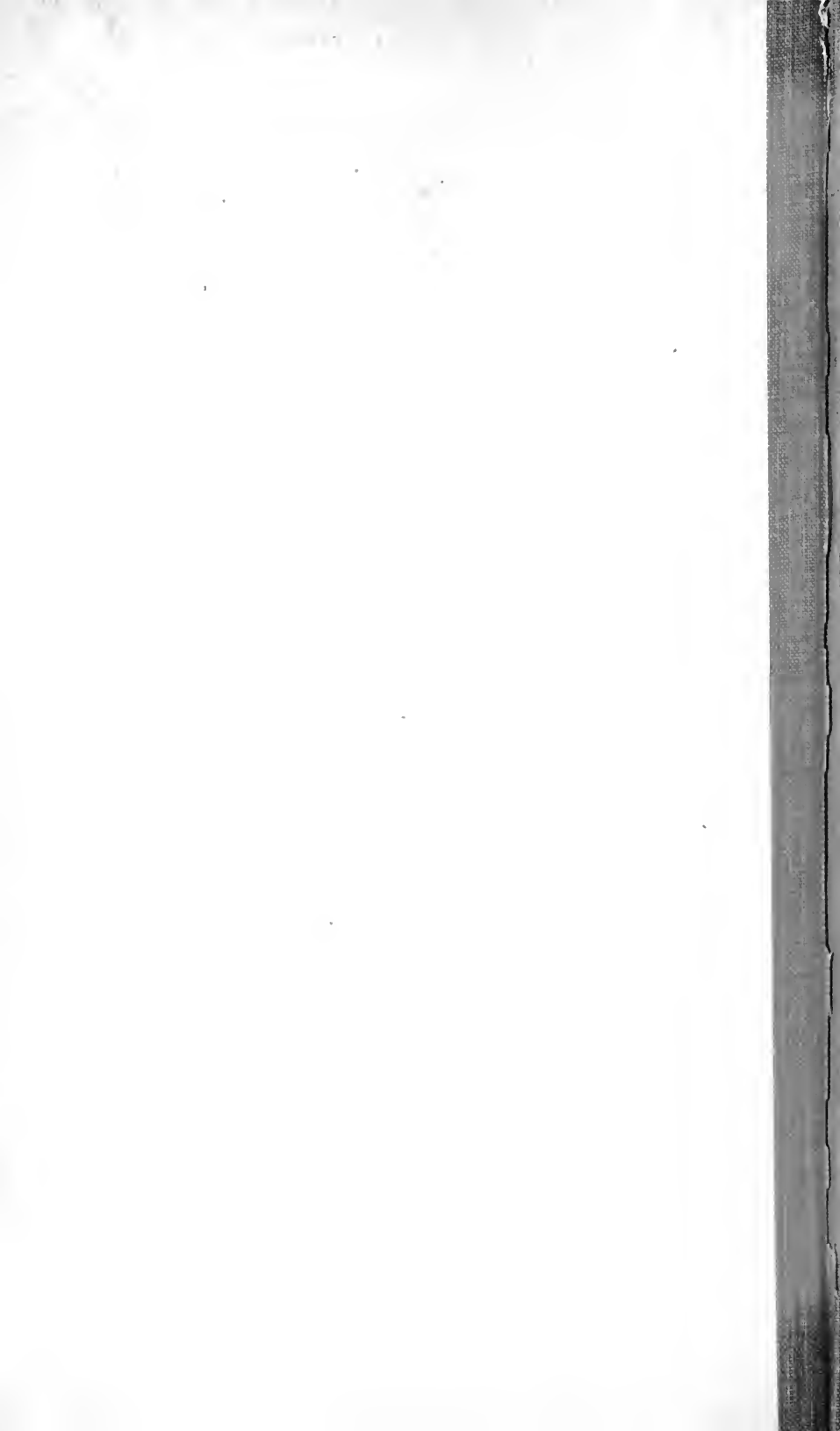


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REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

(IN TWENTY-FIVE PARTS)

PART I: BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

(IN TWO VOLUMES: VOL. II)



PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

JUNE 15, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration  
and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1911

SEV  
K. H.



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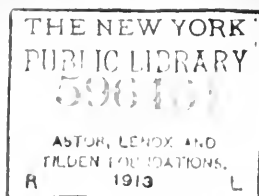


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## THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

---

Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,  
*Chairman.*

Senator HENRY CAROT LODGE.

Senator ASBURY C. LATIMER.<sup>a</sup>

Senator ANSELM J. McLAURIN.<sup>b</sup>

Senator LE ROY PERCY.<sup>c</sup>

Representative BENJAMIN F. HOWELL.

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Mr. WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

### *Secretaries:*

MORTON E. CRANE,            W. W. HUSBAND.  
C. S. ATKINSON.

### *Chief Statistician.*

FRED C. CROXTON.

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### *Extracts from act of Congress of February 20, 1907, creating and defining the duties of the Immigration Commission.*

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress the conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; \* \* \*

---

<sup>a</sup>Died February 20, 1908.

<sup>b</sup>Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909.

<sup>c</sup>Appointed to succeed Mr. McLaurin, March 16, 1910.



## LIST OF REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

- Volumes 1 and 2. Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority. (These volumes include the Commission's complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.) (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 3. Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819-1910—Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 4. Emigration Conditions in Europe. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 5. Dictionary of Races or Peoples. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 6 and 7. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 1, Bituminous Coal Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 8 and 9. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 2, Iron and Steel Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 10. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 3, Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States—Pt. 4, Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 11. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 5, Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing—Pt. 6, Clothing Manufacturing—Pt. 7, Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 12. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 8, Leather Manufacturing—Pt. 9, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing—Pt. 10, Glove Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 13. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 11, Slaughtering and Meat Packing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 14. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 12, Glass Manufacturing—Pt. 13, Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 15. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 14, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing—Pt. 15, Furniture Manufacturing—Pt. 16, Sugar Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 16. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 17, Copper Mining and Smelting—Pt. 18, Iron Ore Mining—Pt. 19, Anthracite Coal Mining—Pt. 20, Oil Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 17. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. I. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 18. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. II—Pt. 22, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 19 and 20. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 23, Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing and Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 21 and 22. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 24, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 23-25. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 26 and 27. Immigrants in Cities. (S. Doc. No. 638, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 28. Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States—Fecundity of Immigrant Women. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 29-33. The Children of Immigrants in Schools. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 34 and 35. Immigrants as Charity Seekers. (S. Doc. No. 665, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 36. Immigration and Crime. (S. Doc. No. 750, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 37. Steerage Conditions—Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes—Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies—Immigrant Banks. (S. Doc. No. 753, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 38. Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants. (S. Doc. No. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 39. Federal Immigration Legislation—Digest of Immigration Decisions—Steerage Legislation, 1819-1908—State Immigration and Alien Laws. (S. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 40. The Immigration Situation in Other Countries: Canada—Australia—New Zealand—Argentina—Brazil. (S. Doc. No. 761, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 41. Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration. (S. Doc. No. 764, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 42. Index of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 785, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

## **IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES.**

BITUMINOUS COAL MINING (in two volumes).

This report, which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by W. Jett Lauck, superintendent of agents, forms part of the general report of the Immigration Commission on immigrants in industries.

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PART IV.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY  
IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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# PART IV.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION.

Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 384 to 388 and General Tables 150 to 152].

#### HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The investigation in the Southwest included the coal-producing areas of Kansas and Oklahoma.<sup>a</sup> In addition to the historical and descriptive matter collected, information was received for 7,036 mine workers, and in the States mentioned above an intensive study was made of 476 households the heads of which were employed in the bituminous mines.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and percentage of households studied in the bituminous mining localities of the Southwest, and the percentage each race forms of the total number studied.

**TABLE 384.**—*Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born--Continued.		
White.....	53	11.1	Mexican.....	42	8.8
Negro.....	27	5.7	Polish.....	36	7.6
Foreign-born:			Slovak.....	49	10.3
Croatian.....	21	4.4	Welsh.....	27	5.7
Irish.....	39	8.2	Grand total.....	476	100.0
Italian, North.....	96	20.2	Total native-born.....	80	16.8
Italian, South.....	35	7.4	Total foreign-born.....	396	83.2
Lithuanian.....	36	7.6			
Magyar.....	15	3.2			

The largest proportions of households of foreign races studied in the Southwest, as can be seen from the above table, were those whose heads were North Italians and Slovaks, the selection being made according to the numerical importance of these two races. The same basis of selection was adopted in studying the households of the other six races whose heads were of foreign birth. The households whose heads were white persons or negroes, of native birth and native father, were studied for the purpose of making comparisons with immigrant households.

<sup>a</sup> See Volume I, chapter I, p. 5 et seq.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the total number of persons and the persons for whom detailed information was received, in the households studied.

TABLE 385.—*Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in household.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	53	236	10.2	236	10.5
Negro.....	27	120	5.2	120	5.3
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	21	84	3.6	84	3.7
Irish.....	39	226	9.8	226	10.0
Italian, North.....	96	473	20.5	439	19.5
Italian, South.....	35	167	7.2	162	7.2
Lithuanian.....	36	185	8.0	176	7.8
Magyar.....	15	72	3.1	70	3.1
Mexican.....	42	196	8.5	196	8.7
Polish.....	36	170	7.4	165	7.3
Slovak.....	49	250	10.8	250	11.1
Welsh.....	27	126	5.5	126	5.6
Grand total.....	476	2,305	100.0	2,250	100.0
Total native-born.....	80	356	15.4	356	15.8
Total foreign-born.....	396	1,949	84.6	1,894	84.2

The number of persons of each sex living in the households studied is also shown, by general nativity and race of head of household, in the following table:

TABLE 386.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	117	119	236	49.6	50.4
Negro.....	54	66	120	45.0	55.0
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	41	43	84	48.8	51.2
Irish.....	125	101	226	55.3	44.7
Italian, North.....	265	174	439	60.4	39.6
Italian, South.....	99	63	162	61.1	38.9
Lithuanian.....	111	65	176	63.1	36.9
Magyar.....	36	34	70	51.4	48.6
Mexican.....	112	84	196	57.1	42.9
Polish.....	89	76	165	53.9	46.1
Slovak.....	124	126	250	49.6	50.4
Welsh.....	68	58	126	54.0	46.0
Grand total.....	1,241	1,009	2,250	55.2	44.8
Total native-born.....	171	185	356	48.0	52.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,070	824	1,894	56.5	43.5

The persons for whom detailed information was secured are next tabulated according to general nativity and race of individual instead of head of household.

TABLE 387.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	124	121	245	10.0	12.0	10.9
Negro.....	54	66	120	4.4	6.5	5.3
Indian.....		3	3	.0	.3	.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Canadian (other than French).....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Croatian.....	11	15	26	.9	1.5	1.2
English.....		3	3	.0	.3	.1
German.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Irish.....	75	65	140	6.0	6.4	6.2
Italian, North.....	66	64	130	5.3	6.3	5.8
Italian, South.....	29	21	50	2.3	2.1	2.2
Lithuanian.....	32	24	56	2.6	2.4	2.5
Magyar.....	14	20	34	1.1	2.0	1.5
Mexican.....	45	39	84	3.6	3.9	3.7
Polish.....	27	30	57	2.2	3.0	2.5
Scotch.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Slovak.....	57	70	127	4.6	6.9	5.6
Welsh.....	32	22	54	2.6	2.2	2.4
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Canadian (other than French).....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Croatian.....	30	28	58	2.4	2.8	2.6
Danish.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
English.....		2	2	.0	.2	.1
German.....		2	2	.0	.2	.1
Irish.....	49	29	78	3.9	2.9	3.5
Italian, North.....	197	109	306	15.9	10.8	13.6
Italian, South.....	68	40	108	5.5	4.0	4.8
Lithuanian.....	80	41	121	6.4	4.1	5.4
Magyar.....	21	15	36	1.7	1.5	1.6
Mexican.....	64	40	104	5.2	4.0	4.6
Polish.....	61	45	106	4.9	4.5	4.7
Scotch.....		1	1	.0	.1	(a)
Slovak.....	67	55	122	5.4	5.5	5.4
Spanish.....	3		3	.2	.0	.1
Welsh.....	35	33	68	2.8	3.3	3.0
Grand total.....	1,241	1,009	2,250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	388	376	764	31.3	37.3	34.0
Total native-born.....	566	566	1,132	45.6	56.1	50.3
Total foreign-born.....	675	443	1,118	54.4	43.9	49.7

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

## EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by general nativity and race, of the male employees from whom detailed information was secured:

TABLE 388.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

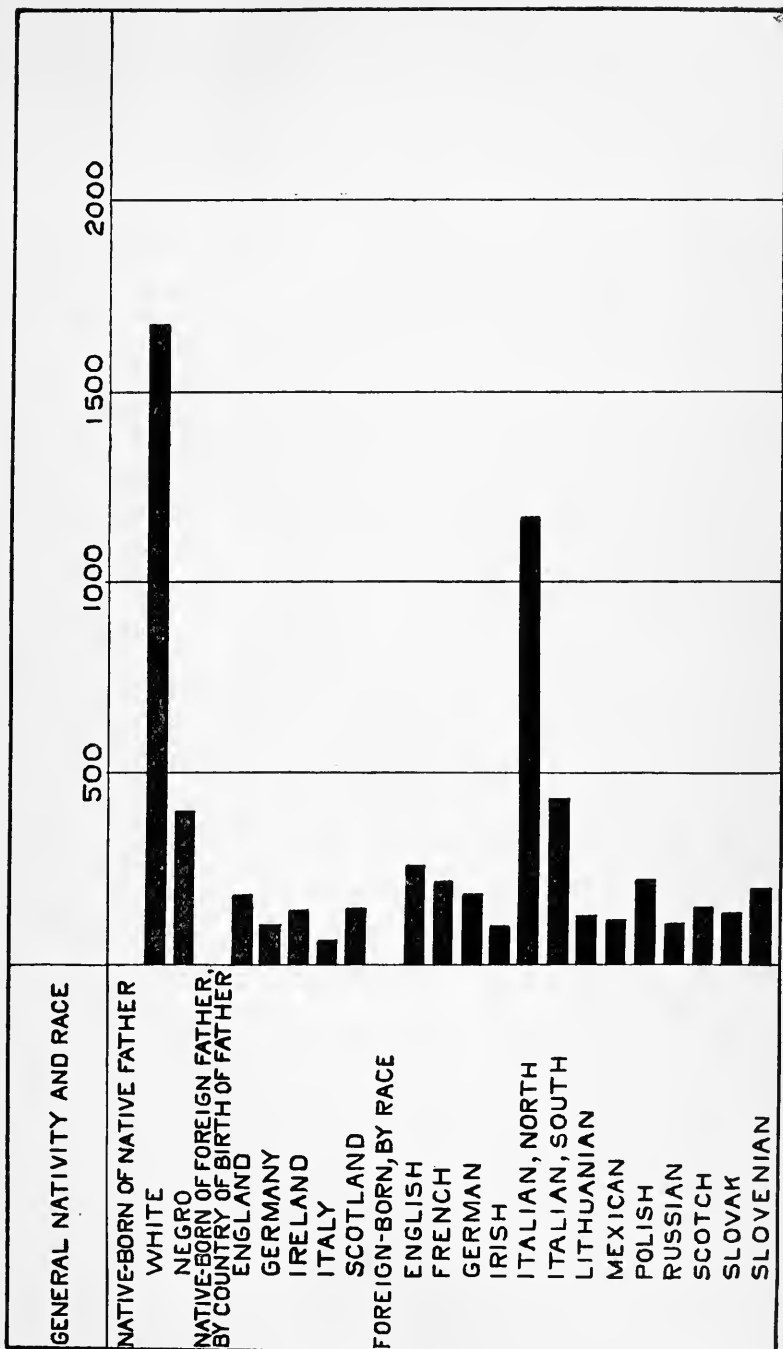
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>		
White.....	1,675	23.8	German.....	185	2.6
Negro.....	396	5.6	Greek.....	3	(a)
Indian.....	2	(a)	Irish.....	99	1.4
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			Italian, North.....	1,169	16.6
Austria-Hungary.....	26	.4	Italian, South.....	429	6.1
Belgium.....	9	.1	Italian (not specified).....	10	.1
Canada.....	4	.1	Lithuanian.....	125	1.8
Denmark.....	2	(a)	Magyar.....	49	.7
England.....	180	2.6	Mexican.....	114	1.6
France.....	36	.5	Norwegian.....	2	(a)
Germany.....	104	1.5	Polish.....	221	3.1
Ireland.....	141	2.0	Roumanian.....	4	.1
Italy.....	64	.9	Russian.....	107	1.5
Mexico.....	9	.1	Scotch.....	148	2.1
Netherlands.....	4	.1	Servian.....	1	(a)
Russia.....	20	.3	Slovak.....	133	1.9
Scotland.....	147	2.1	Slovenian.....	196	2.8
Sweden.....	6	.1	Spanish.....	5	.1
Switzerland.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	19	.3
Wales.....	40	.6	Syrian.....	3	(a)
Africa (country not specified)...	2	(a)	Welsh.....	37	.5
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			West Indian.....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	.4	Australian (race not specified) ..	2	(a)
Bulgarian.....	6	.1	Austrian (race not specified).....	455	6.5
Canadian, French.....	4	.1	Belgian (race not specified).....	115	1.6
Canadian, Other.....	1	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Croatian.....	11	.2	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Danish.....	1	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father...	795	11.3
Dutch.....	9	.1	Total native-born.....	2,868	40.8
English.....	251	3.6	Total foreign-born.....	4,168	59.2
Finnish.....	2	(a)			
French.....	215	3.1			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

*Number of male employees for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race.*

[This chart shows only races represented by 50 or more employees.]



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## CHAPTER II.

### RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to the coal mines of the Southwest—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—History of immigration to the Oklahoma coal fields—Racial movements to selected localities in Oklahoma—Present racial classification of Oklahoma mine workers—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees in Oklahoma—Future immigration to Oklahoma—History of immigration to the Kansas mines—Racial movements to selected bituminous mining localities in Kansas—Racial classification of Kansas mine workers—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees in Kansas—Future immigration to Kansas.—[Text Tables 389 to 396 and General Tables 153 and 154.]

#### HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COAL MINES OF THE SOUTHWEST.

No satisfactory statistics for the coal industry in the Southwest prior to 1883 are available. The Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory fields were not opened on any considerable scale until about the year 1885, and the annual production in Texas had not reached large proportions by 1890, the principal period of development in the latter State being as late as the five years 1902 to 1907.

Kansas took the lead in developing her coal deposits, and if Kansas and Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) be considered as representative of the Southwest, it may be said that coal mining by the year 1885 had reached an important stage of development. Four years later these two States were producing together about 3,000,000 short tons annually. This had increased in 1902 to more than 8,000,000 tons, and in 1907 to more than 11,000,000 tons. During the same period the number of men employed in the coal mines of Kansas and Oklahoma had increased as follows:<sup>a</sup>

	1889.	1902.	1907.
Kansas.....	5,956	7,017	12,439
Oklahoma (Indian Territory).....	1,862	4,763	8,398
Total.....	7,818	11,780	20,837

The above data show that the development of mining in the two States led to the employment of almost 4,000 more men in 1902 as compared with 1889, and slightly over 9,000 more in 1907 than in 1902. The significant feature of the situation from the standpoint of immigration is that not only the original employees, but also the increased number due to the expansion of coal operations, were largely recruited from immigrant races entering the United States at the time of the opening of the mines, or from immigrants who had already settled in other mining sections of the United States.

<sup>a</sup> Compiled from reports of United States Census.

Both Kansas and Oklahoma were very sparsely inhabited about 1878, and the management of the properties induced Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh to come from the coal regions of Pennsylvania to work in the mines. Mines had been developed in Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) as early as 1873, and a few immigrants were then employed, but the movement of immigrant races to these mines did not assume large proportions until the year 1880. After that year the older immigrants from Great Britain began to come to the Southwest in considerable numbers from Pennsylvania, the Middle West, and other coal fields of the country. The movement continued until the early nineties in Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), and until 1895 in Kansas, when the arrival of men of the races of northern Europe practically stopped. As early as 1880 Croatians, Germans, Poles, and Lithuanians were also in the field. They were induced to come from Pennsylvania in some cases, and in others were furnished transportation by agents of the coal companies at the Atlantic ports. The number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe employed in the mines was small, however, until the early nineties, when they began to come of their own accord. After 1895 they entered the field in large numbers. The following table, classifying mine employees in Kansas and Oklahoma (Indian Territory) according to nativity indicates the presence of Italians, Poles, Russians, and other recent immigrants in considerable numbers. It also indicates the large proportion of immigrants from Great Britain employed in the mines.

TABLE 389.—*Number of miners and quarrymen in Kansas and Oklahoma (Indian Territory), by nativity, 1900.*

[Compiled from United States Census of 1900: Occupations.]

Nativity.	Kansas.	Oklahoma (Indian Territory).	Total.
Aggregate.....	9,545	4,201	13,746
Native white:			
Native parents.....	3,868	1,823	5,691
Foreign parents.....	1,311	309	1,620
Foreign white.....	3,204	1,130	4,334
Colored:			
Total.....	1,162	939	2,101
Negro.....	1,158	917	2,075
Persons of native parentage.....	5,023	2,757	7,780
Persons having either both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native:			
Austria-Hungary.....	354	105	459
Canada, English.....	40	11	51
Canada, French.....	9	3	12
Germany.....	683	99	782
Great Britain.....	1,483	488	1,971
Ireland.....	487	122	609
Italy.....	458	321	779
Poland.....	47	109	156
Russia.....	13	47	60
Scandinavia.....	221	7	228
Other countries.....	502	84	586
Persons of mixed foreign parentage.....	225	48	273



PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following table, based upon reports from 4,089 foreign-born males in the bituminous coal-mining district of the Southwest shows, by general nativity and race, the period of residence in the United States of individual mine workers.

TABLE 390.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
English.....	246	11.0	10.2	4.1	6.1	68.7
French.....	212	26.4	23.6	6.6	14.2	29.2
German.....	181	19.9	13.3	3.9	17.1	45.9
Irish.....	92	13.0	7.6	3.3	6.5	69.6
Italian, North.....	1,160	38.4	36.7	9.7	7.9	7.2
Italian, South.....	427	40.7	35.4	13.3	4.9	5.6
Lithuanian.....	121	24.0	34.7	17.4	14.0	9.9
Magyar.....	48	39.6	39.6	6.3	6.3	8.3
Mexican.....	109	26.6	23.9	22.0	19.3	8.3
Polish.....	216	39.8	31.0	13.9	8.8	6.5
Russian.....	106	28.3	37.7	13.2	6.6	14.2
Scotch.....	137	9.5	9.5	2.2	4.4	74.5
Slovak.....	128	43.0	27.3	6.3	16.4	7.0
Slovenian.....	195	40.0	33.3	9.7	9.7	7.2
Total.....	4,089	33.1	29.9	8.8	9.2	19.0

Of the 4,089 foreign-born male employees reporting complete data, it will be seen that nearly one-third, or 33.1 per cent, have been in the United States less than five years, and nearly two-thirds, or 63 per cent, less than ten years, while less than one-fifth, or 19 per cent, have been in the United States twenty years or over.

Perhaps the best method of discussing this table would be to separate the foreign-born races given into two groups; the first to be known as the older immigrants, including the English, Irish, Scotch, French, and Germans, and the second group to be known as the more recent immigrants—this last to include all other races reported in the above table except the Mexicans, who for obvious reasons should not be classified with either the recent or less recent immigrants of European origin.

It will be noted that, in the column showing the percentages of the various races with a residence of twenty years or over in the United States, the Scotch show nearly three-fourths, or 74.5 per cent, while the South Italians show only 5.6 per cent. These, of course, are the two extremes, the highest per cent of the older immigrants and the lowest per cent of the more recent immigrants. It might be well to mention, however, in this connection that a greater variance exists among the older than among the more recent immigrants; for, following the Scotch, are the Irish, with 69.6 per cent; English, 68.7 per cent;

German, 45.9 per cent; and French, with 29.2 per cent. Among the more recent immigrants the Russians show the largest proportion, or 14.2 per cent, in the United States twenty years or over, after which the percentage of the various races with this period of residence varies very little, ranging from 9.9 per cent of the Lithuanians to 5.6 per cent of the South Italians.

The Scotch and Magyars show the same proportion with a residence less than five years as they show with a residence of from five to nine years, while the Russians and Lithuanians show smaller percentages with a residence under five than from five to nine years. With these exceptions, all other races report a larger percentage of their number in the United States less than five years than is shown by the same races for a residence of from five to nine years; the largest gain being shown by the Slovaks, who report 43 per cent in the United States under five years, as compared with 27.3 per cent in the United States from five to nine years.

The proportions of the foreign-born males of the different races in the households studied who have been here less than five years, less than ten years, and less than twenty years, respectively, are shown in the following table, by race of individual.

TABLE 391.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Croatian.....	58	43.1	81.0	100.0
Irish.....	78	20.5	21.8	24.4
Italian, North.....	306	46.4	83.7	97.4
Italian, South.....	108	53.7	88.9	98.1
Lithuanian.....	121	27.3	69.4	94.2
Magyar.....	36	38.9	63.9	83.3
Mexican.....	104	10.6	31.7	84.6
Polish.....	106	50.9	74.5	93.4
Slovak.....	122	30.3	59.0	86.9
Welsh.....	68	19.1	26.5	47.1
Total.....	1,118	36.4	65.2	85.4

Data were secured from 1,118 foreign-born individuals. Of these over one-third, 36.4 per cent, have been in the United States less than five years, 65.2 per cent less than ten years, and 85.4 per cent less than twenty years.

The race having the largest proportion of men in the United States less than five years is the South Italian; that having the smallest proportion is the Mexican. The South Italians have the largest proportion of men in the United States less than ten years, and the Irish have the smallest. The entire number of Croatians reported have been in this country less than twenty years. The race having the smallest proportion of men here less than twenty years is the Irish.

The distinction between the figures for the races of the recent immigration and those for the races of the less recent immigration, so far as they are represented in this locality, is very marked. More than three-fourths of the Irish and more than half of the Welsh have been in the United States twenty years or over. The proportion of men of the races of eastern and southern Europe who have been in the country twenty years or more is, as will be noted, very small.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The arrival of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe continued steady after the year 1900 and was especially marked during the period 1902 to 1907. The demand for labor arising from the opening of new mines or the extension of old workings was supplied by the immigrants of recent arrival, and the operating forces of the mines rapidly absorbed a constantly growing proportion of immigrant mine workers from southern and eastern Europe. The extent to which recent immigrants found employment in the mines of Kansas and Oklahoma during this period was disclosed by an individual study of bituminous mine workers in these two States. More than 7,000 mining employees furnished information as to race and country of birth, and these data are presented in the table which follows, exhibiting the different races employed.

TABLE 392.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>		
White.....	1,675	23.8	German.....	185	2.6
Negro.....	396	5.6	Greek.....	3	(a)
Indian.....	2	(a)	Irish.....	99	1.4
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			Italian, North.....	1,169	16.6
Austria-Hungary.....	26	.4	Italian, South.....	429	6.1
Belgium.....	9	.1	Italian (not specified).....	10	.1
Canada.....	4	.1	Lithuanian.....	125	1.8
Denmark.....	2	(a)	Magyar.....	49	.7
England.....	180	2.6	Mexican.....	114	1.6
France.....	36	.5	Norwegian.....	2	(a)
Germany.....	134	1.5	Polish.....	221	3.1
Ireland.....	141	2.0	Roumanian.....	4	.1
Italy.....	64	.9	Russian.....	107	1.5
Mexico.....	9	.1	Scotch.....	148	2.1
Netherlands.....	4	.1	Servian.....	1	(a)
Russia.....	20	.3	Slovak.....	133	1.9
Scotland.....	147	2.1	Slovenian.....	196	2.8
Sweden.....	6	.1	Spanish.....	5	.1
Switzerland.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	19	.3
Wales.....	40	.6	Syrin.....	3	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	2	(a)	Welsh.....	37	.5
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			West Indian.....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	.4	Australian (race not specified).....	2	(a)
Bulgarian.....	6	.1	Austrian (race not specified).....	455	6.5
Canadian, French.....	4	.1	Belgian (race not specified).....	115	1.6
Canadian, Other.....	1	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Croatian.....	14	.2			
Danish.....	1	(a)	Grand total.....	7,036	100.0
Dutch.....	9	.1			
English.....	254	3.6	Total native-born of foreign father.....	795	11.3
Finnish.....	2	(a)	Total native-born.....	2,868	40.8
French.....	215	3.1	Total foreign-born.....	4,168	59.2

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the total number reporting as to race, 23.8 per cent were whites, native-born of native father, 5.6 per cent negroes, and 11.3 per cent native-born of foreign father, or, in all, 40.8 of the employees reported that they were native-born. In connection with the second generation it is worthy of note that more than three-fourths were males whose fathers were born in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Wales, and France, corroborating the statement already made that large numbers of these races had come to the Southwest from other mining localities of the United States.

The different immigrants of foreign birth represent 32 races and constitute almost 60 per cent of the total number furnishing information, which is but slightly in excess of the proportions in which they are employed in the Southwest. In connection with the foreign-born, the English, German, Irish, French, Scotch, and Welsh races make up 13.3 per cent of the total employees and 22.5 per cent of those of foreign birth. Of the races from southern and eastern Europe the North Italian shows up numerically the strongest, the number of this race reporting being equal to 16.6 per cent of the total employees. The other races present in the largest numbers are, in the order named, the South Italian, Polish, Slovenian, and Slovak.

The history of immigration to Kansas and Oklahoma may be more clearly presented by submitting a general account of racial movements to the coal-mining districts of the two States and a detailed history of immigration to representative coal-mining localities. With this object in view a history of racial movements to the mines of the two States will be given in regular order.<sup>a</sup>

#### HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE OKLAHOMA COAL FIELDS.

From the time when Indians were moved from their homes in Georgia and Mississippi and placed on reservations in the Southwest, the presence of coal was known in Indian Territory. There were outcroppings in various places, but only primitive strip mining was done, supplying the small local demand for fuel. In the early seventies, however, when a railway company was building its road south, an early settler in Indian Territory secured a wagonload of coal from near the present site of the city of McAlester, Oklahoma, hauled it 125 miles north, and showed it to the officers of the railroad. The coal was tested, found to be of excellent quality, and this undoubtedly led to the extension of the road through the coal district. Even before the railroad was built as far as the coal fields some coal was got out by stripping and was hauled north in wagons. After the completion of the road the practice of mining by stripping was continued for several years before slope or shaft mines were opened.

<sup>a</sup> At the time of the investigation in Oklahoma and Kansas a considerable number of the mines in Arkansas were closed and the remainder were working on a short-time basis. Consequently no detailed work was done in the State. As a result of a general survey, however, it was ascertained that the total number of miners employed in the State was only about 5,000. Outside of the Spadra field, where there are no immigrants, 40 per cent of those employed in the State are estimated to be natives and negroes, 15 per cent Italians, and 10 per cent Poles. The remaining 35 per cent is made up of Germans, Scotch, Welsh, English, Swedes and Slovaks, in about equal proportions, with the addition of a few Irish and Magyars.

Indian Territory in the early seventies was very sparsely settled, and such labor as was necessary to operate the coal properties had to be brought in from other sections of the country. The method of mining coal by stripping required no particular skill, and few miners were brought in during the first years that coal was produced. However, some representatives of almost every race now in the coal fields of Oklahoma were employed in the strip pits.

During the years 1873 and 1874 the first laborers were brought to the new coal field. These men were Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, some of whom had been miners in Pennsylvania. As more properties were developed, the demand for labor became greater, and more and more men were brought from other coal fields, principally those of Pennsylvania. The races mentioned above still predominated, but some Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians were also induced to come.

There were no cities or towns within many miles of the coal-producing districts, and it was difficult to hold the English-speaking races, as they preferred to work in a more settled part of the country. It was found by the operators that the Italians, Russians, Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and Lithuanians were better satisfied and more contented, and during the following years these races were induced to come in greater numbers.

After the first mines opened near McAlester, Oklahoma, in 1873, other mines were started in that vicinity, and during 1874 and 1875 properties were developed near what is now the town of Krebs. In 1881 the first mine was put down at Lehigh, and in 1889 and 1890 mining began at Hartshorn and Coalgate. The field continued to be developed as facilities for the transportation of coal became better. New railroads were built through the mining section, and as the country became more thickly settled the demand for fuel increased, and more mines were opened each year.

It is difficult to give a history of any particular race in the mines of Oklahoma, for the reason that representatives of all races were brought in at about the same time, and the history of one immigrant race is the history of all. It was found that it was not well to let any particular race predominate, and in securing men in other coal fields the agents were instructed to secure miners of different nationalities. As far as possible this was done. After the first English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh were brought in during the years 1873 and 1874 all shipments of labor were of mixed races.

From 1890 to 1895 there were many severe strikes in this section, particularly in 1890 and 1895. Military authorities had to be brought to the aid of the operators to protect property. It was found that the English-speaking races were responsible for agitating and bringing on these strikes, and that these men had been prominent in labor troubles in the East. The leaders were sent notices to leave the country, and several train loads were sent out. The places of the men deported were filled with American negroes brought from Alabama and West Virginia as strike breakers, and since then few English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are to be found in the coal-mining industry in Oklahoma. Immigrants from other countries were not prominently identified in these strikes and were allowed to remain, and each year has seen an increase in the number of immigrants

employed from continental Europe. The following account by races will show in a more comprehensive way the racial movements and displacements in the coal fields of the State:

*English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.*—To the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh the coal field of Oklahoma owes its development to a great extent. The people of these races were the first immigrants brought in and were the original mine workers in this territory.

Pennsylvania furnished the first quota in the years 1873 and 1874. Others came from the same State during the next few years, and some from Illinois. Until 1890 they continued to come from almost every coal field in this country and some direct from the mining districts of their native land. In that year began a series of strikes, which finally caused the displacement of these races throughout the entire district. The strikes in question were for higher wages, shorter hours, and a recognition of the union.

The men of these races were experienced miners and had belonged to labor unions both in this country and at home, and in all the labor troubles during the five years mentioned it was found that the English-speaking races were the leaders and agitators. Though the coal operators recognized these races as the best mine labor to be secured, at the same time they saw that as long as they predominated there would be trouble. In all strikes negroes were employed as strike breakers, and the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh were displaced by this race and by immigrants from other countries.

The majority of those displaced left the section, and since 1895 few have worked in the mines. Those remaining have made decided progress, and at the present time the majority of the superintendents, mine foremen, and bosses in the district belong to one of these races. The English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh never colonized, but mingled freely with natives, and in a short time became thoroughly Americanized. Since 1895 very few English-speaking immigrants have come into the field; fewer are working in the mines each year, and in the opinion of mine officials it will be only a question of a few years until none are found in the mining industry in Oklahoma, except as bosses or mine officials.

*Mexicans.*—The history of Mexican immigration to the Oklahoma coal fields began in 1890. Men of this race were employed on construction work on one of the railroads. Seeing a chance to earn more money in the mines some applied for work and were engaged. Others came from Texas where they had been employed in railroad work, and of late years many have been coming direct from the coal and silver mines in Mexico. Very few are making their permanent homes in Oklahoma, and a very small percentage own property. More are employed at Dow, Gowan, Lehigh, and Coalgate than in any other places, but it can hardly be said that these people are permanent residents in any of the above-mentioned places, as they are continually moving, and wander from one mining town to another, and about as many are returning to Texas and Mexico as are coming into Oklahoma. More than half of the Mexicans in the Oklahoma mines were born in Texas, but are no more Americanized than those direct from their own country.

*Italians.*—The Italians have increased steadily since the first few representatives of this race were brought to the coal fields in 1874 and

1875. Some of these employees sent for their families, but up to the early eighties the percentage accompanied by their wives was small. When a shipment of men was made there were usually from 25 to 50 brought at a time and only once or twice were a hundred or more secured in a body from other sections of the United States. In 1883 it is estimated there were between 200 and 300 of them, including women and children. From this time until 1895 they continued to arrive in large numbers. Many sent for their friends and families and began building homes. From the year 1895 to the present time the influx of this race has not been so rapid, but there has been a steady increase in the number, and each month there are new arrivals.

The Italians coming at the present time are mostly direct from Europe, while those brought in during the early days were from other States of this country. Many leave each year, but the percentage of those coming in is much larger than of those going out, and a considerable number are making Oklahoma their permanent home. From information secured from steamship agents, it is estimated that during the year 1908 about 458 went to Italy. Out of this number about 50 per cent returned to the United States, bringing their friends and families with them, and those arriving during an equal period of time number about 800, making a gain of 575 in the Italian population for the past year.

At the present time Italians are found in every town and mining camp in the coal fields, and the number is about equally divided between North and South Italians. More property is owned by these races than by any other immigrants, and in each community they are prospering. In all cases they have gone to work in the coal mines, and those now in business were formerly miners. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 in the coal regions and that this number will be greatly increased during the next few years.

*Lithuanians.*—Lithuanians were brought in with the Italians, though not in as large numbers. A few, probably not over 10 or 15, were working in the mines in 1875. They continued to arrive in small numbers until 1889, when there were probably about 200 in the McAlester coal district. Many more were brought in during the next few years, and many sent to Europe for their families. They continued to come of their own accord after the coal companies ceased to bring men, and each year has been marked by an increase in the number of this race in the coal fields. The first Lithuanians were brought from Pennsylvania, but since 1895 they have come direct from Europe.

*Magyars.*—Magyars were brought in with other immigrants, and in 1883 there were about 100 of this race employed in the different mines. They have continued to arrive in small numbers up to the present time. These people have formed only one colony in the coal district and are scattered through the different towns.

*Slovaks.*—The Slovaks have also been in the mines of Oklahoma since 1883. A few of this race arrived probably before 1883, but it is certain that during that year about 25 were transported from Illinois to the mining town of Lehigh. Others were brought to Hartshorne in 1892, and since the above-mentioned dates this race has continued

to come. Their largest settlements are in Lehigh and Coalgate, and about 700 live in these two communities. There are about 20 families in Hartshorne, and a few families are found in each of the towns in the coal field. The colonies at Lehigh and Coalgate are not as large as they were three or four years ago, as work has not been very steady, and many have left for other coal-mining sections.

*French.*—In the year 1881, when the first coal mine was opened at Lehigh and miners were brought from Illinois, there were about 15 Frenchmen in the party, and these men formed the nucleus of the present colony. During the next three or four years other French miners, many being married men with families, were brought from Illinois. Several of these miners afterwards visited France and Belgium and when they returned 8 or 10 families of immigrants accompanied them. This started immigration to Lehigh, and the French continued to immigrate to the locality up to the year 1895. When the town of Coalgate was founded, some of them moved to that town. In 1895 it was estimated that there were about 900 in and about Lehigh, Coalgate, and the coal camps in the vicinity. Many owned homes and some were in business. In 1895 there was a strike for higher wages and an eight-hour shift, in which the French took an active part. Negroes were brought as strike-breakers from Alabama. All of the leaders were forced to leave the community, and many French either returned to Europe or went to other sections of the United States. Those owning property returned after the strike was settled, but since 1895 French immigration to Lehigh has almost ceased. It is estimated that there are at present about 700 French in and around Lehigh and Coalgate. In other mining towns in the section there are very few. There is little prospect of further immigration on the part of the French.

*Bulgarians.*—During 1908, 10 or 12 Bulgarians came to Hartshorne and applied for work. They were employed and sent for their families. During the past eight months 8 other families emigrated direct from Europe. There are now about 15 families in the town. It is probable that a number of these people will come in the near future. None have worked in the mines here before, but those now employed are giving satisfaction.

*Poles.*—Poles have been employed by the different companies since 1876, when the first representatives of this race were brought from other sections of the United States. A few were induced to come each year up to 1896, and since then others have come to join their friends, families or relatives. There has been no steady immigration of this race, however, and although they are found in each town in the coal region, they have formed no colony as other races have done and usually live in communities with the Lithuanians and the Slovaks. It is estimated that there are about 800 Poles in the Oklahoma coal fields.

*Russians and Syrians.*—Russians were brought in by the coal companies just as other immigrant races were, and since 1875 there have been a few of these people employed in the mines. As in the case of the Poles, they have formed no communities and are scattered among other immigrant settlements. Very few have arrived in recent years. In the town of Krebs there is a Syrian colony of about 150 persons,



and a few are to be found in each town. Very few work in the mines, most of them being peddlers or storekeepers.

RACIAL MOVEMENTS TO SELECTED LOCALITIES IN OKLAHOMA.

In order to gain a clearer and more detailed conception of the movement of alien races to the Oklahoma coal fields as well as an idea of the present racial composition of the coal-mining localities, it has been considered worth while to present a history of immigration to the mining towns of any importance in the mining region and an estimate of their present population by races. This detailed presentation is by communities, each community being designated by an Arabic numeral, in regular order.

Community No. 1 is located near the center of Pittsburg County and is the county seat. The first settlement was made here in 1873, at the time of the opening of the first mine in Oklahoma.

The community is now the center of the coal fields of Oklahoma, and many of the companies operating in the district have their offices here. The general history of immigration to Oklahoma began at Community No. 1 in 1873 and 1874. The town was founded by immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Few of these are left, and those still residing in the community are connected with the mines in an official capacity or have gone into other branches of business. The immigrant population is falling off each year, as there are only two mines near the city now in operation, and miners are moving to the neighboring towns in order to be nearer their work.

The population in 1900 was 3,479; in 1907 it was 10,000, and at the present time the population is estimated to be 12,000. The foreign-born portion of the population is estimated at 2,100, made up by races as follows:

Italian .....	900
Lithuanian.....	250
English.....	275
Irish.....	200
Scotch.....	175
Welsh.....	75
German.....	50
Polish.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	125
Total.....	2,100

Community No. 2 is about 4 miles from Community No. 1, with which it is connected by steam and electric railroads. The town sprang from a small mining camp which was founded about 1874, the first settlers being English and Irish. A few Italians made their homes in the town in 1875, and from that year have continued to settle until at the present time the community has the largest Italian colony in the State.

The population at the present time is estimated at 2,200. Many immigrants live just outside of the city limits and, including these immigrants, the town has a population of 3,000. Of this number 1,550 are foreign-born, divided by race as follows:

Italian.....	1,100
Lithuanian.....	200
Polish.....	75
Syrian.....	75
Irish.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	50
Total.....	1,550

The Italian colony grew rapidly from the early eighties up to 1900. Since that time many have been coming in, but not in as large numbers. The number of Italians in the town is constantly changing, the number when work is steady at the mines being from four to five hundred more than when the mines are not running at their full capacity. Many own homes and these are permanent residents, but there is a large floating population of young unmarried men and others who have not brought their families from Europe. These people leave and go to other coal-mining sections when work is dull and return when work is more steady.

Italians are constantly leaving the town and others are coming in, but it is estimated that each year sees a net increase of about 30 families in the permanent Italian population. Lithuanians have also been in the community since the early eighties, but have formed no colony. Syrians also are present in small numbers. All immigrants at first were brought in or induced to come from other coal fields. Since 1895 all have come of their own accord, and many are emigrating direct from Europe.

Community No. 3 is in Pittsburg County at a short distance from Communities 1 and 2, with which it is connected by steam and electric railroads. The first settlement was made in 1887, and in that year the first immigrants arrived. These immigrants were Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Slovaks and were brought in from other coal fields by the mine operators. Others came from the neighboring communities and in 1895 there were about 325 immigrants in and around Community No. 3. The population has varied from time to time. Few immigrants made their permanent homes in the town prior to 1900, and it is said that at times when the mines were not being operated the town was almost deserted. Since 1900 the Italians have begun to purchase homes and at the present time there are quite a number who are permanent residents. A few Lithuanians, Poles, and Slovaks also own homes.

The population in 1907 was 517. At the present time there are 700 people in the town. The foreign population consists approximately of the following numbers, by race:

Italian.....	120
Lithuanian.....	55
Polish.....	50
Slovak.....	45
Total.....	270

Community No. 4 is in the eastern part of Pittsburg County, 17 miles from Community No. 1, on the through line of a steam railroad and the electric traction line originating at Community No. 1. The town was established in 1889, when the local mines were opened, and by the year 1900 had a population of about 1,800, of whom one-half were foreign-born. The state census of 1907 shows 2,989, of whom 1,200 are of foreign birth. It is estimated that 500 are Lithuanians, 300 Italians, 300 Poles, Russians, Slavs, and Austrians, and 100 English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Mexicans.

In 1889 the first coal-shipping mine was opened in the locality. The men who were operating this mine had been engaged in the mining business in Pennsylvania, and as labor was scarce in Indian Territory, and experienced miners hard to secure, they turned to the coal fields of Pennsylvania to supply the experienced miners necessary to develop the property. The miners brought in during 1889 and 1890 were principally Americans, Irish, Scotch, English, and Welsh. As was afterwards ascertained, many of them had been prominent in the labor disputes in Pennsylvania a short time before coming to Indian Territory. During the following year, 1890, these men were the agitators in a severe strike, which closed the mines at Community No. 4. American negroes were brought in from Alabama and West Virginia as strike-breakers, and when the mines resumed operation, most of the English, Irish, Scotch, Americans, and Welsh had been displaced and either returned to Pennsylvania or to other coal fields. Since then few members of the above-mentioned races have been found in the mines of the community or in the immediate vicinity.

During 1889 and 1890 a few Italians had come from the neighboring communities and secured work. These were the first immigrants from southern Europe to locate in the town. As the coal properties were developed, there was a greater demand for miners, and from 1891 until 1895 the companies continued to bring in men from other fields. Various nationalities were purposely selected, for the reason that the operators had been taught by the strike of 1890 not to allow one race to predominate.

The Italian immigrants in the town sent for their friends in other sections of the country and in Europe. They soon began to build homes and now the Italian colony in the community is very firmly established. The North and South Italians immigrated at the same time and have built homes and live in the same neighborhood.

The first Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians coming to Community No. 4, had been employed on construction work on a neighboring railway. Finding that they could make more money in mining, some of them applied for work in 1889 and 1890, and were engaged. Others at a later date were brought from other coal fields. They have also induced their friends and relatives to join them and at the present time the Lithuanian predominates among the immigrants of the community.

Community No. 5 is in Okmulgee County, on the line of two railroads. In 1907 it had a population of 1,051 and in 1909 there were 1,800 people in the town. The foreign population is at present estimated to be 500, divided by races as follows: Scotch, 150; English, 125; Irish, 75; Italian, 100; Slovak, 25; Polish, 25.

The coal field of which the town is the center is in an early stage of development. Although 18 mines are in operation, all of them are small and are scattered over a large area. The largest mine in this section employs only 140 men, and the next largest 75.

The first mining was done in the field in 1895. The coal was produced by stripping and no skilled miners were employed. The first immigrants were brought to the community in 1900 and were English, Irish, and Scotch from the coal fields of Kansas. There were 40 of these men about equally divided among the three races. In 1901 other miners were brought from the same State and among them were 5 or 6 Slovaks and about the same number of Poles. These were the first immigrants from continental Europe to enter the field. In 1903, 50 Italians were brought from the Indiana coal fields and were the first of this race to arrive. Others of the above-mentioned races were brought to the community, until the year 1905. Since that time no immigrants have been brought in by the coal companies. There has never been any steady immigration of any race to this section. Few, if any, immigrants have come in directly from Europe, and the immigrants now in the community have been brought in by the coal companies or have come of their own accord from other coal-mining sections.

Community No. 6 is in the southern part of Coal County on the main lines of two transcontinental railroads. In 1907 the town had a population of 2,188. At the present time it is estimated at 2,500. Of this number 750 are immigrants, classified by race as follows:

Italian.....	350
French.....	200
Mexican.....	100
Slovak.....	50
Magyar.....	50
Total.....	750

The first mine was opened in 1881, and at that time immigrant races were first introduced. At about the same time mining was started in a neighboring town, but the mines have been abandoned and few foreigners are now found there.

Community No. 7 is located in the central part of Coal County and is on the main line of the two railroads already mentioned. In 1907 it had a population of 2,921. At the present time there are about 3,500 people in the town. Of these, 1,500 are foreign-born. Estimated by races there are 600 Italians, 400 French, 150 Slovaks, 200 Magyars, 150 Mexicans, and 50 of miscellaneous races.

The first immigrants came to the community in 1890 from Community No. 6. These immigrants were of the races mentioned above. Many French also arrived up to 1895, but since that time the influx of this race has almost ceased. Italians have continued to arrive each year and their colony is growing and more are making permanent homes here each year. The Slovaks and Magyars continue to come, but few of them are becoming permanent residents. Mexicans are also constantly arriving in the community.

## PRESENT RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF OKLAHOMA MINE WORKERS.

In the different coal communities of Oklahoma, information as to race and country of birth was secured from 3,349 individuals employed in the coal-mining industry. Of this number 1,200 were native-born of native father, 286 native-born of foreign father, and 1,863, or a fraction over 55 per cent, were foreign-born. The following table shows in detail the number of each race:

TABLE 393.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured in the Oklahoma coal fields, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>		<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>	
White.....	948	Canadian, Other.....	1
Negro.....	250	Dutch.....	4
Indian.....	2	English.....	82
		Finnish.....	2
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>		French.....	60
Austria-Hungary.....	11	German.....	38
Belgium.....	1	Greek.....	1
Canada.....	1	Irish.....	18
Denmark.....	1	Italian, North.....	582
England.....	51	Italian, South.....	189
France.....	13	Italian (not specified).....	6
Germany.....	27	Lithuanian.....	124
Ireland.....	35	Magyar.....	47
Italy.....	44	Mexican.....	114
Mexico.....	9	Polish.....	188
Netherlands.....	3	Roumanian.....	2
Russia.....	20	Russian.....	98
Scotland.....	45	Scotch.....	48
Sweden.....	1	Slovak.....	75
Switzerland.....	1	Slovenian.....	36
Wales.....	21	Spanish.....	5
Africa (country not specified).....	2	Swedish.....	7
		Syrian.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>286</b>	Welsh.....	25
		Australian (race not specified).....	2
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,486</b>	Austrian (race not specified).....	65
		Belgian (race not specified).....	23
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>		<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,863</b>
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13		
Bulgarian.....	1	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>3,349</b>
Canadian, French.....	4		

Of the 286 in the above table who were born in the United States and whose fathers were foreign-born, those whose fathers were born in Italy are more strongly represented than any others except those whose fathers were born in England and Scotland.

Of the 1,863 individuals born out of the United States less than 12 per cent are English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German. On the other hand, the Italians (North and South) represent over 41 per cent of the first generation of immigrants from whom information was obtained. After the Italians, the Poles, Lithuanians, and Mexicans are more largely represented than the other races.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN  
EMPLOYEES IN OKLAHOMA.

Data were also secured as to the period of residence in the United States of the employees of foreign birth and are submitted in the following table, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 394.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the Oklahoma coal fields who have been in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	13		2	3	3		2	1		2
Bulgarian	1					1				
Canadian, French	4			1			1			2
Canadian, Other	1									1
Dutch	4		1			1				2
English	78	3		2	1		4	6	4	58
Finnish	2		1				1			
French	57	1	2	4	5	2	7	3	15	18
German	37	1		3	1		4	1	4	23
Greek	1							1		
Irish	16						1	1		14
Italian, North	575	30	40	52	81	45	183	52	47	45
Italian, South	187	6	13	18	19	19	47	31	14	20
Italian (not specified)	5						1	1		1
Lithuanian	120	1	3	3	12	10	42	21	17	11
Magyar	46		2	2	7	7	18	3	3	4
Mexican	109	2	5	8	8	6	26	24	21	9
Polsish	183	5	4	24	20	9	58	30	19	14
Roumanian	2			1	1					
Russian	97	1	1	6	9	7	38	14	6	15
Scotch	45				1	1	4	2	3	34
Slovak	70	6	4	8	13	3	17	3	11	2
Slovenian	36		3	4	5	4	11	4	2	3
Spanish	4	1	2	1						
Swedish	7								2	5
Syrian	3							2	1	
Welsh	24					1			2	21
Australlan (race not specified)	2							1		1
Austrlian (race not specified)	63	1	2	11	6	8	19	6	5	5
Belgian (race not specified)	23			4	3	1	2	1	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>317</b>

Out of 1,815 foreign-born employees shown in the above table, 709, or 39.1 per cent, have been in the United States over ten years, 486, or 26.7 per cent, between five and ten years, and 620, or 34.1 per cent, under five years.

One of the most interesting facts brought out by this table, however, is the decrease in the number of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Germans who have resided in the United States less than ten years, and a corresponding increase, during the same period, of southern European races, especially the Italians. Of the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Germans employed, 86.5 per cent have been in this country over ten years, 6.5 per cent over five and under ten, and the greater part of the remaining 7 per cent have come

within the last five years. On the other hand, only 144, or 25 per cent, of the 575 North Italians have resided here over ten years, 31.8 per cent between five and ten years, and 43.1 per cent under five years. Other races showing a large per cent of arrivals within the past five years are the Slovak, Slovenian, South Italian, and Polish.

In proportion to the number of each race employed, the Irish and Welsh show a larger per cent with a residence of over twenty years than does any other race, followed by the Scotch, English, and Germans.

The preceding table, showing the employment of so many of the more recent immigrants with only a year or so of residence—a number of them with less than a year—indicates that many are coming direct to the Oklahoma coal field upon their arrival in the United States, and supports the belief that many inexperienced men are being employed in the industry.

#### FUTURE IMMIGRATION TO OKLAHOMA.

Future immigration to Oklahoma will probably be very large. As yet the coal fields have not been extensively developed, and as new mines are opened the demand for labor will increase, and it will be the immigrant races who will have to satisfy this demand.

There will be very little more immigration on the part of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh. Very few French have come in since 1895, and the immigration of this race to Oklahoma has now ceased. Of the other races, the Italians (North and South), Lithuanians, Slovaks, Magyars, and Mexicans continue to come and future immigration will be of these races. Very few Poles have been coming of late years, and it is not thought that the future immigration of these people will be large. During the past year many Bulgarians have come to Oklahoma, and it is thought that many more will come within the next few years.

#### HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE KANSAS MINES.

The coal fields of Kansas lie principally in the counties of Crawford and Cherokee, in the southeastern part of the State. These counties compose what is known as the Pittsburg coal field, with Pittsburg, Kansas, as the central point. There are many companies operating mines in the district and the development of mining properties has been steadily increasing since the first mines were opened in the vicinity of Pittsburg and Scammon in 1878 and 1879.

Pittsburg is surrounded on all sides by coal camps and small mining towns, the most important being connected by interurban traction lines. Only the larger and older of these places will be considered.

In 1877 coal was taken out in small quantities by strip openings, but no immigrant labor came into the field until 1878 and 1879. When the first shaft mines were opened English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh came from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, to help work and develop the new mines. These men were not shipped in, but came of their own accord upon the advice of some fellow-countrymen. There were about 20 men of these races who came during the years 1878 and 1879, and this was the first immigrant labor employed in the

coal fields surrounding Pittsburg. During 1879 other companies opened mines, and as there was no local labor to be had agents were sent to other coal fields and to New York, and immigrants of other races were brought to the field. This method of securing mine workers was continued until the late nineties, but since that time it has not been found necessary to import any more men, as sufficient numbers came of their own accord.

The first English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh who came to the Kansas fields in 1878 and 1879 from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, induced friends to join them from the same State, and in 1882 a few families came direct from Great Britain. The majority, however, continued to come from Pennsylvania. They were usually accompanied by their families and established permanent homes. Up to 1890 there was a steady immigration of the races, as new mines were developed. From that year until 1895 there was quite an influx from the coal fields of Indian Territory, where the earlier immigrants had been displaced on account of the prominent part they had taken in labor disputes. Since 1895 smaller numbers have been coming, but at the present time immigration on the part of these races to Kansas has ceased.

The immigrants from Austria-Hungary in the Pittsburg field are Croatians, Germans, Poles, Magyars, Slovaks, and Slovenians. All of these races were at first brought into the district by the coal operators. The first shipments were made in 1879 and 1880 from Pennsylvania, and included representatives of all of the above-mentioned races. They went to work in the mines in the vicinity of Pittsburg, but are now to be found all over the field.

From 1880 to the early nineties many were brought direct from New York as soon as they landed. Agents of the operators questioned newly arrived immigrants on landing in New York as to what work they had been engaged in before leaving Europe. All who had been coal miners were given transportation and were brought to Pittsburg and put to work in the mines. A Croatian, who was one of the first to come into the field, said he had been engaged in mining in Pennsylvania, and was approached by the agent who told him that work was plentiful and wages good in the coal mines of Kansas. He with several of his countrymen consented to go and were brought out with a party which included Poles, Croatians, Magyars, and Slovaks. Conditions were found to be as represented, and he and some of his friends wrote to their friends in Pennsylvania and induced them to join them in Kansas. None of the men who first arrived were accompanied by their families, but later many sent for their wives and kindred. After being in the field a short time they also induced friends from Europe to come, and thus immigration from Austria-Hungary was started to the Pittsburg district.

About 1885 a few began to purchase homes and each year more have made Kansas their permanent home. Since 1903 immigrants from Austria-Hungary have not arrived in as large numbers as previously, but immigration is still steady. The reason given for the decline in immigration during the past few years is that the development of mining operations has not been rapid. The number of the immi-



grants in the field constantly varies, as many go to other localities when work is slack and return when the mines in the Pittsburg district are running regularly.

The first immigrants from Italy were brought into the field in 1880 as strike breakers. These men were brought from Pennsylvania and Illinois and there were about 30 in the party. From the above-mentioned year until about 1895 agents employed by the coal companies continued to bring them into the district from other sections of the United States, usually in parties of 10 or 15. This started immigration on the part of the Italians. Those brought in by agents induced friends and relatives to join them, and since 1880 the immigration of Italians to the coal fields of Kansas has been steady. As is usually the case with the Italians, they are segregated and have formed colonies in different localities. The town of Chicopee, near Pittsburg, is composed almost entirely of this race, of whom about 1,500 live in and around the town. Many own homes and are permanent residents. All of the Italians have engaged in coal mining, and it is this industry alone which has drawn them to Kansas.

In 1879 a few French were induced to come from Illinois to the Pittsburg coal fields, and in 1880 others were brought from the same place and from Pennsylvania. This started immigration on the part of the French, and they continued to come until about 1897. Since that time they have been migrating in smaller numbers. After 1884 many French came direct from France and Belgium. Immigration of French to Kansas has practically ceased, however, and fewer of this race are engaged in mining than was the case four or five years ago. Those who have left the mines have engaged in farming and other pursuits. A number of farms in the section are owned by the French, and many own homes in the different towns in the coal field. The French are not segregated. The cause assigned for others coming was the overcrowded condition of the mines in their native land, and the desire to earn more. A great many of the French own their homes and are permanent residents.

Taking the field as a whole, there were in round numbers 12,000 men employed in the coal-mining industry in Kansas in the year 1907, and with the exception of 1,300 in Leavenworth and Osage counties they are in the Pittsburg field.

The races represented in the field are estimated as follows:

American:	
White.....	5,500
Negro.....	500
Italian, North and South.....	1,300
French.....	800
Slovenian and Croatian.....	700
English.....	700
Scotch.....	500
Irish.....	500
Welsh.....	300
German.....	500
Polish.....	400
Magyar.....	150
Slovak.....	150
Total.....	12,000

RACIAL MOVEMENTS TO SELECTED BITUMINOUS MINING LOCALITIES  
IN KANSAS.

For the same reason that the history of immigration to various coal-mining localities in Oklahoma is presented in detail, it is considered worth while to set forth in detail the history of immigration to and the present racial composition of several mining towns in Kansas. The detailed statement, by communities, follows:

Community No. 1 is located in the southeastern part of Crawford County on the main lines of two railroads making connections with other parts of the United States. The principal industry employing immigrants is coal mining. Immigration to the community began in 1878, when the first mines were opened in the vicinity, and it is estimated that, out of a present population of 15,964, the immigrants number 1,800. The racial composition is as follows:

English.....	400
Irish.....	300
Scotch.....	250
Welsh.....	150
Italian.....	500
Miscellaneous.....	200
Total.....	1,800

At one time there were many more immigrants in the town than there are now, for the reason that during the last five years they have been moving out to the coal towns in the vicinity where they are nearer work. The probable future immigration to the community will be small, as the demand for labor is greater in the surrounding coal field than in the town proper.

Community No. 2 is 5 miles northeast of Community No. 1, in Crawford County. The town has a population of 2,790, and according to careful estimate 2,140 are foreign-born, of the following races:

German.....	250
Irish.....	150
French.....	300
English.....	200
Polish.....	250
Croatian.....	370
Italian.....	620
Total.....	2,140

The Germans, Croatians, Poles, English, French, and Irish first came to the community in the year 1884 from neighboring coal camps. In 1886 an agent for one of the mining companies brought in 10 Italians from Spring Valley, Illinois, and during the next four or five years this same agent continued to import men of this race from other coal fields in the country. This started immigration of Italians, and they have come steadily since 1886. The future immigration to the community will probably be large, as new mines are projected in the vicinity.

Community No. 3 is in the north-central part of Cherokee County, 16 miles south of Community No. 1. The first mines were opened here in 1879 and in that year the first immigrants came into the field. These were English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh. They settled in the community and since that year the above races have continued

to arrive. The present population is 2,373. It is estimated that of this number 1,200 are English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, with about 300 immigrants of other races of recent arrival in the country.

Community No. 4 is in the northern part of Cherokee County, 12 miles south of Community No. 1. Immigrants began to arrive in 1880 when mines were first opened. These immigrants were English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, and came of their own accord from mines in the vicinity. During the latter part of the same year a few French came. In 1881 there was a strike, and Italians were brought from Illinois as strike breakers, and in 1882 Croatians and Germans came in of their own volition from other towns in the vicinity. The foreign population of the community has fluctuated from time to time, because many immigrants leave when work is slack and others come in when work is steady. At the present time the population of the town is estimated to be 2,500, divided by races as follows:

Native-born .....	1,250
Foreign-born:	
English.....	400
Scotch.....	200
Italian.....	175
French.....	125
Irish.....	100
Welsh.....	75
German.....	50
Croatian.....	125
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,500

Community No. 5 is in Cherokee County and 18 miles southwest of Community No. 1. The town was founded in 1897, and during this year immigrants made their appearance. The first foreigners to come were French, Croatians, and Poles. The same year Irish came from neighboring towns, and in 1901 the first Italians were shipped in by the coal operators. The present population, estimated to be 1,800, is divided by races as follows:

Native-born .....	300
Foreign-born:	
Italian.....	500
Irish.....	300
Croatian.....	250
Polish.....	50
French.....	400
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,800

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF KANSAS MINE WORKERS.

In the investigation of individual employees made in Kansas, data were secured from 873 mine workers native-born of native father, 509 native-born of foreign father, and 2,305 foreign-born. The racial composition of the three classes is given on the following page.

TABLE 395.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured in the Kansas coal fields, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	727	English.....	172
Negro.....	146	French.....	155
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		German.....	147
Austria-Hungary.....	15	Greek.....	2
Belgium.....	8	Irish.....	81
Canada.....	3	Italian, North.....	587
Denmark.....	1	Italian, South.....	240
England.....	129	Italian (not specific l).....	4
France.....	23	Lithuanian.....	1
Germany.....	77	Magyar.....	2
Ireland.....	106	Norwegian.....	2
Italy.....	20	Polish.....	33
Netherlands.....	1	Rumanian.....	2
Scotland.....	102	Russian.....	9
Sweden.....	5	Scotch.....	100
Wales.....	19	Serbian.....	1
Total.....	509	Slovak.....	58
Total native-born.....	1,382	Slovenian.....	160
Foreign-born, by race:		Swedish.....	12
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	Swiss.....	1
Bulgarian.....	5	Welsh.....	12
Croatian.....	14	West Indian.....	1
Danish.....	1	Austrian (race not specified).....	390
Dutch.....	5	Belgian (race not specified).....	92
		Total foreign-born.....	2,305
		Grand total.....	3,687

One interesting fact developed by the above table is the large number of second-generation English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, and French employed in the mines as well as the large number of foreign-born representatives of the same races. Of the more recent immigrants the North and South Italians combined furnish the largest proportion.

#### PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN KANSAS.

As regards the length of time foreign-born mine workers have been employed, no definite information is at hand, but the period of residence in the United States reported by the various miners corroborates the history of immigration to the field. Out of a total of 2,273 mine employees reporting years of residence in the United States, 734, or about one-third, have been in the country less than five years. This number is largely made up of North and South Italians, Austrians (race not specified), Slovenians, French, and Poles, which races, especially the Italians, obviously constitute the most recent additions to the operating force. It is also clear that the new immigrant is put to work in the mines practically as soon as he arrives in the country, as shown by the fact that of the total number reporting, 86 had been in the United States less than one year, 68 one year, 160 two, 187 three, and 233 four years. The table showing period of residence of Kansas employees, by general nativity and race, is given on the page following.

TABLE 396.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the Kansas coal fields who have been in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	1		2			3		4	6
Bulgarian.....	5		1	1	1		1		1	
Croatian.....	14	1					7	5	1	
Danish.....	1						1			
Dutch.....	5					1		1	1	2
English.....	168		3	2	6	10	21	4	11	111
French.....	155	4	4	12	10	12	43	11	15	44
German.....	144	3	6	6	7	9	20	6	27	60
Greek.....	2			1	1					
Irish.....	76	1		6	2	3	6	2	6	50
Italian, North.....	585	27	21	34	55	61	243	61	45	38
Italian, South.....	240	9	7	13	30	40	104	26	7	4
Italian (not specified).....	4	1	1				2			
Lithuanian.....	1									1
Magyar.....	2		1				1			
Norwegian.....	2							1		1
Polish.....	33	2	3	6	7	6	9			
Roumanian.....	2		1			1				
Russian.....	9			3	1	2	2		1	
Scotch.....	92		1	2	5	3	9	1	3	68
Servian.....	1					1				
Slovak.....	58	2		5	4	10	18	5	7	7
Slovenian.....	159	7	9	15	16	15	54	15	17	11
Swedish.....	11						2		3	6
Swiss.....	1									1
Welsh.....	12		1				1			10
West Indian.....	1									1
Austrian (race not specified).....	384	28	8	48	37	48	162	13	29	11
Belgian (race not specified).....	91		1	4	5	11	27	1	15	27
Total.....	2,274	86	68	160	187	233	736	152	193	459

## FUTURE IMMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

In Kansas, as in Oklahoma, native mine labor is scarce, and it is upon the recent immigrant that coal operators will be dependent in supplying the increasing demand as new properties are developed.

Immigration on the part of the English-speaking races and the French has been on the decline for a number of years, and at the present time there are fewer representatives of these races at work than there were four or five years ago. The universal opinion is that future immigration on the part of these races will be very small.

Italians, Poles, Slovaks, Croatians, and other races represented in this field are still arriving, though not in as large numbers as formerly. This is accounted for by the fact that there has been no rapid development of coal properties during the past few years. Immigration on the part of the races mentioned will doubtless be steady, as members of each race are firmly established in Kansas and these permanent residents will do much toward influencing future immigration.

Though the past two years have been dull ones in the coal trade of Kansas and Oklahoma on account of mild winters and the increasing use of oil and natural gas as fuel, the number of men employed has increased as follows: In 1907 there were 12,439 men employed in the mines of Kansas, and in 1908 there were 13,916, showing an increase of 1,477. During the same years in Oklahoma the increase was 353. With the return of normal conditions the steady immigration to the coal fields of the races mentioned above may be expected.



## CHAPTER III.

### ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time in the households studied—Occupations of immigrants in the bituminous mines of the Southwest—Daily earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of the different sources of family income—[Text Tables 397 to 418 and General Tables 155 to 167].

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the present economic status of the immigrant mine workers and their families it will be interesting as well as instructive in furnishing a standard for future comparisons to consider the industrial status of the foreign-born persons before they emigrated from their native lands. With this object in view, a series of tables is first submitted, showing the industrial condition of the males and females who were 16 years of age or over before they came to the United States.

As regards the 304 females who were 16 years of age or over when they came to this country, and for whom detailed information was received, the following table showing their industrial condition abroad exhibits some interesting data:

TABLE 397.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, North.....	86	64	14	8	.....	74.4	16.3	9.3	.0
Italian, South.....	28	17	9	2	.....	60.7	32.1	7.1	.0
Lithuanian.....	29	22	7	.....	.....	75.9	24.1	0.0	.0
Mexican.....	26	21	4	1	.....	80.8	15.4	3.8	.0
Polish.....	30	22	4	4	.....	73.3	13.3	13.3	.0
Slovak.....	36	31	4	1	.....	86.1	11.1	2.8	.0
Total.....	304	232	54	18	.....	76.3	17.8	5.9	.0

The significant fact brought to light by the preceding table is that 76.3 per cent of the females were without occupation before coming to the United States. None of the Croatian women were employed abroad. Only 25.6 per cent of the North Italian women, 39.3 per cent of the South Italian, 24.1 per cent of the Lithuanian, 19.2 per cent of the Mexican, 26.6 per cent of the Polish, and 13.9 per cent of the Slovak, or, considering all races combined, only 72 women, or 23.7 per cent of all the women, had any form of employment before coming to the United States. Fifty-four of these were working for wages and 18 without wages, the South Italian women composing the largest number working for wages, while the Polish exhibited the largest numbers working without wages.

As regards the specific occupations followed by immigrant women before coming to the United States, the table presented below furnishes a more detailed exhibit:

TABLE 398.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.				Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.
			Farm laborers.	In domestic and personal service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	
Croatian.....	21	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Italian, North.....	86	74.4	7.0	.....	9.3	16.3	8.1	1.2	9.3	.0
Italian, South.....	28	60.7	32.1	.....	.....	32.1	7.1	.....	7.1	.0
Lithuanian.....	29	75.9	20.7	3.4	.....	24.1	.....	.....	.....	.0
Mexican.....	26	80.8	3.9	7.7	3.8	15.4	3.8	.....	3.8	.0
Polish.....	30	73.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	13.3	13.3	.....	13.3	.0
Slovak.....	36	86.1	2.8	5.6	2.8	11.1	2.8	.....	2.8	.0
Total.....	304	76.3	9.2	3.9	4.6	17.8	5.6	.3	5.9	.0

It is apparent that of the 54 women who were working abroad for wages the largest numbers were engaged as farm laborers. In the case of the women who were working but not receiving wages, all but one North Italian were farm laborers. The greater number of women who were working abroad were, therefore, principally agricultural laborers, many of whom were working on their fathers' farms. In addition to these, a few Slovak, Polish, Mexican, and Lithuanian women were also working as waitresses and domestic servants.

As regards the economic status of the men abroad, the table following, showing the general industrial condition abroad of males who are at the present time employed in the coal mines of the Southwest and who were 16 years or over at the time of their coming to the United States, will throw an interesting light upon the previous industrial condition of the foreign mine workers.



TABLE 399.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Croatian.....	20		16		4	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0
Irish.....	28	1	16	8	3	3.6	57.1	28.6	10.7
Italian, North.....	166		69	63	34	.0	41.6	38.0	20.5
Italian, South.....	52		26	13	13	.0	50.0	25.0	25.0
Lithuanian.....	65	1	24	35	5	1.5	36.9	53.8	7.7
Mexican.....	45		41	1	3	.0	91.1	2.2	6.7
Polish.....	43		21	18	4	.0	48.8	41.9	9.3
Slovak.....	52		27	23	2	.0	51.9	44.2	3.8
Total.....	510	5	274	163	68	1.0	53.7	32.0	13.3

In the table above it is important to note that of the total of 510 males now employed in or about the mines, who were 16 years of age or over when they came to the United States, only 1 per cent were without any occupation abroad. Aside from this inconsiderable proportion 53.7 per cent were working at some occupation abroad in which they were paid wages, while 32 per cent were engaged in some pursuit in which they received no wages, but their subsistence or other compensation, and 13.3 per cent were in business or engaged in some commercial undertaking. The largest proportion working for wages is shown by the Mexicans, of which race 91.1 per cent were wage-earners. Eighty per cent of the Croatians, 57.1 per cent of the Irish, and 50 and 51.9 per cent, respectively, of the South Italians and Slovaks were receiving wages. A relatively small proportion of the Slovaks, Mexicans, Lithuanians, Poles, and Irish were working for profit.

As regards the specific occupations of the three general industrial groups discussed above, the table next presented, showing the per cent of males in the principal occupations, will furnish more definite information.

TABLE 400.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.				
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	Miners.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.		
Croatian.....	20	.....	.....	.....	45.0	5.0	30.0	80.0	.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	20.0		
Irish.....	28	3.6	3.6	3.6	50.0	.....	.....	57.1	25.0	3.6	28.6	10.7	.....	10.7		
Italian, North.....	166	.....	15.1	6.0	5.4	9.6	.....	5.4	41.6	37.3	0.6	38.0	19.9	0.6	20.5	
Italian, South.....	52	.....	36.5	1.9	1.9	5.8	.....	3.8	50.0	25.0	.....	25.0	23.1	1.9	25.0	
Lithuanian.....	65	1.5	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.7	4.6	36.9	53.8	.....	53.8	6.2	1.5	7.7
Mexican.....	45	.....	28.9	8.9	48.9	.....	.....	4.4	91.1	.....	.....	2.2	.....	4.4	2.2	6.7
Polish.....	43	.....	9.3	2.3	20.9	9.3	.....	7.0	48.8	37.2	4.7	41.9	9.3	.....	9.3	
Slovak.....	52	.....	13.5	3.8	30.8	1.9	.....	1.9	51.9	44.2	.....	44.2	.....	3.8	.....	3.8
Total.....	510	1.0	19.2	4.1	18.8	6.3	5.3	53.7	31.2	0.8	32.0	12.5	0.8	13.3		

The group of wage-earners in the table above covers a large number of pursuits, but the four principal occupations reported are farm labor, mining, general labor, and hand trades. The principal occupation followed abroad, as seen in the above table, was that of farm laborer. A small number of the individuals reporting were common laborers, and 11.6 per cent were carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, or engaged in other hand trades or general occupations. Thirty-one and two-tenths per cent were farm laborers without wages, and 12.5 per cent were farmers abroad. The total number reporting in these groups as farmers or farm laborers before coming to the United States is 62.9 per cent of the total number reporting complete data. The significance of this table lies in the conclusion that 81.2 per cent of the males who are now working in the coal mines in the Southwest, and who were 16 years or over before they left their native land, received no industrial experience abroad which fitted them for coal mining. Only 18.8 per cent of the total number were miners abroad and received training and experience which fitted them for their work in the United States.

Sixty-five and three-tenths per cent of the Slovaks, 58.1 per cent of the Poles, 84.6 per cent of the Lithuanians, 86.5 per cent of the South Italians, 78.3 per cent of the North Italians, 44.4 per cent of the Mexicans, 20 per cent of the Croatians, and 42.9 per cent of the Irish were farmers, farm laborers, or common laborers in their native lands.

#### PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

In addition to the above showing, made by the data gathered from the investigation of families, a more extensive exhibit as to the economic condition of the foreign-born mine workers before immigration to this country may be presented as the result of the detailed study of the individual employees.

TABLE 401.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—					
		Minng.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Manu- facturing.	Hand trades.	Other occupa- tions.
English.....	129	87.6	5.4	0.0	0.8	3.9	2.3
French.....	144	90.3	3.5	2.1	1.4	.7	2.1
German.....	114	65.8	14.9	7.0	.9	8.8	2.6
Italian, North.....	853	21.6	46.8	19.5	1.2	8.1	2.9
Italian, South.....	319	9.4	40.1	44.2	.6	2.8	2.8
Lithuanian.....	109	11.0	65.1	11.0	.0	11.0	1.8
Mexican.....	98	71.4	17.3	5.1	.0	5.1	1.0
Polish.....	175	33.1	44.6	5.1	1.7	8.0	7.4
Russian.....	88	13.6	67.0	6.8	6.8	3.4	2.3
Scotch.....	99	87.8	3.3	3.3	.0	4.4	1.1
Slovak.....	122	54.1	34.4	5.7	.8	3.3	1.6
Slovenian.....	99	53.5	35.4	6.1	.0	2.0	3.0
Total.....	3,036	43.0	34.6	13.2	1.2	5.5	2.5

An unusual situation as compared with other coal-mining sections is disclosed by the above table, which shows that 43 per cent of the total number of employees furnishing information were miners abroad, 34.6 per cent were farmers or farm laborers, 13.2 per cent were laborers in other industries, 5.5 per cent were in hand trades, 1.2 per cent in manufacturing, and 2.5 per cent had occupations not specified.

No other geographical division of the bituminous coal-mining industry shows so large a proportion of the men to have been miners before coming to the United States, and this is largely due to the better class of workers being pushed farther west by the influx of less desirable immigrants in the districts nearer the Atlantic seaboard.

The Russians show the largest proportion of farmers or farm laborers abroad. The smallest proportion is shown by the Scotch, whose unusually large proportion of miners leaves but few persons scattered among other industries. The South Italians were largely laborers abroad, their percentage in this class being 44.2. No other race at all approaches this figure, the North Italians ranking second with 19.5 per cent. None of the English, and only 2.1 per cent of the French, were laborers.

Six and eight-tenths per cent of the Russians, and between 1 and 2 per cent of the Poles, French, and North Italians, were engaged in some branch of manufacturing. No other race shows as much as 1 per cent, and the Lithuanians are entirely unrepresented. In the hand trades, however, the Lithuanians lead with 11 per cent, followed by the Germans with 8.8 per cent, the North Italians with 8.1 per cent, and the Poles with an even 8 per cent thus engaged.

Among those engaged in mining prior to their emigration, the French rank highest, with 90.3 per cent thus reported, and the Scotch follow with 87.8 per cent.

The facts as to the industrial condition of the foreign-born coal-mining employees prior to their emigration from their native lands having been set forth, it will be next in order to present briefly their general industrial condition in the Southwest and their status in the coal-mining industry at the present time.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the general industrial status of women in the households studied in the Southwest, and especially the tendencies exhibited by the children of native and immigrant households, the following table is instructive. It shows, by general nativity and race, the principal occupations of females 16 years of age or over.

TABLE 402.—*General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				At school.
		In domestic and personal service.	In trade.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	67	4.5	1.5	1.5	91.0	1.5
Negro.....	32	12.5	.0	3.1	78.1	6.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Irish.....	23	.0	8.7	30.4	43.5	17.4
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	23	.0	.0	.0	91.3	8.7
Irish.....	21	.0	.0	4.2	95.8	.0
Italian, North.....	93	.0	1.1	.0	98.9	.0
Italian, South.....	36	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	37	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Mexican.....	36	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	35	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	45	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Welsh.....	25	4.0	.0	4.0	92.0	.0
Grand total.....	542	1.5	.7	2.2	93.6	2.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	64	.0	3.1	12.5	75.0	9.4
Total native-born.....	166	4.2	1.8	6.0	82.5	5.4
Total foreign-born.....	376	.3	.3	.5	98.4	.5

As regards the females of the households studied, 82.5 per cent of the native-born are at home, as compared with 98.4 per cent of the foreign-born. The immigrant races uniformly show a higher percentage of their girls at home, only 1.1 per cent being employed and 0.5 per cent at school. It is also noticeable that few females of the foreign households are engaged in domestic service.

**GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.**

TABLE 403.—*General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Percent—			
		In bituminous-coal mining.	In other occupations.	At home.	At school.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>					
White.....	74	94.6	4.1	0.0	1.4
Negro.....	32	96.9	3.1	.0	.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>					
Irish.....	27	81.5	11.1	.0	7.4
<b>Foreign-born:</b>					
Croatian.....	22	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	47	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	175	98.3	.0	1.1	.6
Italian, South.....	53	98.1	.0	1.9	.0
Lithuanian.....	72	98.6	.0	.0	1.4
Magyar.....	20	95.0	5.0	.0	.0
Mexican.....	62	96.8	.0	3.2	.0
Polish.....	51	98.0	.0	2.0	.0
Slovak.....	55	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	33	93.9	3.0	3.0	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>.3</b>

Upon reference to the table covering male members of the households, it is seen that less than 4 out of each 100 reporting are engaged in other occupations than bituminous coal mining. In the case of the foreign-born, the proportion is even smaller. The members of three races—the Croatian, Irish, and Slovak—are all engaged in coal mining.

The smallness of the percentages of males of foreign birth who are in school is also noteworthy. The native negroes have none at school.

**OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS IN BITUMINOUS MINES OF THE SOUTHWEST.**

As a matter of fact most of the immigrants in Kansas and Oklahoma have been drawn to the two States by the chance to secure work in the coal mines. The employment available to immigrants through Oklahoma is not varied, as coal mining is the only industry employing a large amount of labor. There are only a few factories and these are very small, employing from 15 to 20 men. They are ice factories, brick plants, planing mills, and other small establishments. Besides the above-mentioned plants the only other opportunities for immigrants to secure work are the section gangs on the various railroad lines.

Immigrants rarely apply for work in the manufacturing plants, and when employed soon leave and return to coal mining. In summer,

when work is not steady in the mines, a few work as section hands, but as soon as the mines resume operations they leave the railroads. Though there is a demand for female house servants, no immigrant women seek employment, and only in very rare instances is one found working as a domestic.

In the coal-mining districts of Kansas conditions are slightly different, for the reason that there are more and larger factories than in Oklahoma and a few immigrants are employed in these establishments. There were formerly several large smelters near Pittsburg, Kansas, and here a large force of immigrants was employed, but since the smelters have been removed these immigrants have engaged in mining. In both Kansas and Oklahoma, therefore, most of the foreign population will be found working in or around the mines.

In coal mining there are two sharply defined classes of labor—(1) the miners, who are engaged directly in the production of coal and are piece workers, being paid by the ton for the amount of coal produced, and (2) the company or day men, who are engaged in various capacities in the mine, such as mule drivers, fire runners, gas men, trackmen, hoisting engineers, etc., and who are paid a certain wage per day.

The newly arrived immigrant almost without exception begins work as a miner and few ever leave this branch of work. It is generally a fact that the great majority of company or day men are Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh. A discussion of requirements of the different occupations will show why newly arrived immigrants are engaged almost exclusively as miners.

In most of the coal mines in Kansas and Oklahoma the mining is done by pick work. On account of the pitch of the coal, the danger of shooting from the solid, and other adverse conditions, machine mining has never been extensively practiced. During 1908 only 17 machines were in use in Kansas, and only 31,352 short tons of coal were produced in Oklahoma by this method during the same year. In pick mining it is necessary for a miner to have had experience in the work to insure good results. If the cutting is not first made with the pick to a certain depth, according to the length of the hole drilled for the blast, it will require much more powder to throw the coal down than if the shot were properly mined. It can be readily seen that an extremely large charge of powder will blow the coal to pieces and that a large percentage of it will be slack or fine coal.

The English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French, and Americans are experienced in the methods of mining required and the coal produced by men of these races is of much better quality for marketing than that gotten out by more recent immigrants. Immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, as already shown, have had little experience before coming to this country and go into the mines ignorant of practical mining. The coal produced by these miners is very much shot up and is not of a good grade.

The percentage of Americans and English-speaking races engaged as miners is small, and most of these now working in the mines are company men. The reasons for this situation are as follows: Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans are employed as pump men, hoisting engineers, slope engineers, motormen, and electricians, because the more recent immigrant knows little about machinery; as gas men, because the safety of the miners depends upon the mine

being thoroughly tested for gas and warnings posted as to its presence, and the above-mentioned races are considered more reliable for this position than the more recent immigrants; as timbermen, because it is important that all weak places in the roof be carefully timbered to prevent accidents due to falls of rock or slate, and it has been found that the immigrant is not so careful as the first-mentioned races in this work. The brattice men have charge of the ventilation of the mine, and their duty is to see that all working places are well supplied with air. It has been found that few immigrants are fitted for this work.

Some superintendents declare that in places of danger, and where a cool head is required, they never put South Italians, as this race is too nervous and excitable. The Lithuanians are much more calm in an emergency, and are given positions which Italians are not permitted to hold. For positions of responsibility most mine officials prefer Americans, Irish, Scotch, English, and Welsh first; Lithuanians second; Magyars and North Italians third; South Italians and Slovaks fourth; Poles, Russians, and negroes fifth; and Mexicans sixth.

From the standpoint of the immigrant the occupation of mining is also more desirable for the reason that there is no fixed daily wage payment, and with the piece-rate method of payment the amount of his earnings is limited only by his industriousness and efficiency. As a consequence, the recent immigrant tends to remain in the mining occupation even when it is possible for him to become a company or day employee. On the other hand, the predominance of recent immigrants in the occupations of digging and loading coal in itself tends to leave them in exclusive control of these occupations, for the reason that the races of older immigration prefer the day occupations, with the smaller earning possibilities, to intimate working relations with races of recent arrival.

DAILY EARNINGS.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day.

TABLE 404.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

(This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
			\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	1,531	\$2.60	99.0	98.9	96.1	75.8	18.9	7.7
Negro.....	376	2.48	99.2	98.9	90.4	71.8	16.0	6.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
England.....	158	2.60	99.4	98.7	88.6	74.1	17.1	9.5
Germany.....	90	2.56	100.0	98.9	93.3	80.0	8.9	5.6
Ireland.....	126	2.64	99.2	99.2	96.8	91.3	15.1	7.9
Scotland.....	119	2.61	100.0	100.0	96.6	85.7	15.1	6.7

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 404.—*Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
			\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>								
English.....	236	\$2.65	98.3	98.3	95.8	86.0	18.2	8.5
French.....	205	2.55	97.1	95.6	94.6	89.3	8.3	2.9
German.....	174	2.80	100.0	99.4	97.1	86.8	31.6	16.1
Irish.....	85	2.58	98.8	98.8	96.5	90.6	8.2	4.7
Italian, North.....	1,087	2.63	98.6	98.6	97.0	92.9	16.4	5.0
Italian, South.....	389	2.91	97.9	97.9	95.6	90.5	38.3	26.5
Lithuanian.....	118	3.02	99.2	99.2	93.2	83.1	56.8	30.5
Mexican.....	104	2.46	100.0	100.0	98.1	75.0	9.6	1.9
Polish.....	208	2.48	96.6	96.2	79.3	68.8	27.4	6.7
Russian.....	102	2.54	98.0	98.0	94.1	79.4	22.5	4.9
Scotch.....	132	2.70	100.0	100.0	98.5	89.4	21.2	9.1
Slovak.....	123	2.53	98.4	98.4	91.1	84.6	8.1	6.5
Slovenian.....	181	2.59	100.0	99.4	97.2	88.4	16.0	2.8
Grand total.....	6,438	2.62	98.7	98.5	94.9	83.4	19.5	8.1
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>								
	653	2.57	98.5	98.0	92.2	80.9	12.9	6.7
<b>Total native-born.....</b>								
	2,562	2.57	98.9	98.7	94.2	76.4	16.9	7.2
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>								
	3,876	2.66	98.6	98.4	95.3	88.1	21.2	8.7

In comparing the earning capacity of native and foreign born miners it will be seen that there is little difference between the races until the percentage earning \$2.50 per day or over is reached. Here foreign-born employees make a much better showing, 88.1 per cent earning \$2.50 per day or over, as compared with 76.4 per cent of those of native birth earning the same wage. The percentage still continues in favor of the foreign-born through the \$3 and \$3.50 or over daily earnings.

In making a study of the table, by races, it is found that the Lithuanians have the highest earning capacity, with the South Italians second and the Germans third. Mexicans show the smallest proportions earning the higher amounts. North Italians show a better average when compared with South Italians, up to between \$2.50 and \$3 per day, but the percentage earning over \$3.50 per day falls far below the other race. This is accounted for by the fact that a larger number are employed as day men and receive a specified daily wage, which is not the case with immigrants from southern Italy, most of whom are miners.

In comparing Americans, English, and Scotch, it is seen that the Scotch have the largest percentage earning \$3.50 per day or over, with the English second, American whites third, and American negroes fourth, the percentage ranging from 9.1 of the Scotch down to 6.1 of the American negroes.

Of the Slavic races, the Poles show 6.7 per cent earning \$3.50 per day or over; Slovaks are second with 6.5 per cent, and Russians third with a percentage of 4.9, while only 2.8 per cent of the Slovenians earn \$3.50 per day or over.

French and Mexicans make a poor showing when compared with other races, only 2.9 per cent of the French and 1.9 per cent of the Mexicans earning \$3.50 or over.



Germans, Mexicans, Scotch, and Slovenians have the highest percentages earning \$1.25 per day and over; the same races have the highest percentages earning \$1.50 per day and over. Of races earning \$2 per day and over Germans, Mexicans, Scotch, and Slovenians still lead; those showing the highest percentage earning \$2.50 per day and over are North Italians, Irish, South Italians, Scotch, and French; those having the largest representation earning \$3 per day and over are Lithuanians, South Italians, Germans, and Polish, while Lithuanians, South Italians, and Germans have the largest number earning \$3.50 per day and over.

The table shows there are more men in the class earning between \$2.50 and \$3 than any other, due to the fact that a large number are day or company men, whose wage is \$2.56 per eight hours' work.

In connection with the earnings of adults in the coal mines of the Southwest, it will also be of interest to note the number and percentage of employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day. In the following table the showing is made for 277 mine employees within these age limits, of whom 64 are foreign-born and 213 are native-born.

TABLE 405.—Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Percent earning each specified amount per day.				
			\$1 or over.	\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.
Native-born of native father, White..	86	\$1.91	98.8	74.4	72.1	51.2	38.4
Grand total .....	277	2.01	99.6	73.6	72.4	59.2	50.2
Total native-born of foreign father...	114	2.05	100.0	74.6	73.4	63.2	55.3
Total native-born .....	213	1.97	99.5	73.7	72.3	56.8	46.5
Total foreign-born .....	64	2.14	100.0	73.4	73.4	67.2	62.5

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Upon comparing the relative proportions earning specified amounts in the table above it is seen that about equal percentages of the total native-born, the total foreign-born, and the total native-born of foreign father are earning \$1.25 or over per day. This proportion in exact percentages is 74.4 per cent for the native white father, 74.6 per cent for the total native-born of foreign father, 73.7 per cent for the total native-born, and 73.4 per cent for the total foreign-born. In the \$1.50 wage classification the relative proportions for the groups are about the same, but they differ for those earning \$2 or over and \$2.50 or over per day. More than one-half of each group earn \$2 or over per day. Thirty-eight and four-tenths per cent of the American white, 55.3 per cent of the second generation, and 62.5 per cent of the foreign-born are engaged in work for which they receive \$2.50 or over per day, a wage equivalent to that received by many employees in the industry who are of a more advanced age.

## RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

As regards the effect of an extended residence upon progress in the industry or earning ability, the following tables show the per cent of individual mine workers of foreign birth earning each specified amount per day, according to number of years in the United States. In the first tabulation the races are arranged alphabetically with the different periods of residence under each race; in the second tabulation, the same figures are arranged, by race, under different periods of residence.

TABLE 406.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by race and length of residence in the United States.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[14 years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
		\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
English:							
Under 5.....	24	100.0	100.0	95.8	87.5	20.8	8.3
5 to 9.....	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.4	18.2	9.1
10 or over.....	190	97.9	97.9	95.3	85.8	17.9	8.4
French:							
Under 5.....	52	96.2	94.2	94.2	90.4	5.8	1.9
5 to 9.....	49	100.0	100.0	98.0	95.9	12.2	4.1
10 or over.....	104	96.2	94.2	93.3	85.6	7.7	2.9
Italian, North:							
Under 5.....	404	98.0	98.0	96.5	93.6	12.9	3.2
5 to 9.....	404	99.5	99.5	98.0	93.3	17.8	5.0
10 or over.....	279	98.2	98.2	96.1	91.4	19.4	7.5
Italian, South:							
Under 5.....	165	97.6	97.6	95.8	90.3	30.3	17.6
5 to 9.....	139	100.0	100.0	98.6	91.4	50.4	38.1
10 or over.....	85	95.3	95.3	90.6	89.4	34.1	24.7
Polish:							
Under 5.....	81	92.6	91.4	61.7	55.6	21.0	1.2
5 to 9.....	66	100.0	100.0	89.4	77.3	27.3	10.6
10 or over.....	61	98.4	98.4	91.8	77.0	36.1	9.8

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 407.—*Comparative earnings per day of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

## IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
		\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
English.....	24	100.0	100.0	95.8	87.5	20.8	8.3
French.....	52	96.2	94.2	94.2	90.4	5.8	1.9
Italian, North.....	404	98.0	98.0	96.5	93.6	12.9	3.2
Italian, South.....	165	97.6	97.6	95.8	90.3	30.3	17.6
Polish.....	81	92.6	91.4	61.7	55.6	21.0	1.2

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 407.—Comparative earnings per day of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States—Continued.

## IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
		\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
English.....	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.4	18.2	9.1
French.....	49	100.0	100.0	98.0	95.9	12.2	4.1
Italian, North.....	404	99.5	99.5	98.0	93.3	17.8	5.0
Italian, South.....	139	100.0	100.0	98.6	91.4	50.4	38.1
Polish.....	66	100.0	100.0	89.4	77.3	27.3	10.6

## IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

English.....	190	97.9	97.9	95.3	85.8	17.9	8.4
French.....	104	96.2	94.2	93.3	85.6	7.7	2.9
Italian, North.....	279	98.2	98.2	96.1	91.4	19.4	7.5
Italian, South.....	85	95.3	95.3	90.6	89.4	34.1	24.7
Polish.....	61	98.4	98.4	91.8	77.0	36.1	9.8

South Italians show the highest earning capacity of any of the races in the above table. Of those who have been in the United States under five years 17.6 per cent earn \$3.50 or over per day, as do 38.1 per cent of those who have been in this country from five to nine years and 24.7 per cent of those with a residence of ten years or over. The English are the next highest wage-earners, 8.3 per cent of those here under five years, 9.1 per cent between five and nine years, and 8.4 per cent ten years or over, earning \$3.50 or over per day. The French show the lowest percentage of high earnings, only 1.9 per cent of those in the United States under five years, 4.1 per cent from five to nine years, and 2.9 per cent ten years or over, earning \$3.50 or over per day.

All immigrants who have been in the United States over five years show a better earning capacity than those who have been in this country for a shorter period of time. It is particularly noticeable that the English, French, and South Italians who have been in the United States between five and nine years show a slightly higher earning capacity than those who have a residence of ten years or over. This is accounted for by the fact that many with a residence of over ten years are old men and are not physically able to make the wage of the younger immigrants. Further, it is stated that the older immigrants have saved money out of earnings in the past years, and it is unnecessary for them to work as hard as the more recent immigrants. The reason assigned for the large percentage earning higher wages among those who have been in this country between five and nine years as compared with the same wage class of more recent immigrants is that those who have been here only a few years are not highly skilled miners, and consequently are not able to produce as large an amount of coal as those who have become proficient in the work by several years' experience.

There is little difference in the earning capacity of English who have been in this country under five years and those who have been here between five and nine years; this is on account of their having been experienced miners before coming to the United States, which is not generally the case with other races.

#### ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

An indication of the industriousness of a given race may be found in the percentage of heads of families regularly employed. Data upon this subject relating to the coal and coke workers of Kansas and Oklahoma are shown in the following table, together with average annual earnings of heads of families engaged in bituminous mining.

TABLE 408. — *Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	39	39	39	100.0	\$583
Negro.....	24	24	24	100.0	384
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	21	20	20	100.0	397
Irish.....	35	35	35	100.0	513
Italian, North.....	75	71	71	100.0	422
Italian, South.....	32	32	32	100.0	446
Lithuanian.....	32	32	32	100.0	568
Magyar.....	15	15	15	100.0	387
Mexican.....	39	38	38	100.0	391
Polish.....	35	35	35	100.0	432
Slovak.....	45	45	45	100.0	380
Welsh.....	26	22	22	100.0	656
Grand total.....	418	408	408	100.0	460
Total native-born.....	63	63	63	100.0	508
Total foreign-born.....	355	345	345	100.0	451

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

The total number of families is 418 and the total number of husbands 408. It will be noted that all the husbands are reported as at work. The figures of the table speak well, therefore, for the industry and ability to secure and retain work of all the employees having family responsibilities.

The highest average annual earnings of male heads of families is exhibited by the Welsh employees, whose average yearly earnings are \$656, followed by the Lithuanians, Irish, South Italians, Poles, North Italians, Croatians, Mexicans, and Slovaks, in the order named.

As regards the range of annual earnings, the following table shows the proportion of husbands earning each specified amount:

TABLE 409.—*Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						Per cent earning—						
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	
Native-born of native father:															
White.....	39	\$583			15	24	32	33	0.0	0.0	38.5	61.5	82.1	84.6	
Negro.....	24	384			16	24	24	24	.0	.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Foreign-born:															
Croatian.....	20	397			13	20	20	20	.0	.0	65.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Irish.....	35	513		1	12	23	32	33	.0	2.9	34.3	65.7	91.4	94.3	
Italian, North.....	71	422		2	33	68	71	71	.0	2.8	46.5	95.8	100.0	100.0	
Italian, South.....	32	446		1	6	31	32	32	.0	3.1	18.8	96.9	100.0	100.0	
Lithuanian.....	32	568			1	21	30	30	.0	.0	3.1	65.6	93.8	93.8	
Magyar.....	15	387		1	9	14	15	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Mexican.....	38	391			24	37	38	38	.0	.0	63.2	97.4	100.0	100.0	
Polish.....	35	432		2	17	31	34	35	.0	5.7	48.6	88.6	97.1	100.0	
Slovak.....	45	380		3	29	42	45	45	.0	6.7	64.4	93.3	100.0	100.0	
Welsh.....	22	656		1	8	11	16	18	.0	4.5	36.4	50.0	72.7	81.8	
Grand total.....	408	460		11	183	346	389	394	.0	2.7	44.9	84.8	95.3	96.6	
Total native-born.....	63	508			31	48	56	57	.0	.0	49.2	76.2	88.9	90.5	
Total foreign-born.....	345	451		11	152	298	333	337	.0	3.2	44.1	86.4	96.5	97.7	

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the foregoing table 39 native whites show an average of \$583, 24 negroes \$384, and 345 foreign-born an average of \$451. The average yearly earnings of the negro race are so much lower than the native whites that it is considered advisable, for the purpose of comparing the foreign with the native born, to consider the native whites and negroes separately. Of the negroes, 66.7 per cent report average yearly earnings under \$400, while the other 33.3 per cent average between \$400 and \$600.

Of the total foreign-born, 44.1 per cent average under \$400, as against 49.2 per cent native-born. Fifteen and four-tenths per cent native whites average \$1,000 or over, while only 2.3 per cent of the foreign-born average as much as that. Forty-two and three-tenths per cent of the foreign-born report average yearly earnings between \$400 and \$600, and 10.1 per cent between \$600 and \$800, while the native whites show 23 per cent and 20.6 per cent, respectively.

Although the Lithuanians have only 3.1 per cent of their number averaging under \$400, the per cent averaging under \$600 is 65.6. Next to the Lithuanians, the South Italians report a smaller per cent (18.8) than any other race averaging under \$400; at the same time they have 96.9 per cent with average earnings under \$600.

Of all races reporting from this district, the Slovaks have the lowest average earnings, \$380, with 64.4 per cent of their number earning under \$400.

The Poles report 2.9 per cent of their number averaging over \$800. They and the Welsh, Irish, and Lithuanians are the only foreign-born with average yearly earnings over this amount.

The average earnings of the foreign-born in this field are somewhat higher than in Pennsylvania and the Middle West, but not so high as in the South.<sup>a</sup>

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the approximate annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 410.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	65	\$496	8	31	48	59	12.3	47.7	73.8	90.8
Negro.....	30	377	1	29	30	30	3.3	96.7	100.0	100.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Irish.....	19	404	4	10	14	19	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Lithuanian.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Magyar.....	3	(b)	.....	2	3	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Slovak.....	2	(b)	.....	1	2	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Welsh.....	7	(b)	.....	5	5	7	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Croatian.....	22	406	.....	13	22	22	.0	59.1	100.0	100.0
Irish.....	46	532	2	14	29	43	4.3	30.4	63.0	93.5
Italian, North.....	163	411	2	90	159	163	1.2	55.2	97.5	100.0
Italian, South.....	45	438	1	11	44	45	2.2	24.4	97.8	100.0
Lithuanian.....	67	549	.....	27	64	65	.0	40.3	95.5	97.0
Magyar.....	17	405	1	10	16	17	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Mexican.....	57	379	1	39	55	57	1.8	68.4	96.5	100.0
Polish.....	48	453	3	23	41	47	6.3	47.9	85.4	97.9
Slovak.....	52	366	3	34	48	52	5.8	65.4	92.3	100.0
Spanish.....	2	(b)	.....	1	2	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Welsh.....	29	624	2	11	15	25	6.9	37.9	51.7	86.2
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>97.6</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>95.3</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>98.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> See Table 41, Vol. I, p. 66.

<sup>b</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 675 males reporting information for the preceding table, 65 are native-born whites of native father, 32 are native-born of foreign father, and 548 are foreign-born. The remaining 30 are native-born negroes.

The average annual earnings of all reporting are \$448. The American whites average \$496 yearly, while the native-born of foreign father average \$429 and the foreign-born \$447. The average earnings of the negroes are only \$377.

Of the foreign-born the Welsh have the highest average earnings, with \$624. The Lithuanians and Irish follow with \$549 and \$532, respectively. The Slovaks, with \$366, show the lowest average earnings. The Croatians, the North Italians, the South Italians, the Magyars, and the Mexicans are below the general average.

Of all reporting, 4.1 per cent earn less than \$200, 52 per cent less than \$400, 88.6 per cent less than \$600, and 97.6 per cent less than \$1,000.

On comparing those earning less than \$200 it is seen that the foreign-born have the smallest per cent in this class. Only 2.7 per cent of the foreign-born earn less than \$200, while 12.3 per cent of the whites native-born of native father earn less than this amount.

Of the foreign-born, the Welsh, while showing the highest average earnings, also have the largest per cent of any of the races earning less than \$200; this is, however, offset by their relatively large per cent earning \$1,000 or more. The Croatian and the Lithuanian races report none of their number earning less than \$200.

The negroes have the largest per cent earning under \$400. The Mexicans come next. The South Italians have the smallest per cent with earnings under \$400. In this class the American whites have nearly twice as high a per cent as have the South Italians. The Irish, the Lithuanians, and the Welsh also make a better showing than the American whites.

None of the Croatians or negroes earn \$600, while 48.3 per cent of the Welsh and 37 per cent of the Irish earn as much as or more than this figure. The American whites and the Poles are also above the average in this group. The Lithuanians, while ranking second in average earnings, have only 4.5 per cent earning \$600.

The negroes, the foreign-born Croatians, North and South Italians, Mexicans and Slovaks, and the native-born of foreign father as a class, report no one earning \$1,000.

## ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the annual average and range of family income.

TABLE 411.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>							
White.....	39	\$679	5.1	43.6	66.7	76.9	97.4
Negro.....	24	470	4.2	75.0	91.7	95.8	100.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
Croatian.....	21	427	4.8	81.0	95.2	100.0	100.0
Irish.....	35	827	5.7	14.3	62.9	77.1	85.7
Italian, North.....	75	537	5.3	62.7	85.3	94.7	100.0
Italian, South.....	32	548	3.1	53.1	84.4	96.9	100.0
Lithuanian.....	32	764	.0	12.5	62.5	75.0	96.9
Mexican.....	39	472	7.7	69.2	92.3	97.4	100.0
Polish.....	35	512	11.4	54.3	82.9	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	45	434	17.8	73.3	93.3	95.6	100.0
Welsh.....	26	818	11.5	19.2	53.8	61.5	92.3
Grand total.....	418	582	6.9	52.2	80.4	89.2	97.8
Total native-born.....	63	599	4.8	55.6	76.2	84.1	98.4
Total foreign-born.....	355	579	7.3	51.5	81.1	90.1	97.7

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

From the above table, based upon reports from 418 families, it will be seen that, of this number, 52.2 per cent have a total income under \$500—the whites native-born of native father having 43.6 per cent of their families, and the foreign-born having 51.5 per cent, earning under this amount. Only 14.3 per cent of the Irish families report a total income under \$500, while 14.3 per cent earn over \$1,500. The Welsh, although 19.2 per cent of their families earn less than \$500, as compared with 12.5 per cent of the Lithuanian families, have only 53.8 per cent earning under \$750, as against 62.5 per cent Lithuanians; also, the Welsh report 7.7 per cent of their families with total incomes of over \$1,500, while the Lithuanians report only 3.1 per cent with such incomes.

There is very little difference in the family income of the Mexicans and the native-born. Although the Mexicans report a smaller per cent with total income under \$500 than do the negroes, the Mexicans show a slightly larger per cent with total family income under \$750. Both of these races report a small per cent with incomes over \$1,000, but none with incomes over \$1,500.

The average family income of the South Italians is slightly higher than that of the North Italians or the Poles. The Poles, however, report a smaller per cent with total incomes less than \$750 than either the North or South Italians, 82.9 per cent of the Poles reporting an average income less than \$750, as compared with 84.4 per cent of the South Italians and 85.3 of the North Italians. The Croatians



report 81 per cent of their number with total incomes under \$500 and 95.2 per cent under \$750. Their average income is the lowest reported. The average income of the households whose heads are native whites of native father is exceeded by that of three races—the Irish, Welsh, and Lithuanian.

## WIVES AT WORK.

The question next presents itself as to whether any family income is derived from sources other than the earnings of the heads of families in the coal mines. In partial answer to this question, the following table is submitted, which is designed to show the tendency on the part of the wives of mine workers of the Southwest to engage in gainful occupations:

TABLE 412.—*Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	39	39	.....
Negro.....	24	24	3
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Croatian.....	21	21	.....
Irish.....	35	35	.....
Italian, North.....	75	75	.....
Italian, South.....	32	32	.....
Lithuanian.....	32	32	.....
Magyar.....	15	15	.....
Mexican.....	39	39	.....
Polish.....	35	35	.....
Slovak.....	45	45	1
Welsh.....	26	26	.....
Grand total.....	418	418	4
Total native-born.....	63	63	3
Total foreign-born.....	355	355	1

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

The number of families is 418, and the number of wives the same. The table shows 3 wives of negroes and the wife of a Slovak to have been engaged in gainful occupations. The occupations of boarding-house or lodging-house keepers have not been considered gainful occupations for purposes of this table. The 4 women reported as at work were employed either in their own homes as washer-women, or at hotels. None of them was regularly out in domestic service. One of the distinctive features of the coal-mining industry is the fact that in the great majority of cases the employees are compelled by the very nature of their work to live in small and isolated communities. Coal mines are seldom located in or near considerable towns. Mine work can be done only by men. The manufacturing establishments of the cities and towns which employ so large a number of immigrant women are too far distant to be accessible to the wives of the mine workers. For those remaining in the home domestic service is in general the only alternative. All the coal-mining communities of Kansas and Oklahoma, from which the data

for the table were secured, were of the type described above. Consequently this small percentage of employment is mainly due to lack of opportunities.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the approximate earnings of all females 18 years of age or over in the households studied, working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 413.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	2
Negro.....	5	(a)	4	5	5	5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Irish.....	7	(a)	1	2	4	7
Foreign-born:						
Welsh.....	2	(a)	1	1	1	2
Grand total.....	16	\$235	8	10	12	16
Total native-born of foreign father.....	7	(a)	1	2	4	7
Total native-born.....	14	229	7	9	11	14
Total foreign-born.....	2	(a)	1	1	1	2

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Because of the very small number reporting, no opportunity for a comparison of the approximate earnings of the several races is afforded by the preceding table. It will be seen, however, that for the entire number furnishing information the average yearly earnings per female amount to \$235. It is interesting to note in connection with those earning specified amounts that an even 50 per cent of those reporting average less than \$200, and that the entire 100 per cent average less than \$500. The average earnings of the native-born, of native or foreign father, are reported as \$229, indicating, in view of the average reported for the total number, that the average earnings of the foreign-born are in excess of the earnings of the native-born.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

The relation between the earnings of the husbands and the practice of the wives of keeping boarders or lodgers is considered in the tables next presented.

TABLE 414.—Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White .....	39	15	9	15	2			2
Negro .....	24	16	8		4	2	2	
Foreign-born:								
Croatian .....	20	13	7					
Irish .....	35	12	11	12	2		1	1
Italian, North .....	71	33	35	3	20	8	11	1
Italian, South .....	32	6	25	1	7	1	6	
Lithuanian .....	32	1	20	11	20	1	13	6
Magyar .....	15	9	5	1	3	1	1	1
Mexican .....	38	24	13	1	7	1	5	1
Polish .....	35	17	14	4	11	2	7	2
Slovak .....	45	29	13	3	2	1		1
Welsh .....	22	8	3	11				
Grand total .....	408	183	163	62	78	17	46	15
Total native-born .....	63	31	17	15	6	2	2	2
Total foreign-born .....	345	152	146	47	72	15	44	13

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.

TABLE 415.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals however are for all races. For selection of families, see p. 284. Of the selected families, only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father:				
White .....	0.0	0.0	13.3	5.1
Negro .....	12.5	25.0		16.7
Foreign-born:				
Croatian .....	.0	.0		.0
Irish .....	.0	9.1	8.3	5.7
Italian, North .....	24.2	31.4	(a)	28.2
Italian, South .....	16.7	24.0	(a)	21.9
Lithuanian .....	<sup>a</sup>	65.0	54.5	62.5
Mexican .....	4.2	38.5	(a)	18.4
Polish .....	11.8	50.0	(a)	31.4
Slovak .....	3.4	.0	(a)	4.4
Welsh .....	.0	(a)	.0	.0
Grand total .....	9.3	28.2	24.2	19.1
Total native-born .....	6.5	11.8	13.3	9.5
Total foreign-born .....	9.9	30.1	27.7	20.9

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A glance at the preceding table shows that the Welsh and Croatians are the only races, of all reporting, whose wives have not, either by employment or the keeping of boarders or lodgers, had any part in increasing the earnings of their husbands.

Of the foreign-born races, the Slovaks and Irish each report two wives who have added to the earnings of their husbands by one or both of the above methods, which places these two races in the same class as the native whites, who also report 2 of their wives, or 5.1 per cent, as supplementing the family income.

The largest number of wives aiding in increasing the husbands' earnings, are found among the Lithuanians, who report 62.5 per cent. Following the Lithuanians are the Poles and the North and South Italians, with 31.4, 28.2, and 21.9 per cent, respectively so reported.

A larger per cent of the wives of Mexicans than of native-born negroes aid in increasing their husbands' earnings, the Mexicans reporting 18.4 per cent, and the negroes 16.7 per cent.

The natural supposition would be that the lower the earnings of the husband, the larger would be the per cent of wives keeping boarders or lodgers, or seeking other employment. This, however, is not the case, as is apparent from the above tables. The striking exception to the above statement is in the case of the Lithuanians. It is also noticeable, but to a lesser extent, with the North and South Italians.

Only one Lithuanian is reported as earning under \$400, and his wife adds to his earnings by keeping boarders or lodgers, while 65 per cent of the wives of Lithuanians earning between \$400 and \$600, and 54.5 per cent of the wives of those earning \$600 or over, contribute to the family income.

The North Italians earning under \$400 and between \$400 and \$600 are aided by 24.2 and 31.4 per cent of their wives, respectively, as compared with 16.7 and 24 per cent of the wives of South Italians, on the same basis of husbands' earnings.

Only 11.8 per cent of the wives of Poles whose husbands earn less than \$400, as compared with 50 per cent of those whose husbands earn between \$400 and \$600, add to the husbands' earnings.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that although 44.9 per cent of the husbands of the 408 families reporting earn less than \$400, only 9.3 per cent of the wives in this class add to the husbands' earnings, as compared with 28.2 per cent of the wives of husbands earning between \$400 and \$600, the husbands earning between the last-named amounts representing 40 per cent of the entire number of families from whom information was secured.

## SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

In addition to the activities of the wives in contributing to the family income, the next table presented exhibits the extent to which the families studied have an income from other sources.

TABLE 416.—Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	39	100.0	0.0	17.9	5.1	5.1
Negro.....	24	100.0	12.5	12.5	4.2	58.3
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	21	95.2	.0	4.8	.0	4.8
Irish.....	35	100.0	.0	48.6	5.7	17.1
Italian, North.....	75	94.7	.0	8.0	30.7	21.3
Italian, South.....	32	100.0	.0	9.4	21.9	31.3
Lithuanian.....	32	100.0	.0	9.4	62.5	93.8
Mexican.....	39	97.4	.0	10.3	17.9	82.1
Polish.....	35	100.0	.0	5.7	31.4	42.9
Slovak.....	45	100.0	2.2	11.1	4.4	20.0
Welsh.....	26	84.6	.0	50.0	3.8	30.8
Grand total.....	418	97.6	1.0	16.3	18.9	37.1
Total native-born.....	63	100.0	4.8	15.9	4.8	25.4
Total foreign-born.....	353	97.2	.3	16.3	21.4	39.2

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

Of the 418 families from whom information was secured, a greater proportion derive income from the earnings of husband than from all other sources combined. Upon the information secured, it is found that 97.6 per cent of the families derive income from husband's earnings, 18.9 per cent from boarders or lodgers, 16.3 per cent of the families receive contributions from the children, 1 per cent from earnings of wife, and 37.1 per cent from sources other than those just enumerated. One hundred per cent of the native-born families reporting have an income from husband's earnings, as compared with 97.2 per cent of the foreign-born. The native-born also report a greater proportion of families who derive income from wife's earnings than do the foreign-born. On the other hand, the foreign-born report a larger proportion of families having an income from children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources than do the native-born.

Of the foreign-born, the Irish, South Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Slovaks each report 100 per cent of the families deriving an income from husband's earnings; while the Croatians, North Italians, and Mexicans each report over 90 per cent. The Welsh report 84.6 per cent of the families as having income from husband's earnings.

The native-born negroes and the Slovaks are the only races reporting an income from wife's earnings, and in each case the proportion is small, being but 12.5 per cent of the negro families and 2.2 per cent

of the Slovak families. All of the races, however, show contributions from children. The Welsh stand first in this respect, with 50 per cent of the families receiving contributions from children, but this race is followed closely by the Irish, who report 48.6 per cent. The proportion of Slovak families receiving contributions from children is 11.1 per cent. The Mexicans, South Italians, Lithuanians, North Italians, Poles, and Croatians follow in the order named. The proportion of American white families receiving contributions from children is 17.9 per cent, as compared with 12.5 per cent of the negro families.

Only 4.8 per cent of the native-born families derive income from the payments of boarders or lodgers, as compared with 21.4 per cent of the foreign-born. Of the foreign-born races reporting, the Lithuanians report the largest proportion of families who have an income from boarders or lodgers, the per cent being 62.5, while 31.4 per cent of the Polish families have an income from that source. The North Italians, South Italians, and Mexicans follow in the order named. Compared with these races, only 5.1 per cent of the American whites and 4.2 per cent of the negroes have an income from boarders or lodgers.

Of the Lithuanian families reporting, 93.8 per cent have income from sources other than those named above, followed by the Mexicans with 82.1 per cent. The lowest proportion, 4.8 per cent, is shown by the Croatians.

The following table shows the extent to which the families studied depend exclusively upon certain specified sources of income:

TABLE 417.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of families having entire income from—							
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	39	76.9	0.0	12.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Negro.....	24	20.8	12.5	4.2	4.2	.0	.0	.0	58.3
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	21	90.5	.0	.0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	4.8
Irish.....	35	40.0	.0	37.1	2.9	.0	.0	.0	20.0
Italian, North.....	75	53.3	.0	5.3	14.7	1.3	.0	4.0	21.3
Italian, South.....	32	46.9	.0	6.3	12.5	.0	.0	.0	34.4
Lithuanian.....	32	.0	.0	.0	6.3	.0	.0	.0	93.8
Mexican.....	39	10.3	.0	.0	5.1	2.6	.0	.0	82.1
Polish.....	35	45.7	.0	2.9	8.6	.0	.0	.0	42.9
Slovak.....	45	68.9	.0	8.9	2.2	.0	.0	.0	20.0
Welsh.....	26	26.9	.0	26.9	.0	11.5	3.8	.0	30.8
Grand total.....	418	43.5	.7	9.3	6.2	1.4	.2	.7	37.8
Total native-born.....	63	55.6	4.8	9.5	3.2	.0	.0	.0	27.0
Total foreign-born.....	355	41.4	.0	9.3	6.8	1.7	.3	.8	39.7

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

From the preceding table it will be seen that, of a total of 418 families, a large proportion, or 43.5 per cent, have their entire income from husband, while a very small proportion, or 0.2 per cent, have their entire income from children and boarders or lodgers; 9.3 per cent have their entire income from husband and children, 6.2 per cent from husband and boarders or lodgers, 1.4 per cent from children, and less than 1 per cent from either husband and wife or boarders or lodgers. A relatively large proportion, 37.8 per cent, is shown as having entire income from source or combination of sources not before specified.

Comparing the native and foreign born, it will be seen that the former show the largest proportion having entire income from husband, husband and wife, and husband and children. The native-born do not report proportions for those having entire income from children, children and boarders or lodgers, and boarders or lodgers, while the foreign-born show 1.7 per cent, 0.3 per cent, and 0.8 per cent, respectively.

Comparing the foreign-born races reporting, it will be seen that the largest proportion, or 90.5 per cent, having entire income from husband is shown by the Croatians, while the smallest is shown by the Mexicans. None of the Lithuanian families are entirely supported by the husband. The proportions of the other races range from 68.9 per cent as shown by the Slovaks to 26.9 per cent as shown by the Welsh. Only four races report families supported by children, with proportions ranging from 11.5 per cent as shown by the Welsh to 1.3 per cent as shown by the North Italians; and only one race, the North Italian, reports entire income from boarders or lodgers, the proportion of families deriving entire income from this source amounting to 4 per cent.

#### RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

As regards the source of family incomes in the coal-mining industry of the Southwest, the table following is of interest in that it shows the per cent of total family income received from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 418.—*Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	39	86.0	0.0	9.8	2.7	1.5
Negro.....	24	81.7	2.6	12.9	.8	2.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	21	88.5	.0	11.0	.0	.5
Irish.....	35	62.0	.0	33.9	1.6	2.6
Italian, North.....	75	74.4	.0	4.4	20.2	1.0
Italian, South.....	32	81.4	.0	8.3	8.8	1.4
Lithuanian.....	32	74.3	.0	5.6	19.6	.5
Mexican.....	39	80.7	.0	11.8	6.2	1.2
Polish.....	35	84.4	.0	2.2	11.9	1.5
Slovak.....	45	87.6	.0	9.6	1.3	1.4
Welsh.....	26	67.8	(b)	25.3	1.1	5.8
Grand total.....	418	77.1	.1	12.9	8.2	1.8
Total native-born.....	63	84.7	.8	10.8	2.1	1.7
Total foreign-born.....	355	75.7	(b)	13.3	9.3	1.8

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

On the basis of information furnished by 418 families in the Southwest it will be seen that of the total family income the husband contributes 77.1 per cent, children 12.9 per cent, boarders or lodgers 8.2 per cent, and wives 0.1 per cent, while 1.8 per cent is derived from other sources.

The most interesting fact in connection with the above table is that the native-born husbands contribute a larger per cent of the total family income than is contributed by the foreign-born husbands; on the other hand, a larger per cent of the family income of the foreign than native born is made up from the earnings of children and from boarders or lodgers. The negroes show a larger proportion of the family income derived from children and a smaller proportion from boarders or lodgers than do the native whites, while the husbands of the native whites and negroes contribute 86 per cent and 81.7 per cent, respectively.

A comparison of the foreign-born races brings to light two most interesting facts: (1) The small proportion of the total family income contributed by the husbands and the large proportion contributed by the children of the Irish and Welsh, as compared with the per cent contributed by the husbands and children of the other races; and (2) the large proportion of the total family income of the North Italians and Lithuanians derived from payments of boarders or lodgers—the proportion for the North Italians being 20.2 per cent and for the Lithuanians 19.6 per cent. No part of the total family income of the Croatians is derived from payment of boarders or lodgers and less than 2 per cent of the family income of the Irish,



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Slovaks, and Welsh is obtained in this manner. The smallest proportion of family income contributed by children is shown by the Poles, while the largest is shown by the Irish. Following the Irish are the Welsh, who show that over one-fourth of the total family income is derived from this source.

The proportions of total family incomes derived from sources not specified are too small to require any consideration, except in the case of the Welsh, who show 5.8 per cent.



## CHAPTER IV.

### WORKING CONDITIONS.

Method of securing immigrants—Hours worked per day—Regularity of employment—The wage scale—Company houses—The company-store system—The immigrant and organized labor—Mining accidents in their relation to recent immigration—Relations among races employed—[Text Tables 419 to 421 and General Table 168].

#### METHOD OF SECURING IMMIGRANTS.

The method of securing men, as first practiced by the coal companies in Kansas and Oklahoma, was to send an agent to other coal fields, who obtained as many as were needed. A special car was chartered and the men were transported directly to the coal fields. At a later date this plan was discontinued and men were given transportation to the mines. The railroad fare was collected in instalments from their earnings. In some few instances immigrants returning from Europe were employed to bring over men. They were paid for each miner brought over, the coal company supplying steamship tickets and paying all expenses, such practices being perfectly legal at that time. The cost of transportation was collected in monthly payments from the immigrants thus secured. This method was discontinued by the year 1890 because of contract-labor legislation by the Federal Government. The companies also let it be known among the men employed that anyone wishing to bring in relatives or friends could do so, the company supplying transportation and enough money for expenses, provided two or more men in their employ were willing to stand good for the amount expended. Many immigrants brought over their wives and families by this plan and in most instances they have become permanent residents. The officials of the companies encouraged immigrants to send for their families for the reason that the men could be held more easily and were more contented when accompanied by their wives and children.

It is stated by Germans who were brought into Kansas during the early eighties that they had been working in the coal mines at Westphalia, where conditions were bad. There was little demand for labor, the mines were overerowed, and wages were low. On account of this, many men were discontented and when the literature giving glowing accounts of the money to be earned in mining in the United States was distributed in the German mines many of them migrated to America. They were met in New York by agents of the operators in the Southwest, who sent them to Pittsburg, Kansas. In this manner many came into the field. The majority of immigrants, however, who were brought into Kansas and Oklahoma by the coal companies were from other coal-mining sections of the United States. This custom of shipping in labor has not been practiced for some time, and now all immigrants come of their own accord, and are employed upon personal application.

#### HOURS WORKED PER DAY.

As regards hours worked per day in the coal fields of the Southwest, the following is quoted from the contract between the coal operators and miners:

For all classes of labor, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. An eight-hour day means eight hours' work at the usual working places, exclusive of noon time, which

shall be one-half hour for all classes of day labor. This shall be exclusive of the time required in reaching such working places in the morning and departure from the same at night.

In discussing the hours worked per day and the number of days worked during the past year, the United States Geological Survey, in its annual report, comments as follows:

Practically all the mines in Oklahoma are operated on the basis of an eight-hour day. During 1908 the average number of working days were one hundred and seventy-two. Part of the time lost was due to the general suspension of operations, which began on April 1 and extended into June. The number of men affected was 6,929, the idle time ranging from forty-eight to seventy-eight days, the average number of days lost by each of the 6,929 men was fifty-seven, and the total number of working days idle was equivalent to about 25 per cent of the total number worked during the year by all men employed.

The coal miners of Kansas are for the greater part well organized, and under the union rules the large majority of them work eight hours a day. In 1908 there were 138 mines, employing 12,973 men out of a total of 13,916, that were operated under an eight-hour day; 283 men employed at 11 mines worked nine hours, and 363 men employed at 7 mines worked ten hours. The average number of days worked was one hundred and eighty-one, part of the time lost being due to the suspension of operations during April and May. The suspension of operations on April 1 affected 11,155 men, or 80 per cent of the total number employed. They were idle for an average of sixty days each, or about 25 per cent of the total time made during the year.

#### REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following table showing the months worked during the past year (the twelve months preceding the collection of data) by males sixteen years of age or over in the various households studied in the Southwest, indicates the general regularity of employment and comparative industriousness of the different races employed in the mines of this locality:

TABLE 419.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or more.	6 months or more.	3 months or more.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	69	11.6	21.7	63.8	97.1
Negro.....	32	.0	.0	56.3	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Irish.....	22	4.5	36.4	63.6	100.0
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	22	.0	31.8	95.4	100.0
Irish.....	47	10.6	46.8	68.7	97.9
Italian, North.....	160	.0	19.4	67.5	100.0
Italian, South.....	47	.0	.0	80.9	100.0
Lithuanian.....	68	1.5	2.9	100.0	100.0
Mexican.....	58	.0	1.7	63.8	98.3
Polish.....	48	.0	4.2	83.3	100.0
Slovak.....	55	.0	5.5	81.8	100.0
Welsh.....	31	25.8	45.2	71.0	96.8
Grand total.....	698	3.7	15.8	75.2	99.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	41	7.3	29.3	73.2	100.0
Total native-born.....	142	7.7	19.0	64.8	98.6
Total foreign-born.....	556	2.7	14.9	77.9	99.3

Before commenting upon the preceding table, it should be borne in mind that this section felt very strongly the effects of the industrial depression of the years 1907 and 1908, as well as the curtailment of employment during the same years because of the decreased demand for coal in the territory served by the mines. While the usual tendencies of certain races in this section may have been somewhat hampered by conditions imposed upon them, yet the exhibit made by the table will indicate in a rough way the comparative industriousness.

Upon referring to the totals in the table, it is seen that only 7.7 per cent of the native-born and 2.7 per cent of the foreign-born were employed for twelve months preceding the time at which the information was received; 19 per cent of the native-born and 14.9 per cent of the foreign-born worked nine months or more, and 64.8 per cent of the native-born and 77.9 per cent of the foreign-born were at work for a period of six months or more. Of the foreign-born employees, 10.6 per cent of the Irish and 25.8 per cent of the Welsh worked twelve months, and 46.8 per cent of the Irish and 45.2 per cent of the Welsh worked nine months or more. All the members of the Lithuanian race worked six months or more, while 2.9 per cent worked nine months or more and 1.5 per cent twelve months. Almost all of the Croatians were also employed six months or more, and 31.8 per cent of the same race nine months or more; 80.9 per cent of the South Italians worked six months or more, but none of the employees of this race worked as long as nine months. Slightly more than 80 per cent of the Slovaks and Poles, 63.8 per cent of the Mexicans, 100 per cent of the Lithuanians, and 67.5 per cent of the North Italians were employed six months or more.

#### THE WAGE SCALE.

The wage scale for mining varies in the different districts according to local conditions of mining. There is a standard scale which governs general conditions, but in many instances the coal is deficient, or, in other words, the vein on account of a fault or squeeze is not as thick as that in neighboring properties, and when this is the case the men are paid more than where conditions are normal. Where coal is harder to mine the prices paid are also higher. Taking the McAlester District in Oklahoma, from which about 50 per cent of the coal mined in that State comes, an approximate idea of prices paid for mining can be secured. Here the scale for pick mining ranges, with some exceptions, from 72 cents to 77½ cents per ton. At Alderson, Bache, Carbon, Craig, and Dow the scale is 77½ cents; at Lehigh, Oklahoma, screened 90 cents, and mine-run 72 cents. The Henryetta machine scale is 50 cents per ton, including shooting down and loading. The Oklahoma machine scale is 45 cents per ton on a piece basis, and where men are paid by the day it is \$2.45. The general scale, however, in the two States for pick mining is 72 cents per ton on a mine-run basis. On account of the pitch of the veins and other adverse conditions, machine mining has never been successful, and most of the coal mined is by pick or hand work.

The prices quoted refer only to the actual mining, shooting, and loading of the coal. Besides those engaged in mining, there are

pumpers, trackmen, timbermen, gasmen, rope riders, greasers, cagers, shot firers, motormen, trappers, spraggers, hoisting engineers, trimmers, and employees in other occupations. In all cases this class of labor is paid by the day, and the scale runs from \$1.13 per eight hours work for trappers up to \$3 for shot firers. Almost all of the day laborers employed receive \$2.56 for eight hours work in the mine, and \$2.02½ for eight hours work outside. Miners are also paid by the yard for making "break throughs," driving entries or air courses, for pulling down rock from the roof, and taking up bottom. These prices vary according to conditions. In addition to the wage scale, pay days are also fixed by contract, and in all cases the men are paid twice each month, usually on the 15th and 30th, and in some cases on the nearest Saturday to the above dates.

#### COMPANY HOUSES.

Houses are rented to their employees by almost all of the coal-mining companies. These houses are the property of the coal companies. They are frame structures, usually of the same size, 1-story buildings of 3 to 5 rooms being the typical company house intended for one family. Two-story houses and double houses with two kitchens for two families are less frequently seen. The rooms are of different sizes, from 12 by 12 feet to 18 by 18 feet, but the average room is about 14 by 14 feet.

The dwellings are in most cases badly constructed. A cheap grade of lumber is used and the workmanship is very poor. Windows and doors are not fitted and in a short time are in need of repairs. Flooring is poor and few houses are ceiled or carefully finished. The average cost of erecting the ordinary dwelling is \$100 per room.

The general condition and appearance of houses depends greatly upon their location. In the larger settlements or near towns, where the mines have been in operation a long time, housing conditions are much better than in remote localities. In such places miners will, as a rule, not be satisfied with the inconvenience of occupying a shattered company house, as they have a chance to rent better quarters in private houses in the nearby villages or towns. In places where miners have an opportunity to occupy private houses, or to buy their homes, the renting business of the coal companies has received a hard blow. Not only are private houses built of better material and with greater skill, but they also look more desirable, display more individuality in their appearance, and usually have more space around them, affording possibilities for gardening and privacy.

For this reason, in such localities, company houses are kept in better repair. Notwithstanding this, they are only occupied when no private housing facilities are obtainable. As a consequence quite a number of them can be noticed standing empty and approaching complete dilapidation.

In isolated and detached mining communities company houses are to be found at each mine. They are frame buildings of uniform design and are usually painted a dull red, placed in a row, or several rows, according to the size of the mine and the number of employees. Many of these houses have no solid foundations. They are elevated from 2 to 3 feet from the ground and rest at the four corners on piles

of stone or brick. In many instances window panes are out and large cracks are to be seen around the doors and windows. In cases where mines have been abandoned, houses have been moved to other localities, and this of course has greatly added to the dilapidated condition of the house. There is generally room for a garden. The water supply comes from wells, oftentimes one well supplying several families. The closets are dry and are well removed from the dwelling.

Company houses rent for \$1.80 to \$2 a room per month, the rent being deducted every two weeks from the amount due the employee.

The state of repair in which houses are found depends much on the company owning them. Some companies exercise more care in housing their men than others and the contrast is often very marked. Several companies employ a man who has charge of the houses, seeing that they are maintained in good repair and in a sanitary condition. These companies also employ a scavenger, whose duty it is to keep the closets clean and remove all filth from the premises. Operators declare that it is very discouraging to attempt to keep houses in good repair, for the reason that many families upon moving out will break window lights and otherwise deface the building. Instances were given where the last tenant had broken up the floor and inside woodwork for fuel.

The percentage of immigrants occupying company houses is smaller than that of Americans and negroes. A large percentage of Mexicans also occupy company property.

#### THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

Most of the coal companies operating in Oklahoma and Kansas either own stores or give the privilege of selling to the mine employees to some local concern for a certain percentage of the sales. It is not compulsory for miners to trade at these stores. They are paid in cash every two weeks, and can purchase their supplies where they choose. Between pay days, however, no employees are paid in cash, and the only way in which they can secure supplies is to draw scrip or get orders on the store, as the case may be. This system, of course, forces all employees to trade at these stores when they have no ready money. The scrip and store orders are only good at the company stores, and such purchases as the miner or his family may make between pay days is held out of his wages when he receives his pay. In most cases the company stores handle as good if not a better line than other neighborhood stores and prices are no higher than elsewhere. Scrip, which can be drawn in lieu of money between pay days by employees, is honored dollar for dollar at company stores. It is stated by mine officials that immigrants draw little scrip and receive their full pay in cash on pay day. Managers of company stores say they frequently extend credit to immigrants and find them generally honest and prompt in settling.

The only articles which the coal companies insist that the employees shall buy from their stores are powder and other explosives. The reason assigned for this is that in order to insure the best results certain kinds of powder must be used in shooting to suit local conditions of coal. For example, in one mine a quickly igniting powder

will be exactly suitable, while in another the same explosive will be entirely unsatisfactory. It is claimed, further, that before this rule went into effect many miners did their shooting with dynamite. This explosive makes an output of inferior grade by shattering the coal badly, and producing a large percentage of slack or fine coal. Consequently the operators have insisted upon the regulation of the kind and quality of explosives used.

In almost all cases there are stores owned by private parties in close proximity to company stores, so that miners may have their choice as to which they will patronize.

It is the universal opinion of mine operators that natives and negroes draw a far greater percentage of "scrip" than the immigrant. No instances were observed where employees were forced to trade at company stores or were charged excessive prices.

#### THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

All of the important coal-mining concerns in Oklahoma and Kansas employ union labor only, and all prices for mining and other work are fixed by an agreement between the Southern Mine Operators Association and the committee of the United Mine Workers of America. Membership in the union is a necessary qualification for securing employment in commercial or shipping mines. The almost universal extent to which different races hold membership in the unions is evident from the following table, which shows the affiliation with organized labor of male employees 21 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 420.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	62	54	87.1
Negro.....	29	29	100.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Irish.....	6	5	(a)
Magyar.....	1	1	(a)
Welsh.....	3	3	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Croatian.....	21	21	100.0
Irish.....	45	40	88.9
Italian, North.....	168	164	97.6
Italian, South.....	48	47	97.9
Lithuanian.....	67	66	98.5
Magyar.....	17	17	(a)
Mexican.....	56	56	100.0
Polish.....	47	46	97.9
Slovak.....	51	51	100.0
Spanish.....	3	3	(a)
Welsh.....	28	24	85.7
Grand total.....	652	627	96.2
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	10	9	(a)
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	101	92	91.1
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	551	535	97.1

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.



The union idea was first introduced in the Southwest in the early eighties. At that time there was no centralized organization, and the different mines were entirely independent of each other. Rules governing a mine in one locality were not observed on a neighboring property, and the operator had the local union of his employees to deal with rather than the general organization of the present time. This loose and disorganized condition worked a hardship not only to the mine operator, but to the men as well, and from 1890 to 1895 the whole field was reorganized by the labor leaders, placed on a firm basis, and affiliated with the national organization. From 1890 to 1895 there were several strikes throughout the Southwest designed to secure recognition of the union, higher wages, and shorter hours. These strikes were successful and since 1895 the whole field has been closely unionized.

The English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh have always taken great interest in the organization of labor and have been leaders in all of the locals where immigrant races are represented. They, with Americans, have been agitators in most of the strikes and labor troubles and are prominently identified with the order.

As a general rule, the attitude of Italians toward the labor unions is one of toleration, and most of them belong to it because they are forced to do so in order to secure work. A few of the more highly Americanized members of the race generally control the remainder in all questions coming before meetings. It is said by Americans prominent in the affairs of the organization that Italians would not join the union if it were not necessary for them to do so in order to work in the mines, and very few of them show any interest in its affairs. Italians are frequently on "pit committees" and hold offices, but in the important works of the union, Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are the leaders, though Italians and other races may hold the balance of power.

The Lithuanians, Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, and Russians really show less interest than Italians, and in many cases are antagonistic to the union. Many of them have expressed the opinion that they would have better work and make more money if they were not controlled by the organization. The reason for the lack of interest on the part of the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe is that they are unable to understand English and can take very little part in the discussions at meetings. They also claim that they are not treated fairly by the English-speaking races. Members of the second generation of the southern and eastern European races are strong supporters of the unions and usually control other members of their particular race.

Coal operators state that they have often known of strikes in which the foreign element did not know on what grounds they were striking. They also assert that when the Italians, Lithuanians, or Slovaks are in control of a local, the demands are less extravagant and are not so radical as when the situation is controlled by the Americans, English, Irish, and Welsh.

American miners claim that the union is absolutely necessary to control the wage scale, hours worked, and conditions of employment. The immigrant would be willing, they say, to work at a price much below the present scale of wages and would demand no limit as to

hours. For the purpose of protecting themselves, therefore, against the competition of immigrant labor, the Americans and the English-speaking races claim that they take an active part in directing and controlling the labor organizations. Although there is prejudice against immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia on the part of the English-speaking races, still their attitude is not openly unfriendly as long as they can control the situation, but if any of the first-mentioned immigrants try to show their power in any measure, they are usually forced into submission. The Americans and English are able to retain power for the reason that the different immigrant races never unite with each other.

The presence of the United Mine Workers of America in Kansas and Oklahoma has been of great benefit to the miners. The men are benefited by better prices for mining, shorter hours, and by different rules and regulations concerning appliances to promote safety in mining. In securing industrial peace and stability among employees the unions have also been of benefit to the operators. Before the field was strongly organized and mine labor was scarce, operators, by giving a slight advance in wages could secure men from neighboring rival concerns, strikes were more frequent than at the present time, and the operator was never certain that he could hold his force during the busy season when he needed it most. Under present conditions a contract is signed for a universal wage scale and a strike is called only in extreme cases, where the committee of the United Mine Workers of America and the Southwestern Coal Operators Association fail to settle the difference by arbitration.

#### MINING ACCIDENTS IN THEIR RELATION TO RECENT IMMIGRATION.

According to the report of the state mining inspector, 27 men were killed and 70 injured in the coal mines of Kansas during 1908. Of the total number of men killed, 7 were shot firers who lost their lives in the performance of their work, evidently by improperly placed shots; 14 were killed by falls of roof and coal in the rooms and entries; 2 men met death by falling down a shaft; 1 cager was caught by the cage and killed; and other causes claimed 3 victims. Of the 27 men killed, 14 were married, and the total number of children left fatherless was 56. The death rate per thousand men employed was 1.94 in 1908 as against 2.57 in 1907.

The number of tons of coal mined for each life lost in 1908 amounted to 231,315.<sup>a</sup> No statistics were available showing the race or nationality of the men killed or injured. During the past year (1908) there were 172 accidents in the coal mines of Oklahoma, 44 of which were fatal, or 1 for every 67,002 tons of coal mined. There were 128 nonfatal accidents, or 1 for every 23,032 tons of coal mined; for every 1,000 employees, 5.08 were killed. Of the total number who were either killed or injured, 79 were immigrants, 81 Americans, and 12 negroes.

<sup>a</sup>Production of Coal in 1908, p. 121. E. W. Parker, U. S. Geological Survey.

The following table shows the total number of men killed and injured in the mining industry in Oklahoma and Kansas, the percentage of the total number employed who were killed, and the number of tons of coal mined for each life lost in the two States in 1908:

TABLE 421.—*Fatal and nonfatal accidents in Kansas and Oklahoma coal mines, 1908.*

[Compiled from Annual Report (1908) of the State Mining Inspector of Oklahoma and the Annual Report on Coal Production (1908) of the United States Geological Survey.]

State.	Fatal accidents.	Nonfatal accidents.	Men employed.	Percentage killed.	Tons mined.	Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost.
Oklahoma.....	44	128	8,651	5.08	2,948,116	67,002
Kansas.....	27	70	13,916	1.94	6,245,508	231,315
Total.....	71	198	22,567	3.14	9,193,624	129,487

<sup>a</sup> Statistics showing the number of fatal and nonfatal accidents in Oklahoma coal mines are for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1908.

The majority of immigrants from Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, on coming to this country, are entirely ignorant of mining and go to the mines without knowledge of the dangers to be encountered, and, in consequence, are reckless. The majority of superintendents and mine foremen interviewed claim that many accidents are due to the fact that the foreigner is not able to speak or understand English and it is hard to make him understand a warning. Before the miners are allowed to go down for work the mines are thoroughly tested for gas by fire bosses or gas men, and in cases where bodies of gas are found warnings are posted directing the men to remain away from that part of the mine. It is difficult to compel the newly arrived immigrants to regard these warnings, and on this account many men have been severely burned or killed by explosions. Thus the ignorance of the foreigner as to English not only brings great danger to himself, but to every man working in the mine with him. It has been suggested that there should be a law requiring each immigrant to stand a thorough examination before allowing him to be employed in the coal-mining industry, similar to the state examinations required for position of mine foreman, hoisting engineer, or fire boss. The examinations for engineers, fire bosses, and similar occupations are held at designated intervals by an appointed board. The state mining inspector states that of the men who take these examinations, with the exception of the English-speaking races, less than one and one-half per cent are foreigners, and that a very small percentage of these are able to pass the examination. Only in rare instances does the Italian attempt the examination, and usually in such cases the applicant is of the second generation.

#### RELATIONS AMONG RACES EMPLOYED.

In pick mining it is almost necessary for two men to work together. The universal practice is for two men, who are called "buddies," to work in the same room, often for a period of years. One does the mining and places the shots and the other does the loading, or they will take turn about at the two tasks. Generally they send out car

for ear of coal and divide yardage, room turning, and other extra work, so that their pay will be as nearly equal as possible. On pay day if one has a little more money due him than the other they may divide equally, having first taken out of their joint pay all expenses for mining, such as powder, fuse, caps, blasting paper, etc. These men are to some extent isolated, working together at the face of the coal, probably from 100 to 200 feet from the entry, and almost the only other employee they see during the day is the driver, who brings the empty cars and hauls away the loaded ones. It is natural, therefore, that the two men will become very intimate.

Consequently it is an almost unheard-of situation to find an American miner and an immigrant from continental Europe working in the same room. Possibly the force of men working the entry may include five or six different nationalities, but on entering the rooms the "buddies," or partners, will be found to be men of the same race. Often an American works in the same room with an Englishman, Scotchman, or Welshman, but it is rare to find an American miner working with an immigrant of any race other than those mentioned.

With the company or day men the case is different. Drivers, timbermen, trackmen, spraggers, cagers, etc., are very often of different races, and Americans work side by side with Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, or Slovaks. The reason assigned for this is that the miner chooses his own working partner, while the mine foreman hires the company men and places them together irrespective of race. Many pit bosses prefer to work gangs of different races rather than a force made up of the same nationality.

While outside the mine there may be racial prejudices and little association between the races, during work hours little of this is seen and working relations between Americans and immigrants are pleasant, the foreigner receiving as fair treatment as the native at the hands of the company.

## CHAPTER V.

### HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

General housing and living conditions—Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 422 to 433 and General Tables 169 to 180].

#### GENERAL HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

General housing conditions in Oklahoma and Kansas vary according to localities. Generally speaking, in the larger towns and mining villages, the condition of houses is much better than in smaller and more isolated settlements. The particular race predominating in a community also has a noticeable influence in regard to the general appearance of the home and the sanitary conditions surrounding it. In the older towns throughout the mining sections of the two States, the houses are more substantial, are kept in better repair and more conveniences are provided. The reason for this condition is that in such places many miners own their homes and others rent houses from private persons. On account of competition in renting, the coal companies are forced to provide better dwellings for their employees than they do in places where all the houses are owned by the companies. Length of residence also has much to do with the appearance and comfort of the home, since the immigrant after purchasing a piece of property is constantly improving it. Those who have owned homes for a number of years have set out shade and fruit trees, a good garden usually exists, wells or cisterns are dug, some have small vineyards, and the general appearance of the property denotes pride in ownership. On rented property, the immigrant has no incentive toward improving his home and the effect is at once discernible. Company houses, which have already been discussed,<sup>a</sup> are never as good as those owned by immigrants or as those rented from private persons. In the older mining towns few immigrants rent houses from the company.

A tendency toward segregation on the part of certain immigrant races is very noticeable, and almost every town in the coal fields has its foreign quarter, where the members of one or more immigrant races have purchased homes. There are also a number of towns which have an almost exclusively immigrant population. Italians more than any other race are found in complete segregation. Wherever a large force of Italians is employed there will be found an Italian colony living in a community by itself and associating little with other races or with natives. In some places North and South Italians are living in the same neighborhood, but where there are many of both races they live in separate colonies. More property is owned by Italians in Kansas and Oklahoma than by any other immigrant race, and in every mining locality there are Italians owning homes. When

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<sup>a</sup> See p. 64.

the Italian decides to remain permanently in a town he purchases a home as soon as possible. These homes are usually frame structures of from four to six rooms of one story. Much care is devoted to the premises, a good garden is always maintained, and goes far toward the support of the family, while ovens are built in the yard and such outbuildings as are necessary are erected. The interior of the home, however, is never as clean as it should be, though the North Italians are more careful in this respect than immigrants from southern Italy. The Italian women are not neat housekeepers and are very negligent as to sanitary conditions. The kitchen is used as a living and dining room, and here also the miners wash after returning from work. This naturally leads to a great deal of filth, water is allowed to accumulate on the floors, remains of the preceding meal are not removed, and often dishes go unwashed from one meal to another; no care is exercised in throwing waste water at a proper distance from the dwelling, and as few towns are provided with a sewerage system the back yards are usually in a very insanitary condition. In towns where there is a water system, city water is piped to the houses, but the usual supply comes from wells or cisterns in the back yards, sometimes one well supplying several families. The furnishing of the home is usually very poor, the furniture being of the cheapest grade, and little attempt is made at adornment.

Lithuanians have not settled in all parts of the coal fields as did the Italians, but have confined themselves to certain towns and localities in Oklahoma. Very few, if any, are to be found in Kansas. They are segregated to a great extent and live in communities by themselves. It seems that when one family comes to the United States it induces all its kindred to join it as soon as possible. Most of them have come to this country with the idea of making it their permanent home, and are therefore desirous of becoming property owners. In buying property the effort is always made to get it in neighborhoods occupied by their own people. The interior of the home is generally neat and well kept, and the furniture is of better quality than that of the average Italian family. They are also much more careful as to sanitary precautions. Homes owned by this race are of the same type as those occupied by Italians, consisting of one-story frame structures of from four to six rooms.

Poles, Croatians, Slovaks, and Slovenians also own considerable property throughout the coal fields, but are not segregated to as great an extent as are Italians and Lithuanians. Their homes are of same the type as those previously described. The interiors of the houses are not as neat and well kept as those of the Lithuanians, but are more so than those occupied by Italians.

Mexicans own very little property and most of them live in houses owned by the coal companies. On this account they are not segregated in their living quarters, but at the same time there is no association between them and natives or members of other races. The interior of Mexican homes is usually unclean. Many families occupy houses with no furniture beyond a cooking stove, the inmates sleeping on rude bunks or upon straw thrown on the floor.

## RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

A large number of families investigated in the Southwest own their homes. Fifty American families, however, and 175 foreign-born families, or a total of 225, rent their apartments. The amount of rent paid is important from the standpoint of cost of living, but is chiefly significant as regards the discussion of standard of living. For this reason the subject of rent is presented in connection with the consideration of living conditions. The first tabulation in this connection, which is submitted below, shows the average rent paid by the families studied per apartment, per room, and per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 422.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	29	\$7.10	\$1.94	\$1.65
Negro.....	21	5.17	1.60	1.18
Foreign-born:				
Irish.....	14	5.93	1.80	1.34
Italian, North.....	47	5.65	1.95	1.17
Italian, South.....	12	5.17	1.77	1.13
Lithuanian.....	16	5.97	1.84	1.22
Mexican.....	36	4.58	1.63	.97
Polish.....	19	5.05	1.88	1.19
Grand total.....	225	5.54	1.80	1.21
Total native-born.....	50	6.29	1.81	1.45
Total foreign-born.....	175	5.33	1.80	1.15

As regards rent as an index to the standard of living, it is instructive to note in the table above that the average rent paid by the families classed as "whites, native-born of native father" is one-third again as high as the average rent paid by all races of recent immigration. It is also worthy of comment that the average rent per apartment paid by the negro of native birth is slightly below the average for foreign-born households.

As regards the households of recent immigrants, it is significant that all races, with the exception of the Mexican, pay about the same rate per apartment. The Mexican is below the general average, which is due to the fact that in most of the mining communities of Oklahoma, where the Mexican is employed in greatest numbers, the least desirable houses are usually occupied by this race.<sup>a</sup> The rent paid by the Lithuanian households is greater than that paid by any other foreign race.

Upon examination of the average rent per month per room paid by each household, it is immediately apparent that the relative showing is practically the same as that made by the different races under

<sup>a</sup> See discussion of housing, pp. 71, 72.

the caption "Average rent per apartment." The North Italian in his payment per room indicates a higher standard than any other households of recent immigration and is on a par with the native white. The Irish household, as already noted, pays a relatively higher rent per apartment, but in the payment per room sinks to the general level of the foreign-born, which is \$1.80.

A significant fact developed by the above showing, and especially indicated by the general uniformity of rent per apartment and per room paid by the foreign-born, is that the rent per room and per apartment affords no basis in the territory under discussion for any satisfactory conclusions as to the standard of living. The fact is that most of the families live in company houses which rent on a basis of \$1.80 to \$2 per room per month. Consequently the differences in rents per room and apartment, while they indicate that the American white occupies a somewhat better and more commodious house as compared with the foreign-born, also points clearly to the fact that the foreign-born, with the exception of the Mexicans, are practically living in the same general style of company house, the rent per apartment depending upon the number of rooms. In discussing the relation between rent and standard of living, therefore, the only safe and sure index is the rent paid by each household per month per person, for the reason that there is a constant tendency among races of recent immigration to keep a large number of boarders and lodgers or to share a house with another family in order to decrease the rent payment per person or per household.

Upon examination of the average rent paid by each household per person per month, differences in relative standards of living at once become manifest. The average rent per person for native white households is almost one-third greater than for the total foreign-born, and the showing of the native negro and the total foreign-born is slightly in favor of the negro. The worst showing is made by the Mexican households, which have an average rent of .97 per cent per person. Of the races of southern and eastern Europe, the South Italian stands on the lowest level. The relatively high standard which, from the exhibit made per apartment and per room by the North Italian, is seen in the rent per person for households of this race to be of no consequence, for the reason that the average rent per person, is much below the average for native white and Irish households and somewhat below the Poles and native negroes. Upon the basis of the families furnishing information, the Lithuanians have the highest standard of living of all races of southern and eastern Europe.

If the examination as to the relation between rent and standard of living be carried further, the tendency of the various races in greater detail may be gathered from the table which follows, showing the per cent of households paying a specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.



TABLE 423.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$5.00.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.00.	Under \$12.50.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	29	\$7.10	10.3	69.0	86.2	96.6
Negro.....	21	5.17	42.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	47	5.65	17.0	95.7	100.0	100.0
Mexican.....	36	4.58	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	225	5.54	33.3	89.8	98.2	99.6
Total native-born.....	50	6.29	24.0	82.0	92.0	98.0
Total foreign-born.....	175	5.33	36.0	92.0	100.0	100.0

In the above table of 225 households reporting, 33.3 per cent pay less than \$5 monthly rent, 56.5 pay \$5 but less than \$7.50, and a small proportion pay \$7.50 or over per month, less than 1 per cent paying \$12.50 or over.

Of the foreign-born no household reports as high as \$10 monthly rent, as contrasted with 13.8 per cent of the native-born whites of native father, a small proportion of the latter paying \$12.50 or over monthly. Of the foreign-born 56 per cent pay \$5 but less than \$7.50, and a slightly higher proportion of the native-born whites of native father pay the same. Of the latter but 10.3 per cent pay less than \$5 monthly, as compared with 36 per cent of the former.

A study of the races shows that none of the Mexicans pay as high as \$7.50 monthly, although 25 per cent of them pay \$5 but less than \$7.50. The great majority of the North Italians pay \$5 but less than \$7.50, although 4.3 per cent pay between \$7.50 and \$10. A comparatively low proportion, 17 per cent, pay less than \$5.

Contrasting these figures with those of the native-born, white and negro, it is noted that but 10.3 per cent of the native-born whites of native father pay less than \$5 monthly and 31 per cent pay \$7.50 or over. A small proportion, 3.4 per cent, pay \$12.50 or over monthly. The majority of this race, however, pay \$5 but less than \$7.50.

The native-born negroes of native father show very low rentals, not one paying as high as \$7.50 monthly and 42.9 per cent paying less than \$5.

A general summary of the table, then, would show that the Mexicans and native-born negroes of native father pay a very low rate of rent, all of each race paying less than \$7.50, the majority of the Mexicans and a very large proportion of the negroes paying less than \$5. The North Italians, although not reporting a high rate of rent, nevertheless report a very low proportion paying less than \$5.

The table following shows the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 424.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	29	\$1.94	0.0	41.4	96.6	96.6
Negro.....	21	1.60	.0	57.1	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	47	1.95	.0	27.7	93.6	100.0
Mexican.....	36	1.63	.0	72.2	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	225	1.80	.0	48.9	97.8	99.6
Total native-born.....	50	1.81	.0	48.0	98.0	98.0
Total foreign-born.....	175	1.80	.0	49.1	97.7	100.0

It becomes evident from a glance at the above table that 55.2 per cent of the American white households are paying between \$2 and \$3 per room per month, while 41.4 per cent are paying less than \$2 per room per month. On the other hand, the greater number of American negro households have a rent payment which is less than \$2 per room per month, while 42.9 per cent pay between \$2 and \$3. No negro households pay more than \$3 per room per month, while a small percentage of native whites pay between \$3 and \$4 per room. Almost 50 per cent of all foreign households pay a rent per room per month which is less than \$2, and 48.6 per cent pay between \$2 and \$3 per room per month. No Mexican household pays more than \$3 per month, and 72.2 per cent of the households of this race pay less than \$2 per room per month. A small proportion of the North Italian families, as compared with that of the native whites, are paying under \$2 per room per month, but a larger proportion are paying between \$2 and \$3 per month. Extending the analysis, however, to the extent to which the different races pay a specified rent per month per person, the following table will be found of value:

TABLE 425.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	29	\$1.65	10.3	62.1	82.8	93.1
Negro.....	21	1.18	42.8	76.2	85.7	95.2
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	47	1.17	23.4	74.5	93.6	97.9
Mexican.....	36	.97	55.5	83.3	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	225	1.21	29.8	75.6	91.6	97.3
Total native-born.....	50	1.45	24.0	68.0	84.0	94.0
Total foreign-born.....	175	1.15	31.4	77.7	93.7	98.3

The preceding table shows that 10.3 per cent of the American white households, as compared with 31.4 per cent of the foreign-born households, are found to be paying a rent per person per month which is less than \$1. Fifty-one and eight-tenths per cent of the native white families have a rent per person per month between \$1 and \$2 as contrasted with 46.3 per cent of the foreign households paying that amount. Twenty and seven-tenths per cent of the native whites also pay a monthly rent per person between \$2 and \$3 as compared with 16 per cent of all foreign-born households. Ten and three-tenths per cent of native white households pay between \$3 and \$4 per person per month, while only 4.6 per cent of the foreign-born pay this amount. Twenty-three and four-tenths per cent of the North Italians and 55.5 per cent of the Mexicans are paying less than \$1 per month, Fifty-one and one-tenth per cent of the former race and 27.8 per cent of the latter have a monthly rental per person between \$1 and \$2. In the case of the other foreign households the numbers are too small to be converted into percentages. From the comparisons which have been given above, however, it is quite obvious that the general standard of living as based upon the monthly rent per person is considerably lower among households whose heads are of foreign birth than among the native white of native father.

#### BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

As regards the tendency to keep boarders or lodgers, the following table shows, by general nativity and race, the number and per cent of households having boarders or lodgers:

TABLE 426.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	53	1	1.9
Negro.....	27	1	3.7
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	21	.....	.0
Irish.....	39	2	5.1
Italian, North.....	96	24	25.0
Italian, South.....	35	9	25.7
Lithuanian.....	36	20	55.6
Magyar.....	15	3	(a)
Mexican.....	42	9	21.4
Polish.....	36	11	30.6
Slovak.....	49	2	4.1
Welsh.....	27	1	3.7
Grand total.....	4.76	83	17.4
Total native-born.....	80	2	2.5
Total foreign-born.....	396	81	20.5

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total of 476 households, only 83 keep boarders or lodgers, and 81 of these are among the races of foreign birth. The Croatian households show no boarders or lodgers at all, and there is only one among the 27 Welsh households. The Slovak and Irish races each have but two households keeping boarders or lodgers. The 36 Lithuanian families have the largest percentage of boarding houses, 55.6 per cent of their homes being reported as such. The Poles, likewise represented by 36 households, rank next, with boarders or lodgers in 30.6 per cent of their households. The North and South Italians show 25 per cent and 25.7 per cent, respectively, of their households with boarders or lodgers.

The average number of boarders or lodgers per household in the Southwest, by general nativity and race of head of household, is presented in the table below. Two averages are given, the first based on the total number of households and the second on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers:

TABLE 427.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household—	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	53	1	2	0.04	(a)
Negro.....	27	1	1	.04	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	21				
Irish.....	39	2	2	.05	(a)
Italian, North.....	96	24	94	.98	3.92
Italian, South.....	35	9	19	.54	(a)
Lithuanian.....	36	20	40	1.11	2.00
Magyar.....	15	3	4	.27	(a)
Mexican.....	42	9	15	.36	(a)
Polish.....	36	11	19	.53	1.73
Slovak.....	49	2	3	.06	(a)
Welsh.....	27	1	1	.04	(a)
Grand total.....	476	83	200	.42	2.41
Total native-born.....	80	2	3	.04	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	396	81	197	.50	2.43

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Out of the 476 households reporting complete data in the above table, 17.4 per cent keep boarders or lodgers, averaging 2.41 per household. Only one of the 53 native white households keeps boarders or lodgers, while 81 of the 396 foreign households are so reported, showing an average of 0.5, based on the total number of households, and 2.43 per household keeping boarders or lodgers.

The greatest number of foreign households for any one race, 96, is reported for the North Italians, 24 of which keep boarders or lodgers. This race shows the maximum average of 3.92 boarders or lodgers based on the number of householders keeping boarders or lodgers. The Lithuanians average 1.11 boarders or lodgers per household based on the total number of households, which is the highest entry presented on that basis. The same race shows 2 boarders or lodgers to each house keeping boarders or lodgers. As regards the Mexicans, it is noticed that 9 households out of 42 reporting keep 15 boarders or lodgers.

#### SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

As regards the housing conditions of the families studied, it will be instructive to consider, first, the relative size of apartments occupied.

TABLE 428.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	53	3.85	0.0	13.2	32.1	37.7	9.4	1.9	5.7
Negro.....	27	3.26	.0	11.1	59.3	22.2	7.4	.0	.0
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	21	3.19	.0	14.3	57.1	23.8	4.8	.0	.0
Irish.....	39	4.18	.0	5.1	38.5	17.9	20.5	.3	7.7
Italian, North.....	96	3.09	1.0	18.8	57.3	18.8	1.0	3.1	.0
Italian, South.....	35	3.11	.0	22.9	54.3	14.3	5.7	2.9	.0
Lithuanian.....	36	3.50	.0	11.1	44.4	27.8	16.7	.0	.0
Mexican.....	42	2.86	.0	31.0	52.4	16.7	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	36	2.78	.0	41.7	41.7	13.9	2.8	.0	.0
Slovak.....	49	3.00	.0	18.3	67.3	10.2	4.1	.0	.0
Welsh.....	27	4.41	.0	3.7	22.2	33.3	18.5	14.8	7.4
Grand total.....	476	3.34	.2	17.4	50.0	21.0	6.9	2.7	1.7
Total native-born.....	80	3.65	.0	12.5	41.2	32.5	8.8	1.3	3.8
Total foreign-born.....	396	3.27	.3	18.4	51.8	18.7	6.6	3.0	1.3

Of the entire number of households for which data were secured, 69.4 per cent, as shown by the preceding table, lived in three rooms or less and 90.4 per cent in four rooms or less; 4.4 per cent occupied six or more rooms.

Of the households the heads of which were foreign-born, 70.5 per cent occupied three rooms or less and 89.2 per cent four rooms or less. Of the households the heads of which were native-born, 53.7 per cent occupied three rooms or less and 86.2 per cent four rooms or less. It will thus be seen that the tendency to live in dwellings of less than three or four rooms is much more general on the part of the foreign-born than on the part of the native-born. If, however, a distinction be made between the native-born whites and the negroes it will be seen that an even larger proportion of the latter than of the foreign-born occupied three rooms or less. Of the households the heads of which were white native-born of native father, only 45.3 per cent

lived in less than four rooms. This percentage is less than that for any foreign race except the Welsh and Irish.

The percentages for the foreign-born show that the proportion of households occupying two rooms is largest among the Poles, Mexicans, and South Italians, in the order mentioned, and smallest among the Welsh and Irish; that the proportion of households occupying three rooms is largest among the Slovaks, North Italians, Croatians, and South Italians, in the order mentioned, and smallest among the Welsh and Irish; and that the proportion of households occupying four rooms is largest among the Welsh, Lithuanians, and Croatians, in the order named, and smallest among the Slovaks and Poles. Households occupying five or more rooms are far more general among the Welsh, Irish, and Lithuanians than among the other races of foreign birth.

The table shows that the households, the heads of which are Welsh or Irish, occupy, upon an average, the largest number of rooms, those the heads of which are white native-born or native father a number rather less, and the households of American negroes and the races of continental Europe a very small number of rooms.

#### SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In the following table percentages are given showing the number of individuals to a household:

TABLE 429.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.										
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	
Native-born of native father:													
White.....	53	4.45	0.0	13.2	26.4	20.8	9.4	11.3	13.2	1.9	3.8	0.0	
Negro.....	27	4.44	3.7	22.2	14.8	11.1	14.8	14.8	11.1	.0	7.4	.0	
Foreign-born:													
Croatian.....	21	4.00	.0	33.3	4.8	19.0	23.8	14.3	.0	4.8	.0	.0	
Irish.....	39	5.79	.0	10.3	5.1	17.9	15.4	12.8	10.3	12.8	10.3	5.1	
Italian, North.....	96	4.93	1.0	11.5	20.8	20.8	14.6	8.3	8.3	5.2	2.1	7.3	
Italian, South.....	35	4.77	.0	14.3	28.6	8.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	5.7	8.6	.0	
Lithuanian.....	36	5.14	.0	13.9	5.6	16.7	27.8	11.1	11.1	8.3	2.8	2.8	
Mexican.....	42	4.67	.0	14.3	16.7	19.0	23.8	7.1	7.1	9.5	.0	2.4	
Polish.....	36	4.72	.0	19.4	8.3	22.2	13.9	22.2	2.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	
Slovak.....	49	5.10	.0	12.2	14.3	20.4	10.2	18.4	8.2	6.1	8.2	2.0	
Welsh.....	27	4.67	.0	22.2	11.1	22.2	7.4	18.5	3.7	7.4	7.4	.0	
Grand total.....	476	4.84	.4	14.9	16.0	19.3	14.9	12.6	8.4	6.1	4.4	2.9	
Total native-born.....	80	4.45	1.3	16.3	22.5	17.5	11.3	12.5	12.5	1.3	5.0	.0	
Total foreign-born.....	396	4.92	.3	14.6	14.6	19.7	15.7	12.6	7.6	7.1	4.3	3.5	

Of the total number of households covered by the foregoing table, 14.9 per cent are of two persons, 16 per cent are of three persons, 19.3 per cent are of four persons, 14.9 per cent are of five persons, 12.6 per cent are of six persons, and 21.8 per cent are of seven or more persons. The average number of persons to a household is in general

considerably larger among the foreign-born than among the native-born, the percentage of households of three persons or less being 40.1 for the native-born and 29.5 for the foreign-born; that of households of four, five, or six persons, for the native-born 41.3 and for the foreign-born 48; and that of households of seven or more persons 18.8 for the native-born and 22.5 for the foreign-born.

Among the foreign-born races, the number of persons to a household varies greatly. The figures show that the proportion of households of but two persons is largest among the Croatians, Welsh, and Poles in the order mentioned, and smallest among the Irish and the North Italians; that the proportion of households of three persons is largest among the South Italians, North Italians, and Mexicans in the order mentioned, and smallest among the Croatians, Irish, and Lithuanians; that the proportion of households of four persons is largest among the Poles, Welsh, North Italians, and Slovaks, and smallest among the South Italians; that the proportion of households of five persons is largest among the Lithuanians, Mexicans, and Croatians, and smallest among the Welsh and Slovaks; that the proportion of households of six persons is largest among the Poles, Welsh, and Slovaks, and smallest among the Mexicans and North Italians; and that the proportion of households of seven or more persons is largest among the Irish, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Slovaks, and smallest among the Croatians and Poles. Large households appear to be more general with the Irish than with any other race.

CONGESTION.

In a study of congestion the foregoing discussion may be summarized by showing, by general nativity and race, the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room.

TABLE 430.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	53	4.45	1.16	2.25
Negro.....	27	4.44	1.36	2.45
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	21	4.00	1.25	2.15
Irish.....	39	5.79	1.39	2.48
Italian, North.....	96	4.93	1.59	2.52
Italian, South.....	35	4.77	1.53	2.42
Lithuanian.....	36	5.14	1.47	2.53
Magyar.....	15	4.80	1.50	2.67
Mexican.....	42	4.67	1.63	3.27
Polish.....	36	4.72	1.70	2.66
Slovak.....	49	5.10	1.70	2.87
Welsh.....	27	4.67	1.06	2.33
Grand total.....	476	4.84	1.45	2.54
Total native-born.....	80	4.45	1.22	2.31
Total foreign-born.....	396	4.92	1.50	2.59

For all races and nativities the average number of persons to an apartment, as shown by the preceding table, is 4.84. The average for the foreign-born, 4.92, is greater than that for the native-born, 4.45. Of the native-born, the whites and negroes reported substantially the same average number of persons to the apartment, 4.45 and 4.44, respectively. Passing to the foreign-born, the greatest average number of persons to an apartment is found among the Irish, and the smallest among the Croatians. The figure for the Irish is 5.79; that for the Croatians, 4. In the order of those for which the largest average number of persons per household is reported, the different races rank as follows: Irish, Lithuanians, Slovaks, North Italians, Magyars, South Italians, Poles, Mexicans and Welsh, American whites, American negroes, and Croatians. It will be noted that with the single exception of the Croatians the native-born, both whites and negroes, have the smallest households.

Figures showing the number of persons per apartment, while of interest, do not determine definitely the degree of congestion prevailing. Clearly there is no more overcrowding in a household of six living in three rooms than in a household of twelve living in six rooms. The relation existing between the number of persons and the number of rooms is the true indication of congestion.

It appears from the table that the average number of persons per room, for all the households for which data were secured, is 1.45. For the foreign-born, considered as a whole, the number is 1.50. For the native-born it is 1.22. The native whites report an average number of 1.16 persons to the room as against 1.36 for the negroes. Among the foreign-born, the races having the largest number of persons to the room are the Slovak and Polish; the one having the smallest number, the Welsh. For the Slovaks and the Poles the figure is 1.70; for the Welsh, it is 1.06. Those having the greatest number of persons per room rank by races as follows: Slovak and Polish, Mexican, North Italian, South Italian, Magyar, Lithuanian, Irish, American negro, Croatian, American white, and Welsh.

It is believed that the figures referred to form a trustworthy indication of the relative prevalence of congestion or overcrowding among the different races. The figures appearing in the last column of the table supply further information upon the subject of congestion. These figures show the average number of persons per sleeping room.

For all races and nativities the average number of persons to a sleeping room is 2.54, the average for the foreign-born, 2.59, being greater than that for the native-born, which is 2.31. Of the native-born the whites report 2.25 and the negroes 2.45 persons to a sleeping room. Among the foreign-born the race having the largest number of persons per sleeping room is the Mexican, the race having the smallest is the Croatian. For the Mexicans the figure is 3.27, for the Croatians it is 2.15. Congestion in all the rooms is most general among the Poles, Slovaks, and Mexicans, and least general among the Welsh, American whites, and Croatians.



The table, which shows in detail the average number of persons per room, as well as the number of households having each specified number of persons per room, follows:

TABLE 431.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.					
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.		
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	53	1.16	38	5	1	.....	71.7	9.4	1.9		0.0	
Negro.....	27	1.36	21	7	1	.....	77.8	25.9	3.7		.0	
Foreign-born:												
Croatian.....	21	1.25	15	3	.....	.....	71.4	14.3	.0		.0	
Irish.....	39	1.39	33	11	1	.....	84.6	28.2	2.6		.0	
Italian, North.....	96	1.59	91	25	4	1	.....	94.8	26.0	4.2	1.0	
Italian, South.....	35	1.53	30	11	2	.....	85.7	31.4	5.7		.0	
Lithuanian.....	36	1.47	32	10	.....	.....	88.9	27.8	.0		.0	
Magyar.....	15	1.50	13	4	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)	
Mexican.....	42	1.63	40	14	2	.....	95.2	33.3	4.8		.0	
Polish.....	36	1.70	34	16	2	.....	94.4	44.4	5.6		.0	
Slovak.....	49	1.70	43	22	5	1	.....	87.8	44.9	10.2		2.0
Welsh.....	27	1.06	16	3	.....	.....	59.3	11.1	.0		.0	
Grand total.....	476	1.45	406	131	19	2	.....	85.3	27.5	4.0		.4
Total native-born.....	80	1.22	59	12	2	.....	73.8	15.0	2.5		.0	
Total foreign-born.....	396	1.50	347	119	17	2	.....	87.6	30.1	4.3		.5

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average number of persons per room has already been discussed in connection with Table 430, and the primary purpose of this table is to show the proportion of households having each specified number of persons per room. Of the 476 households included in the table above, 85.3 per cent have one or more persons per room, 27.5 per cent have two or more per room, 4 per cent have three or more per room, and two households, or 0.4 per cent of the total, have four or more per room. The per cent of households with two or more persons per room is 30.1 for foreign households, 25.9 for negro households, and 9.4 for native white households. The Slovaks show the largest proportion of households with that number of persons per room, the per cent being 44.9; the Welsh, with 11.1 per cent, show the lowest proportion among foreign households.

The crowded living conditions become more apparent when the effect upon sleeping quarters and living arrangements is considered. In the following table figures are given showing the number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room:

TABLE 432.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>													
White.....	53	2.25	43	23	7	2	.....	81.1	43.4	13.2	3.8	0.0	
Negro.....	27	2.45	22	9	1	.....	.....	81.5	33.3	3.7	.0	.0	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>													
Croatian.....	21	2.15	17	3	1	.....	.....	81.0	14.3	4.8	.0	.0	
Irish.....	39	2.48	32	13	6	2	1	82.1	33.3	15.4	5.1	2.6	
Italian, North...	96	2.52	80	36	14	5	1	83.3	37.5	14.6	5.2	1.0	
Italian, South...	35	2.42	24	15	5	2	1	68.6	42.9	14.3	5.7	2.9	
Lithuanian.....	36	2.53	29	14	6	4	.....	80.6	38.9	16.7	11.1	.0	
Magyar.....	15	2.67	13	6	3	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Mexican.....	42	3.27	41	25	17	10	4	97.6	59.5	40.5	23.8	9.5	
Polish.....	36	2.66	30	16	11	6	2	83.3	44.4	30.6	16.7	5.6	
Slovak.....	49	2.87	40	28	16	6	2	81.6	57.1	32.7	12.2	4.1	
Welsh.....	27	2.33	19	11	5	1	1	70.4	40.7	18.5	3.7	3.7	
Grand total...	476	2.54	390	199	92	39	12	81.9	41.8	19.3	8.2	2.5	
Total native-born...	80	2.31	65	32	8	2	.....	81.3	40.0	10.0	2.5	.0	
Total foreign-born...	396	2.59	325	167	84	37	12	82.1	42.2	21.2	9.3	3.0	

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of households, 390, or 81.9 per cent, report two or more persons per sleeping room; 199, or 41.8 per cent, three or more persons per sleeping room; 92, or 19.3 per cent, four or more persons per sleeping room; 39, or 8.2 per cent, five or more persons to the sleeping room; and 12, or 2.5 per cent, six or more persons to the sleeping room. In only 86 households, or 18.1 per cent of the total, is the average number of persons to the sleeping room less than two. The figures include all the members of each household; children as well as adults, lodgers as well as members of the families.

Overcrowding is more general among the foreign-born individuals than among the native-born, either whites or negroes. The percentages of households reporting two or more persons to a sleeping room is, for the foreign-born considered as a whole, 82.1 per cent and for the native-born considered as a whole 81.3 per cent. The percentage reporting three or more persons to a room is 42.2 per cent for the total foreign-born, and 40 per cent for the native-born; the percentage reporting four persons to a room is 21.2 per cent for the foreign-born and 10 per cent for the native-born; the percentage reporting five or more persons to the room is 9.3 per cent for the foreign-born and 2.5 per cent for the native-born; 3 per cent of the foreign-born households and none of the native-born report six or more persons to the sleeping room.

Among the native households reporting two or more persons to the room, the negroes show 81.5 per cent, and the whites 81.1 per cent. The percentage of households reporting three or more persons to the sleeping room is higher for the whites than for the negroes. The same is true of the households reporting four or more persons to the room. Three and eight-tenths per cent of the white households and none of the negro households report five or more persons to the sleeping room.

The proportion of foreign-born individuals reporting two or more persons per sleeping room is, in most cases, slightly over 80 per cent. Of the Mexicans, however, 97.6 per cent, report two or more persons to the sleeping room. In the percentage of households having three or more persons to the sleeping room, the Mexicans again lead the other foreign races, and Slovaks, Poles, South Italians, Welsh, Lithuanians, North Italians, Irish, and Croatians follow in the order mentioned. The percentage reported by the Mexicans is 59.5, that reported by the Croatians, 14.3; 40.5 per cent of the Mexican, and 4.8 per cent of the Croatian households report four or more persons per sleeping room; 23.8 per cent of the Mexican, and 3.7 per cent of the Welsh households report five or more persons per sleeping room; 9.5 per cent of the Mexican, and 1 per cent of the North Italian households report six or more persons per sleeping room. No Croatian households report five or more persons per sleeping room, and no Lithuanian households six or more persons per sleeping room.

The figures and percentages may be taken, to indicate that overcrowding is most general among the Mexicans, Slovaks, and Poles. Conditions seem to be far worse in the Mexican households than in those of any other race. The figures indicate further that there are fewer persons per sleeping room in the households of the Croatians, than in the households of the American whites. Overcrowding is apparently less general with the American negroes than with the majority of the foreign races.

In addition to the foregoing it is important to note what effect these tendencies, considered both separately and in their relation to one another, may have upon the number of rooms not used for sleeping, but reserved for use as kitchens, dining rooms, or living rooms. Data upon this subject are given in the following table:

TABLE 433.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—			
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	53	3.85	1.98	.....	21	21	0.0	39.6	39.6	
Negro.....	27	3.26	1.81	.....	18	6	.0	66.7	22.2	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Croatian.....	21	3.19	1.86	.....	15	5	.0	71.4	23.8	
Irish.....	39	4.18	2.33	.....	17	13	.0	43.6	35.6	
Italian, North.....	96	3.09	1.96	.....	1	82	1.0	85.4	12.5	
Italian, South.....	35	3.11	1.97	.....	31	3	.0	88.6	8.6	
Lithuanian.....	36	3.50	2.03	.....	20	15	.0	55.6	41.7	
Magyar.....	15	3.20	1.80	.....	10	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Mexican.....	42	2.86	1.43	.....	1	22	19	2.4	52.4	
Polish.....	36	2.78	1.78	.....	2	33	.....	5.6	91.7	
Slovak.....	49	3.00	1.78	.....	1	38	.....	2.0	77.6	
Welsh.....	27	4.41	2.00	.....	6	7	.....	.0	22.2	
Grand total.....	476	3.34	1.90	.....	5	313	113	1.1	65.8	23.7
Total native-born.....	80	3.65	1.93	.....	39	27	.....	.0	48.7	33.8
Total foreign-born.....	396	3.27	1.90	.....	5	274	86	1.3	69.2	21.7

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average number of rooms for all households is 3.34. For the foreign households the figure is 3.27; for the native-born it is 3.65. Of the native-born, the American whites report an average of 3.85 rooms to a household, and the American negroes an average of 3.26. The race that shows the largest average number of rooms per household is the Welsh; the one having the smallest average number is the Polish. For the Welsh the figure is 4.41; for the Polish it is 2.78.

The American whites report a larger average number of rooms than any foreign race except the Welsh and the Irish, and the American negroes a larger average number than any foreign race except the Welsh, Irish, and Lithuanians. In the order of the average number of rooms per household, the races rank as follows: Welsh, Irish, American white, Lithuanian, American negro, Magyar, Croatian, South Italian, North Italian, Slovak, Mexican, and Polish.

What proportion of the rooms of the apartments are used as sleeping rooms may be seen upon a comparison of the figures just referred to with those given in the third column of the table. The average number of sleeping rooms for all the households is 1.90. There is little difference between the average for the foreign-born considered as a whole, and that for the native-born, the figure being 1.90 for the former and 1.93 for the latter. Of the native-born the whites report an average of 1.98 sleeping rooms to a household and

the negroes an average of 1.81. The race having the largest average number of sleeping rooms per household is the Irish; that having the smallest average number, the Mexican. In the order of the average number of sleeping rooms per household the races rank as follows: Irish, Lithuanian, Welsh, American white, South Italian, Croatians, American negro, Magyar, Slovak and Polish, and Mexican.

The relation between the number of rooms per apartment and the number of sleeping rooms per apartment may best be seen from the numbers and percentages given in the table showing in what proportion in the households of different races all the rooms are used as sleeping rooms, in what proportion all the rooms but one are used as sleeping rooms, and in what proportion all the rooms but two are used as sleeping rooms. From the number of rooms not slept in, it will be easy to determine what opportunity each family has for a separate living room, whether or not the cooking must be done in the living room, and whether, as happens in some cases, the room in which the cooking is done must be used also as a bedroom. A comparison of the different races in this respect is not only of interest, but will also serve, it is believed, as a reliable indication of their relative standards of living. In 1.1 per cent of the households all the rooms of the apartment were occupied as sleeping rooms. In none of the apartments occupied by the native-born were all the rooms used as sleeping rooms. Stating the results, by races, in numbers, it appears that in one North Italian, one Mexican, one Slovak, and two Polish households the kitchen is used as a living room and also as a sleeping room.

All of the rooms but one are used as sleeping rooms in 65.8 per cent of all the households. The proportion of the foreign-born households in which this occurs is 69.2 per cent; that of the native-born, 48.7 per cent. For the American whites the figure is 39.6 per cent; for the American negroes it is 66.7 per cent. The foreign race reporting the largest proportion of households in which all the rooms but one are used as sleeping rooms is the Polish; that reporting the smallest proportion is the Welsh. The percentage of households in which all the rooms but one are slept in is smaller for the American whites than for any of the foreign races except the Welsh. In a descending order of percentages the races rank in this respect as follows: Polish, South Italian, North Italian, Slovak, Croatian, American negro, Lithuanian, Mexican, Irish, American white, and Welsh.

The percentages in the next column of the table show the proportion of households in which all the rooms but two are used as sleeping rooms. For all the households the percentage is 23.7, for the native-born it is 33.8, and for the foreign born it is 21.7. The figure for the American whites is 39.6 per cent; that for the American negroes, 22.2 per cent. In descending order of percentages the races in this class rank as follows: Mexican, Lithuanian, American white, Irish, Welsh, Croatian, American negro, Slovak, North Italian, and South Italian.

Where two of the rooms of an apartment are not used as sleeping rooms it would seem possible to have not only a separate kitchen, but a separate living room. Such a situation may be taken to signify a comparatively advanced standard of living, and probably does in certain cases. In other cases, however, such an assumption

must not be made too hurriedly. For example, the percentages show a larger proportion of households having two rooms not used as sleeping rooms in the case of the Mexicans than in the case of any other race, and this showing is due to the practice, general on the part of this race, of hiring an apartment of three or four rooms, and living, cooking, and sleeping entirely in one room, the other rooms being used for the storage of fuel and like purposes. Thus the standard of living is lower, not higher, among the Mexicans than among the other races.

The three races having a large percentage of households in which the number of rooms not used as sleeping rooms is greater than two are the Welsh, the American white, and the Irish. The figure for the Welsh is about 52 per cent, that for the American white and the Irish about 20 per cent. Of the negro households 11.1 per cent report more than two rooms not used as sleeping rooms. The percentages for the other races are very small.

## CHAPTER VI.

### SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Criminality of recent immigrants—Diseases of recent immigrants—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 434 to 444 and General Tables 181 to 190].

#### LITERACY.

One of the points of greatest interest and importance in connection with the immigrant labor supply is found in the inquiry as to their literacy. From a purely industrial standpoint the literacy of the immigrant mine worker has no significance beyond the bearing of his ability to read and write upon industrial progress and efficiency. The following table shows the literacy of 6,785 employees in the mines of the Southwest, of whom 2,745 are native-born, 753 native-born of foreign father, and 4,040 are foreign-born.

TABLE 434.—Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	1,616	97.5	96.8
Negro.....	374	90.1	88.8
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
England.....	174	99.4	99.4
Germany.....	100	100.0	99.0
Ireland.....	135	100.0	100.0
Italy.....	53	96.2	96.2
Scotland.....	138	100.0	100.0
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
English.....	248	99.6	98.8
French.....	205	94.1	94.1
German.....	179	98.9	97.8
Irish.....	94	97.9	95.7
Italian, North.....	1,149	90.9	89.7
Italian, South.....	412	81.6	78.2
Lithuanian.....	120	93.3	90.0
Magyar.....	49	81.6	81.6
Mexican.....	105	80.9	74.3
Polish.....	208	85.6	80.3
Russian.....	105	77.1	72.4
Scotch.....	141	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	129	91.5	90.7
Slovenian.....	185	95.7	94.6
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>92.3</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>89.7</b>

Upon examining the relative showing of the nativity groups in the table above, it is seen that a slightly higher degree of literacy exists among the native-born of foreign father, and that 6.4 per cent

more of the foreign-born than of the native-born are illiterate. About nine-tenths of the foreign-born can read and write.

Among the native-born of foreign father, all those whose fathers were born in Ireland or Scotland can both read and write. Practically all males whose fathers were born in England or Germany, also, are able to read and write. Of the second generation whose fathers were born in Italy, 3.8 per cent are illiterate.

As regards the different races of foreign birth, it is noteworthy that there is no illiteracy among the Scotch, and only from 1 to 4 per cent of the English, Irish, and Germans are illiterate. Among the races of southern and eastern Europe the best showing is made by the Slovenians, all except 4.3 per cent of this race being able to read, and all except 5.4 per cent being able to both read and write. The Lithuanians are next in order, showing only 6.7 per cent who can not read and 10 per cent who can neither read nor write. About nine-tenths of the Slovaks and North Italians can both read and write. More than one-fifth of the South Italians, however, can neither read nor write, and nearly one-fifth of this race can not read. The Poles show 14.4 per cent not able to read and 19.7 per cent not able to read or write. Of all races of foreign birth the Russians exhibit the greatest proportion of illiteracy. Twenty-two and nine-tenths per cent of this race can not read, and 27.6 per cent can neither read nor write.

The extent to which literacy prevails among the members of the households whose heads were engaged in bituminous coal mining is shown by the following table. The classification is by sex and general nativity and race.

TABLE 435.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	92	82	174	97.8	95.1	96.6	97.8	93.9	96.0
Negro.....	41	40	81	87.8	90.0	88.9	87.8	87.5	87.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Irish.....	50	44	94	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	17	26	43	94.1	100.0	97.7	94.1	100.0	97.7
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	24	27	51	87.5	77.8	82.4	87.5	77.8	82.4
Irish.....	47	26	73	95.7	100.0	97.3	91.5	100.0	94.5
Italian, North.....	180	100	280	86.7	77.0	83.2	85.0	74.0	81.1
Italian, South.....	59	39	98	71.2	51.3	63.3	67.8	51.3	61.2
Lithuanian.....	77	38	115	75.3	65.8	72.2	72.7	47.4	64.3
Mexican.....	64	38	102	67.2	23.7	51.0	65.6	23.7	50.0
Polish.....	55	38	93	80.0	60.5	72.0	74.5	50.0	64.5
Slovak.....	59	48	107	79.7	58.3	70.1	74.6	54.2	65.4
Welsh.....	34	30	64	97.1	83.3	90.6	94.1	80.0	87.5
Grand total.....	861	669	1,530	85.7	78.6	82.6	83.7	75.6	80.2
Total native-born of foreign father....	106	138	244	95.3	96.4	95.9	95.3	96.4	95.9
Total native-born.....	239	263	502	95.0	95.1	95.0	95.0	94.3	94.6
Total foreign-born.....	622	406	1,028	82.2	68.0	76.6	79.4	63.5	73.2



Eighty-two and six-tenths per cent of all the individuals covered by the preceding table are able to read; 80.2 per cent can both read and write. Among the males the proportion who are able to read is 85.7 per cent; among the females it is 78.6 per cent. A similar superiority on the part of the males appears in the percentages showing ability both to read and to write.

The percentage of literacy is in general much higher for the native-born than for the foreign-born. A further distinction between the native-born and the foreign-born is that, for the former, the percentage of males who are able to read only is lower than the percentage of females who can read only. In the case of the native-born of foreign father, it is also evident that a higher percentage of females than of males can both read and write.

Of the foreign races for which the percentages have been computed, the Irish, Welsh, North Italians, and Croatians, in the order mentioned, have the largest proportions of persons who can read, and the Mexicans and South Italians, the smallest. With most of the races the percentage of literacy is higher for the males than for the females, but in the case of the Irish the reverse is true.

To show according to length of residence the per cent of foreign-born persons who can read and write in the United States, the following table is entered:

TABLE 436.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	51	79.0	85.7	81.8	79.0	85.7	81.8
Irish.....	73	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	100.0	93.4
Italian, North.....	280	86.0	82.6	78.0	86.0	78.0	76.0
Italian, South.....	98	66.7	51.4	83.3	62.7	51.4	83.3
Lithuanian.....	115	79.3	71.4	67.6	72.4	61.2	62.2
Mexican.....	102	44.4	59.1	49.3	44.4	59.1	47.9
Polish.....	93	63.4	72.0	85.2	53.7	64.0	81.5
Slovak.....	107	91.7	63.6	64.0	79.2	63.6	60.0
Welsh.....	64	100.0	100.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	84.0
Total.....	1,028	80.0	73.8	75.8	76.7	69.9	72.8

Out of a total of 1,028 persons 10 years of age or over who have been in the United States less than five years, 80 per cent can read and 76.7 per cent can read and write; of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, 73.8 per cent can read and 69.9 per cent can read and write; and of those who have been in the United States for ten years or more, 75.8 per cent can read and 72.8 per cent can read and write.

Of the races reporting in numbers sufficiently large for computation, ability to read is more general among the foreign-born Irish than any other race. All of the Irish who have been in the United States under five years can both read and write; all of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years can read and write; and

of those who have been in the United States ten or more years, 96.7 per cent can read and 93.4 per cent can read and write.

A total of 280 North Italians furnish information, and of this number 86 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years can read and write; of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, 82.6 per cent can read, while 78 per cent can read and write; and of those who have been in the United States ten or more years, 78 per cent can read and 76 per cent can read and write.

Due largely to geographical location, a large number of Mexicans are employed in the bituminous coal-mining industry in the Southwest. Of the 102 reporting, 44.4 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years can read and write; of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, 59.1 per cent can read and write; and of those who have been in the United States ten or more years, 49.3 per cent can read and 47.9 per cent can read and write.

Of the Lithuanians, 79.3 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years can read, while 72.4 per cent can read and write; of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years, 71.4 per cent can read and 61.2 per cent can read and write; and of those who have been in the United States for ten years or more, 67.6 per cent can read and 62.2 per cent can read and write.

The table next presented shows literacy at present among the foreign-born members of households in connection with the age of the individuals at the time of coming to the United States.

TABLE 437.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	51	100.0	78.0	100.0	78.0
Irish.....	73	100.0	96.4	94.4	94.5
Italian, North.....	280	92.0	82.4	88.0	80.4
Italian, South.....	98	66.7	62.7	60.0	61.4
Lithuanian.....	115	80.0	71.0	80.0	62.0
Mexican.....	102	48.0	51.9	44.0	51.9
Polish.....	93	73.3	71.8	73.3	62.8
Slovak.....	107	75.0	69.2	75.0	63.7
Welsh.....	64	100.0	83.8	100.0	78.4
Total.....	1,028	82.0	75.5	79.7	71.8

The individuals in the above table have been divided into two groups. The first group includes all persons who came to the United States when under 14 years of age, and the second all who came when 14 or over. The percentages of those able to read only, and of those able both to read and to write are given for the two groups.

It is seen that of the total number of individuals who came to this country under 14 years of age, 82 per cent can read. Of those who came here when 14 or over, the percentage is 75.5.

The races having large proportions of persons now able to read who came here under 14 years of age are the Croatian, Irish, Welsh, and North Italian; those having small proportions are the Mexican and South Italian. Of those able to read who came to the United States when 14 or over the races having large percentages are the Irish, Welsh, and North Italian; those having the small percentages are the Mexican, South Italian, and Slovak.

The proportion of individuals able both to read and to write is 79.7 per cent for those who came to this country when under 14 years of age, and 71.8 per cent for those who came when 14 or over. Among the former the high percentages are for the Croatians, Welsh, Irish, and North Italians, and the low percentages are for the Mexicans and South Italians. The races having large proportions of persons who can both read and write among those who came here when 14 years of age or over are the Irish, North Italian, and Welsh in the order mentioned; and those having the small proportions are the Mexican, South Italian, Lithuanian, and Polish.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The conjugal condition of the mining employees is of importance in its bearing upon the general character of the immigrant labor supply. The following table shows the proportion of married and unmarried men among the employees 20 years of age or over in the bituminous coal mines of the Southwest. The employees are classified according to race and general nativity.

TABLE 438.—*Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	1,420	22.6	73.5	3.9
Negro.....	360	22.5	68.9	8.6
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>				
England.....	124	28.2	67.7	4.0
Germany.....	83	41.0	57.8	1.2
Ireland.....	128	33.6	64.8	1.6
Scotland.....	100	37.0	62.0	1.0
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>				
English.....	246	14.2	81.3	4.5
French.....	198	27.3	69.7	3.0
German.....	165	23.0	73.9	3.0
Irish.....	95	24.2	68.4	7.4
Italian, North.....	1,063	44.2	53.9	1.9
Italian, South.....	387	46.5	52.2	1.3
Lithuanian.....	116	46.6	52.6	0.9
Magyar.....	46	39.1	60.9	0.0
Mexican.....	102	44.1	52.9	2.9
Polish.....	202	28.7	68.8	2.5
Russian.....	98	36.7	62.2	1.0
Scotch.....	141	19.9	76.6	3.5
Slovak.....	117	33.3	66.7	0.0
Slovenian.....	174	36.8	61.5	1.7
Grand total.....	6,123	32.1	64.8	3.1
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	538	37.2	61.0	1.9
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	2,320	25.9	69.9	4.2
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	3,803	35.9	61.7	2.4

Of the total number of 6,123 furnishing information for the preceding table, 64.8 per cent are married, 32.1 per cent are single, and 3.1 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married men is higher among the native-born, considered as a whole, than among the foreign-born, but lower among the native-born of foreign father than among either the native-born of native father or the foreign-born. Between the native-born of foreign father and the foreign-born the variation is very slight. The proportion of widowed men is higher for the native-born than for the foreign-born. It is highest for the American negroes.

The foreign races having large proportions of married men are the English, Scotch, German, French, and Polish, in the order mentioned. Of these, the English, Scotch, and German have a larger proportion of married men than have the native whites of native father. The races having large proportions of single men are the Lithuanian, South Italian, North Italian, and Mexican. The Irish have a much larger proportion of widowed than any other foreign race.

It will be noted that the proportion of married men is in general highest among the races of past immigration, so far as these are represented in the locality, and lowest among the races of recent immigration.

The table next presented exhibits the per cent of individual employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

TABLE 439.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.		Wid-owed.	Single.		Married.	Wid-owed.		Single.	Married.	Wid-owed.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>													
White.....	604	41.2	56.5	2.3	10.0	85.8	4.2	5.1	86.7	8.2	22.6	73.5	3.9
Negro.....	79	43.0	33.2	3.8	19.2	72.5	8.4	13.2	74.6	12.3	22.5	68.9	8.6
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>													
England.....	63	44.4	54.0	1.6	15.2	80.4	4.3	0	86.7	13.3	28.2	67.7	4.0
Ireland.....	60	56.7	43.3	0	14.0	84.0	2.0	11.1	83.3	3.6	33.6	64.8	1.6
Scotland.....	59	57.6	42.4	0	9.4	90.6	0	(a)	(a)	(a)	37.0	62.0	1.0
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>													
English.....	51	27.5	70.6	2.0	18.5	77.8	3.7	5.3	88.6	6.1	14.2	81.3	4.5
French.....	65	60.0	40.0	0	13.0	85.7	1.3	8.9	82.1	8.9	27.3	69.7	3.0
German.....	38	63.2	36.8	0	15.9	81.0	3.2	6.3	89.1	4.7	23.0	73.9	3.0
Italian, North.....	505	67.9	31.5	0.6	45.8	22.9	74.0	100	75.0	3.0	44.2	53.9	1.9
Italian, South.....	175	65.7	33.7	0.6	18.8	33.5	64.9	24	87.5	4.2	46.5	52.2	1.3
Lithuanian.....	47	76.6	23.4	0	52	30.8	69.2	17	82.4	5.9	46.6	52.6	1.9
Mexican.....	32	56.3	43.8	0	43	55.8	2.3	37	59.3	7.4	44.1	52.9	2.9
Polish.....	64	64.1	35.9	0	106	15.1	82.1	32	90.6	6.3	28.7	68.8	2.5
Scotch.....	26	38.5	61.5	0	52	69.2	5.8	63	88.9	3.2	141	76.6	3.5
Slovak.....	32	65.6	34.4	0	63	20.6	79.4	22	77.3	0	117	33.3	66.7
Slovenian.....	72	63.3	34.7	0	80	81.3	0	22	77.3	13.6	174	36.8	63.2
Grand total.....	2,384	56.4	42.5	1.1	2,637	19.2	77.5	3.3	1,102	10.3	82.8	64.8	3.1
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	300	57.7	42.0	0.3	174	13.8	84.5	1.7	64	9.4	37.2	61.0	1.9
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	983	46.4	51.8	1.8	963	12.3	83.3	4.5	374	9.6	25.9	69.9	4.2
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	1,401	63.5	36.0	0.6	1,674	23.2	74.1	2.6	728	5.4	33.9	61.7	2.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the native-born between 20 and 29 years of age, the whites report 56.5 per cent married and 2.3 per cent widowed, as compared with 53.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively, of the negroes. The native-born whose fathers were born in England show a larger proportion married than do those whose fathers were born in Scotland or Ireland; also a slightly larger per cent than the negroes. Among the foreign-born between 20 and 29 years of age, the English report 70.6 per cent married and 2 per cent widowed, as compared with 61.5 per cent of Scotch who are married and none who are widowed. The next largest per cent of married males is shown by the Mexicans, reporting 43.8 per cent. Aside from the Lithuanians reporting 23.4 per cent married, very little difference exists between the proportions shown for other races.

The largest per cent married between 30 and 44 years of age is shown by the native-born males whose fathers were born in Scotland, who report 90.6 per cent. They are followed by the whites native-born of native father, the French, and the second generation of Irish. Comparing the Poles, Slovenians, Germans, Slovaks, and second generation of English little difference in the per cent of married males exists. The native-born males whose fathers were born in England, however, report the largest per cent widowed, or 4.3 per cent, as compared with 3.2 per cent Germans and 2.8 per cent Poles. The Slovaks and Slovenians report none widowed. The negroes show the largest per cent widowed—8.4, as compared with 5.8 per cent Scotch, who report the next highest. Nearly three-fourths of the North Italians between 30 and 44 years of age are married, and 3.1 per cent are widowed. The North Italians are followed by the Lithuanians, South Italians, and Mexicans, the last-named showing a smaller per cent of married persons between 30 and 44 years of age than any other race.

Of the employees over 45 years of age, 82.8 per cent of the entire number reporting are married, and 6.8 per cent widowed. Practically no difference exists between the native and foreign-born as to the per cent of married persons, but the native-born report a larger per cent of widowed persons than do the foreign-born. The Mexicans report only 59.3 per cent married among the employees over 45 years of age and 7.4 per cent widowed, as compared with the next lowest, the negroes, who report 74.6 per cent married and 12.3 per cent widowed. The Poles over 45 years of age report 90.6 per cent married, the highest per cent reported by any race. Germans, Scotch, English, South Italians, and native-born males whose fathers were born in Scotland show very slight differences among those beyond 45 years of age in the percentage of married persons.

It is worthy of note that only the males whose fathers were born in England and of those whose fathers were born in Scotland over 45 years of age report all of their number either married or widowed, and only one race, the Slovak, reports none widowed.

In addition to the individual study, data were also collected as to the conjugal condition of the members of the immigrant households studied. This information is presented in the table on the page opposite by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race.

TABLE 440.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White .....	21	47.6	52.4	0.0	31	0.0	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	100.0	0.0	65	15.4	84.6	0.0
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North .....	81	55.6	44.4	.0	69	11.6	85.5	2.9	21	14.3	71.4	14.3	171	32.7	64.3	2.9
Lithuanian.....	34	67.6	32.4	.0	30	10.0	90.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	69	39.1	60.9	.0
Mexican.....	18	55.6	44.4	.0	29	20.7	79.3	.0	11	9.1	81.8	9.1	58	29.3	69.0	1.7
Polish.....	17	41.2	58.8	.0	28	7.1	92.9	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	49	18.4	81.6	.0
Slovak.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	30	.0	100.0	.0	14	.0	92.9	7.1	52	3.8	94.2	1.9
Grand total.....	235	53.6	46.4	.0	309	9.7	89.3	1.0	129	5.4	87.6	7.0	673	24.2	74.0	1.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	16	93.8	6.3	.0									16	93.8	6.3	.0
Total native-born.....	42	61.9	38.1	.0	51	2.0	96.1	2.0	17	5.9	94.1	.0	110	25.4	73.6	.9
Total foreign-born.....	193	51.8	48.2	.0	258	11.2	88.0	.8	112	5.4	86.6	8.0	563	24.0	74.1	2.0

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White .....	22	9.1	81.8	9.1	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	54	3.7	92.6	3.7
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....	50	.0	100.0	.0	30	.0	93.3	6.7	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	88	.0	96.6	3.4
Lithuanian.....	15	6.7	93.3	.0	13	.0	100.0	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	32	3.1	93.8	3.1
Mexican.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	16	.0	100.0	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	31	.0	90.3	9.7
Polish.....	17	.0	100.0	.0	15	.0	100.0	.0	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	34	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	12	.0	100.0	.0	23	.0	95.7	4.3	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	.0	97.6	2.4
Grand total.....	210	6.7	91.9	1.4	182	.0	97.3	2.7	74	0.0	86.5	13.5	466	3.0	93.1	3.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	30.8	69.2	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	36	22.2	77.8	.0
Total native-born.....	63	15.9	81.0	3.2	45	.0	100.0	.0	12	.0	83.3	16.7	120	8.3	88.3	3.3
Total foreign-born.....	147	2.7	96.6	.7	137	.0	96.4	3.6	62	.0	87.1	12.9	346	1.2	94.8	4.0

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White .....	43	27.9	67.4	4.7	55	0.0	100.0	0.0	21	0.0	100.0	0.0	119	10.1	88.2	1.7
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....	131	34.4	65.6	.0	99	8.1	87.9	4.0	29	10.3	75.9	13.8	259	21.6	75.3	3.1
Lithuanian.....	49	49.0	51.0	.0	43	7.0	93.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	101	27.7	71.3	1.0
Mexican.....	25	40.0	60.0	.0	45	13.3	86.7	.0	19	5.3	73.7	21.1	89	19.1	76.4	4.5
Polish.....	34	20.6	79.4	.0	43	4.7	95.3	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	83	10.8	89.2	.0
Slovak.....	20	10.0	90.0	.0	53	.0	98.1	1.9	20	.0	95.0	5.0	93	2.2	95.7	2.2
Grand total.....	445	31.5	67.9	.7	491	6.1	92.3	1.6	203	3.4	87.2	9.4	1,139	15.5	81.8	2.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	42	54.8	45.2	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	52	44.2	55.8	.0
Total native-born.....	105	34.3	63.8	1.9	96	1.0	97.9	1.0	29	3.4	89.7	6.9	230	16.5	81.3	2.2
Total foreign-born.....	340	30.6	69.1	.3	395	7.3	90.9	1.8	174	3.4	86.8	9.8	909	15.3	82.0	2.8

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows that among the native whites 84.6 per cent of men over 20 are married and none widowed. Of foreign-born men over 20, 74.1 per cent are married and 2 per cent are widowed. The Lithuanians have the highest proportion of single men appearing in the table. The Lithuanians are the only foreign race reporting any single women. The Polish women are reported all married, and of the Slovak women nearly 98 per cent are married.

It is noticeable that the age group of those between 20 and 29 has the highest proportion of single men, and the group of those 45 or over the smallest. The middle group, including those between 30 and 44, reports all the native white men married and 88 per cent of the foreign-born married.

As regards permanent settlement in the United States, and the assimilation of the foreign-born, the question as to whether the wives of the married males are residing in this country or abroad is obviously of great importance. The situation in this respect is shown by the following table, which exhibits the location of wives of foreign-born husbands, by race of husband:

TABLE 441.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
English.....	177	98.9	1.1
French.....	128	97.7	2.3
German.....	108	95.4	4.6
Irish.....	56	98.2	1.8
Italian, North.....	549	77.4	22.6
Italian, South.....	197	77.7	22.3
Lithuanian.....	47	93.6	6.4
Mexican.....	47	93.6	6.4
Polish.....	125	77.6	22.4
Russian.....	58	82.8	17.2
Scotch.....	93	97.8	2.2
Slovak.....	73	76.7	23.3
Slovenian.....	104	84.6	15.4
Total.....	2,176	85.7	14.3

The table above shows that the races which have the most established conditions of family life are the English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, Lithuanian, and Mexican, in the order mentioned, more than nine-tenths of each of these races reporting wives in the United States and presumably with their husbands. At the other extreme are the Slovak, Polish, Italian, and Slovenian. It is also noticeable that in the Southwest the proportions of married men whose wives are in the United States is uniformly high for all races, as compared with other coal-mining localities.



## VISITS ABROAD.

Another indication of the stability of the foreign population is to be found in the number of visits made to their native countries. In this connection the following table shows the number and percentages of visits made by employees in the coal industry of the Southwest by race and period of residence in the United States:

TABLE 442.—*Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
English.....	22	20	152	194	18.2	10.0	13.2	13.4
French.....	48	40	90	178	6.3	12.5	13.3	11.2
German.....	30	21	105	156	.0	4.8	10.5	7.7
Italian, North.....	401	390	272	1,063	7.7	27.7	37.5	22.7
Italian, South.....	156	147	95	398	8.3	24.5	49.5	24.1
Lithuanian.....	24	37	42	103	8.3	2.7	26.2	13.6
Polish.....	76	55	48	179	7.9	23.6	27.1	17.9
Scotch.....	12	13	98	123	41.7	53.8	27.6	31.7
Slovak.....	53	31	35	119	.0	9.7	11.4	5.9
Slovenian.....	76	60	47	183	5.3	8.3	12.8	8.2
Total.....	1,198	1,110	1,312	3,620	7.1	19.6	24.5	17.2

The total number of employees for whom information was reported was 3,620. Of these, 1,198 had been in the United States under five years, 1,110 from five to nine years, and 1,312 ten years or over. Seventeen and two-tenths per cent of the entire number reported one or more visits to their native lands. Of the group resident less than five years in the United States, 7.1 per cent; of the group resident in the United States from five to nine years, 19.6 per cent; and of the group resident in the United States ten years or more, 24.5 per cent had made visits abroad.

The foreign races of which a large percentage of employees had made one or more visits are the Scotch, South Italian, and North Italian, in the order mentioned; for those in the United States under five years the Scotch and English; for those in the United States from five to nine years the Scotch, North Italian, South Italian, and Polish, in the order mentioned; and for those in the United States ten years or more the South Italian and North Italian. The races of which a small percentage of employees had made at least one visit are the Slovak, German, and Slovenian; and for those in the United States ten years or over the German and Slovak. Of the employees in the United States under five years none of the Slovaks or Germans, and of those in the United States from five to nine years 2.7 per cent of the Lithuanians and 4.8 of the Germans had made visits to their native countries.

## CRIMINALITY OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

As regards the criminality of the foreign-born, it is significant that there are fewer cases against immigrants than natives in the courts of Oklahoma and Kansas. The police of the different towns, however, maintain that this does not prove that there is less crime among immigrants, but that it is impossible to secure evidence unless there is an American witness, and that immigrants rarely report any of their difficulties to the police. The English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Lithuanians are considered law-abiding, and few members of any of these races are ever accused of crime.

Oklahoma and Kansas are prohibition States, and it is therefore unlawful to sell intoxicants within their limits. More immigrants break this law than any other. In the three principal coal-mining counties of Oklahoma 30 per cent of the indictments on this charge were against immigrants, about two-thirds of these being Italians and the rest Poles and Mexicans. During the past year there has also been a great deal of trouble on account of outrages purporting to come from the Black Hand Society. This has been particularly true in Oklahoma, and of the men arrested on account of these crimes all except one were South Italians. The one exception was from northern Italy.

The police authorities in Oklahoma and Kansas consider the South Italian the most undesirable race from a criminal standpoint, and the Polish, Slovak, Mexican, and North Italian rank next in the order named. In all communities in Kansas where South Italians have settled there is much crime. During the past year (1908) there have been numerous murders in the different coal camps and villages surrounding Pittsburg, Kansas, and in few instances have the guilty parties been apprehended, on account of lack of witnesses. It is universally stated that South Italians are responsible for these crimes, as they have occurred in localities occupied by these people, and the victim has generally been a member of this racial group.

## DISEASES OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

The consensus of opinion of leading physicians and hospital superintendents in the Oklahoma fields is that there is no disease peculiar to any particular race of recent immigrants, and that immigrants have not been instrumental in spreading disease. Physicians are unanimous in the opinion that there is no more sickness among immigrants than among natives. One physician who has practiced among coal miners for twenty years gives the opinion that the immigrant from Italy yields to treatment quicker than natives or immigrants from other countries. Some physicians have alleged that there are more hereditary venereal diseases among immigrants from Russia than among those from any other country, but this statement has not been sustained. It is also stated by all physicians that venereal diseases are more common among the American miners than among the immigrants. In diseases of this class the immigrant takes better care of himself, follows directions better, and a cure is more easily effected than among natives. Physicians are also of the opinion that the constitution of the South Italian is not so strong as that of natives and other immi-

grants and that they are not able to stand the ravages of a long period of illness. The Mexicans seem to be delicate and do not yield to treatment. When attacked by any disease, the death rate is higher among them than among any of the other races.

#### AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The classification, by age and sex of members of households, of the employees of the coal-mining industry in the Southwest is shown by the following table:

TABLE 443.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

#### MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	117	22.2	16.2	3.4	6.0	14.5	26.5	11.1
Negro.....	54	13.0	20.4	7.4	5.6	9.3	37.0	7.4
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	41	26.8	19.5	.0	2.4	2.4	41.4	7.3
Irish.....	125	15.1	18.4	7.2	14.4	11.2	12.0	21.6
Italian, North.....	265	21.5	9.8	1.1	2.3	31.3	26.0	7.9
Italian, South.....	99	27.3	15.2	2.0	6.1	20.2	22.2	7.1
Lithuanian.....	111	21.6	11.7	1.8	3.6	29.7	27.0	4.5
Mexican.....	112	23.2	17.0	.9	4.5	17.0	27.7	9.8
Polish.....	89	30.3	9.0	1.1	3.4	21.3	30.3	4.5
Slovak.....	124	25.0	23.4	3.2	6.5	6.5	24.2	11.3
Welsh.....	68	10.3	20.6	1.5	16.2	16.2	13.2	22.1
Grand total.....	1,241	21.8	15.3	2.5	6.2	18.9	24.9	10.4
Total native-born.....	171	19.3	17.5	4.7	5.8	12.9	29.8	9.9
Total foreign-born.....	1,070	22.1	15.0	2.1	6.3	19.9	23.2	10.5

#### FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:								
White.....	119	13.4	26.9	5.0	9.2	21.0	19.3	5.0
Negro.....	66	22.7	25.8	3.0	7.6	18.2	19.7	3.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	43	25.6	18.6	2.3	4.7	25.6	16.3	7.0
Irish.....	101	11.9	24.8	9.9	11.9	12.9	14.9	13.9
Italian, North.....	174	29.9	13.2	1.7	3.5	29.3	17.2	5.2
Italian, South.....	63	28.6	9.5	1.6	12.7	33.3	11.1	3.2
Lithuanian.....	65	20.0	16.9	1.5	7.7	27.7	20.0	6.2
Mexican.....	84	27.4	13.1	4.8	8.3	11.9	25.0	9.5
Polish.....	76	23.7	26.3	1.3	1.3	23.7	21.1	2.6
Slovak.....	126	29.4	22.2	3.0	7.9	14.3	18.3	4.8
Welsh.....	58	6.9	25.9	3.4	12.1	10.3	15.5	25.9
Grand total.....	1,009	22.3	20.4	3.6	7.5	20.8	18.0	7.3
Total native-born.....	185	16.8	26.5	4.3	8.6	20.0	19.5	4.3
Total foreign-born.....	824	23.5	19.1	3.4	7.3	21.0	17.7	8.0

TABLE 413.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.—Continued.

## TOTAL.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	236	17.8	21.6	4.2	7.6	17.8	22.9	8.1
Negro.....	120	18.3	23.3	5.0	6.7	14.2	27.5	5.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	84	26.2	19.0	1.2	3.6	14.3	28.6	7.1
Irish.....	226	13.7	21.2	8.4	13.3	11.9	13.3	18.1
Italian, North.....	439	24.8	11.2	1.4	2.7	30.5	22.6	6.8
Italian, South.....	162	27.8	13.0	1.9	8.6	25.3	17.9	5.6
Lithuanian.....	176	21.0	13.6	1.7	5.1	29.0	24.4	5.1
Mexican.....	196	25.0	15.3	2.6	6.1	14.8	26.5	9.7
Polish.....	165	27.3	17.0	1.2	2.4	22.4	26.1	3.6
Slovak.....	250	27.2	22.8	3.2	7.2	10.4	21.2	8.0
Welsh.....	126	8.7	23.0	2.4	14.3	13.5	14.3	23.8
Grand total.....	2,250	22.0	17.6	3.0	6.8	19.8	21.8	9.0
Total native-born.....	356	18.0	22.2	4.5	7.3	16.6	24.4	7.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,894	22.8	16.7	2.7	6.7	20.4	21.3	9.4

The classification according to race and general nativity in the preceding table is by head of household. The foreign-born number 1,894, about 84 per cent of the total.

The table also includes a classification according to sex, showing that 1,241, or about 55 per cent of the individuals for whom data were secured, are males.

The percentages for the different age groups show that the proportion of children under 6 and of persons from 20 to 29, and 45 or over, is higher for the foreign-born than for the native-born. The foreign races for which a large proportion of children under 6 is reported are the South Italian, Polish, and Slovak; those having a large proportion of children from 6 to 13 are the Welsh, Slovak, and Irish. Large percentages of individuals of 14 and 15 years of age are shown for the Irish, Slovaks, and Mexicans; of individuals from 16 to 19, for the Welsh, Irish, and South Italians; of individuals from 20 to 29, for the North Italians, Slovaks, and South Italians; of individuals from 30 to 45 years of age, the Croatians, Mexicans, and Poles; and of individuals 45 or over, for the Welsh, Irish, and Mexicans. While the racial tendencies are not very clearly marked, it will be noticed that the largest proportion of young children and of individuals of working age is to be found among the races of more recent immigration. For the foreign-born the percentages for all ages below 30 are higher for the females than for the males. Among the native-born the percentages are higher for the females than for the males, for individuals from 6 to 13, from 16 to 29, and 45 or over. It thus appears that the age of the females is in general higher among the native-born than among the foreign-born. For all individuals, irrespective of nativity, the average age of the males is greater than that of the females.

The following table shows the per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 444.—*Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	1,651	13.0	17.1	20.0	15.4	22.4	9.3	2.8
Negro.....	389	6.7	9.0	11.8	15.7	27.5	22.9	6.4
Native-born of foreign father by country of birth of father:								
England.....	179	30.2	24.6	11.2	13.4	12.3	6.1	2.2
Germany.....	102	17.6	35.3	12.7	6.9	14.7	8.8	3.9
Ireland.....	138	5.1	24.6	19.6	10.9	26.1	10.9	2.9
Italy.....	64	59.4	28.1	10.9	1.6	.0	.0	.0
Scotland.....	147	30.6	24.5	17.0	10.9	10.9	6.1	.0
Foreign-born, by race:								
English.....	252	2.4	6.7	13.5	14.3	17.9	27.0	18.3
French.....	214	6.5	13.6	17.3	20.6	15.9	18.2	7.9
German.....	182	7.7	8.8	12.1	13.2	21.4	28.0	8.8
Irish.....	95	.0	3.2	15.8	14.7	21.1	31.6	13.7
Italian, North.....	1,146	5.3	20.5	24.6	19.6	20.9	7.2	1.8
Italian, South.....	425	7.3	18.6	23.3	20.0	24.9	5.2	.7
Lithuanian.....	124	3.2	12.9	26.6	20.2	23.4	12.1	1.6
Magyar.....	48	2.1	27.1	10.4	16.7	20.8	18.7	4.2
Mexican.....	109	6.4	14.7	14.7	15.6	23.9	19.3	5.5
Polish.....	218	3.7	14.2	17.0	17.0	33.5	13.3	1.4
Russian.....	106	6.6	17.0	17.0	17.9	26.4	14.2	.9
Scotch.....	146	1.4	6.2	12.3	17.1	18.5	29.5	15.1
Slovak.....	130	8.5	13.8	11.5	20.8	28.5	11.5	5.4
Slovenian.....	193	6.2	14.5	23.8	20.7	22.8	7.3	4.7
Grand total.....	6,930	9.9	16.4	18.7	17.0	21.8	12.3	3.9
Total native-born of foreign father..	787	30.5	25.5	13.2	9.5	13.0	6.6	1.7
Total native-born.....	2,829	17.0	18.3	17.0	13.8	20.5	10.4	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	4,101	5.1	15.1	19.9	19.2	22.7	13.5	4.6

Of the 6,930 male employees shown in the above table the greatest proportion in any one group are from 35 to 44 years of age, the next highest proportion are from 25 to 29, followed by those who are from 30 to 34 and from 20 to 24 years of age. A very small proportion are 55 years of age or over.

Among the employees who are native-born of foreign father by far the highest per cent is shown for those who are from 14 to 19 years of age. The native-born whites of native father show slightly over 50 per cent who are from 14 to 29 years of age, the foreign-born employees show slightly over 40 per cent, while the negro employees who are native-born of native father show less than 30 per cent from 14 to 29 years of age.

The employees who are native-born negroes of native father show the highest per cent who are from 30 to 54 years of age, followed by the foreign-born, the native-born whites of native father, and the native-born of foreign father, in the order named. The last mentioned nativity group shows very small proportions who are of the above mentioned age. Of these classes the negro employees show the highest per cent who are 55 years of age or over, followed by the

foreign-born employees, native-born whites of native father, and native-born of foreign father, in the order named.

Of the employees who are native-born of foreign father those whose fathers were born in Italy show the highest per cent who are from 14 to 19 years of age, and those whose fathers were born in Ireland the smallest per cent. The employees whose fathers were born in Ireland show the highest per cent who are from 45 to 54 years of age, and those whose fathers were born in Germany the highest per cent 55 years of age or over. None of the employees whose fathers were born in Scotland are 55 years of age or over, and none of those whose fathers were born in Italy are 35 years of age or over.

Of the foreign-born employees none of the Irish are under 20 years of age, and the Scotch show very small proportions under this age. It will be further noted that the proportion of employees who are from northern Europe and who are 45 years of age or over is higher than that of the employees in these age groups from southern and eastern Europe.

## CHAPTER VII.

### GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Americanization—Immigrant churches—Societies and fraternal orders—Savings and investments—Ownership of homes—Money sent abroad—School facilities and attendance—Status of children in the households studied—Interest in political and civic affairs in Oklahoma and Kansas—Citizenship in the Southwest—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 445 to 458 and General Tables 191 to 199].

#### AMERICANIZATION.

The English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh throughout the Southwest are thoroughly Americanized. Most of them have been in the coal fields a number of years and are permanent residents. Even those who have been in this country only a short time have adopted American customs. They mingle freely with the natives, show much interest in all public questions, and take a prominent part in all elections. There is no ill feeling between these races and the Americans, and as soon as they come to a locality they are received and treated as friends and neighbors. They do not make any attempt at segregation but live in American neighborhoods.

With the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh the conditions favoring Americanization are as follows: The knowledge of English possessed by the races, their popularity with natives, the ready way in which they adopt American customs, the lack of tendency toward segregation, the interest they display in all civic affairs, the fact that they intermarry with natives, that they send their children to school and keep them there until they have acquired an ordinary education, and that they make their permanent homes in this country. There are no conditions opposing the Americanization of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.

After the races mentioned above, the French become Americanized more quickly and more thoroughly than any other immigrants. The fact that they do not understand English when they land in this country has held them back to some extent, but they have been well received by natives and mingle freely with them, do not form colonies, and are quick to adopt American ways. The French are also familiar with the republican form of government. Moreover, they seem to be very quick in understanding American business methods.

The Lithuanians, after the French, are quickest to adopt American customs and standards of living. The majority of them come to this country with the idea of making it their permanent home, and consequently desire to master the language as soon as possible. Many are property owners, and this fact naturally stimulates their civic interest. Many are voters and take a prominent part in elections. The children are sent to school and are encouraged at home to attend regularly and master their studies. The second generation is thoroughly Americanized, and many of the race have intermarried with natives,

which tends to make their assimilation more complete. The principal obstacle against Americanization of Lithuanians is their tendency to form colonies and segregate themselves.

North Italians are held in higher estimation by the natives than Italians from the southern part of Italy. Consequently the North Italians are given a better opportunity to become Americanized, as Americans associate with them to some extent. The North Italian seems to be quicker to grasp American customs, and more of them come to this country with the idea of making it their permanent home, and so are more ready to learn English. Even taking into consideration these facts, however, the North Italians are slow to fall into the ways of the country and show little interest in public affairs. They are usually strongly influenced by a few leaders, are slow to take advantage of their opportunities, and seem to be suspicious of Americans.

The South Italians are slow in becoming Americanized and many in the coal regions who have been in this country from fifteen to twenty years are scarcely able to speak English. They live in colonies, have very little association with natives, and show little interest outside of their own immediate neighborhood. They are suspicious of Americans, do not trust their money to the banks, and trade at American shops as little as possible. They are making little progress toward Americanization. Each year the South Italians are investing more money in homes and real estate, and in becoming property owners, they are naturally led to take more interest in civic affairs. Even after the South Italian, however, has made his permanent home in the Southwest, he seems to make little effort to adopt American ways. He does not encourage his children in attending school but takes them away at an early age, thus preventing the second generation from having the opportunity of becoming assimilated. The children hear only Italian spoken in the colony and in the home, and their only opportunity to learn English is at school.

The Poles, Slovaks, and Magyars are almost as backward as South Italians, but are more popular with natives. They are very slow in learning to speak English and associate little with people outside of their own races. No civic interest is shown and a very small percentage are naturalized. The second generation of these races, however, makes very much better progress than the South Italian and is slowly becoming Americanized. These races also are less segregated and less clannish than the South Italian, and consequently have more opportunity to associate with the natives. Most of them go to Kansas and Oklahoma with the intention of remaining.

Mexicans show less progress than any other immigrants. They have adopted no American ideas or customs, but live as they do in their own country. Although many of the Mexicans in the coal mines of Oklahoma were born in the United States, they are little nearer Americanization than those directly from Mexico. Few of them speak English or show any civic interest and very few are permanent residents. The majority of the Mexicans are migratory, moving from one coal mine to another and never working long in any locality. They are heartily disliked by natives and there is no association between the races. Though they do not live in colonies and are not segregated at work, there is very strong racial prejudice on the part



of Mexicans against Americans. They do not send their children to school, and thus deprive them of opportunities for Americanization. Most of the Mexican immigrants in the district are thriftless and receive little encouragement from employers. Length of residence in the United States has no effect upon their mode of living and they are making little progress.

#### IMMIGRANT CHURCHES.

The mining localities of Kansas and Oklahoma have numerous churches including several denominations. With the exception of the English, Scotch, and Welsh, immigrants attend the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic churches. The Greek Catholic Church at Harts-horne, Oklahoma, is said to be the only church of this faith between St. Louis, Mo., and Galveston, Tex. In many communities in the coal district in Oklahoma there are Roman Catholic churches, and at Pittsburg, Frontenac, Chicopee, Weir, Scammon, and other mining towns in Kansas this church is also represented. In the smaller villages and mining settlements where there are no churches, services are held at stated intervals. No church, however, except the Roman and Greek Catholic does any work among the immigrants or makes any effort to secure their attendance. The Roman Catholic Church provides good schools for the children of its members; has various societies to which immigrants are urged to belong; supports hospitals; and looks after the welfare of the immigrant in every way possible. In one locality in Oklahoma this church has attempted to start night schools, but has failed on account of lack of interest. An effort was also made to form classes among immigrant women, teaching sewing, cooking, and the general care of the home, but so little interest was shown that the work was abandoned. In cases of sickness or accident, the immigrant, if unable to afford the expenditure, is given free treatment and attention in the hospitals, and in case of want or sickness in the home, the church does all in its power to help the immigrant. The Episcopal Church also has a hospital in McAlester, Oklahoma, and immigrant patients are given the same attention that is bestowed upon Americans. At all of the parochial schools are libraries which are open to immigrants. Those in charge say that an adult never asks for a book and only in rare instances do the children utilize the library. A good many immigrants subscribe to newspapers, and this is about all the reading done by them with the exception of a few taking courses in correspondence schools.

#### SOCIETIES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

The societies and fraternal organizations to which immigrants belong are numerous. A canvass of the Oklahoma district showed the following societies and organizations having recent immigrants as members: Slovaks belong to the First Catholic Union and the National Slovak Association; these societies are fraternal and beneficial. Mexicans belong to the National Beneficial Society; this society is a sick benefit organization. Italians belong to La Minature, Vittorio Emanuel III, and Christiforo Colombo; these are fraternal and beneficial societies. North Italians also belong to the Societa Piemontese and Societa di N. Italia; these societies are fraternal. The Poles are members of the National Polish Society, which gives

sick and death benefits and is fraternal. Italians who have taken naturalization papers belong to the American Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Foresters of America. Negroes are members of the Odd Fellows and Masons. English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are members of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America, Woodmen of the World, and the usual American fraternal and beneficial societies. The Lithuanians are not affiliated with any fraternal or beneficial organizations.

#### SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS.

The amount of money saved by immigrants in Oklahoma and Kansas bituminous mining localities varies according to the thrift of the particular race. The South Italian saves more than any of the other immigrant races, the North Italian is second, and the Lithuanian, Polish, Croatian, Slovak, Magyar, Scotch, Welsh, English, Irish, American, Mexican, and American negro rank in the order named.

A large number of the South Italians locating in the coal districts seem to come only with the idea of remaining a few years, and in that time expect to save enough money to return to Italy and carry into effect whatever plans they may have. The consequence is that they save every dollar possible, and deny themselves all but the necessities of life. The majority of Italians who are single men, or who have families in Italy, begin to send surplus earnings to that country as soon as possible. The large amount of money sent out each year shows how much this race saves in comparison with natives and other immigrant races.<sup>a</sup> The native miner rarely has money saved and spends all his earnings, living from pay day to pay day on credit. The English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh save little more than the native miner. The native negro and the Mexican usually stop work after pay day until they spend their earnings. Lithuanians are much more thrifty than the races last named and are judicious in the expenditure of their earnings. They send very little money to Europe. Most of them have saved money to build homes and many have money on deposit in the banks. They live better than the Italians and spend more money for food, clothing, and other living expenses, and consequently do not save as much. The Poles, Magyars, Slovenians, and Slovaks are thrifty but do not save to the extent of the Italians. The living expenses of these races is higher, and they are said to be much better customers at the company stores. They send money to their native land, but not in such large amounts as the Italians.

#### OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The Italians, when they decide to make their permanent homes in the coal-mining districts, buy property and build as soon as possible. Most of the Lithuanians have settled there permanently and nearly all of them who are married own homes. Many Magyars, Poles, Slovenians, and Slovaks also own homes in Oklahoma and Kansas, but some are migratory and move from one part of the country to another. When work is not good in Oklahoma or Kansas they will go to Colorado or Pennsylvania, or wherever they can find ready employment. However, where any have settled permanently they usually own homes. Mexicans show no tendency toward

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 111, 112.

purchasing homes and only three or four in the whole district own property. A few American negroes own homes, but most of them rent houses from the coal companies.

Most of the money invested by immigrants is in real estate, either in homes or business. In Community No. 4 in Oklahoma, several Italians and two or three Lithuanians own stock in the two banks there, and in Community No. 7, Oklahoma, the majority of the stock in the leading bank is owned by Italians. In Community No. 1, Oklahoma, an Italian owns a large macaroni factory. In another community in that State two immigrants from Ireland own one of the largest coal-mining concerns in the district. In each locality Italians, Slovaks, or Magyars have money invested in stores. Lithuanians are also in business in several towns. At Community No. 7, Oklahoma, the stock in a large mercantile company is all owned by Italians. Several smaller mines are owned by English or Irish. Nearly all the immigrants owning homes also own live stock.

Many immigrants are engaged in the mercantile business in both Kansas and Oklahoma mining localities. Several large stores in Oklahoma are owned by German and Russian Hebrews. At Community No. 6 the largest furniture store in the town is owned by a French miner. A son of this man also has a store of this description in Community No. 4. These stores are conducted according to American ideas and are as good as those of natives in the same business. In almost every town in the coal fields Italians and immigrants from Austria-Hungary are found conducting stores. In all cases these are small groceries or bake shops carrying a stock inferior to that handled by natives. A few handle mining supplies in a small way. There are also a small number of Syrian stores, particularly at Community No. 2, Oklahoma. These stores are in most cases supply houses for peddlers, as Syrians are doing a peddling business through the mining camps. There are also restaurants owned by Italians and Mexicans. A company has lately been formed in Community No. 7 to operate a large grocery and dry goods store. All the stock in this company has been subscribed for by Italians and the plan is to cater to people of this race alone. The president of the Citizens State Bank in the same town is an Italian, and the bank has a large number of immigrant depositors.

The French at Communities No. 6 and 7, Oklahoma, all own homes, and their houses are clean and well kept and more pretentious than those of other immigrants in that locality. In many towns in the Kansas coal fields, immigrants have invested large amounts in homes, others have gone into business on their savings, and in each of the towns mentioned there are stores owned by immigrants. Each year more money is being invested locally and less goes to Europe. A good many French people have also purchased farms with money earned in the mines and are prospering. The immigrant stores in localities in Kansas, except those owned by the French and Hebrews, are greatly inferior to those owned by Americans. They are not so progressive, do not expand, and are afraid to risk an investment in a large and varied stock. The wholesalers say that the immigrant usually pays promptly, but buys in very small quantities and a cheap class of goods. Immigrants in business cater only to their particular race; they have little to do with natives, and do not seek their trade.

In order to show the amount of money invested in real estate, instances of the amount of property owned by immigrants in a few typical towns may be presented.

The assessed value of property in Community No. 4, both real and personal, exclusive of coal mines and equipment, is \$600,000. Of this, \$100,000 is owned by immigrants in homes, town lots, and personal property. It is estimated that the stock in immigrant stores amounts to \$22,000, thus making the value of property owned by foreigners, \$122,000. The majority of immigrants who have been in Community No. 4 for some years own homes and in many cases have other houses which they rent to fellow-countrymen who have been in this country a shorter time.

The assessed value of property in Community No. 1 is \$4,301,571, of which \$2,850,425 is real and \$1,451,146 is personal. The estimated value of property owned by immigrants is \$275,000, distributed by races as follows: Scotch, \$150,000; English, \$50,000; Italians, \$50,000; Irish, \$15,000; other races of recent immigration, \$10,000. The assessed value of property in Community No. 2 is \$700,000. Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, or a little less than half the total assessment, is owned by immigrants. The assessed value of property in Community No. 3 is \$105,000, of which \$25,000 is owned by immigrants, principally Italians. The assessed valuation of property in Community No. 5 is \$600,000. The property owned by immigrants is valued at \$5,000. In this community few recent immigrants are buying homes, and the property referred to is owned by English and Scotch.

In the course of the detailed investigation in the Southwest, data were secured from the families studied relative to the ownership of homes. In the following table the figures are given for employees of the coal-mining industry of the Southwest, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 445.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	57	20	35.1
Negro.....	26	4	15.4
Foreign-born:			
Croatian.....	21	13	61.9
Irish.....	38	23	60.5
Italian, North.....	94	48	51.1
Italian, South.....	35	23	65.7
Lithuanian.....	36	20	55.6
Magyar.....	15	8	(a)
Mexican.....	42	6	14.3
Polish.....	36	17	47.2
Slovak.....	48	40	83.3
Welsh.....	28	19	67.9
Grand total.....	476	241	50.6
Total native-born.....	83	24	28.9
Total foreign-born.....	393	217	55.2

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total number of families reported in the preceding table is 476. Of these, 241, or 50.6 per cent, own homes. As regards the native-born of native father the percentage owning homes is 28.9; for the foreign-born it is 55.2. Among the native-born of native father, 35.1 per cent of the whites occupy homes owned by themselves as against 15.4 per cent of the negroes. The foreign-born, classified according to race, rank in the percentage owning homes as follows: Slovak, Welsh, South Italian, Croatian, Irish, Lithuanian, North Italian, Polish, and Mexican. The percentage for the Slovaks is 83.3; that for the Mexicans is 14.3. It will be noted that for all the foreign races, except the Mexican, the percentage of homes owned is larger than for the native-born whites. The figure for the American negro is only slightly higher than for the Mexican. For these two races the percentages are far lower than the percentage of any other race.

It is interesting to note here that in the Southwest the percentage of families owning homes is much higher than in Pennsylvania and the South and slightly lower than in the Middle West. The fact that the standard for employees of the Southwest and Middle West is so much higher than the standard for those of the East and South is believed to be due, in a considerable measure, to the prevalence of better working conditions in and about the mines of the first-named sections.

In the Middle West the Polish lead in the percentage owning homes. North Italian, South Italian, American white, and Lithuanian follow in the order mentioned. In the Middle West 53.8 per cent of all the employees own their homes, as against 50.6 per cent in the Southwest.<sup>a</sup>

#### MONEY SENT ABROAD.

As already indicated, a large amount of the money saved by immigrants each year goes to Europe. Most of this is sent to Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. Of all the immigrants in Kansas and Oklahoma the South Italians send the largest amount of money abroad. North Italians, Poles, Slovenians, and Slovaks also send out considerable amounts. This money goes through various channels, and although it is impossible to estimate the total amount sent from the coal fields of the two States, a rough conception of the aggregate may be had by giving some examples showing amounts sent from certain localities, the information having been secured from post-offices, steamship agents, immigrant bankers, and other sources.

The money sent from Community No. 1, Okla., during 1908, amounted to about \$20,000. Most of this went to Italy. From Community No. 6, \$10,000 has been sent to European countries during the past year, most of this being sent to cities in Russia and Austria-Hungary. From Community No. 3, \$3,000 went to Italy. Immigrants at Community No. 2 sent out about \$35,000 in 1908, a large proportion going through the local post-office, the rest being sent through immigrant bankers and steamship agents. Nearly \$20,000 of this amount went to Italy, the balance going to Austria-Hungary and Russia. During 1908, as nearly as can be estimated,

<sup>a</sup> See Table 113, Vol. I, p. 179.

\$108,000 was sent from Community No. 7 and the surrounding coal camps. Two-thirds of this sum went to Italy and the rest to Austria-Hungary and Russia. From other localities in Oklahoma and Kansas, of the same population and racial composition as those given above, similar proportionate amounts were sent to Europe, the largest sums going from localities occupied by Italians. English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh sent out scarcely any money, Lithuanians very little, and Mexicans none at all.

#### SCHOOL FACILITIES AND ATTENDANCE.

The mining sections of Kansas and Oklahoma are well supplied with good schools. In the larger cities and towns there are high schools, and in all of the smaller villages and mining settlements there are graded schools giving pupils the opportunity to reach the fifth or sixth grade. In almost all localities there are also parochial schools with a good force of teachers, taking scholars through the higher branches. In the earlier days of mining in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) school facilities were very poor, and it was the custom of the larger coal companies to provide schools for the children of their employees. To provide a fund for the support of these schools each man on the pay roll was assessed a certain sum each month, usually 25 cents for the single men and 50 cents for heads of families. Since the Territory has been admitted to statehood this is no longer necessary, as good schools are provided by the State.

In Oklahoma a canvass of schools in the principal mining localities was made and in nine of the largest schools it was found that there was a total enrolment of 4,208 pupils, 29.6 per cent of whom were of foreign parentage. The number of each race was as follows:

TABLE 446.—*Children of immigrants in nine public schools of Oklahoma, by race of father.*

Race of father.	Number.	Race of father.	Number.
English.....	71	Mexican.....	4
Irish.....	68	Maygar.....	19
Scotch.....	96	Slovak.....	10
Welsh.....	11	Syrian.....	20
German.....	77	French.....	57
Italian.....	438	Other races.....	37
Polish.....	93		
Lithuanian.....	206	Total.....	1,244
Russian.....	37		

It will also be profitable to discuss briefly the schools in the different towns of Oklahoma in or around which coal mines are located.

Community No. 1 has good schools, with a total enrolment of 913. Of these, 108 are children of immigrants of the following races:

German.....	15	Austrian.....	2
English.....	26	Chinese.....	2
Irish.....	18	Scotch.....	13
Welsh.....	3	Norwegian.....	1
Italian.....	18	Dutch.....	3
Danish.....	3		
Russian.....	4	Total.....	108

By grades, the children of foreign parentage are distributed as follows:

First and second.....	47
Third.....	26
Fourth.....	9
Fifth.....	12
Sixth.....	2
Seventh.....	5
High school.....	7
Total.....	108

Community No. 2 has two schools, the public and the parochial, both of which have immigrant pupils. The public school is of eight grades and has an enrolment of 480, distributed, by race of father, as follows:

American .....	329	Russian Hebrew .....	6
Italian .....	100	Greek .....	3
Syrian .....	20	French.....	2
Polish .....	4		
German .....	10	Total.....	480
Irish.....	6		

The principal of the school states that the first public school in Community No. 2 was started five years ago. Prior to that time all the miners were taxed, by the companies employing them, a certain amount for school purposes. The principal also declares that an immigrant child rarely goes beyond the fifth grade. There is only one foreigner in the eighth grade, an Italian boy. Many children enter the school who can not speak a word of English. The children attending school are ranked in about the following order in regard to their progress: American, German, Italian, Irish, Syrian, and Polish. The reason assigned for backwardness on the part of immigrant children is lack of encouragement at home.

The parochial school has an attendance of 250 children, all of whom are immigrants.

Italian .....	150
Lithuanian .....	50
Polish.....	25
Miscellaneous.....	25
Total.....	250

The priest who has charge of this school says that the Lithuanians are the best scholars he has and are very regular in attendance. The Italians are bright up to 10 or 12 years of age, but from that time show no interest in their work, and soon leave school, as they are not encouraged at home to remain. The Poles are dull and hard to teach, and very few can speak English upon entering school.

The priest further states that immigrant parents take their children away from school at such an early age that they have little chance to acquire much education. He has endeavored to start a night school, but little interest has been shown in the work.

The public school of Community No. 3 has eight grades, with an enrolment of 304. In the school there are 8 Italians, 15 Lithuanians, and 5 Poles. The Lithuanians make the best progress of the immigrant children, the Italians ranking second. The Lithuanians and Italians are as regular in attendance as Americans, but, in the

opinion of the teachers, the immigrant children do not make the progress made by the native children.

There is a good public school in Community No. 4, and also a parochial school supported by the Roman Catholic Church. Immigrant children attend each. The parochial school was founded in 1902 and has an enrolment of 180. Of this number, 30 are Italians, 100 Lithuanians, 12 Poles, 15 Irish, and 23 Americans. English is taught and the children are urged to master this language. The priest who has charge of the school states that a graduate is well prepared to enter college, but only in rare instances do children of immigrants go through the school, as their parents take them away at about 15 years of age and put them to work. He also says that Italians from 7 to 12 years of age have very keen intellects, but after that do not progress so rapidly as the Irish, Americans, and Lithuanians. The Poles are very backward.

The public school of Community No. 8 has seven grades and an attendance of 116 pupils. Of these, 20 are immigrants, as follows:

Grade.	Race.	Number.
First.....	Italian.....	11
Second.....	Lithuanian.....	1
Third.....	do.....	3
Third.....	Polish.....	2
Third.....	Italian.....	1
Fifth.....	Lithuanian.....	1
Sixth.....	do.....	1
Total.....		20

The teacher in charge of the school says that the immigrant children are better in attendance than Americans and make as good progress. She considers Lithuanian children brighter in arithmetic than any others in the school.

#### STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the relative status and progress of native and foreign born children, the following table furnishes a limited but interesting exhibit on the basis of information received for 463 children in households of the Southwest:

TABLE 447.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born:								
White.....	United States.....	62	8	52	2	12.9	83.9	3.2
Negro.....	United States.....	34	1	32	1	2.9	94.1	2.9
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	United States.....	28	2	26	.....	7.1	92.9	.0
	Abroad.....	26	5	19	2	19.2	73.1	7.7



Upon comparing the second generation children in the preceding table with the whites native-born of native father, it is seen that a smaller per cent of the former are kept at home and a larger per cent are at school, while 3.2 per cent of the native American children are at work, though none of the second generation children are so reported. If the foreign-born be compared with the native-born, more native-born children are found at school and fewer at home.

INTEREST IN POLITICAL AND CIVIC AFFAIRS IN OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS.

Little leaning toward the acquisition of citizenship or interest in civic affairs is displayed by the races of recent immigration in Oklahoma. There are a number of immigrants who have been in the Oklahoma coal fields for a period of twenty to thirty years who have not yet secured their first naturalization papers. Statements showing the number of first and second papers taken out in the coal-mining counties of Oklahoma by the different races since Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood (1902) are presented herewith.

The figures for Pittsburg County are as follows:

Race or people.	First papers.	Second papers.
Italian.....	51	14
Austrian.....	22	9
English.....	8	4
Russian.....	12	3
Syrian.....	4	.....
Magyar.....	4	.....
Scotch.....	5	1
German.....	3	1
French.....	6	1
Irish.....	.....	2
Belgian.....	1	.....
Polish.....	3	.....
Canadian.....	1	.....
Welsh.....	4	.....
Total.....	124	35

In Okmulgee County no immigrants have taken out second papers. The following number of each race have secured first papers:

Austrian.....	10
English.....	3
German.....	3
Russian.....	2
Scotch.....	2
Total.....	20

Foreigners in Coal County have taken out naturalization papers as follows:

Race or people.	First papers.	Second papers.
Italian.....	43	15
German.....	5	5
Austrian.....	21	4
Hungarian.....	12	3
Russian.....	6	5
Scotch.....	4	4
English.....	7	6
Belgian.....	2	.....
Canadian.....	.....	1
French.....	16	8
Irish.....	.....	1
Polish.....	3	.....
Mexican.....	1	.....
Dutch.....	1	.....
Swedish.....	1	1
Total.....	122	53

In Latimer County 40 immigrants have taken out first papers, but it is impossible to classify them by race. The number of each race who have obtained second papers follows:

Russian.....	7
Austrian.....	3
Hungarian.....	2
German.....	1
Italian.....	1
Total.....	14

A very small amount of interest in civic affairs is shown by immigrants in Oklahoma. As a rule there are one or two influential immigrants in each locality who control the vote of their particular race, and most of the races usually vote as they are told to by their leaders. The Italians in certain localities in Oklahoma are controlled by leaders who are advocates of radical political ideas. The Lithuanians are more independent and are not influenced as much as the Italians and vote according to their own ideas. The French show much interest in political affairs, and the vote is not influenced or controlled. Russians, Poles, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh take as much civic interest as Americans, and in many cases are leading citizens. Mexicans show no civic interest whatever.

In the coal-mining localities of Oklahoma information was secured as to the political condition of 612 mine workers of foreign birth, who were 21 years of age or over at the time of their arrival in the United States and who had been in this country five years or a longer period of time. These data are presented in the table following, by race.

TABLE 448.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employes in Oklahoma who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Having neither first nor second papers.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	1		2
Dutch.....	1	1		
English.....	30	20	7	3
French.....	20	6	9	5
German.....	12	11	1	
Greek.....	1			1
Irish.....	11	9	2	
Italian, North.....	183	35	66	82
Italian, South.....	36	5	12	19
Lithuanian.....	47	17	11	19
Magyar.....	18	8	3	7
Mexican.....	43	4	1	38
Polish.....	73	9	14	50
Russian.....	40	7	9	24
Scotch.....	21	10	7	4
Slovak.....	24	8	7	9
Slovenian.....	11	3	3	5
Swedish.....	2	1		1
Syrian.....	1	1		
Welsh.....	8	8		
Australian (race not specified).....	1	1		
Austrian (race not specified).....	19	4	7	8
Belgian (race not specified).....	7	2	3	2
Total.....	612	171	162	279

Out of the total number of 612 furnishing information 171, or 27.9 per cent, are fully naturalized; 162, or 26.5 per cent, have first papers, while 279, or 45.6 per cent, have neither first nor second papers. These proportions indicate, as already pointed out, that little interest is taken in civic affairs by the foreign-born mine workers. Out of a total of 183 North Italians reporting, 35 have full naturalization papers, 66 have first papers, and 82, or 44.8 per cent, have neither first nor second papers. In numbers the Poles rank second to the North Italians. Out of a total of 73 of this race reporting only 9 have full naturalization papers, 14 have first papers only, and 50, or 68.5 per cent, have neither first nor second papers. Less interest as regards naturalization is manifested by the Polish than by any of the other races in this field except the Mexican. Following the Poles in numbers come the Lithuanians. Out of a total of 47 persons of this race reporting, 17 have full naturalization papers, 11 have first papers only, and 19 have neither first nor second papers. The Mexicans are next in the order of numbers. Out of a total of 43 persons 38, or 88.4 per cent, have neither first nor second papers. Four persons out of the total number are fully naturalized and one has taken out first papers. Forty Russians are included in the tabulation. Out of this total number 24, or 60 per cent, have neither first nor second papers, 7 have full naturalization papers, and 9 have first papers only. Among persons having neither first nor second naturalization papers, the Russians rank next to the Mexicans and the Poles. Of a total of 36 South Italians, 5 have full naturalization

papers, 12 have first papers only, and 19, or about 52 per cent, have neither first nor second papers.

In the bituminous mining industry in Kansas, data pertaining to political condition were obtained from 901 employees who had been in the United States five years or more, and who were 21 years or over at the time of coming. This information is presented below, by race.

TABLE 449.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees in Kansas who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Having neither first nor second papers.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	1	2	1
Croatian.....	8	3	5	1
Danish.....	1			1
Dutch.....	3	3		
English.....	63	32	25	6
French.....	62	21	32	9
German.....	56	36	19	1
Irish.....	25	11	14	
Italian, North.....	225	52	146	27
Italian, South.....	103	30	66	7
Italian (not specified).....	1			1
Magyar.....	1			1
Norwegian.....	2	2		
Polish.....	6		5	1
Russian.....	2	1	1	
Scotch.....	33	13	16	4
Slovak.....	32	14	17	1
Slovenian.....	65	19	43	3
Swedish.....	6	3	3	
Welsh.....	6	3	3	
Austrian (race not specified).....	159	42	100	17
Belgian (race not specified).....	38	14	22	2
Total.....	901	300	519	82

Of the total of 901 persons included in the above table, 300, or 33.3 per cent, are fully naturalized; 519, or 57.6 per cent, have first papers; and 82 persons, or 9.1 per cent of the total, have neither first nor second papers.

Out of a total of 56 Germans reporting, 36, or 64.3 per cent, have both naturalization papers. Out of 63 English reporting, 50.8 per cent, or 32 persons, are fully naturalized; 25 persons have first papers; while only 6 have neither first nor second papers. The Irish and the Slovak each show more than 40 per cent of their number fully naturalized. The Scotch, the Bohemian and Moravian, and the French show between 30 and 40 per cent, and the Slovenian, the South Italian, and the North Italian show between 20 and 30 per cent so reported.

#### CITIZENSHIP IN THE SOUTHWEST.

As the result of the study of individual employees data were secured as to the political condition of 1,513 foreign-born males who had been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming. This information is presented, by race, in the table following.

TABLE 450.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	2	2	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	8	3	5	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	1			(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	4	4		(a)	(a)
English.....	93	52	32	55.9	34.4
French.....	82	27	41	32.9	50.0
German.....	68	47	20	69.1	29.4
Greek.....	1			(a)	(a)
Irish.....	36	20	16	55.6	44.4
Italian, North.....	408	87	212	21.3	52.0
Italian, South.....	139	35	78	25.2	56.1
Italian (not specified).....	1			(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	47	17	11	36.2	23.4
Magyar.....	19	8	3	(a)	(a)
Mexican.....	43	4	1	9.3	2.3
Norwegian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Polish.....	79	9	19	11.4	24.1
Russian.....	42	8	10	19.0	23.8
Scotch.....	54	23	23	42.6	42.6
Slovak.....	56	22	24	39.3	42.9
Slovenian.....	76	22	46	28.9	60.5
Swedish.....	8	4	3	(a)	(a)
Syrian.....	1	1		(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	14	11	3	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	1	1		(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	178	46	107	25.8	60.1
Belgian (race not specified).....	45	16	25	35.6	55.6
Total.....	1,513	471	681	31.1	45.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 1,513 males of foreign birth reporting in the above table 31.1 per cent are fully naturalized citizens and 45 per cent have first naturalization papers, while 23.9 per cent have no political status in the United States. The Germans, English, and Irish are from 55 to 69 per cent fully naturalized, with very few who have no papers. Slovenians, Italians, and French possess the greatest number of first papers in proportion to their numbers. Eighty-eight and four-tenths per cent of the 43 Mexicans reporting have no papers, and the race as a whole shows the least tendency toward naturalization. It is interesting to compare the Lithuanians with the Mexicans and notice the increased interest displayed by the former in political affairs of the nation. Nearly 60 per cent of the Lithuanians have either first or second papers, while only 11.6 per cent of the Mexicans are so reported. The Slovaks and Russians also display considerable civic interest.

Information was also secured from 792 employees who had been in the United States between five and nine years and from 721 employees who had a residence of ten years or over. These data are submitted in the table following, but the percentages for two races only are shown, the number reporting for the others being too small for computation. The percentages for the total numbers are computed for purposes of comparison.

TABLE 451.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Italian, North.....	250	8.4	58.4	158	41.8	41.8	408	21.3	52.0
Italian, South.....	95	14.7	66.3	44	47.7	34.1	139	25.2	56.1
Total.....	792	11.4	56.7	721	52.8	32.2	1,513	31.1	45.0

Of immigrants who have been in the United States between five and nine years 11.4 per cent are fully naturalized as compared with 52.8 per cent who have been in this country over ten years. Of those in the United States between five and nine years 56.7 per cent have first papers while only 32.2 per cent have first papers who have been here over ten years.

However, in the case of both the North and South Italians a much larger proportion of those of the longer period of residence in the United States are fully naturalized as compared with those who have been in this country between five and nine years.

The following table shows the present political condition of foreign-born males in the households studied in the Southwest.

TABLE 452.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Croatian.....	17	7	7	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	18	16	1	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	82	14	21	17.1	25.6
Italian, South.....	18	1	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	27	4	9	14.8	33.3
Magyar.....	9	3	3	(a)	(a)
Mexican.....	30	.....	.....	.0	.0
Polish.....	13	1	3	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	29	6	10	20.7	34.5
Welsh.....	13	8	2	(a)	(a)
Total.....	256	60	62	23.4	24.2

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Because of the very small numbers of the majority of races in the Southwest furnishing information, the possibility of making a satisfactory comparison, as between the races, is precluded. Of the 256 persons furnishing complete data only 23.4 per cent are fully naturalized, while an additional 24.2 per cent have, by securing first papers, manifested a desire to become citizens. This desire, it is apparent from the above table, is stronger with the Slovaks than with the Lithuanians and North Italians, the Slovaks showing 20.7 per cent fully naturalized and 34.5 per cent having first papers, as compared with 14.8 and 33.3 per cent, respectively, of the Lithuanians, and 17.1 and 25.6 per cent, respectively, of the North Italians. Of the 30 Mexicans reporting not one has taken any steps toward naturalization.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

Another point of value and interest in connection with the question as to the general progress of the foreign-born mine workers in the Southwest is found in the relative advancement of the different races in the use of the English language. The first table bearing upon this point is submitted below and exhibits, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the ability to speak English of 1,145 persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied.

TABLE 453.—Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Slovak.....	30	36	66	90.0	97.2	93.9
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	29	28	57	79.3	71.4	75.4
Italian, North.....	190	105	295	51.1	23.8	41.4
Italian, South.....	65	40	105	47.7	27.5	40.0
Lithuanian.....	80	41	121	66.3	22.0	51.2
Mexican.....	64	39	103	21.9	15.4	19.4
Polish.....	57	41	98	38.6	22.0	31.6
Slovak.....	63	53	116	60.3	41.5	51.7
Grand total.....	661	484	1,145	54.0	44.2	49.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	90	118	208	74.5	88.1	82.2
Total foreign-born.....	571	366	937	50.8	30.1	42.6

Of 1,145 males and females in this locality for whom information was secured, 49.9 per cent speak English, the native-born of foreign father reporting a proportion greatly in excess of that shown for the foreign-born. This difference in proportions, it will be noted, is not so marked among the males as among the females.

As regards the foreign-born males who speak English, the Croatians, with 79.3 per cent, report a proportion larger than that of any other race; the Mexicans, with 21.9 per cent, reporting the smallest proportion. Following the Croatians, in the order named, are the Lithuanians, Slovaks, North Italians, South Italians, and Poles.

Regarding the ability of the foreign-born females to speak English, it will be seen that the Croatians report by far the largest proportion or 71.4 per cent. The nearest approach to the proportion of the Croatian females who speak English is shown by the Slovaks, reporting 41.5 per cent. Following the Slovaks, with little difference in proportions, are the South Italians, North Italians, Lithuanians, and Poles, while the Mexican females report the smallest percentage speaking English.

Of the native-born of foreign father, information concerning a sufficient number to justify computation was secured from only one race. Of this race, the Slovak, the proportion of females with ability to speak English exceeds that of the males, each, however, showing a considerably larger proportion than is shown for the foreign-born Croatians.

By combining the proportions of males and females who speak English, it will be noted that, with one exception, the relative position of the several races remains the same as if only the males were considered.

Information was also secured from 3,482 individual employees, as is shown in the following table:

TABLE 454.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
French.....	206	74.3
German.....	177	91.0
Italian, North.....	1,129	62.4
Italian, South.....	418	66.0
Lithuanian.....	119	88.2
Magyar.....	48	75.0
Mexican.....	105	74.3
Polish.....	209	65.1
Russian.....	101	70.3
Slovak.....	124	65.3
Slovenian.....	185	68.1
Total.....	3,482	69.1

It will be noted from the above table that 69.1 per cent of the total number speak English. Of the races reporting, the Germans show a smaller per cent unable to speak English than any other race, 9 per cent as compared with 11.8 per cent of the Lithuanians, who report the next higher per cent. After the Lithuanians, and in the following order, come the Magyars, French, Mexicans, and Russians, who report as being able to speak English, 75, 74.3, 74.3, and 70.3 per cent, respectively. With the exception of the Slovenians, who report 68.1 per cent, less than two-thirds of each of the other races are able to speak English, the South Italians reporting the highest, or 66 per cent, while the North Italians, with 62.4 per cent, report the lowest.

The per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied who speak English is shown in the table following, by age at time of coming to the United States.



TABLE 455.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Croatian.....	57	81.3	73.2
Italian, North.....	295	85.0	34.5
Italian, South.....	105	68.2	32.5
Lithuanian.....	121	85.7	44.0
Mexican.....	103	42.3	11.7
Polish.....	98	60.0	24.4
Slovak.....	116	64.0	48.4
Total.....	937	70.3	36.4

The above table shows that, of a total of 937 individuals reporting complete data, a much larger proportion who can speak English is shown by those who were under 14 years of age than by those who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, 70.3 per cent as against 36.4 per cent.

Of the various races, it will be seen that the largest proportion who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States and who can speak English is shown by the Lithuanians, followed by the North Italians and Croatians; while the largest proportion who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, and who can speak English, is shown by the Croatians, followed by the Slovaks and Lithuanians. The Mexicans show the smallest proportion of both those under 14 years of age and 14 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States who can speak English.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied, who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 456.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Croatian.....	57	54.2	86.4	100.0
Italian, North.....	295	20.6	50.0	76.0
Italian, South.....	105	34.5	39.5	66.7
Lithuanian.....	121	24.2	51.0	75.7
Mexican.....	103	.0	13.6	23.9
Polish.....	98	6.5	24.0	81.5
Slovak.....	116	16.1	42.8	80.0
Total.....	937	21.6	46.2	65.3

Of a total of 937 individuals reporting complete data, it will be seen that those with a period of residence in the United States of ten years or over show the largest proportion, or 65.3 per cent, who can speak English, while those with a period of residence under five years show the smallest, or 21.6 per cent.

The largest proportion who can speak English is shown by those of each race with a period of residence of ten years or over, the percentages ranging from 100 as shown by the Croatians to 23.9 as shown by the Mexicans; while the smallest is shown by those with a period of residence of under five years, the percentages ranging from 54.2 as shown by the Croatians to zero per cent as shown by the Mexicans.

It is clearly shown that as the period of residence increases so does the proportion who can speak English, the most noticeable increase being shown by the Poles and Slovaks.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race:

TABLE 457.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 50 or more males reporting. The total, however is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
French.....	206	94.5	66.9	74.3
German.....	177	97.4	89.2	91.0
Italian, North.....	1,129	98.0	60.8	62.4
Italian, South.....	418	92.3	64.3	66.0
Lithuanian.....	119	100.0	87.8	88.2
Mexican.....	105	87.5	71.9	74.3
Polish.....	209	90.9	63.6	65.1
Russian.....	101	100.0	69.7	70.3
Slovak.....	124	100.0	64.2	65.3
Slovenian.....	185	100.0	65.7	68.1
Total.....	3,482	95.7	66.8	69.1

Upon information secured from 3,482 foreign-born males in the Southwest, it will be noted that, of those under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States, 95.7 per cent can now speak English, as compared with 66.8 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over. The most interesting feature of the above table is that 100 per cent of the Lithuanians, Russians, Slovaks, and Slovenians, who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to this country, are at present able to speak English. Following the above-mentioned races are the North Italians, Germans, French, South Italians, Poles, and Mexicans, in the order named, the Mexicans showing the smallest proportion, or only 87.5 per cent, of those under 14 years of age upon their arrival in the United States able at present to use the English language. That the children of some races are quicker than others in acquiring a knowledge of English is apparent from the above comparison and is probably due to the fact that the

children of certain races associate more freely with the children of native Americans than do the children of other races.

On the other hand, of those over 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States, the Germans, reporting 89.2 per cent, show a larger proportion than any other race who speak English at the present time. Following the Germans, closely, are the Lithuanians, who seem to acquire a knowledge of English more readily than the other races of recent immigration. The Mexicans, although reporting only 71.9 per cent of those 14 years of age or over at time of arrival in the United States who speak English, compare favorably with the other races, the proportions of which range from 69.7 per cent of the Russians to 60.8 per cent of the North Italians.

The relation between different periods of residence in the United States and the ability to speak English is shown by the following, based on data from 3,482 individual mine workers.

TABLE 458.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
French.....	206	51.9	66.7	89.4	74.3
German.....	177	62.9	87.0	100.0	91.0
Italian, North.....	1,129	35.0	73.8	87.9	62.4
Italian, South.....	418	43.6	75.2	91.8	66.0
Lithuanian.....	119	79.3	90.5	91.7	88.2
Mexican.....	105	67.9	80.8	74.5	74.3
Polish.....	209	35.3	80.3	91.4	65.1
Russian.....	101	30.8	74.4	94.4	70.3
Slovak.....	124	35.2	85.3	91.7	65.3
Slovenian.....	185	44.6	78.7	90.0	68.1
Total.....	3,482	43.0	77.4	91.1	69.1

It is evident from the preceding table that of those races with a residence in the United States under five years, 43 per cent can speak English, as compared with 77.4 per cent who have resided here between five and nine years, and 91.1 per cent with a residence of ten years or over. Over two-thirds, or 67.9 per cent, of the Mexicans residing in the United States under five years can speak English, while the Germans report 62.9 per cent, and the Lithuanians 79.3 per cent, the Lithuanians reporting the largest per cent for this period of residence. The next highest per cent is shown by the French, 51.9 per cent, followed by the Slovenians and South Italians, who report 44.6 per cent and 43.6 per cent, respectively. The other races reporting range from 35.3 per cent of the Poles to 30.8 per cent of the Russians. The Lithuanians who have been in the United States between five and nine years, as those with a residence under five years, show a higher per cent able to speak English than is shown by any other race. They report 90.5 per cent able to speak English, and the next highest, 87 per cent, is reported by the Germans.

The large gain of the Slovaks during this period of residence is of special interest, reporting, as they do, 85.3 per cent as compared with 34.5 per cent during the shorter period of residence. As between the Mexicans and Poles, who immediately follow the Slovaks, there is very little difference, less than one-fifth of each race being unable to speak English as compared with a fraction more than one-fourth of the Russians, and a fraction less than one-fourth of the South Italians. Immediately preceding the Russians and South Italians are the Slovenians, with 78.7 per cent able to speak English, and immediately following these same races will be found the North Italians, reporting 73.8 per cent able to speak English. The French, on the other hand, show the smallest per cent of literacy, one-third of their number with a residence of between five and nine years being unable to speak the English language.

Of those races who have been in the United States ten years or over, all of the Germans can speak English. The next largest proportion is shown by the Russians, who report 94.4 per cent. Following the Russians are the South Italians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, and Poles, between whom there is very little difference, each one reporting a fraction over 91 per cent able to speak English. The Slovenians, French, and North Italians report 10, 10.6, and 12.1 per cent unable to speak English, respectively. The Mexicans with a residence of ten years or over in this country report only 74.5 per cent who can speak English. This is a slight gain over those with a residence under five years, and a loss as compared with those who have been in this country between five and nine years.

It seems apparent, therefore, from the preceding table that, upon the whole, the greatest advancement in the acquisition of English on the part of the different races is made during the five to nine years' residence period.

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PART V.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY  
IN THE SOUTH.

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## PART V.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 459 to 463 and General Tables 200 to 202].

#### HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the scope of the investigation in the South, the households studied were in the southern West Virginia and Virginia coal fields. Individual employees were studied in all the coal-producing areas of Virginia, West Virginia, and Alabama. The following table shows the number of households studied in the South, by race of head of household:

TABLE 459.—*Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Foreign-born:		
English.....	11	3.6
German.....	21	6.8
Italian, North.....	25	8.1
Italian, South.....	76	24.6
Lithuanian.....	12	3.9
Magyar.....	74	23.9
Polish.....	69	22.3
Slovak.....	21	6.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Of the 309 households studied more are of the South Italian than of any other race. The Magyars report in numbers almost as large as the South Italians and are followed by the Poles, who also report in a large proportion. Altogether these races constitute a fraction over 70 per cent of the total number of households studied. The English, German, North Italian, Lithuanian, and Slovak races, on the other hand, constitute each less than 10 per cent of the total number of households studied.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next presented shows the number of persons in the households studied and the persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 460.—*Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Foreign-born:					
English.....	11	55	2.9	55	3.1
German.....	21	109	5.8	109	6.1
Italian, North.....	25	123	6.5	115	6.4
Italian, South.....	76	475	25.1	441	24.5
Lithuanian.....	12	80	4.2	78	4.3
Magyar.....	74	497	26.3	471	26.2
Polish.....	69	410	21.7	392	21.8
Slovak.....	21	144	7.6	139	7.7
Total.....	309	1,893	100.0	1,800	100.0

From the above table it will be seen that, of the 1,893 persons in the households studied, the persons in households whose heads are South Italians, Magyars, and Poles constitute nearly 75 per cent. The persons in the Magyar households appear in largest numbers, representing 26.3 per cent of all persons in households studied, and the persons in households whose heads are English, with 2.9 per cent, represent the smallest proportion. Those in households whose heads are Germans, North Italians, Lithuanians, and Slovaks are also reported in relatively small proportions.

It will also be seen that of all persons for whom detailed information was secured, those of the Magyar households, with 26.2 per cent, constitute the largest proportion, and members of households whose heads are English, constitute the smallest proportion, or 3.1 per cent. The South Italian households report a proportion that is only slightly smaller than that for the Magyar households. The persons in households whose heads are Poles come next to the South Italian households in numbers, and the Slovak, North Italian, German, and Lithuanian households, with a small proportion each, follow in the order named.

The number of persons of each race and the number and proportion of males and females in the households studied are shown in the follow-



ing table, according to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 461.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Foreign-born:					
English.....	37	18	55	67.3	32.7
German.....	64	45	109	58.7	41.3
Italian, North.....	86	29	115	74.8	25.2
Italian, South.....	343	98	441	77.8	22.2
Lithuanian.....	56	22	78	71.8	28.2
Magyar.....	334	137	471	70.9	29.1
Polish.....	271	121	392	69.1	30.9
Slovak.....	90	49	139	64.7	35.3
Total.....	1,281	519	1,800	71.2	28.8

The foregoing table shows the proportion of males in the households studied to be largely in excess of that of the females, the highest percentage of males being found in the households whose heads were North or South Italians, and the lowest in German households.

The following table shows the number and per cent of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 462.—*Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	5	6	11	0.4	1.2	0.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
English.....	7	1	8	.5	.2	.4
German.....	12	13	25	.9	2.5	1.4
Italian, North.....	12	11	23	.9	2.1	1.3
Italian, South.....	41	23	64	3.2	4.4	3.6
Lithuanian.....	13	9	22	1.0	1.7	1.2
Magyar.....	64	43	107	5.0	8.3	5.9
Polish.....	47	26	73	3.7	5.0	4.1
Slovak.....	13	25	38	1.0	4.8	2.1
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	.....	1	.1	.0	.1
Croatian.....	1	.....	1	.1	.0	.1
English.....	29	17	46	2.3	3.3	2.6
French.....	1	.....	1	.1	.0	.1
German.....	47	34	81	3.7	6.6	4.5
Italian, North.....	73	18	91	5.7	3.5	5.1
Italian, South.....	305	72	377	23.8	13.9	20.9
Lithuanian.....	39	11	50	3.0	2.1	2.8
Magyar.....	240	93	333	18.7	17.9	18.5
Polish.....	222	92	314	17.3	17.7	17.4
Roumanian.....	3	.....	3	.2	.0	.2
Russian.....	37	.....	37	2.9	.0	2.1
Scotch.....	2	.....	2	.2	.0	.1
Slovak.....	67	25	92	5.2	4.8	5.1
Grand total.....	1,281	519	1,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	209	151	360	16.3	29.1	20.0
Total native-born.....	214	157	371	16.7	30.3	20.6
Total foreign-born.....	1,067	362	1,429	83.3	69.7	79.4

Comparing the native-born and foreign-born, it will be seen that the latter show a larger proportion of both males and females than do the former, although the difference in proportion is not so large in the case of the females.

Of the foreign-born races, the South Italians, Magyars, and Poles, in the order named, show the largest proportions of males. The same is true of the females, except that both the Magyars and Poles show larger proportions than the South Italians. No other race shows a proportion in excess of 6.6 per cent for either males or females, while six races show a total absence of females.

#### EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The table next presented shows, according to general nativity and race of individual, the number and per cent of bituminous mine workers for whom detailed information was received:

TABLE 463.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

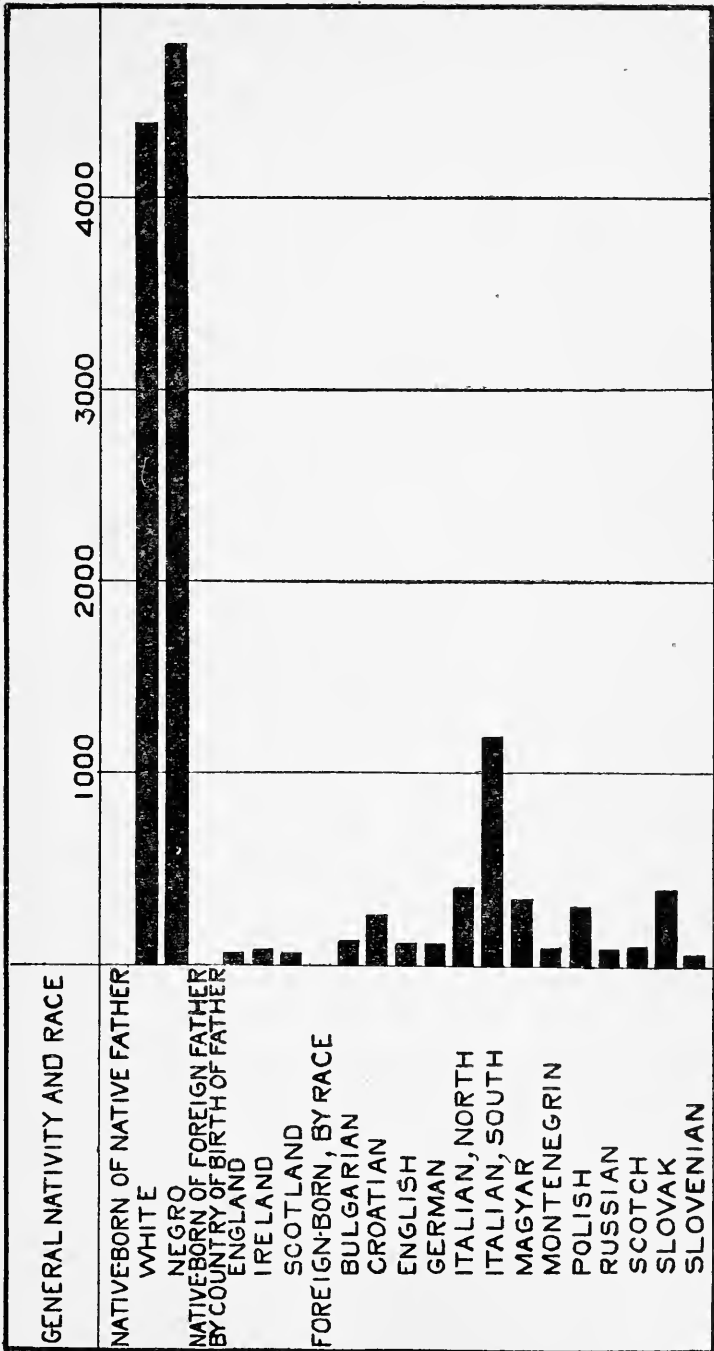
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	General nativity and race.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White.....	4,389	32.6	Greek.....	23	0.2
Negro.....	4,809	35.7	Hebrew (other than Russian)...	1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	31	.2	Irish.....	45	.3
Belgium.....	1	(a)	Italian, North.....	402	3.0
Canada.....	3	(a)	Italian, South.....	1,182	8.8
England.....	66	.5	Lithuanian.....	41	.3
France.....	5	(a)	Macedonian.....	13	.1
Germany.....	49	.4	Magyar.....	346	2.6
Greece.....	1	(a)	Mexican.....	1	(a)
Ireland.....	86	.6	Montenegrin.....	91	.7
Italy.....	14	.1	Polish.....	301	2.2
Norway.....	1	(a)	Roumanian.....	37	.3
Russia.....	8	.1	Russian.....	86	.6
Scotland.....	66	.5	Ruthenian.....	4	(a)
Sweden.....	3	(a)	Scotch.....	102	.8
Switzerland.....	2	(a)	Servian.....	21	.2
Wales.....	6	(a)	Slovak.....	391	2.9
Africa (country not specified)...	1	(a)	Slovenian.....	57	.4
Foreign-born, by race:			Spanish.....	1	(a)
Armenian.....	2	(a)	Swedish.....	5	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	.1	Syrian.....	5	(a)
Bulgarian.....	123	.9	Welsh.....	11	.1
Canadian (other than French)...	2	(a)	Austrian (race not specified)...	56	.4
Croatian.....	258	1.9	Belgian (race not specified)....	7	(a)
Cuban.....	1	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Danish.....	2	(a)	Grand total.....	13,458	100.0
Dutch.....	19	.1	Total native-born of foreign father..	343	2.5
English.....	119	.9	Total native-born.....	9,541	70.9
French.....	38	.3	Total foreign-born.....	3,917	29.1
German.....	112	.8			

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

*Number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.*

[This chart shows only races represented by 50 or more employees.]





## CHAPTER II.

### RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to the bituminous coal mines of the South—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—History of immigration to the coal mines of Alabama—Present racial classification of mine employees in Alabama—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees in Alabama coal mines—History of immigration to the coal fields of West Virginia—Racial composition of mine-operating forces at the present time in West Virginia—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees in the West Virginia coal fields—History of immigration to the coal fields of Virginia—[Text Tables 464 to 480 and General Tables 203 and 204].

#### HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES OF THE SOUTH.

The development of bituminous coal mining during recent years and the increase in the number of employees have gone forward rapidly in certain southern States as well as in other sections of the country. The States in the South where the expansion of bituminous coal mining has been most marked and where the process of development is still in progress are West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.<sup>a</sup> The annual production in West Virginia was about six times greater in 1908 than in 1890; in Alabama during the same period the yearly output was trebled; in Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee combined it was increased about fivefold. The consequent demand for labor which has existed in the various States is shown by the fact that there were 59,029 mining employees in West Virginia in 1907 as compared with 9,778 in 1889; 21,388 in Alabama in 1907 as contrasted with 6,864 in 1889; 6,670 in Virginia in 1907 and 1,523 in 1889; and 29,023 in Kentucky and Tennessee together in 1907 as compared with 9,175 employed in the year 1889.

The class of labor which was thus utilized to make possible this extraordinary development of the coal resources of the South is indicated by the returns of the Eleventh and Twelfth Censuses. The figures compiled from these sources and presented in the tables which follow show the nativity of all persons 10 years of age or over who were engaged in mining in the coal-producing southern States in 1890 and 1900. The figures include persons engaged in all forms of mining, but for the present purpose they are valuable in clearly indicating the composition by nativity of coal-mining employees who constituted the great majority of miners in the States under discussion. The first table covers the census year 1890; the second table affords practically the same showing for 1900.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Texas and Arkansas have been classified under the Southwestern States.

<sup>b</sup> The census returns for 1900 are not so satisfactory as for 1890 for the reason that the country of birth of the foreign-born is not given in 1900, but the classification is made by birthplace of parents.

TABLE 464.—*Number of persons 10 years of age or over engaged in mining in each specified State, by nativity, 1889.*

[From United States Census of 1890, Population, Volume II, Table 116.]

Nativity.	Number of miners in each specified State.				
	Alabama.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Virginia.	West Virginia.
<b>Native, White:</b>					
Native parents.....	2,487	3,165	3,439	1,811	5,523
Foreign parents.....	300	369	181	38	791
<b>Foreign, White.....</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,375</b>
<b>Colored (native and foreign).....</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,016</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by country of birth:</b>					
Germany.....	75	72	46	4	161
Ireland.....	129	68	40	4	251
Great Britain.....	1,009	336	378	65	740
Canada (English).....	9	4	4	.....	10
Canada (French).....	1	1	1	.....	1
Sweden and Norway.....	49	10	2	2	2
Denmark.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	219	92	29	300	211

TABLE 465.—*Number of persons 10 years of age or over engaged in mining and quarrying in each specified State, by nativity, 1899.*

[From United States Census of 1900, Occupations, Table 41.]

Nativity.	Number of miners and quarrymen in each specified State.				
	Alabama.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Virginia.	West Virginia.
<b>Native, White:</b>					
Native parents.....	5,984	6,135	7,223	4,150	12,028
Foreign parents.....	606	487	265	89	1,181
<b>Foreign, White.....</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2,968</b>
<b>Negro.....</b>	<b>9,735</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>4,620</b>
<b>Persons of native parentage.....</b>	<b>15,713</b>	<b>8,342</b>	<b>10,313</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>16,647</b>
<b>Persons having either both born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native:</b>					
Austria-Hungary.....	189	4	11	348	915
Canada (English).....	12	7	10	6	11
Canada (French).....	4	1	.....	.....	3
Germany.....	128	185	53	19	368
Great Britain.....	1,112	396	296	125	1,053
Ireland.....	279	182	84	28	520
Italy.....	171	42	47	11	554
Poland.....	5	.....	12	9	220
Russia.....	1	2	1	2	275
Scandinavia.....	18	15	6	2	7
Other countries.....	159	67	27	12	113
<b>Persons of mixed foreign parentage.....</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>111</b>

The clear inference from the above tables is that native whites and negroes were principally used in developing the bituminous coal resources of the South. Before the year 1890 there were immigrants from Great Britain and Germany in all the above States. Their presence was especially noticeable in West Virginia and Alabama, but in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia they were so few in number as to be of no consequence. By the year 1900 the situation in some of the States had changed. During the previous ten years the operators of West Virginia had increased their employees from Great Britain and Germany and had also employed a considerable number of miners of Austro-Hungarian, Polish, Russian, and Italian parentage. The number of mine workers in Alabama from Great Britain and Germany

had also been increased, and Alabama and Virginia had begun to employ miners of Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Polish extraction. Very little increase, if any, in either class of immigrants was noticeable in Kentucky or Tennessee.

After the census period of 1900 and during the period 1900 to 1907 the tendencies observable in 1900 became fully operative. Immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were employed in considerable numbers in Alabama, West Virginia, and Virginia to supplement the negro and native labor supply. In the States of Tennessee and Kentucky the former sources of labor were utilized and very few recent immigrants were employed to assist in the development of the mines.<sup>a</sup>

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

As regards length of residence in the United States on the part of the foreign-born coal and coke workers in the South, the following tables furnish an instructive exhibit, by percentages, according to general nativity and race:

TABLE 466.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in the United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bulgarian.....	120	92.5	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
Croatian.....	258	63.2	33.7	2.7	.4	.0
English.....	117	12.8	15.4	3.4	6.8	61.5
German.....	112	50.0	20.5	4.5	9.8	15.2
Irish.....	43	.0	9.3	9.3	4.7	76.7
Italian, North.....	398	43.5	35.7	13.3	5.0	2.5
Italian, South.....	1,169	46.4	39.9	8.1	3.9	1.7
Lithuanian.....	41	22.0	24.4	22.0	19.5	12.2
Magyar.....	343	51.3	34.1	7.3	4.7	2.6
Montenegrin.....	91	98.9	.0	.0	1.1	.0
Polish.....	300	47.7	34.7	7.3	5.7	4.7
Russian.....	74	71.6	18.9	4.1	2.7	2.7
Scotch.....	101	5.9	2.0	4.0	7.9	80.2
Slovak.....	389	45.0	35.5	9.8	5.4	4.4
Slovenian.....	55	34.5	40.0	14.5	3.6	7.3
Total.....	3,864	48.4	31.4	7.4	4.6	8.2

The total number of employees reporting residence in the United States was 3,864. Of these about 48 per cent, or nearly one-half, had been in the country under five years; about 31 per cent, from five to nine years; 7.4 per cent, ten to fourteen years; 4.6 per cent, fifteen to nineteen years; and 8.2 per cent, over twenty years. As

<sup>a</sup> In the preparation of data, therefore, it has been thought that immigration to Kentucky and Tennessee coal-mining points has not been of sufficient importance to be studied. As a consequence these States have been eliminated and the discussion of immigration to the South has been confined to the States of Alabama, West Virginia, and Virginia.

regards the different races, the Montenegrin, Bulgarian, Russian, and Croatian, in the order mentioned, report the largest proportion of their number in the United States under five years. None of the Irish have been in the country less than five years. The races reporting the largest proportion of their number in the country from five to nine years are the Slovenian and Lithuanian; that reporting the smallest proportion is the Scotch. The races reporting the largest proportion of their number in the United States twenty years or over are, in the order named, the Scotch, Irish, and English; those reporting the smallest proportion, or none at all, the Bulgarian, Croatian, South Italian, North Italian, Magyar, and Russian.

It will be seen from the table that a very large percentage of the races of southern and eastern Europe are of recent arrival. This is notably true of the Bulgarians, Croatians, North Italians, South Italians, Magyars, Montenegrins, and Russians, and in a slightly less degree of the Poles, Slovaks, and Slovenians. Of the English-speaking foreign-born employees, the Scotch, English, and Irish, considerably more than half have been in the country twenty years or over, and the number of recent arrivals is insignificant.

The present tendencies relative to immigration to the coal fields of the South may be seen from the figures showing the number of employees in the country less than one year. The total number reported was 197. Of these, 69 were South Italians, 30 were North Italians, 27 were Magyars, 18 were Poles, and 13 were Croatians.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 467.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
English.....	45	71.1	95.6	97.8
German.....	81	67.9	86.4	91.4
Italian, North.....	91	74.7	96.7	100.0
Italian, South.....	377	69.5	94.7	98.7
Lithuanian.....	50	42.0	68.0	96.0
Magyar.....	333	60.7	85.3	96.7
Polish.....	314	69.4	92.7	99.4
Russian.....	37	91.9	97.3	97.3
Slovak.....	92	44.6	76.1	96.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>

It will be seen from the above table that the majority of persons in this locality for whom information was obtained have been in the United States under five years, while the proportion with a residence of twenty years or over is exceedingly small.

The Russians show by far the largest proportion of individuals who have been in this country under five years. Following the



Russians are the North Italians, English, South Italians, Poles, Germans, and Magyars, in the order named, the proportion of the Magyars being slightly in excess of 60 per cent. The Lithuanians and Slovaks, on the other hand, report each less than 45 per cent as having been in the United States less than five years.

Of those who have been in the United States under ten years, the North Italians and Russians show the largest, and the Lithuanians the smallest, proportions.

With the exception of the North Italian, each race reports a small proportion in the United States twenty years or over.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The investigation in Virginia, West Virginia, and Alabama secured information from more than 13,000 individual mine workers as to race and country of birth. The tabulation of this data, which exhibits the remarkable changes in the racial composition of the mine-working forces since the last census period, is given below:

TABLE 468.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White.....	4,389	32.6	Greek.....	23	0.2
Negro.....	4,809	35.7	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	31	.2	Irish.....	45	.3
Belgium.....	1	(a)	Italian, North.....	402	3.0
Canada.....	3	(a)	Italian, South.....	1,182	8.8
England.....	66	.5	Lithuanian.....	41	.3
France.....	5	(a)	Macedonian.....	13	.1
Germany.....	49	.4	Magyar.....	346	2.6
Greece.....	1	(a)	Mexican.....	1	(a)
Ireland.....	86	.6	Montenegrin.....	91	.7
Italy.....	14	.1	Polish.....	301	2.2
Norway.....	1	(a)	Roumanian.....	37	.3
Russia.....	8	.1	Russian.....	86	.6
Scotland.....	66	.5	Ruthenian.....	4	(a)
Sweden.....	3	(a)	Scotch.....	102	.8
Switzerland.....	2	(a)	Servian.....	21	.2
Wales.....	6	(a)	Slovak.....	391	2.9
Africa (country not specified).....	1	(a)	Slovenian.....	57	.4
Foreign-born, by race:			Spanish.....	1	(a)
Armenian.....	2	(a)	Swedish.....	5	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	.1	Syrian.....	5	(a)
Bulgarian.....	123	.9	Welsh.....	11	.1
Canadian (other than French).....	2	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	56	.4
Croatian.....	253	1.9	Belgian (race not specified).....	7	(a)
Cuban.....	1	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Danish.....	2	(a)	Grand total.....	13,458	100.0
Dutch.....	19	.1	Total native-born of foreign father.....	343	2.5
English.....	119	.9	Total native-born.....	9,541	70.9
French.....	38	.3	Total foreign-born.....	3,917	29.1
German.....	112	.8			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

By reference to the table above it is seen that about seven-tenths of the total number of miners were native-born and three-tenths foreign-born. Thirty-two and six-tenths per cent of the total were native whites born of native father, while 35.7 per cent were native-born negroes, showing the fact that the negro constitutes the largest

racial element among the southern bituminous mine workers. The group of persons native-born of foreign father, or the second generation of immigrants, aggregates only one-fortieth of the total number of employees and includes small groups of fourteen races, those most important numerically being English, German, Irish, and Scotch.

As regards the races of recent immigration, the South Italian has the largest representation, the employees of that race forming over 30 per cent of the foreign-born and more than 8 per cent of the total number employed. The North Italian, Slovak, Magyar, and Polish, in the order named, stand next to the South Italian in numerical importance, constituting together about one-tenth of the total number employed. The Croatian is also a prominent race and in the present exhibit forms about 2 per cent of the total mine workers covered. There are comparatively small numbers of immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe, the total number of persons belonging to such races reporting being only 437, or 3.2 per cent of the total number employed. In addition to the races already mentioned, the presence of the Bulgarian, Macedonian, Lithuanian, Montenegrin, Roumanian, Russian, Slovenian, and Servian is indicated in considerable numbers. Other races of southern and eastern Europe are also represented among the mine workers in comparatively small numbers.

For the purpose of giving a more local application to the racial movements to the coal-mining industry of the South, it has been thought profitable to present the history of immigration to the coal-producing States of Virginia, West Virginia, and Alabama, which have used immigrant labor in their recent remarkable development. In addition to the local interest attaching to such a presentation, a detailed exhibit of this kind within a limited compass is valuable for comparative purposes. The situation in Alabama is first considered, followed by West Virginia and Virginia.

#### HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COAL MINES OF ALABAMA.

The coal-producing region of Alabama is divided into three distinct districts or basins known by the names of the rivers which drain them—the Warrior, the Coosa, the Cahaba.<sup>a</sup> The Warrior district is the largest and contains 23 regular seams varying in thickness from a few inches to 16 feet, the total thickness of all seams reaching in some places as high as 115 feet, but the Cahaba district is the principal producer. The county of Jefferson, which includes the city of Birmingham, is in the Cahaba district and contributes more than 50 per cent of the total bituminous coal output of the State. The total coal area of Alabama is estimated to be 6,500 square miles.<sup>a</sup> The coal development of the State began about 1870, and with the exception of the years 1893 and 1894, there has been an annual increase in the coal production.<sup>a</sup> The census of 1840 reported a production of coal in Alabama for that year of 946 tons, and in the census of 1860, 10,200 tons were reported. According to the census report of 1870, the production for that year was 13,200 tons, and in 1880 the Tenth Census reported a production of 323,972 tons.<sup>b</sup> The

<sup>a</sup> Report on Mines and Quarries, 1902, United States Census Bureau, pp. 54, 166, 167, 680.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 167, 680, 681.

census reports of 1890 and 1902 give the following figures for the coal-mining industry in the State of Alabama and the principal coal-producing counties:

TABLE 469.—*Development of bituminous coal mining in the State of Alabama, by county, 1902.*

[From report on Mineral Industries, 1890, United States Census Bureau, p. 347. Report on Mines and Quarries, 1902, United States Census Bureau.]

County.	Census of each specified year.	Number of mines.	Average number of wage-earners.	Annual production.	
				Value.	Short tons.
Bibb.....	1902	8	1,712	\$1,842,163	1,487,407
Jefferson.....	1902	48	6,954	6,975,929	5,855,536
Walker.....	1902	43	2,313	2,147,894	1,903,976
All other counties.....	1902	46	1,951	1,453,680	1,107,651
Total for State.....	1902	145	12,930	12,419,666	10,354,570
Total for State.....	1890	57	6,975	3,961,491	3,572,983

The coal counties are Bibb, Blount, Callman, Etowah, Jefferson, Marion, St. Clair, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Winston. Slightly more than one-half of the coal produced comes from Jefferson County alone, and over 89 per cent is produced in Jefferson, Walker, and Bibb counties.<sup>a</sup> Birmingham is located in the east-central portion of Jefferson County. The Cahaba field has an estimated area of 435 square miles, and lies in St. Clair, Jefferson, Shelby, and Bibb counties.

The measures of the Cahaba field have only a thin ledge of limestone a few feet in thickness running through them, and more resemble the measures of the coal fields of Arkansas and Oklahoma than those of the middle and middle western States. Owing to the absence of any considerable amount of pyrites of sulphur, the seams in the Cahaba field are more easily worked than those of Illinois.<sup>b</sup>

The development of the Cahaba district has taken place largely within the past twenty years. A brief statement shows 2,900,000 tons of coal mined twenty years ago compared with over 14,000,000 tons in 1907 and about 11,000,000 tons in 1908; 500,000 tons of coke manufactured twenty years ago compared with more than 3,000,000 tons in 1908; and 401,330 tons of pig iron twenty years ago compared with 1,400,000 tons in 1908.

The United States Census of 1900 gave to Birmingham proper a population of 38,415, and to the surrounding communities population as follows:

Bessemer.....	6,358
Ensley.....	2,100
Pratt City.....	3,485
Cardiff.....	562
Brookside.....	658

The races employed as miners or as outside men at the mines in the Birmingham district are negro, native white, South Italian, Scotch,

<sup>a</sup> Report on Mines and Quarries, 1902, United States Census Bureau, pp. 167, 680, 681.

<sup>b</sup> Geological Survey of Alabama, Report on Cahaba Coal Field, by Joseph Squire, pp. 4-5.

Slovak, French, English, Bulgarian, German, Irish, Welsh, and North Italian the order in which they are named being, according to their numerical strength. Practically no Italians are miners; they are employed almost altogether on the mining tipples or in outside work.

The first immigrants to be employed in the mines in any numbers were the Scotch, Welsh, and Slovaks, together with a few French, English, and Irish, and a small number of South Italians as outside men. They were first employed over twenty years ago. During the next five years immigration to the mining communities consisted chiefly of Slovaks, English, and Welsh, with a small number of Irish, Scotch, Germans, French, and South Italians. In the next ten years an increasing number of South Italians were employed, with a few Slovaks, Scotch, and French. In the last five years the newer immigrants in mining occupations have been chiefly Bulgarians and North and South Italians, with a small number of French and Scotch. In addition to the above races, a few Poles have been miners for about ten years, although in 1904 a considerable number were brought in, but departed almost immediately. The Bulgarians in the mining communities are composed entirely of those who have drifted away from the steel plant at Ensley, Alabama, where they were first employed. A large number of Slovaks have left the district since the strike of 1904.

#### PRESENT RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF MINE EMPLOYEES IN ALABAMA.

The racial composition of the operating forces of the mines in Alabama at the present time is shown in detail in the following table:

TABLE 470.—*Number of male employees in Alabama for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	General nativity and race.	Number.
Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	1,979	English.....	67
Negro.....	4,429	French.....	36
Native-born of foreign father, by country		German.....	39
of birth of father:		Greek.....	7
Austria-Hungary.....	14	Irish.....	28
Canada.....	2	Italian, North.....	60
England.....	29	Italian, South.....	156
France.....	1	Lithuanian.....	1
Germany.....	11	Macedonian.....	13
Greece.....	1	Magyar.....	27
Ireland.....	22	Mexican.....	1
Italy.....	2	Montenegrin.....	78
Norway.....	1	Polish.....	56
Scotland.....	33	Roumanian.....	4
Sweden.....	2	Russian.....	35
Total.....	118	Scotch.....	75
Total native-born.....	6,526	Servian.....	1
Foreign-born, by race:		Slovak.....	58
Armenian.....	2	Slovenian.....	42
Bohemian.....	5	Spanish.....	1
Bulgarian.....	118	Swedish.....	2
Canadian (other than French).....	1	Welsh.....	5
Croatian.....	2	Austrian (race not specified).....	32
Cuban.....	1	Belgian (race not specified).....	7
Danish.....	2	Swiss (race not specified).....	1
Dutch.....	6	Total foreign-born.....	969
		Grand total.....	7,495

As the result of the investigation of individual employees, 7,495 miners in the Birmingham district, as can be seen from the preceding table, furnished complete data as to their nativity and race. Of the total number thus reporting 6,408 were native-born of native father, 118 were native-born of foreign father, and 969 were foreign-born. This division by nativity does not afford a basis for a hard and fast classification of the mine workers by general nativity and race, but it does corroborate the preceding estimates as to the different elements in the population and indicates the proportionate racial distribution in the operating forces at the mines. This is especially noticeable in the smallness of the proportion of foreign-born as compared with the total number reporting, and also in the fact that 69 per cent of the native-born of native father are negroes.

In connection with those native-born of foreign father, it will be observed that this group of 118 employees is almost entirely composed of English, Scotch, Irish, and German, with the addition of 14 miners of Austro-Hungarian parentage. The entire number of native-born of foreign father only constitutes about 1.6 per cent of the total number reporting as to race.

The number of foreign-born furnishing information constitutes about 13 per cent of the total. In this group, as in the second generation, the English, Irish, Scotch, and German make an important showing, numbering, together with the French and Welsh, 250 and forming 25.8 per cent of all foreign-born. Of the more recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe the largest representation is furnished by the South Italians, followed, in the order of their numerical showing, by the Bulgarian, Montenegrin, North Italian, Slovak, Slovenian, Russian, Greek, and Magyar races. These races compose 63 per cent of the total foreign-born. The remaining 12 per cent of foreign-born persons are scattered among 16 different races.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN ALABAMA COAL MINES.

As regards the period during which foreign-born persons have resided in the United States the table below affords a detailed exhibit, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 471.—Number of foreign-born male employees in Alabama who have been in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in the United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Foreign-born:										
Armenian.....	1								1	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5						1	2		2
Bulgarian.....	115	1	40	50	13	2	8	1		
Canadian (other than French).....	1		1							
Croatian.....	2			1			1			
Cuban.....	0									
Danish.....	2			1			1			

TABLE 471.—Number of foreign-born male employes in Alabama who have been in the United States each specified number of years, by race—Continued.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in the United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Foreign-born—Continued.										
Dutch.....	6			1		1	1			3
English.....	67	1	1	5	3	1	4	1	4	47
French.....	35		2	8	3	1	9	1	5	6
German.....	39		4	6	4	5	6	1	3	10
Greek.....	7	1	2	2		2				
Irish.....	27						2	3		22
Italian, North.....	59	8	2	3	5	5	19	11	2	4
Italian, South.....	154	13	9	41	29	11	27	13	6	5
Lithuanian.....	1									1
Macedonian.....	13		5	4	1	1	2			
Magyar.....	27		1	1	5	2	8	5	4	1
Mexican.....	1						1			
Montenegrin.....	78		3	31	8	1				
Polish.....	56	2	4	17	7	2	15	4	1	4
Roumanian.....	3		3							
Russian.....	33	1	9	10	5	4	3		1	
Scotch.....	75			2	1	1	1	4	5	61
Servian.....	1			1						
Slovak.....	58	2	7	8	5	4	17	4	6	5
Slovenian.....	40		2	3		5	18	7	1	4
Spanish.....	1									1
Swedish.....	2					1				1
Welsh.....	5							1		4
Austrian (race not specified)...	32	1	8	5	1	1	9	2	3	2
Belgian (race not specified)...	7			1	1		2	1		2
Swiss (race not specified).....	1									1
Total.....	954	30	138	101	91	50	155	61	42	186

The races of most recent arrival in the United States, as shown in the table above, are South Italian, Bulgarian, and Montenegrin. The majority of the two latter races have been in the country less than one year and almost all under three years. About 3 per cent of all foreign-born persons employed have been in the United States less than one year and 14.5 per cent one year only. On the other hand, of the 46.5 per cent of the total who have been in the United States more than five years, about 44 per cent are immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe, the greater part of whom have been in the United States for a period longer than twenty years. Eliminating the English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, French, and a few Italians, the larger part of the immigrants employed in the Birmingham mines have been in the United States less than five years.

#### HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia has been of more or less importance as a coal-producing State since it was formed in 1863. The industry's most striking growth, however, has been made since the year 1893. In its first year as a State, the total production was 444,648 <sup>a</sup> short tons. From 1863 to 1893 the production was gradually increased, and almost every year showed an increase over the one immediately preceding it. In the year last mentioned the production was 10,708,578 short tons, and since then the increase has been rapid

<sup>a</sup> Production of Coal in 1908, p. 193. E. W. Parker, United States Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.

and constant. For the past twenty-seven years there have been only two instances in which production has shown a decrease in one year as compared with the one preceding. These exceptions were in 1895 and 1908, both years of financial depression. The high-water mark was reached in 1907, when 48,091,583 short tons were mined.

When the mining industry began to be developed, the State as a whole was sparsely settled, and the expansion of the industry was further hampered by the fact that topographically the sections containing the best coal were rugged and transportation facilities were slowly developed. Because of these conditions, and the lack of sufficient capital for many years, the operations were scattered and rather small, and practically all labor to operate the mines was secured from the immediate vicinity. As more coal was mined each year, and new mines were opened up, the available numbers of native people, always small, began to decline and the negroes, principally from Virginia, began to be attracted to the coal fields, while some white native miners from adjoining States also appeared. Within more recent years the mining industry has been consolidated more and more and many very large companies have been formed. The greatest development has been going on in four well-defined fields. In presenting a history of immigration and a discussion of the conditions resulting therefrom, only these four fields will be discussed. They do not contain all the counties within the State which produce coal, but they contribute more than 90 per cent of the total output. They are also clearly defined and have certain distinguishing geographic and physiographic features. Practically all the immigrant laborers employed in coal mines within the State are in mines included in these sections.

Two of these fields are located in the northern part of the State and two in the southern. Those in the northern are the Fairmont, or Upper Monongahela, and the Elk Garden, or Upper Potomac, districts. Those in the southern are the New and Kanawha rivers district, which includes what are usually popularly divided into the New and Kanawha river fields, and the Pocahontas or Flat Top district, which also includes Tazewell County in Virginia.

Although conditions in many respects are very similar in all these districts, there have been certain elements entering into the development of each which make it different in some respects from the others, and for this reason the divisions above referred to will be treated separately.

#### FAIRMONT AND ELK GARDEN COAL FIELDS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Elk Garden field, as compared with the other coal-producing districts of the State, is small. Owing to this, and to the fact that it adjoins the Fairmont field and that conditions are very similar in both, they will be treated together. The Elk Garden field is made up of Tucker, Grant, and Mineral counties. Tucker County, which produces 51 per cent of the coal of the district and employs 72 per cent of the immigrant labor, is bounded on the north and west by counties included in the Fairmont field. The Fairmont coal field is composed of Barbour, Harrison, Marion, Monongahela, Preston, and Taylor counties, and in 1908 the field had a production of 9,581,436

short tons and employed a total of 11,470 men. The most extensive development in this field has been in Harrison and Marion counties. In 1908 these two counties produced 7,185,036 short tons, or 74.9 per cent of the entire output of the field and employed 7,440 men, or 66.3 per cent, of all the labor.

The first mines opened were operated exclusively by native white labor from the immediate vicinity, but when development became extensive operators had to bring in men from other communities to work the mines.

This condition of affairs prevailed from 1889 to 1892. About 1892 or 1893, not being able to secure sufficient numbers of American whites or negroes, some of the larger operators began to bring in immigrants. These were secured from two sources: First, a few came with the Americans from the soft-coal region of southwestern Pennsylvania; and, second, from labor agencies in New York—the greater number from the latter source.

The numbers secured, however, were comparatively small, and until 1897 the immigrant labor employed was not in excess of 10 per cent of the total operating forces. The first immigrants to come to the field were Poles, Slovaks, and Italians (principally North Italians), and within a very short period Magyars began to arrive. As the production of coal began to increase and additional mines were opened the demand for labor increased, and these first immigrants formed a nucleus for the attraction of additional numbers of their races. The following brief discussion will give some idea of the coming of the most prominent races to the field:

*Italians.*—The Italians have been an important race in this field almost since their introduction, and have outnumbered any other single immigrant race. The first to be employed in numbers of any consequence arrived about the year 1892. They were first induced to come to mines along the Monongahela River in Marion County, and were only employed at two or three mines for the first few years. As the new mines were developed and those already in operation increased their output, they kept pace with this progress, and are now found practically all over the field. This race has centered along the Monongahela River in the mining towns in the vicinity of Fairmont and Clarksburg, and of the 2,100 employed in and about mines in 1908 about 75 per cent were in Marion and Harrison counties.

*Slovaks and Poles.*—The Slovaks and Poles entered the field at about the same time as the Italians, and, like the Italians, were first brought to mines along the Monongahela River in Marion County. At the time when immigrants were first induced to come to the field, the largest mines and the greatest development were found in this section. Their numbers were comparatively small until 1897. When the industry was extended these races increased in number and became more and more scattered. The town of Monongah has always been a center for Slovaks and Poles, more of these nationalities being found there than in any other locality. At present, these two races are employed in about equal numbers in the field, the number of each race being about 650. Fully 80 per cent of the total number are in Marion and Harrison counties.

*Magyars.*—The Magyars first secured employment about 1893, at first only in small numbers, but as in the case of other races, they



have been constantly increasing in numbers and spreading out to new mines. The first members of this race came from the neighboring coal fields of Pennsylvania, and have been added to by emigration from that section, by recruits drawn from labor agencies in New York, and by the coming of friends and relatives from Europe to join the men already located in the Fairmont district. Some also came into this field in search of work from the Connellsville coke region of Pennsylvania during the strike of 1894.

*Croatians.*—The Croatians are of recent arrival, the advent of the race dating back not more than five years. They came in largest number to the town of Monongah where, in 1907, an explosion killed between three and four hundred men. Since then, the Croatians employed there have increased from about 25 to 225. They are not present in such great numbers in other mines of the region, as there have been no such disasters to create vacancies. It is also worthy of note that the majority of all immigrants coming into the field after the financial depression of 1907 were Croatians. They very often came in bands in search of work, and in some instances have been known to walk from the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania to this field.

Other races of recent immigrants have been employed in the field in varying numbers for the past seven or eight years, but have been as a rule an unsettled class rarely accompanied by families. The most prominent races among these recent immigrants are Russians, Lithuanians, Slovenians, and Ruthenians. They represent about 3 per cent of all labor in the field.

The general strikes of 1894 and 1895, which affected the bituminous coal fields more or less throughout the country, were felt in this field. In all these strikes the operators were, as a whole, victorious, and since then the field has been nonunion. The strikes affected the production of the field to a considerable extent. There was no general bringing of immigrants or natives as strike-breakers, but some immigrants came in from other fields where the strikes were more severe. Immediately after the labor difficulties were over, the field entered upon an era of unprecedented growth, which called for more men. Moreover, many of the better class of American miners left the field and moved to the organized regions of the Middle West and Southwest. This made two immediate causes for the employment of immigrants, and great efforts were put forth on the part of employers to secure their services.

At many of the mines no immigrants are employed, and as a rule the companies employing immigrants follow a policy of mixing the different races. From the best information obtainable the racial classification of the total number employed in the district is about as follows:

	Per cent of total operating forces.
American, White .....	52.5
American, Negro .....	3.4
Italian, North and South .....	18.6
Magyar .....	6.5
Polish .....	5.5
Slovak .....	5.5
Croatian .....	3.0
English-speaking and German .....	2.0
Southeastern European races not specified .....	3.0

In Harrison and Marion counties, where the greatest development has taken place and where most of the immigrants are found, the proportion of different races to the total number employed is about as follows:

	Per cent of total operating forces.
American, White .....	46.7
American, Negro .....	3.8
Italian .....	21.6
Magyar .....	6.3
Polish .....	6.2
Slovak .....	6.4
Croatian .....	4.3
English-speaking and German.....	2.0
Southeastern European races not specified.....	2.7

For the purpose of gaining a clearer conception of the history of immigration to this district and the resultant changes in the races of immigrants employed, a detailed account of immigration to a representative locality will be valuable. With this object in view a typical community has been selected which will be designated as Community Number 1. This locality, which is little more than a mining camp, is situated in Marion County, in the heart of the soft coal region of northern West Virginia.<sup>a</sup> It is on the line of a traction company, about 6 miles from the county seat of the county in which it is located. A trunk line railroad also has a spur running out to the town. The 4 mines and coke ovens constitute its sole industries. The output of the 4 mines is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons per day.

The racial composition of the town's population is constantly changing, as the population itself constantly fluctuates. There is a large class of what may be termed floating labor, which greatly outnumbers the men with families who are more likely to remain in the community. This fact renders it almost impossible to give an accurate or clear account of the coming of each race to the community by periods. Moreover, the increases or decreases in the population all depend upon the amount of work available at different times in the mines.

The history of immigration to the community, however, is largely identical with the history of the development of the coal business in the locality. For this reason, and from the fact, as stated above, that it would be impracticable to take up the history of each race separately, it has been thought best to give a general account of the coal-mining industry in the community. A conception of the immigration question, as locally applicable, can be made clearer in this way than by taking up the history of each race independently.

Coal mines were first opened in the community in the year 1890. At that time the production of coal in West Virginia was small as compared with that of the present time. The total output from the State in 1889 was only 4,663,859 tons. Competition was very keen, and for the first two years of their operation the local mines were able to secure sufficient native labor to handle their limited output of about 400 tons a day. The production of coal in West Virginia rapidly assumed noteworthy proportions, however, and West Virginia coal

<sup>a</sup> In 1907 Marion County stood fourth in point of coal production among the counties of West Virginia.

soon established itself in the commercial world. By 1892 the output for the State had reached 7,777,570 tons, and in 1897 had increased to 11,705,829. A very active demand had been created, and the operators in Community No. 1 as early as 1892 found themselves facing an insufficiency of labor supply.

To increase their producing ability, the operators first attempted the introduction of negro labor. In 1892 two carloads of negroes were brought in from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. These proved unsatisfactory. Recourse was next had to Italian labor, and during 1893 and 1894 many of that race were secured from New York. The Italians were found quite satisfactory as workmen, but it soon became necessary to employ more men. About 200 Slavs and Poles were consequently brought in from New York through labor agencies.

In 1894 occurred the great soft coal strike. The West Virginia fields were affected in common with the rest. The controversy was quickly settled at the mines in Community Number 1. The strikers were unsuccessful, and within a few days the district was definitely made nonunion, and is so maintained at present. Practically all of the employees soon went back to work and it was unnecessary to import strike-breakers. Shortly afterwards, however, large numbers of American miners began to go out to the union districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the strike had been successful. To meet this second great deficit in the labor supply, the local mines were forced to seek foreign labor in earnest. Large numbers of immigrants, seemingly without distinction or preference of race, were brought in through labor agencies in 1894. From that time forward the employment of immigrant labor became a fixed policy.

In December, 1907, there occurred an explosion in which a large number of men were killed. The whole energies of the company affected were concentrated upon the damaged mines with the object of reopening them as soon as possible. Within two months the mines had been cleared and were ready for operation. Full time was guaranteed for their operation, and forces were largely drawn away from the other shafts and concentrated in them. There was no lack of men. Attracted by the guarantee of full time, more than 150 Croatians, Magyars, and Austrians came in from the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields. A great many Poles who had been in the town previously also returned. At that time work was difficult to obtain elsewhere and these miners gladly availed themselves of this opportunity.

This, in brief, is the history of immigration to the locality. The races which have secured work may be seen at a glance from the tables following showing the racial classification of employees in the local mines in the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.<sup>a</sup> The series of three tables will also exhibit the changes in racial composition of the forces from year to year.

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<sup>a</sup> From the Annual Reports of the Chief Mine Inspector of West Virginia. Racial designations are confused, but are sufficient to indicate the racial composition of the operating forces.

TABLE 472.—Number of inside and outside employees in Community No. 1, by race, 1907.

Race.	Inside men.	Outside men.	On coke ovens.	Total.
American, White .....	196	136	3	335
Negro .....	13		2	15
Italian .....	205	34	56	295
Polish .....	166			166
Lithuanian .....	5			5
Austrian .....			2	2
Hungarian .....			1	1
Scotch .....	1			1
Total .....	586	170	64	820

TABLE 473.—Number of employees in Community No. 1, by race, July 1, 1908, and May 1, 1909.

JULY 1, 1908.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
American, White .....	324	Hungarian .....	11
Negro .....	24	Slovak .....	60
Italian .....	194	Syrian .....	3
Polish .....	45	German .....	3
Lithuanian .....	14		
Austrian .....	14	Total .....	692

MAY 1, 1909.

American, White .....	300	Slovak .....	60
Negro .....	30	Croatian .....	85
Italian .....	250	Magyar .....	70
Polish .....	100	All other races .....	15
Lithuanian .....	30		
Austrian .....	10	Total .....	950

As regards the total population of the community by race, the following table based upon careful estimates is submitted. In addition to an estimate of the total population, the effort was made to secure the number of boarders and families of the immigrant races in order to show the transitory character of a large element of the population. In this connection it will be noted that the floating element designated as boarders constitutes about one-fourth of the whole. It also should be borne in mind that the town has only been in existence since the year 1889.

TABLE 474.—Estimated population of Community No. 1, by race, 1909.

Race.	Number of families.	Number of boarders.	Total number of persons.
Italian .....	84	174	556
Polish .....	20	115	215
Slovak .....	10	50	100
Croatian .....	15	100	175
Magyar .....	20	75	175
Austrian .....			20
Lithuanian .....			80
Other races .....			75
Total .....	159	514	1,396
American, White .....			1,204
Negro .....			100
Grand total .....			2,700

• Include Irish, German, Scotch, Syrian, and Hungarian.

## NEW AND KANAWHA RIVERS DISTRICT.

The New and Kanawha rivers coal field is situated in the south central part of West Virginia, reached by the Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad and its many branches. The Virginian Railway also taps this field and connects it with the eastern coast, and the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad affords an outlet to the Lakes.

This field ranks second in point of production of the four fields under discussion. Until the year 1906, with the exception of 1902, when its output was greatly reduced by a severe strike, it was first in point of production. After the settlement of the strike it again took the lead, and did not relinquish it until 1906, since which year the Pocahontas field has had first place. For several years prior to 1888 the production of the New and Kanawha rivers field was more than the combined production of the other three. This field includes Clay, Fayette, Kanawha, Nicholas, Putnam, and Raleigh counties.

For the purposes of this report only the three counties, Fayette, Kanawha, and Raleigh will be considered, as they produce 96 per cent of the coal of the area and employ 95 per cent of all men working at mines, together with all immigrant mine workers. The conditions in three counties under discussion vary considerably in some features, Fayette and Raleigh counties constituting what is popularly known as the New River Field.

Small numbers of immigrants have been employed in both Fayette and Kanawha counties since 1897, but they were very few and confined only to certain mines and one locality until 1902. In 1893 one company, operating at Glen Jean, brought in a small force of Magyars and Slovaks from the mines of Pennsylvania, and since that time these races have been employed at that mine. Many of those originally introduced are still in the employment of the company, and others have come in from time to time. About 100 men were brought in during 1893, almost equally divided between the two races above mentioned, and including from 15 to 20 families. At this time the field was thoroughly unionized, and through the efforts of the miners' union immigration was checked, and no immigrants entered the other mines in the vicinity. About this same time a few were employed in several mines in Kanawha County, but they were men who had drifted in, were scattered about, and were not in sufficient numbers to have an influence on any mine, or to cause more to come.

In the year 1902 there was a very severe strike which greatly reduced the output of the field, as a majority of the mines were closed for a considerable period. This strike occurred at the time of the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania and owing to the unsettled conditions of labor generally prevailing in the coal-mining regions coal was commanding a very high price. The operators, after being convinced that the union would not agree to their terms, began to bring in men to break the strike. Any man who was willing to work in or about the mines was employed, and great numbers of immigrants, as well as Americans from the North and negroes from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, were induced to come. These men were secured principally by agents of the companies, who visited the industrial and mining districts of the North and the towns in

agricultural sections of the southern States above mentioned. By means of regularly organized labor agents a large number of immigrants were also secured. In parts of the Kanawha field the strike was settled without resorting to strike-breakers, and this section is still unionized.

The operators, by using the methods above mentioned, were successful throughout the New River field and in one part of the Kanawha. Consequently the mines resumed operations and have never recognized labor organizations. During all this strike period the mining company which had introduced the immigrant labor some years before operated steadily with two shifts, and was the only mine in the section which was not closed during the strike.

In addition to the fact that the strike marked the entrance of the southern and eastern Europeans into the field, it also seriously affected the production of coal. The production in 1902 in this field was 1,337,769 tons less than the year preceding, and if the future growth of the field and the increase shown by other fields not affected may be used as an indication, these figures are not more than one-half the actual loss in production.

After the strike was broken a great many American miners of the better class began to leave the field and go to the organized coal districts of the Middle West. This action on the part of old employees continued for several months after the mines had resumed operations, and left a vacancy which had to be filled. Those of the strike-breakers, therefore, who could be induced to stay, were prevailed upon to do so, and to these many more have since been added. The demand for men was made much greater by the growth of the field both in output of mines already in operation and in new ones opened, and since the period of the strike the influx of immigrants from continental Europe, and of negroes from Virginia and North and South Carolina has been constant.

Owing to the fact that a large number of the immigrants coming to this field were secured from labor agencies and "brought in on transportation" and to the further fact that the supply of laborers has always been inadequate, very little preference has been shown for certain races, and a great number of races are represented in the field. There are a few races, however, which have been employed throughout the period, are more numerous and stable than the rest, and seem to be the races from which will come the greater part of the future immigration for the development of the field. These races are discussed below in some detail.

*Magyars and Slovaks.*—Although not kindred races and rarely found socially commingling, the Magyars and Slovaks are treated together, because the history of one is, with the possible exception of some minor details, the history of both. Both races entered the field at the same time and have been important factors in its recent development. As stated before, the first members of these races to come to this field came in 1892 and 1893 from Pennsylvania. Owing to the fact that all the other mines in the locality were organized they were confined to this one plant. Although occasionally members of these races left either to go to other fields or to return to their native land, the force was constantly replenished by the advent of friends from Europe and from other sections of the United

States, and was kept intact throughout the period 1892 to 1902. Since the strike of 1902 considerable numbers of these races have come into the region, and in most cases both races are represented in almost every locality where immigrant labor is employed. Glen Jean has, however, always been a headquarters for these two races and they are more permanently established there than in any other locality. The great majority of those coming have been either single men or married men not accompanied by their families, and owing to the prosperous condition of the mining industry they are constantly moving from mine to mine. There are at present about 780 Magyars and 350 Slovaks employed in this field.

*Italians.*—The exact date of the entrance of members of the Italian race into this field is somewhat doubtful. A few have been employed at two mines in the Kanawha district, however, since the year 1899. That year is believed to be the real beginning of immigration of the Italian race into the field. The number employed up to the strike of 1902 was small, and it was in this year that they began to come in earnest. Some were brought into the field along with other races as strike-breakers. Since the strike they have entered in greater numbers than any other race, and greater numbers of them have been secured through labor agencies than of any other two races. The majority of those employed are South Italians. A great number have come into the field from railroad construction work in this and neighboring States at different times for the past few years, and the influx was especially great after the financial depression in October, 1907, when practically all construction work was stopped.

At present there are about 1,500 Italians employed in and about the mines of the district. The greater number of them are single men or men who are married but not accompanied by their families, and the proportion of adult males to families is much larger among members of this race than of any other found in the community. The Italian population of the various mining villages where they are found is constantly shifting.

*Poles.*—Polish immigration began with the introduction of men of that race as strike-breakers in 1902. Many came to the field from both the hard and soft coal districts of Pennsylvania. The majority of those found in the field were originally from Austria, while some were from Russia, and a very small number from Germany. As before stated, all those who came to the field first were from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, both in the bituminous and anthracite regions, and were secured by agents of the companies operating in the field and brought in on transportation. They were first employed in the Loup and White Oak creeks district of the New River field and are found in greater numbers here than in any other section. Since they have been employed a great number have gone, but others have come in and the Polish population has been constantly increasing. A great number have come directly from the coal-mining fields of Austria-Hungary.

The percentage of single men and men married but not accompanied by their families, while large, is smaller among the Poles in this field than among any other southern or eastern European races, with the possible exception of Russians. There are at present about 750 men of this race employed in and about the mines in the region.

*English, Scotch, and Welsh.*—Some members of the English, Scotch, and Welsh races have been in this field since its development, and many of the fire bosses, foremen, superintendents, and managers are English and Scotch. None of the races taken singly have ever been employed in sufficient numbers to constitute any large proportion of the labor supply of the field. A majority of the members of these races came in from the mining districts of Pennsylvania and other mining regions of the United States. Some have come direct from the coal fields of England and Wales. Those coming direct from Great Britain are generally accompanied by families, and the proportion of single men contrasts with that which exists among the races of continental Europe. They usually associate freely with Americans and are thoroughly Americanized. After the strike of 1902, as in the case of the native miners, a considerable number of men of these races went to fields that had been organized. There are now about 375 English, 100 Scotch, and 50 Welsh employed.

*Germans.*—Germans have been employed in the mines of this field for several years. Small numbers were employed in the field before the strike of 1902, but they were members of the race who had been in the United States for many years and had drifted into West Virginia from other coal fields, principally those of Pennsylvania and Ohio. For the past six or seven years, however, the German immigration to this field has been quite active. Not so many have come as compared with the more prominent races of southern and eastern Europe, but a sufficient number to be considered of importance in the labor supply of the field. These immigrants have come very largely from abroad directly to this field and probably one-third or more are from Russia. A majority of them are accompanied by families or are joined by their families soon after arriving. The Germans who have been in the country many years are thoroughly Americanized and associate freely with Americans. The more recent arrivals learn English much more quickly than the southern and eastern Europeans and maintain a better standard of living. About 350 men of this race are employed in and about the mines of the field.

*Lithuanians and Russians.*—Along with the other immigrant races brought into the field by operators to take the place of striking miners, and later to help in further development of the field, were Lithuanians and Russians. Some members of these races were secured from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and others from labor agencies. Within more recent years a considerable portion of the Russians in the field have been secured from employment agencies.

The Lithuanians and Russians have never been employed in as great numbers as the races of eastern Europe already discussed. Many representatives of these races who have come to the field have left after a short period of time, but new ones are constantly arriving, and there is a slight increase from year to year in the total number employed. Practically all of the Russians are either single men or men who are married and not accompanied by families. As a consequence they live very largely on the boarding group plan.

The Lithuanians employed are principally young single men who have come to this country within recent years to avoid military duty. There are, however, several families of this race in the field, and



the proportion of families is much higher among them than among the Russians. The young men move frequently and the number of this race is constantly changing. There are employed in the field at present about 175 Russians and about 150 Lithuanians.

*Other races.*—Many races of recent immigration in addition to those discussed in detail have also been employed since the strike of 1902. When taken separately none of these races are in sufficient numbers to be of importance, but taken collectively they constitute a rather important element of the field's labor force. They include Roumanians, Macedonians, Spaniards, Greeks, Syrians, Croats, and a few other Slav races from Austria-Hungary. They are usually without exception bands of single men and are very migratory. They have been introduced into the field by employment agencies and are always considered temporary employees. Practically none ever enter the mines as miners, but engage in the rough unskilled work.

In 1908 there was a total of about 350 men of these various races employed in this field. The development in the field for the past ten years has kept pace with that of other sections of the State. The rapid expansion of operations has called for the addition of many men, and the recent immigrants were the most available source of supply. Throughout the period 1892 to 1907, as a general rule, there has been a great demand for labor at all times, and not much selection has been practiced in getting employees, which accounts in large measure for the large variety of races found. It is estimated that one large company operating in this field has spent more than \$50,000 since 1902 in transporting labor to its mines.

The greatest numbers of immigrants have come to Fayette and Raleigh counties. This is attributable to two causes: First, in a considerable portion of Kanawha County and of the district known as the Kanawha field, the labor is organized, and, second, the greatest proportionate increases in production have been made in Fayette and Raleigh counties. Of these three counties, Raleigh has been most recently developed, and it is the only one which showed increase in number of men employed and in production of coal in 1908.

Owing to the fact that immigrants have been employed in the field for so short a time, they have been more or less unsettled and have always shown a disposition to move from mine to mine. This disposition was especially manifest during 1908, because of the financial and industrial depression. They were constantly moving throughout that year in search of the places offering the most regular employment. A great many of them went back to Europe to await better times and others were constantly coming in from other fields. In the case of Italians especially there was a movement from abandoned railway construction work to the mines.

The following table is an estimate of the number and percentage of the various races employed in the three counties collectively and in each county separately:

TABLE 475.—*Number of employees in each specified county, by race, 1908.*

Race.	Fayette County.		Raleigh County.		Kanawha County.		Total.	Per cent distribution.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.		
American, White . . . . .	5,852	47.2	1,425	55.0	5,985	73.5	13,262	57.4
American, Negro . . . . .	3,493	28.2	465	18.0	900	11.0	4,858	21.0
Italian . . . . .	1,000	8.0	148	5.7	425	5.2	1,573	6.8
Magyar . . . . .	450	3.6	122	4.7	227	2.7	799	3.4
Polish . . . . .	500	4.4	100	3.8	180	2.2	780	3.4
English . . . . .	300	2.4	56	2.1	20	.2	376	1.6
Slovak . . . . .	150	1.2	60	2.3	135	1.6	345	1.5
German . . . . .	225	1.8	35	1.3	85	1.0	345	1.5
Russian . . . . .	105	.8	30	1.1	55	.6	190	.8
Lithuanian . . . . .	85	.6	45	1.7	20	.2	150	.6
Scotch . . . . .	40	.3	40	1.5	20	.2	100	.4
Other races . . . . .	175	1.3	75	2.2	90	1.1	340	1.4
Total . . . . .	12,375	100.0	2,571	100.0	8,141	100.0	23,087	100.0

#### POCAHONTAS FIELD.

This important coal field includes the counties of McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, and Logan, located in the extreme southern part of West Virginia, along the Virginia and Kentucky line, together with the adjoining county of Tazewell, in Virginia. The field is penetrated by the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway and its many branches.

The Pocahontas field was not developed until the construction of the Norfolk and Western Railway in 1882. The first mines were operated at Pocahontas, in Virginia, and just over the line on the West Virginia side in the same vicinity. The field opened suddenly and, owing to the fine quality of coal produced, ready markets were found and development was rapid from the beginning. After starting at Pocahontas the development continued toward the west and was maintained somewhat ahead of the railway construction.

On first opening the mines such of the natives of the district as could be induced to work at mining were employed, but the supply of labor was inadequate almost from the beginning, while the laborers were irregular in their attention to work and generally inefficient as mine employees. On the opening of the mines negroes from the agricultural sections of Virginia and North Carolina also began to enter the field, and within a very short time the operators were sending out agents and inducing men to come. The negroes proved to be good employees, but, like the native white people, were inclined to be irregular workers. It was also hard to get enough men of these two races to keep up with the expansion of the industry, and in 1884 or 1885 a few Magyars were induced to come to the section from Pennsylvania, with the idea of starting immigration to the coal mines of the section. The Magyars were followed in a short time by Slovaks, but the numbers of both were small.

Before 1890 the increase in production was rapid, but was restricted to the eastern portion of the field. In that year the Norfolk and Western Railroad crossed the Elkhorn Mountains and pushed on to the West, giving transportation facilities to the largest and at present most important part of the field. The period of greatest development in this section has been within the past ten years or since 1898. In that year the production was 5,521,160 tons, and in 1907, when the greatest production was reached, it was 16,777,893 tons, or slightly more than three times that of 1898. This period has also been the one in which the greatest number of immigrants have arrived. Prior to 1898, the immigrants were few and confined to comparatively few mines and localities, but since that time they have been generally employed over the district and almost all mines have some immigrant labor. Within the above mentioned period, a considerable area of McDowell, and the greater part of Mercer and Mingo, and all of Logan counties, have been developed. Some conception of the remarkable expansion of the industry may be gathered from the fact that in 1904 Logan County produced 326 short tons, while in 1909 the output of this county was 1,683,456 short tons of coal.

The development prior to 1898 had required practically all the native labor that was available, and to carry on subsequent development labor from the outside sources has been used. This has been drawn from two sources—first, immigrants secured through advertising and employment agencies, together with the great number who have come directly from abroad and from other sections of the United States, upon the representations of friends and relatives in this field; second, negroes from the rural regions of Virginia and North and South Carolina, attracted by the wages paid at the mines. A great number of the immigrants in the newer fields, especially Italians, were brought in by railroad contractors, who were engaged in building the roads into the mining districts, and on completion of the construction work, they entered the service of the mining companies. Fully 25 per cent of the Italians employed in the district at present were brought in in this way.

*Magyars.*—The Magyar is the most important immigrant race employed in the field from a numerical standpoint, and has contributed more toward its development than has any other. Magyars first came to Pocahontas about 1884 and for several years were employed in mines in this vicinity only. Those first employed were from the coal-mining region of Pennsylvania and formed a nucleus for the future immigration of the race to that field. From time to time, as the industry grew, the number of Magyars employed increased. Many have come direct from their native country to friends and relatives here, others have come from sections of the United States in response to advertisements, through the efforts of employment agencies and because of the influence of friends and relatives already in the field. A great many of the Magyars leave the field, but the influx is sufficient to maintain a constant increase. Pocahontas has always been the center for the Magyar race, and a large proportion of the total number of men employed in that community are Magyars. The proportion of families to adult males is much greater there and is much more stable than in other localities. There were about 2,000 Magyars employed in and about mines in this field in 1908.

*Italians.*—Next in numerical importance to the Magyars are the Italians. Members of this race have been employed in the mines and about the coke works of the field since 1890. A few were then employed in railroad construction, and some of these began working in the mines. The numbers employed were very small, however, and the race was not of importance until about 1900. The period of greatest Italian immigration has been from 1902 to 1908. In that period the development of the industry was so rapid that there was constant recourse to employment agencies in New York and other cities, and a larger number of Italians than of any other race was available. The percentage of families among the Italians is very small, and the men are constantly moving from mine to mine. They live for the most part in groups, which in many cases consist solely of males. Many each year leave the community for Europe, but there are always new arrivals sufficient to keep the number of the race on the increase. About 1,900 men of the Italian race were employed in the field in 1908, and fully 90 per cent of them were South Italians.

*Slovaks and Poles.*—Slovaks were employed in mines in the vicinity of Pocahontas as early as 1886, but in very small numbers. The first representatives came in from the coal fields of Pennsylvania. As with other foreign races employed in the field, the increase was very slight prior to 1898. The Poles arrived in this field about 1895, and, like the Slovaks, the first were from the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. Very little increase occurred until about 1900. During the early period new arrivals were constantly being employed, but many of the older representatives of the race were moving to other localities. For the past eight years immigration both of Slovaks and Poles has been very active. Men were secured from labor agencies in New York and from other coal fields, and a great many came from abroad direct to the field. The proportion of families among the Slovaks and Poles is much smaller than among the Magyars, but greater than among the Italians. About 850 Slovaks and 610 Poles were employed in the field in 1908.

*Russians and Lithuanians.*—There were about 250 Russians and 100 Lithuanians employed in the field in 1908. The exact date of their arrival is unknown, for there is no record of any members of these races, except that probably a few arrived, prior to 1898. They were first introduced by employers, who secured them from New York labor agencies. Some men have been bringing in their families within the past two or three years, but the majority are single men or married men whose families are in Europe. They constantly move about from mine to mine, and it is not uncommon for a company to carry 25 or 30 men of either race on one pay roll and on the succeeding pay day to have none.

*Other races.*—Probably 225 men of various races of recent immigrants were also employed during 1908. These men were principally Roumanians, Croatians, Greeks, and Syrians. They are usually found living with other immigrant races, though in some instances, especially in the case of the Greeks, they form groups and live entirely by themselves. They are constantly moving from place to place and are never accompanied by families. Some members of these races have been employed since 1900, but there has been no permanent increase in the numbers of any one race.

During the last three months of 1907 and throughout 1908, there was a great deal of moving from place to place within the field by the immigrant population. A considerable number also went either to other coal fields or to Europe, but, on the other hand, some came in from other fields. The greater part of the moving occurred within the field, however, in the effort to secure regular employment.

The following tables show the approximate number of men of the various races and the percentage of each employed in the district for each county separately and for the district as a whole:

TABLE 476.—*Approximate number of employees in the Pocahontas coal fields, by race.*

[Compiled from original and secondary material.]

Race.	Employees.	Per cent distribution.
American, White .....	6,690	34.4
American, Negro.....	6,738	34.7
Magyar.....	1,948	10.0
Italian.....	1,912	9.8
Slovak.....	861	4.4
Polish.....	613	3.2
Russian.....	242	1.2
Lithuanian.....	97	.5
German.....	82	.4
Other races.....	255	1.3
Total.....	19,438	100.0

TABLE 477.—*Approximate number of employees in each specified county in the Pocahontas coal fields, by race.*

[Compiled from original and secondary material.]

Race.	McDowell County, W. Va.		Mercer County, W. Va.		Logan County, W. Va.		Mingo County, W. Va.		Tazewell County, Va.	
	Number of employees.	Per cent distribution.	Number of employees.	Per cent distribution.	Number of employees.	Per cent distribution.	Number of employees.	Per cent distribution.	Number of employees.	Per cent distribution.
American, White...	3,165	27.5	750	32.6	885	50.3	1,310	59.2	580	34.6
American, Negro.....	4,950	43.1	850	37.0	185	10.5	241	10.9	512	30.5
Magyar.....	1,144	10.0	150	6.5	209	11.9	220	9.9	225	13.4
Italian.....	1,080	9.4	312	13.1	185	10.5	195	8.8	140	8.3
Slovak.....	470	4.1	75	3.3	86	4.9	125	5.6	105	6.3
Polish.....	350	3.0	51	2.2	112	6.4	40	1.8	60	3.6
Russian.....	168	1.5	21	.9	33	1.9	10	.5	10	.6
Lithuanian.....	40	.3	22	1.0	15	.9	20	.9	0	.0
German.....	43	.4	24	1.5	5	.3	0	.0	10	.6
Other races.....	77	.7	45	2.0	46	2.6	52	2.4	35	2.1
Total.....	11,487	100.0	2,300	100.0	1,761	100.0	2,213	100.0	1,677	100.0

The racial composition of the field may be rendered more apparent by showing the elements in the population of several mining communities. Communities No. 1 and No. 2, submitted below, afford representative types of localities arising from the opening of new mines and the influx of an immigrant labor supply.

Community No. 1 is a purely mining community and one of a series of small towns along the Tug River. Very little municipal life is manifest. The town itself is the headquarters of a group of 12 mines, all operated under the same management. The general

superintendent and chief officers of the mines are located there, and the settlement is larger than any other connected with these 12 mines.

The mines began operation in 1902. Previous to that year there were no settlers of any kind except some scattered mountaineers. The first employees were negroes and native whites, the former being in the large majority. The whites native-born of native father were for the most part mountain people who were unreliable as regular workers and few in number. Negroes could not be secured in sufficient force, and were unsatisfactory as steady miners. From the very first it was realized by the operators that the local labor supply was insufficient, and immigrants were obtained from New York in as large numbers as possible through the company's agents. At present the employees number about 3,000, and are racially classified as follows:

	Per cent distribu- tion.
Native white.....	25.0
Negro.....	31.0
Magyar.....	20.0
Slovak.....	9.0
Russian.....	1.4
Polish.....	3.6
Italian.....	8.8
Roumanian.....	.1
Greek.....	.4
Swedish.....	.1
Other races.....	.6
Total.....	100.0

There has been very little change in the racial composition of the force during the past five years, except that the negroes have been displaced by immigrants. It is stated that since this displacement has taken place it has been easier to retain immigrants. The reason for this detention, it is alleged, is that the companies pursued a policy of eliminating negroes who were overbearing to the immigrant and all who showed any decided tendency toward lawlessness.

The coal mines in and near Community No. 2 have been in operation since the year 1883. The earliest immigrants were Magyars and Russian Hebrews. The former were employed in the mines and the latter engaged in business. Magyars arrived as early as twenty years ago in very small numbers. The largest immigration, however, has occurred within the past ten years, Italians, Poles, Slovaks, Russians, and Magyars arriving during that period.

The present population of the community is, racially, as follows:

	Families.	Individuals.
Italian.....		150
Polish.....	6	50
Magyar.....	150	700
Slovak.....	50	300
Russian.....		30
Hebrew, Russian.....	3	10

**RACIAL COMPOSITION OF MINE-OPERATING FORCES AT THE PRESENT  
TIME IN WEST VIRGINIA.**

The following table shows the nationalities employed in the West Virginia mines and their relative proportions on June 30, 1908:

TABLE 478.—*Nationalities employed in the West Virginia mines June 30, 1908.*

[From Annual Report of the Department of Mines of West Virginia, 1908, p. 92.]

Nationality.	Total number employed.	Per cent distribution of em- ployees re- porting nationality.	Per cent distribution of all em- ployees reporting.
American (white).....	23,979	46.312	39.645
Negro .....	11,270	21.766	18.633
Italian .....	6,046	11.677	9.996
Hungarian .....	3,668	7.084	6.064
Polish .....	1,901	3.672	3.143
Austrian .....	1,013	1.956	1.675
Russian .....	851	1.644	1.407
Slavish .....	620	1.197	1.025
Lithuanian .....	506	.977	.837
English .....	488	.943	.807
German .....	430	.831	.711
Irish .....	264	.510	.437
Litvitch .....	180	.348	.298
Greek .....	147	.284	.243
Welsh .....	118	.228	.195
Scotch .....	115	.222	.190
Swedish .....	69	.133	.113
Belgian .....	25	.048	.041
Danish .....	23	.044	.038
Syrian .....	20	.039	.033
Macedonian .....	13	.025	.022
French .....	11	.021	.018
Roumanian .....	8	.015	.013
Spanish .....	7	.014	.012
Bohemian .....	5	.010	.008
Total .....	51,777	100.000	.....
Unknown .....	8,707	.....	14.396
Grand total .....	60,484	.....	100.000

As a result of an individual investigation among mine workers in all the coal districts of West Virginia original data as to race and country of birth were received from 5,963 employees. The detailed showing is submitted in the table below:

TABLE 479.—Number of male employees in West Virginia for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	General nativity and race.	Number.
Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	2,410	English.....	52
Negro.....	380	French.....	2
Native-born of foreign father, by country		German.....	73
of birth of father:		Greek.....	16
Austria-Hungary.....	17	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1
Belgium.....	1	Herzegovinian.....	3
Canada.....	1	Irish.....	17
England.....	37	Italian, North.....	342
France.....	4	Italian, South.....	1,026
Germany.....	38	Lithuanian.....	40
Ireland.....	64	Magyar.....	319
Italy.....	12	Montenegrin.....	13
Russia.....	8	Polish.....	245
Scotland.....	33	Roumanian.....	33
Sweden.....	1	Russian.....	51
Switzerland.....	2	Ruthenian.....	4
Wales.....	6	Scotch.....	27
Africa (country not specified).....	1	Servian.....	6
Total.....	225	Slovak.....	333
Total native-born.....	3,015	Slovenian.....	15
Foreign-born, by race:		Swedish.....	3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	Syrian.....	5
Bulgarian.....	5	Welsh.....	6
Canadian (other than French).....	1	Austrian (race not specified).....	24
Croatian.....	256	Total foreign-born.....	2,948
Dutch.....	13	Grand total.....	5,963

In the table above only 2,790 persons, or 46.8 per cent, are native-born of native father, while the remaining 53.3 per cent, or 3,173, are native-born of foreign father or foreign-born. The showing as to persons native-born of native father is striking, because the number of native whites is so large when compared with the negroes. Of the total 46.8 per cent the whites form 40.5 per cent, the blacks only 6.3 per cent. Of the foreign-born, the South Italians represent 17.3 per cent of the total number of working people scheduled; North Italians, 5.7 per cent; Slovaks, 5.6 per cent; Magyars, 5.4 per cent; Croatians, 4.5 per cent; Poles, 4.1 per cent; Germans, 1.2 per cent; English, 0.9 per cent; Irish, 0.3 per cent; Scotch, 0.4, and Russians, 1 per cent.

The workers considered above are employed, for the most part, either as miners and coke drawers or as unskilled laborers. The preponderance of the South Italians is worthy of notice, that race being exceeded only by the American whites.

Of the persons native-born of foreign father, the southeastern Europeans form the largest percentage.

#### PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE WEST VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS.

The percentage of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years is presented in the table following by race of individual.



TABLE 480.—Number of foreign-born male employees in West Virginia who have been in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3			1			2			
Bulgarian.....	5	1	4							
Canadian (other than French).....	1						1			1
Croatian.....	256	13	12	51	53	33	86	7	1	
Dutch.....	10	1	1		2	1	1		2	3
English.....	50		1		2	1	14	3	4	25
French.....	2									2
German.....	73	3	3	12	15	4	17	4	8	7
Greek.....	15		2	8	4	1				
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1						1			
Herzegovinian.....	3			3						
Irish.....	16						2	1	2	11
Italian, North.....	339	22	9	41	45	33	123	42	18	6
Italian, South.....	1,015	56	20	123	122	118	439	82	40	15
Lithuanian.....	40	2			4	3	10	9	8	4
Magyar.....	316	27	18	57	44	21	109	20	12	8
Montenegrin.....	13		3	9					1	
Polish.....	244	16	9	39	34	13	89	18	16	10
Roumanian.....	33	2	5	9	7	3	7			
Russian.....	41	1	4	5	10	4	11	3	1	2
Ruthenian.....	4	1			2		1			
Scotch.....	26			1		1	1		3	20
Servian.....	20	1		5	5	1	8			
Slovak.....	331	18	12	42	44	33	121	34	15	12
Slovenian.....	15	2		5	2		4	1	1	
Swedish.....	3						2		1	
Syrian.....	5				2		2	1		
Welsh.....	6			1						5
Austrian (race not specified).....	24	1	1	7	2	2	9	1	1	
Total.....	2,910	167	104	419	399	271	1,059	226	134	131

The number of employees furnishing complete data is 2,910. Of this number, 1,059, or 36.4 per cent, have been in the United States from five to nine years; 419, or 14.4 per cent, have been in the United States two years; 399, or 13.7 per cent, have been in the United States three years; 271, or 9.3 per cent, have been in the United States four years; 226, or 7.4 per cent, have been in the United States from ten to fourteen years; 167, or 5.7 per cent, have been in the United States under one year; 134, or 4.6 per cent, have been in the United States from fifteen to nineteen years; 131, or 4.5 per cent, have been in the United States twenty years or over; 104, or 3.6 per cent, have been in the United States one year.

More South Italians entered in any one given period than did any other race represented. Of the South Italians, 439 have been in the United States from five to nine years. Those that have been in the United States one year and under one year, however, are fewer in numbers than are those in any other period of residence. It is noticeable that very few of the Croatians have been in the United States over nine years, and that more have been in the United States from five to nine years than appear in any other period. The North Italians, like the South Italians, predominate in the period of from five to nine years' residence. Those that have been here ten years and over are few. The Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks appear mostly in the five to nine year period.

## HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF VIRGINIA.

## BIG STONE GAP FIELD.

The first bituminous coal area to be developed in the United States was in the Richmond basin of Virginia. In 1822 this area is reported to have produced 54,000 short tons and ten years later, in 1832, the production is reported to have reached 132,000 short tons. Within a short period this area began to fall off in production, as other fields more favorably situated as to quality of coal and ease of mining were developed. Not until 1882, when the Norfolk and Western Railroad was constructed and opened the Pocahontas region, did Virginia resume any importance as a coal-producing State. In 1880 the production of the State was only 43,079 short tons, but in the calendar year 1889 it had increased to 865,786 short tons; more than 600,000 tons of this output came from the recently developed Pocahontas mines in Tazewell County. From the opening of the Pocahontas field until the construction of the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and the Cumberland Valley division of the Louisville and Nashville Railway in 1891 the greater part of the coal mined in Virginia was from the Pocahontas field in Tazewell County.

At present there are three important coal fields in Virginia—the Big Stone Gap field, the Pocahontas, and the Lee County or Black Mountain field. Only the Big Stone Gap and the Pocahontas fields are significant in connection with the employment of immigrant labor. The Black Mountain field was not opened until 1905, and in 1908 reached a production of over 460,000 tons.<sup>a</sup>

The Big Stone Gap coal field is of striking importance because of the production of a fine quality of coke, which rivals that of the famous Connellsville coke of Pennsylvania. This field was not opened until 1891. Nine new mines were started in that year alone, and 124,088 tons of coal were mined during the ensuing year. From 1893 to 1902 the annual coal production of Wise County greatly increased. It exceeded 1,000,000 tons in 1899 and in 1902 the output was 2,422,417 tons. By comparing the output of 1892 with that of 1902 it will be seen that the production was increased nearly twenty times. This field reached its highest mark in 1907, with a production of 3,145,845 short tons, while in 1908, owing to the financial depression, the output was reduced to 2,558,874 short tons. The growth in coke production has kept pace with the coal mined, more than 60 per cent of the total output being made into coke.

Owing to the topography of the Big Stone Gap region, the opportunities for agriculture are meager, and it was accordingly very sparsely settled when the mines began to be developed. This fact made the question of labor important from the beginning. To develop the mines almost all the labor had to be brought in from other parts of the country. This labor was procured from three sources: (1) The negroes from other sections of Virginia, (2) white

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<sup>a</sup> The Pocahontas field has been treated under West Virginia. That part of the Virginia territory discussed at this point is the Big Stone Gap coal field or Wise County.

laborers from the same section, and (3) immigrants from the soft-coal regions of Pennsylvania, reinforced by friends and relatives from abroad.

All the coal companies operating in the district in its early development were comparatively small, and the number of immigrants employed prior to 1900 was small. The first immigrants to come into the field were Magyars from the Pocahontas region. They arrived in 1893 in small numbers and did not have much influence on future immigration to the field. In 1896 one company brought about 50 men from the Connellsville coke region of Pennsylvania. About 15 of the 50 were accompanied by families, the remainder either being single or having families in Europe. This force of employees was composed entirely of Magyars and Slovaks in about equal numbers.

The Slovaks and Magyars gradually increased in numbers, while the arrival of scattered representatives of other races of southern and eastern Europe soon became noticeable. The following table gives the number of immigrants employed in mines and at coke works in the Big Stone Gap field in September, 1908:

Magyar.....	634
Italian.....	450
Slovak.....	200
Polish.....	40
Roumanian.....	38
Servian.....	14
Ruthenian.....	12
German.....	10
Macedonian.....	7
Lithuanian.....	7
Other races.....	25

It will be seen that immigration to this region began in 1900, and the number employed has increased with the coal and coke production of the district. A brief history of immigration, by races, will be of interest.

*Magyars and Slovaks.*—These two races will be treated together, as they entered the field at the same time. The first important influx of immigrants of these races occurred in Stonega, Va., in 1896. Prior to 1900 several coal mines had been started in the Big Stone Gap field, but most of them were small and only two employed more than 300 men. The employment of immigrants was confined to these two mines almost entirely during this period and the numbers employed were small, comparatively speaking, consisting principally of the two races under discussion.

From 1900 to 1906 many more mines of more or less importance were opened and the original companies were constantly increasing their production. More men were therefore required. The proportion of immigrant labor employed necessarily increased both at the old and new mines, because the increase of production caused a constant demand for labor. The numbers of Magyars and Slovaks at work, especially the former, kept pace with the production of coal and coke, and as new mines were opened they began to enter all of the region. Friends and relatives of the earlier arrivals came from Europe and members of the same races were secured, by advertising and other inducements, from the coal fields of the

North and West. The maximum number of men belonging to these races employed was reached in 1907, when about 900 Magyars and 450 Slovaks were employed in the Big Stone Gap field.

*Italians.*—The Italians employed in the Big Stone Gap field are for the most part from southern Italy. The first Italians to come to Big Stone Gap came to Norton in 1900. They were not employed in any considerable numbers, however, until about 1902. Since that time they have been arriving steadily and in large numbers, the greatest numbers coming during the years 1905 to 1907. There has been direct immigration from Italy to the locality and some have been diverted from railway construction camps in different sections of the South. As in the case of the other races, the greatest numbers were employed in 1907, when it is estimated that fully 650 were at work in and about the mines. The Italians employed in the Big Stone Gap field have been migratory and a very small proportion of the adults have families with them.

*Poles.*—A few Poles have been employed since 1898, but they have never been numerically important. Those employed have always been more or less migratory, and not more than 75 to 100 have been employed at any one time. The majority are men who were secured during the month of August, 1908. They were employed because of a sudden increase in production at a time when great numbers of other laborers had left the field because of slackness of work. None of them were accompanied by families, and they may all be considered migratory.

### CHAPTER III.

#### ECONOMIC STATUS.

Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied—Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States—General occupation of women at the present time in the households studied—General occupation of males at the present time in the households studied—Occupations entered in the bituminous coal-mining industry—Daily earnings in the South—Daily earnings in West Virginia—Monthly earnings in representative coal mines in southern West Virginia—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—Annual earnings of male heads of families studied—Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Annual family income—Wives at work—Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied—Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers—Sources of family income—Relative importance of the different sources of family income—[Text Tables 481 to 509 and General Tables 205 to 217].

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the present occupation of the foreign-born races, both males and females, it will be instructive to ascertain what were their occupations prior to their arrival in this country. That a clearer understanding of their previous occupations may be had, the males and females will be considered separately.

Of the 224 females who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States, 206, or 92 per cent, were without some prior occupation; 6.3 per cent had worked for wages; while the others had worked without wages. A detailed showing of the industrial condition of each race is made in the following table:

TABLE 481.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
German.....	20	19	1	.....	.....	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, South.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	71	64	5	2	.....	90.1	7.0	2.8	.0
Polish.....	59	51	6	2	.....	86.4	10.2	3.4	.0
Total.....	224	206	14	4	.....	92.0	6.3	1.8	.0

It is worthy of note in the preceding table that not a single South Italian woman had a money-earning occupation prior to her arrival in the United States; also that 95 per cent of the Germans were without prior occupation, while 5 per cent had worked for wages in their native country. Of the 71 Magyars reporting, 90.1 per cent were without occupation before coming to the United States, as compared with 86.4 per cent of the Poles thus reported. On the other hand, the Poles show 10.2 per cent of their number, as compared with 7 per cent of the Magyars, who had previously worked for wages, and 3.4 per cent of their number, as compared with 2.8 per cent of the Magyars, who had worked without wages prior to their arrival in this country. In the table next presented the three general groups are divided into the specific occupations of which they are composed.

TABLE 482.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.				Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	
German.....	20	95.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, South.....	56	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	71	90.1	2.8	1.4	2.8	7.0	2.8	.0	2.8	.0
Polish.....	59	86.4	1.7	3.4	5.1	10.2	3.4	.0	3.4	.0
Total.....	224	92.0	1.3	1.3	3.6	6.3	1.8	.0	1.8	.0

Of the number reporting complete data, 1.3 per cent were farm laborers, 1.3 per cent servants and waitresses. The Poles show 1.7 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively, of their number as having been farm laborers or servants, waitresses, etc., as compared with 2.8 per cent and 1.4 per cent of the Magyars in the same occupations. The Poles also show 5.1 per cent of their number, as compared with 2.8 per cent of Magyars, in all other occupations, while the Germans show 5 per cent in this group. Of the 224 females reporting, 4, or 1.8 per cent, report that they had, prior to coming to the United States, worked as farm laborers without wages. The table next presented, based upon 892 males in the households studied, who were 16 years of age or over when they came to this country, shows that only 15, or 1.7 per cent, were without some occupation prior to their arrival in the United States; 514, or 57.6 per cent, worked for wages; 291, or 32.6 per cent, worked without wages; and 72, or 8.1 per cent, worked for profit.

TABLE 483.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—				
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
German.....	34	.....	23	10	1	0.0	67.6	29.4	2.9
Italian, North.....	64	4	46	10	4	6.3	71.9	15.6	6.3
Italian, South.....	261	1	154	84	22	.4	59.0	32.2	8.4
Lithuanian.....	32	1	17	12	2	3.1	53.1	37.5	6.3
Magyar.....	198	5	106	61	26	2.5	53.5	30.8	13.1
Polish.....	184	2	112	59	11	1.1	60.9	32.1	6.0
Russian.....	35	.....	14	20	1	.0	40.0	57.1	2.9
Slovak.....	60	.....	24	31	5	.0	40.0	51.7	8.3
Total.....	892	15	514	291	72	1.7	57.6	32.6	8.1

Although the North Italians in the foregoing tables show a larger percentage of persons without prior occupation than do immigrants of any other race, they also report 71.9 per cent of their number as having worked for wages, the largest per cent reported by any one race and exceeding the proportion of Germans by 4.3 per cent. On the other hand, the Germans report 13.8 per cent more than the North Italians as working without wages, and 3.4 per cent less than the North Italians as working for profits. Of the 261 South Italians only one had no occupation in his native country, while 59 per cent had worked for wages, 32.2 per cent without wages, and 8.4 per cent for profits. It will readily be seen that the percentage of South Italians previously working for profits is exceeded by that of only one other race, the Magyars, who report 13.1 per cent. The Magyars also report 1.4 per cent less than the South Italians as working without wages, 5.5 per cent less working for wages, and 2.1 per cent more than the South Italians without prior occupation.

Little difference exists between the Lithuanians and Magyars in the number working for wages and the number without prior occupation, but the percentage of Lithuanians working without wages is greater than that of the Magyars by 6.7. The per cent of Lithuanians working for profits is smaller than the per cent of Magyars in the same group by 6.8. Forty per cent each of Russians and Slovaks, as compared with 60.9 per cent of the Poles, had worked for wages in their native country, while the proportion of Poles working without wages is less than the proportion of Russians and Slovaks in this group by 25 and 19.6 per cent, respectively. The Poles also show 2.3 per cent less than the Slovaks and 3.1 per cent more than the Russians as working for profits.

Proceeding further with the analysis, the following table shows the percentage of persons in the principal occupations which are combined to form the industrial groups of the preceding table:

TABLE 484.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	General laborers.	Miners.	In hand trades.	In all other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In all other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In all other occupations.	Total.
German.....	31	0.0	2.9	14.7	32.4	5.9	11.8	67.6	29.4	0.0	29.4	2.9	0.0	2.9
Italian, North.....	64	6.3	28.1	10.9	1.6	25.0	6.3	71.9	15.6	.0	15.6	6.3	.0	6.3
Italian, South.....	261	.4	32.6	13.0	2.3	5.7	5.4	59.0	32.2	.0	32.2	8.4	.0	8.4
Lithuanian.....	32	3.1	31.3	9.4	9.4	.0	3.1	53.1	37.5	.6	37.5	6.3	.0	6.3
Magyar.....	198	2.5	27.3	7.1	2.5	10.1	6.6	53.5	30.3	.5	30.8	13.1	.0	13.1
Polish.....	184	1.1	19.0	9.2	16.3	14.7	1.6	60.9	31.5	.5	32.1	6.0	.0	6.0
Russian.....	35	.0	14.4	5.7	.0	8.6	14.3	40.0	57.1	.0	57.1	2.9	.0	2.9
Slovak.....	60	.0	26.7	5.0	.0	6.7	1.7	40.0	51.7	.0	51.7	8.3	.0	8.3
Total.....	892	1.7	25.0	9.8	8.1	9.8	5.0	57.6	32.4	.2	32.6	8.1	.0	8.1

In the above table it is seen that of the entire number reporting, one-fourth were employed as farm laborers for wages, prior to leaving their native country; less than one-tenth each as laborers and in the hand trades; 5 per cent in all other occupations; and only 8.1 per cent as miners. A fraction less than one-third of those reporting worked as farm laborers without wages; and 8.1 per cent worked for profits as farmers.

It is worthy of note also that three races, the German, Russian, and Slovak, report none without prior occupation: and a larger per cent than the Poles, are reported by the Russians and Slovaks, as farm laborers without wages. The North and South Italians, Lithuanians, and Magyars, who were employed for wages as farm laborers, vary only slightly in the proportions reported, the South Italians reporting the highest, 32.6 per cent, as compared with 27.3 per cent for the Magyars. A comparison of the North and South Italians as laborers and in hand trades shows a marked reversal in positions, the North Italians reporting 10.9 per cent employed as laborers and 25 per cent in hand trades, as compared with 13 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively, of South Italians.

Aside from the Russians and Slovaks, the Lithuanians report a larger per cent working as farm laborers without wages than any one of the other races; and the North Italians report the smallest—15.6 per cent of the latter as compared with 37.5 per cent of the former—with very little difference, as between the South Italians, Poles, Magyars, and Germans.

Of those who are reported as having worked for profits, prior to leaving their native country, all were farmers. Of the several races, the Magyars show the highest percentage, 13.1, as compared with 8.4



per cent of the South Italians and 8.3 per cent of the Slovaks. Two races, the North Italian and Lithuanian, report 6.3 per cent each as having worked for profits, and two races, the German and Russian, 2.9 per cent each, while the Poles show 6 per cent.

The above table also shows the significant fact that nearly one-third of the Germans reporting were employed as miners before coming to the United States; whereas the Poles report a fraction less than one-sixth of their number as having been employed in the same capacity before coming into this country. After the Poles come the Lithuanians, who report 9.4 per cent as miners prior to leaving their native country. It is also important to note that the Russians and Slovaks fail to show a single one of their number with previous experience as a miner.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Table 485, which exhibits the result of the study of the occupation abroad of individual mining employees of foreign birth in the South, shows that nearly three-fourths of the total were engaged in farming or farm labor. Seventy-three and nine-tenths per cent were farmers or farm laborers, 10.4 per cent miners, 7 per cent in hand trades, 4 per cent in general labor, 1.6 per cent in manufacturing, and 3.1 per cent in other industries not specified. The detailed exhibits for each race are here set forth:

TABLE 485.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—					
		Mining.	Farming or farm labor	General labor.	Manu- facturing.	Hand trades.	Other occupa- tions.
Bulgarian.....	115	2.6	89.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.5
Croatian.....	242	2.5	85.9	5.4	.8	2.9	2.5
Italian, North.....	353	3.7	77.6	5.9	.3	9.9	2.5
Italian, South.....	1,072	5.1	78.4	5.3	1.1	7.2	2.9
Magyar.....	322	5.0	78.3	1.9	1.6	11.5	1.9
Polish.....	277	7.2	82.3	4.0	1.4	4.3	.7
Slovak.....	335	10.4	75.5	3.3	3.0	5.1	2.7
Total.....	3,367	10.4	73.9	4.0	1.6	7.0	3.1

The Bulgarians show a higher percentage of farming people than does any other race in the table above, 89.6 per cent of this race being thus reported. The Croatians follow, with 85.9 per cent, and the Poles rank third, with 82.3 per cent. The Magyars and South Italians report 78.3 per cent and 78.4 per cent, respectively, and the North Italians and Slovaks complete the group. Each of these races exceeds the general average of 73.9 per cent.

Only 4 per cent of the members of all races were laborers in industries other than farming. The North Italians show the highest percentage, though their 5.9 per cent is closely followed by the 5.4 per cent of the Croats and the 5.3 per cent of the South Italians. Four per cent of the Poles are thus reported, and 3.3 per cent of the Slovaks. No Bulgarians were laborers, and only a very few of the Magyars.

The Slovaks show 3 per cent engaged in some branch of manufacturing, the Magyars, Poles, and South Italians show between 1 and 2 per cent, the Croats and North Italians less than 1 per cent, and the Bulgarians none. The hand trades, however, were much more common, 7 per cent of all reporting an occupation in this class. The Magyars lead, with 11.5 per cent, the North Italians following with 9.9 per cent, and the South Italians with 7.2 per cent. The Slovak percentage is 5.1, and the Bulgarian and Polish each 4.3. The Croats, with only 2.9 per cent reporting in this class, show a lower proportion than any of the other races.

As already stated, only 10.4 per cent of the immigrants of all races were engaged abroad in the occupation by which they now make a living. Moreover, of the principal races tabulated, the Slovaks alone report even that percentage, the Poles, who rank next, showing only 7.2 per cent. The Croats and Bulgarians report but 2.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively, as having mined abroad. These are also the two races showing the largest proportion of farmers and farm laborers.

#### GENERAL OCCUPATION OF WOMEN AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the general industrial condition of the foreign-born since their arrival in the United States, the table below shows for the southern coal fields the general occupations of all females 16 years of age or over in the households studied.

TABLE 486.—*General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—				
		In domestic service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Foreign-born:						
German.....	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Italian, South.....	60	1.7	.0	.0	98.3	.0
Magyar.....	77	1.3	.0	.0	98.7	.0
Polish.....	63	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	21	4.8	.0	.0	95.2	.0
Grand total.....	292	1.4	.3	.0	98.3	.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	282	1.1	.0	.0	98.9	.0

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The significant fact brought to light by the foregoing table is that 98.3 per cent, or practically all, of the females both native and foreign born are at home, and only 1.7 per cent are engaged in domestic or personal service or in trade. The South Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks show a small proportion of the women engaged in domestic or personal service.

GENERAL OCCUPATION OF MALES AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the males 16 years of age or over in the households studied in the southern coal-mining localities, the table below shows their general industrial condition, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 487.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In bituminous-coal mining.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Foreign-born:					
English.....	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
German.....	38	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	69	95.7	2.9	1.4	.0
Italian, South.....	286	96.5	3.5	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	37	94.6	5.4	.0	.0
Magyar.....	215	98.1	1.9	.0	.0
Polish.....	198	79.3	20.7	.0	.0
Russian.....	37	83.8	16.2	.0	.0
Slovak.....	61	96.7	3.3	.0	.0
Grand total.....	985	92.8	7.1	.1	.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	971	93.0	6.9	.1	.0

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon examining this table it is seen that 93 per cent of the total for all races of foreign birth are engaged in the coal-mining industry, while 6.9 per cent are engaged in outside work. The races which show a proportion above the average engaged in work other than coal mining are the Polish and Russian, 20.7 per cent of the former and 16.2 per cent of the latter being engaged in occupations outside of the coal mines.

OCCUPATIONS ENTERED IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

It is clear that the larger part of the races of recent immigration have engaged in an industry for which they had no training or experience abroad.

A large amount of the coal mined in the northern part of West Virginia is taken out by machines. Almost without exception the

machine operators are American whites. The Americans are also trackmen, motor men, and a few of them are pick miners. For the most part the Slovaks, Poles, Croats, Magyars, Italians, and negroes are loaders after the machines. There are also Slovak, Italian, and Polish pick miners. On the coke ovens are Americans, Poles, Slovaks, and Italians. The power-plant employees are largely Americans. In general, it may be stated that the Americans cut and haul the coal, lay the tracks, and do all the skilled work both inside and outside the mines. The Italians, Croats, Magyars, and negroes principally load the coal after the machines and do the rough work on the ovens and elsewhere. Slovaks and Poles are often pick miners as well as coke pullers and loaders.

In many mines of the southern coal fields of West Virginia the Slovaks and Magyars are employed almost exclusively in pick mining and underground work. A great many Italians work on the tipples and other outside labor. The following tables covering the occupations of races in mines in the southern part of West Virginia exhibit the range of occupations engaged in by recent immigrants. It will be noted that the Italians are engaged in pick mining and outside labor in largest number, while almost all of the Magyars, all of the Russians, and the two Slovaks employed are pick miners.

The following series of three tables shows, in a summary form, the racial composition of the bituminous mine-working forces, in the West Virginia fields, by occupations. In connection with mine No. 3, coke ovens were operated:

TABLE 488.—Number of coal mine employees in Mine No. 1 in West Virginia, by race and occupation.

Occupation.	American, White.	American, Negro.	Italian, North.	Italian, South.	Magyar.	Russian.	Slovak.	Total.
Pick miner.....	23	19		29	35	19	2	127
Trackman.....	12	2		2	2			18
Mucker.....	2	1						3
Ditcher.....	4	1	1		2			8
Bratticeman.....	1	2						3
Driver.....	15	4			2			21
Fan tender.....	1							1
Slate man.....	1							1
Motorman.....	1							1
Brakeman.....	1				1			2
Trapper.....	6	5		1	2			14
Blacksmith.....	2							2
Dumper.....	1			5				6
Powderman.....	1							1
Laborer.....	2	1		16				19
Total.....	73	35	1	53	44	19	2	227

TABLE 489.—Number of coal mine employees in Mine No. 2 in West Virginia, by race and occupation.

Occupation.	American, White.	American, Negro.	Italian, South.	Italian, North.	Magyar.	Russian.	Slovak.	Total.
Blacksmith.....	1							1
Blacksmith helper.....	1							1
Brakeman.....	1				1			2
Bratticeman.....	1			1				2
Car coupler.....			1					1
Ditcher.....		1						1
Dumper.....	1		2					3
Driver.....	14	4			2			20
Fan tender.....	1							1
Improving mine drainage.....	2				1			3
Motorman.....	1							1
Mucker.....	2	1						3
Miner, pick.....	22	19	20		35	21	2	119
Outside labor.....	2	1	16					19
Powderman.....	1							1
Roadman.....	4							4
Roadman helper.....	11	3		2	3			19
Slateman.....	1							1
Trapper.....	5	5	1		2			13
Total.....	71	34	40	3	44	21	2	215

TABLE 490.—Number of employees in Mine No. 3 (coal mining and coke manufacturing) in West Virginia, by race and occupation.

Occupation.	American, White.	American, Negro.	English.	German.	Polish.	Lithuanian.	Italian, South.	Russian.	Montenegrin.	Austrian.	Bulgarian.	Slovak.	Hebrew.	Roumanian.	Total.
Pick miner.....	39	37	7	1	5	7	4	18	3	1	1	5	1	3	132
Blacksmith.....	1		1												2
Assistant blacksmith.....							1								1
Bank boss.....			1												1
Foreman.....	1														1
Motorman.....	2														2
Brakeman.....	2														2
Fireman.....			1												1
Trackman.....	18	4	2			2	4	1							31
Driver.....	4	12													16
Trapper.....	5	2													7
Spragger.....	2	1													3
Tipple boss.....	1														1
Tippleman.....	9						20								29
Carpenter.....	2														2
Stable boss.....	1														1
Stableman.....	1														1
Engineer.....	2														2
Cokeman.....		1													1
Coke boss.....			1												1
Coke loader.....		3			1		12								16
Coke puller and leveler.....		23					10								33
Total.....	90	83	13	1	6	9	51	19	3	1	1	5	1	3	286

In another mine, which had an average working force of 300 employees, the number of men of each race engaged as pick miners was as follows:

American, White.....	50
American, Negro.....	44
English.....	1
German.....	4
Italian, South.....	87
Slovak.....	6
Polish.....	1
Total.....	193

Some members of these races are employed as coke drawers, but comparatively few.

The Italians employed in Virginia are found principally in two occupations—those of coke drawers and outside laborers. Very few of those employed have entered the occupation of mining. This has been due very largely to the fact that they are afraid of the dangers connected with coal mining. A vast majority of those employed at most plants are used as coke drawers, and the rest are used principally as laborers on the yards, as loaders into cars or “forkers,” or on the tipple or other forms of unskilled labor on the outside. The majority of the coke drawers in this field are South Italians and negroes. The other races found in the field, such as Roumanians, Servians, Croatians, etc., or those which have been here only short periods, are employed almost exclusively at rough unskilled labor, such as coke loaders, etc. None of them have entered the mines except at one mine where about ten of the Roumanians are found working as pick miners.

In the coal and coke industries of Virginia, as in southern West Virginia, the occupations are of three general classes—those of miners, coke drawers, and company men. All mining is done by the piece at so much per mine car, and all coke is drawn by the piece or at a certain price per oven, while all other employees both inside and outside, such as drivers, engineers, trackmen, timbermen, and yard laborers, are paid a stated wage per day, and are termed company men.

As already stated, the first immigrants to come to the field were Magyars and Slovaks, who were brought in to draw coke. These were added to by members of the same and other races, which have entered almost all occupations. Comparatively few, however, are employed as company men except as rough laborers, tipple employees, coke loaders, etc. The Americans, both white and colored, usually fill the positions of drivers, and the American whites such positions as engineers, firemen, trackmen, and other occupations of like character. The Magyars, Slovaks, and Poles are employed in greater numbers as miners than in any other occupation. This is due principally to the fact that no knowledge of English is required.

## DAILY EARNINGS IN THE SOUTH.

Information was also secured as to the daily earnings of 12,084 individual employees in the bituminous coal mines of the South. The table which follows shows by general nativity and race the number and per cent earning each specified amount per day:

TABLE 491.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
			\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	3,887	\$2.16	98.9	94.5	65.8	27.1	12.9	4.0
Negro.....	4,405	1.87	95.4	82.9	44.1	16.1	7.9	2.3
Foreign-born:								
Bulgarian.....	118	2.09	100.0	93.2	68.6	35.6	13.6	.8
Croatian.....	239	1.97	100.0	99.6	55.6	16.3	3.8	1.3
English.....	109	2.28	98.2	97.2	84.4	36.7	13.8	2.8
German.....	109	2.26	99.1	96.3	84.4	33.0	14.7	2.8
Italian, North.....	363	2.07	97.2	96.4	65.3	24.5	11.0	1.1
Italian, South.....	1,048	2.04	96.8	92.5	59.2	25.5	11.7	1.2
Magyar.....	308	2.11	99.7	98.4	67.9	24.7	6.2	1.3
Montenegrin.....	82	1.83	100.0	98.8	48.8	14.6	1.2	.0
Polish.....	264	2.15	100.0	98.5	73.1	31.1	11.0	2.3
Scotch.....	94	2.29	100.0	100.0	85.1	34.0	16.0	1.1
Slovak.....	351	2.37	99.7	98.3	82.9	43.3	19.4	8.0
Grand total.....	12,084	2.04	97.5	90.7	58.4	23.4	10.7	2.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	267	2.16	99.3	97.0	66.3	27.3	12.4	3.0
Total native-born.....	8,559	2.01	97.1	88.6	54.6	21.5	10.3	3.1
Total foreign-born.....	3,525	2.12	98.6	95.9	67.6	28.0	11.4	2.4

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

Upon referring to the above table, it is seen that of the entire number reporting, 58.4 per cent earn \$2 or over per day, 23.4 per cent \$2.50 or over, and 2.9 per cent \$3.50 or over per day.

As between the persons native-born of foreign father and the foreign-born very little difference in the percentages of each race reporting a specified earning per day exists. Moreover, both show to a better advantage than do the native-born. By way of illustration, of those earning between \$2 and \$2.50 per day, native-born persons show 33.1 per cent, as compared with 39 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father, and 39.6 per cent of the foreign-born persons. This margin decreases until the earnings reach \$3.50 or over per day, at which point the native-born report a slightly larger percentage earning the specified amount than do the others—or 3.1 per cent earning \$3.50 or over as compared with 3 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father, and 2.4 per cent of the foreign-born.

Of the foreign-born races reporting, the Slovaks show higher average earnings than any other race, reporting 43.3 per cent earning \$2.50 or over, as compared with 36.7 per cent for the English, 35.6 per cent for the Bulgarians, and 33 per cent Germans. They also

report 8 per cent earning over \$3.50 per day, as against 4 per cent of the native whites. Among persons earning \$1.50 or over, the percentage of Slovaks is slightly lower than that of three other races—the Croatians reporting 99.6 per cent, Poles 98.5, and Magyars 98.4 per cent.

On the other hand, of those earning \$2 or over per day, the Scotch lead with 85.1 per cent, closely followed by the Germans, English, and Slovaks, in the order named, with the Poles and Bulgarians next in order. Little difference exists between the Magyars and North Italians. The South Italians and Croatians report a smaller percentage earning \$2 or over per day than do the other races.

Of those earning \$3 or over, the Slovaks lead with 19.4 per cent, followed by the Scotch, Germans, English, Bulgarians, South Italians, North Italians, and Poles, with little difference between the last three. In the group earning over \$3.50 per day the Slovaks report 8 per cent, as compared with 4 per cent of the native whites, the Germans, English, Poles, and negroes following, with the per cent ranging from 2.8 on the part of the Germans and English to 2.3 per cent each for the Poles and negroes.

In addition to the daily and annual earnings of males of 18 or more than 18 years of age, it is of importance to consider the earnings of the younger mining employees. With this object in view, the table below is submitted to show the number and percentage of 794 males between the ages of 14 and 18 years, in the principal races, earning each specified amount per day:

TABLE 492.—Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.				
			\$1 or over.	\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.
Native-born of native father:							
White .....	351	\$1.39	86.0	63.2	46.7	9.4	1.1
Negro .....	263	1.22	68.4	52.9	37.6	7.6	.4
Foreign-born:							
Italian, South .....	49	1.61	91.8	75.5	69.4	30.6	8.2
Grand total .....	794	1.34	80.5	60.8	46.1	11.5	1.8
Total native-born of foreign father .....	63	1.41	84.1	57.1	46.0	17.5	4.8
Total native-born .....	677	1.31	79.0	58.6	43.1	9.5	1.2
Total foreign-born .....	117	1.53	88.9	73.5	63.2	23.1	5.1

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

In the returns for all races set forth in the table above, it is seen that about four-fifths earn \$1 or more, and about three-fifths \$1.25 or more per day. Of all reporting, 46.1 per cent earn \$1.50 or over, while only 11.5 per cent have a daily earning ability of \$2 or more. Twenty-one per cent of the total native-born as compared with 11.1 per cent of the total foreign-born earn less than \$1 per day.



Only 14 per cent of the native-born of native father, and 15.9 per cent of native-born of foreign father exhibit an earning capacity of less than \$1 per day. Only 46.7 per cent of native whites born of native father, however, as compared with 63.2 per cent of all foreign-born persons and 69.4 per cent of the South Italians earn daily \$1.50 or more. Moreover, only 9.4 per cent of the native white persons born of native father, as against 23.1 per cent of all foreign-born persons and 30.6 per cent of the South Italians, have daily wages of \$2 or more than \$2. Foreign-born persons who are receiving under \$1 per day constitute a proportion 9.9 per cent less than do the native-born persons of the same wage class.

In this connection it is of interest to compare the daily earning ability of the negroes and of the mine workers of foreign birth. Of the former 21.6 per cent, and 11.1 per cent of the latter are earning less than \$1 per day. Moreover, only 52.9 per cent of the negroes as contrasted with 73.5 per cent of the total foreign-born and 75.5 per cent of the South Italians, are daily receiving a wage of \$1.25 or more than that amount. Only 37.6 per cent of the negroes as compared with 63.2 of all foreign-born persons and 69.4 per cent of the South Italians are classified as earning \$1.50 per day or more. Of all the employees, 9.7 per cent earn between \$2 and \$2.50 per day. The proportion of men receiving wages in excess of \$2.50 is slightly less for the native-born than for the employees considered in the aggregate.

#### DAILY EARNINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Daily earnings were also obtained for 5,580 of the employees in the coal and coke industries of West Virginia. Of these employees, 5,250 are 18 years of age or over, and the remainder, 330, between 14 and 18 years of age. Of the employees 18 years of age or over, 2,641, or about 50 per cent, are native-born. Ninety-three and one-tenth per cent of these native-born persons are of native fathers and 6.9 per cent of foreign fathers. The persons native-born of native father are, in turn, about 86 per cent whites and about 14 per cent negroes.

Figures showing in detail the range of daily earnings, by general nativity and race of employees 18 years of age or over, are given in the following table:

TABLE 493.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over in West Virginia earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>														
White.....	2,107	\$2.18	1	14	28	252	363	898	305	176	17			53
Negro.....	352	2.10	2	5	7	64	42	174	31	11	1			15
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>														
Austria-Hungary.....	10	2.19				1	2	4	2	1				
Belgium.....	1	(a)							1					
Canada.....	1	(a)								1				
England.....	30	2.30	1			1	3	15	5	3	2			
France.....	4	(a)				1	1	12	7	5				
Germany.....	32	2.26				2	6	12	7	5				
Ireland.....	57	2.23				3	14	26	5	6	1			2
Italy.....	3	(a)			1			2						
Russia.....	4	(a)				1	3							
Scotland.....	30	2.27				1	6	12	5	6				
Sweden.....	1	(a)					1							
Switzerland.....	2	(a)				1		1						
Wales.....	6	(a)					1	3	2					
Africa (country not specified).....	1	(a)				1								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>21</b>			<b>70</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	(a)				1	1	1						
Bulgarian.....	5	(a)						5						
Canadian (other than French).....	1	(a)							1					
Croatian.....	237	1.97			1	63	41	93	30	6	1			2
Dutch.....	9	(a)				1		7						1
English.....	46	2.31				2	3	21	16	3				1
French.....	2	(a)						1		1				
German.....	71	2.39				2	2	40	15	9				3
Greek.....	15	2.07					3	10	1	1				
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	(a)						1						
Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)				1	2							
Irish.....	16	2.60				1	1	8	3					3
Italian, North.....	307	2.05		2	2	53	56	129	42	19	3			1
Italian, South.....	835	2.11		4	10	174	152	307	128	108	9			3
Lithuanian.....	39	2.29			3	2	3	13	10	7				1
Magyar.....	282	2.10		1	4	50	35	129	47	12	1			3
Montenegrin.....	12	2.31						5						
Polish.....	210	2.18			2	27	21	93	44	17	1			5
Romanian.....	31	1.71			4	9	12	5	1					
Russian.....	40	2.11		1		7	4	17	8	2				1
Ruthenian.....	4	(a)						4						
Scotch.....	22	2.39					3	13	2	3				1
Servian.....	19	2.06				2		16						1
Slovak.....	295	2.40			2	19	25	119	74	31	3			22
Slovenian.....	10	2.00				1	3	4	2					
Swedish.....	3	(a)						2						1
Syrian.....	5	(a)					1	2	2					
Welsh.....	6	(a)						1	4					1
Austrian (race not specified).....	20	2.12				1	2	15		2				
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>2.14</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>48</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>41</b>			<b>118</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The largest proportion of the employees 18 years of age or over earn \$2 and under \$2.50 per day.

Of the entire number of employees between 14 and 18 years of age, more receive between \$1 and \$1.25 per day than receive any other rate of wages, as is shown in the next table. This is true, also, of the native-born persons, treated as a group, of the persons native-born of native fathers, both whites and negroes, and of the persons native-born of foreign fathers. Of the foreign-born, more are paid at a rate of between \$1.75 and \$2 than are paid at any other rate, owing probably to the fact that the largest proportion of the foreign-born mine workers are engaged in occupations usually followed by older employees.

The wages of employees between 14 and 18 years of age in West Virginia are given by nativity and race in the following table:

TABLE 494.—Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age in West Virginia earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White .....	194	\$1.38	25	55	23	31	47	11	1	1
Negro .....	13	1.15	2	8	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>										
Austria-Hungary .....	6	(a)	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
England .....	4	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Germany .....	5	(a)	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ireland .....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Italy .....	8	(a)	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia .....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Scotland .....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total native-born .....</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>										
Croatian .....	2	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dutch .....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English .....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North .....	21	1.55	.....	4	4	4	3	5	1	.....
Italian, South .....	46	1.59	3	8	3	9	10	9	4	.....
Magyar .....	4	(a)	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish .....	4	(a)	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian .....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotch .....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servian .....	1	(a)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak .....	7	(a)	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Austrian (race not specified) .....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total foreign-born .....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

## MONTHLY EARNINGS IN REPRESENTATIVE COAL MINES IN SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA.

In addition to the original information received from households and individuals, transcriptions were also made from the pay rolls of representative companies. The following table shows, by occupation and by race, the monthly earnings of the operating force in a typical mine in southern West Virginia:

TABLE 495.—*Monthly earnings of the operating force in a typical coal mine in southern West Virginia, by occupation and race.\**

Occupation and race.	Number of employees.	Amount earned.	
		Aggregate.	Average.
<b>Coke puller:</b>			
American, Negro.....	23	\$766.05	\$33.31
Italian, South.....	6	227.63	37.94
Total.....	29	993.68	34.26
<b>Coke loader:</b>			
American, Negro.....	5	170.82	34.16
Italian, South.....	16	640.43	41.28
Polish.....	1	18.90	18.90
Total.....	22	850.15	38.64
<b>Other occupations:</b>			
American, White.....	18	979.81	54.43
American, Negro.....	1	32.50	32.50
English.....	3	292.00	97.33
Italian (not specified).....	1	56.00	56.00
Total.....	23	1,360.31	59.14

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

From another representative mine in the same section, the average monthly earnings have been computed by race and conjugal condition and are shown in the following table:

TABLE 496.—*Monthly earnings of the operating force in a typical coal mine in southern West Virginia, by conjugal condition and race.\**

Race and conjugal condition.	Number.	Average earnings.	Race and conjugal condition.	Number.	Average earnings.
American, White:			Magyar:		
Married.....	34	\$50.73	Married.....	8	\$45.35
Single.....	37	28.89	Single.....	36	40.18
American, Negro:			Russian:		
Married.....	16	46.65	Married.....		
Single.....	18	27.15	Single.....	21	45.69
Italian, South:			Slovak:		
Married.....			Married.....		
Single.....	40	33.72	Single.....	2	42.80
Italian, North:					
Married.....					
Single.....	3	16.38			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The tables next presented set forth the effect which different periods of residence have had upon the daily earning ability of the principal foreign-born races residing in the southern coal fields.

TABLE 497.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by race and length of residence in the United States.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

Race and years in United States.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
		\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
Croatian:							
Under 5.....	150	100.0	100.0	50.7	13.3	3.3	1.3
5 to 9.....	81	100.0	98.8	64.2	21.0	4.9	1.2
10 or over.....	8	100.0	100.0	62.5	25.0	.0	.0
Italian, North:							
Under 5.....	156	94.9	94.2	55.8	16.0	1.9	.6
5 to 9.....	132	98.5	97.7	72.0	28.0	17.4	1.5
10 or over.....	75	100.0	98.7	73.3	36.0	18.7	1.3
Italian, South:							
Under 5.....	475	94.5	88.0	51.1	21.3	7.8	1.1
5 to 9.....	425	98.4	96.5	61.9	28.5	15.5	1.6
10 or over.....	148	99.3	95.3	67.6	30.4	13.5	.7
Magyar:							
Under 5.....	152	100.0	98.0	62.5	23.0	5.3	1.3
5 to 9.....	109	100.0	100.0	75.2	25.7	6.4	1.8
10 or over.....	47	97.9	95.7	68.1	27.7	8.5	.0
Polish:							
Under 5.....	128	100.0	98.4	64.8	27.3	10.2	3.1
5 to 9.....	88	100.0	98.9	79.5	31.8	9.1	1.1
10 or over.....	48	100.0	97.9	70.7	39.6	16.7	2.1
Slovak:							
Under 5.....	156	100.0	98.1	80.8	40.4	20.5	12.2
5 to 9.....	128	100.0	99.2	84.4	46.1	21.9	6.3
10 or over.....	67	98.5	97.0	85.1	44.8	11.9	1.5

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 498.—Comparative earnings per day of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more males reporting.]

IN UNITED STATES LESS THAN 5 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
		\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
Croatian.....	150	100.0	100.0	50.7	13.3	3.3	1.3
Italian, North.....	156	94.9	94.2	55.8	16.0	1.9	.6
Italian, South.....	475	94.5	88.0	51.1	21.3	7.8	1.1
Magyar.....	152	100.0	98.0	62.5	23.0	5.3	1.3
Polish.....	128	100.0	98.4	64.8	27.3	10.2	3.1
Slovak.....	156	100.0	98.1	80.8	40.4	20.5	12.2

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 493.—Comparative earnings per day of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States—Continued.

## IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
		\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
Croatian.....	81	100.0	98.8	64.2	21.0	4.9	1.2
Italian, North.....	132	98.5	97.7	72.0	28.0	17.4	1.5
Italian, South.....	425	98.4	96.5	61.9	28.5	15.5	1.6
Magyar.....	109	100.0	100.0	75.2	25.7	6.4	1.8
Polish.....	88	100.0	98.9	79.5	31.8	9.1	1.1
Slovak.....	128	100.0	99.2	84.4	46.1	21.9	6.3

## IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Croatian.....	8	100.0	100.0	62.5	25.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, North.....	75	100.0	98.7	73.3	36.0	18.7	1.3
Italian, South.....	148	99.3	95.3	67.6	30.4	13.5	.7
Magyar.....	47	97.9	95.7	68.1	27.7	8.5	.0
Polish.....	48	100.0	97.9	70.7	39.6	16.7	2.1
Slovak.....	67	98.5	97.0	85.1	44.8	11.9	1.5

A comparison of the specified daily earnings of the principal foreign-born races having a residence of less than five years in the United States shows that the Slovaks lead all others by a wide margin, this race reporting 80.8 per cent earning over \$2 per day, as compared with 64.8 per cent Poles and 62.5 per cent Magyars, the two next in rank. In this same class the North Italians show a higher per cent than the South Italians and Croatians. As between the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars the same relative position is maintained up to and including those earning over \$3.50 per day.

It is worthy of note that each race, with the exception of the Croatian in the \$1.50 or over wage group, with a residence of between five and nine years in the United States reports a larger per cent with specified daily earnings than those with a residence of less than five years until a wage rate of \$3 per day is reached. At this wage level only one race, the Poles, with a residence between five and nine years shows a smaller per cent earning this amount and over, than the members of the same race who have resided here less than five years. Of those earning \$3.50 or over per day, three races, the Croatians, Poles, and Slovaks, show a smaller per cent than the same races with a residence under five years, the others showing a small increase.

Of all those earning \$3.50 or over per day, during all periods of residence, the Slovaks show a greater decrease than any other, reporting 1.5 per cent with a residence of ten years or over earning above this amount, as compared with 6.3 per cent between five and nine years, and 12.2 per cent under five years.

The proportion of Croatians earning \$1.25 or over and \$2 or over, during all periods of residence, is practically the same; whereas, 64.2 per cent residing here between five and nine years earn \$2 or over and 21 per cent \$2.50 or over, as compared with 62.5 and 25 per cent in the United States ten years or over; and 50.7 and 13.3 per cent, respectively, under five years. With the North Italians, each succeeding period of residence shows a higher percentage earning

up to \$3.50 per day, when a slight decrease from those with a residence of between five and nine years is shown by those who have resided here for ten years or more. In the case of the South Italians the per cent of those earning \$1.50 or over, \$3 or over, and \$3.50 or over per day is slightly smaller with those who have been here ten years or over than with those with a residence of between five and nine years. Of those earning \$2 or over, 67.6 per cent have been in the United States ten years or over, 61.9 per cent between five and nine years, and 51.1 per cent under five years. The South Italians earning \$2.50 or over report 30.4 per cent for those with the longest period of residence, 28.5 per cent for those between five and nine years, and 21.3 per cent for those under five years. The Poles show a higher average throughout, according to the number of years in the United States, than the Magyars, reporting 64.8 per cent under five years, 79.5 per cent between five and nine, and 70.7 per cent ten years or over, as compared with 62.5 per cent, 75.2 per cent, and 68.1 per cent, respectively, of the Magyars. Of the Slovaks residing in the United States under five years, 80.8 per cent earn \$2 or over per day, and 40.4 per cent \$2.50 or over, as compared with 84.4 per cent and 46.1 per cent, respectively, of those with a residence between five and nine years, and 85.1 per cent and 44.8 per cent, respectively, of those who have been here ten years or over.

With the exception of the North Italians, and to a lesser extent of the South Italians and Poles, it is apparent from a study of the above tables that a larger percentage of the other races, who have been in this country between five and nine years, show higher specified daily earnings than those who have been in the United States ten years or over, or, in other words, the earning capacity of the several races reporting increases between five and nine years, after which time a decrease is noted, which is more pronounced with some races than with others.

#### ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

An indication of the industriousness of the men of a given race may be found in the percentage of the heads of families regularly employed. Data upon this subject relating to the coal and coke workers of Virginia and West Virginia are printed in the following table:

TABLE 499.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average yearly earnings of husbands at work.
Foreign-born:					
English.....	8	8	8	(b)	(b)
German.....	17	17	17	(b)	\$663
Italian, North.....	13	13	13	(b)	544
Italian, South.....	54	54	54	100	456
Lithuanian.....	8	8	8	(b)	(b)
Magyar.....	58	58	58	100	480
Polish.....	53	53	53	100	483
Slovak.....	19	19	19	(b)	477
Total.....	230	230	230	100	500

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

<sup>b</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total number of families included in the preceding table is 230, and the total number of husbands the same. It will be noted that all the husbands, both native and foreign born, are reported as at work. The percentage of employment is, in the case of every race, 100.

As a result of the investigation in the coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia, reports from 230 foreign-born male heads of families, show the average yearly earnings to be \$500. The average annual earnings, together with the range of annual earnings, is shown in detail in the following table:

TABLE 500.—*Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—					Per cent earning—						
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.		
Foreign-born:														
English.....	8	(a)				6	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	17	\$663			7	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	13	544		1	10	11	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	54	456		16	45	54	54	0.0	29.6	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuanian.....	8	(a)			2	7	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	58	480		20	45	55	58	.0	34.5	77.6	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	53	483		15	43	50	52	.0	28.3	81.1	94.3	98.1	98.1	98.1
Slovak.....	19	477		7	16	18	18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total.....	230	500		61	173	217	226	.0	26.5	75.2	94.3	98.3	98.3	98.3

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon information secured from 230 male heads of families in this locality, it will be noted that the average yearly earnings are \$500. Of the foreign-born races for which information was obtained, the Germans report the highest average earnings, or \$663, followed by the North Italians with \$544, while the earnings of the Poles, Magyars, Slovaks, and South Italians, in the order named, range from \$483 to \$456 per year. None of the male heads of families who furnished information earn less than \$200, and only 1.7 per cent earn \$1,000 or over per year, while 75.2 and 26.5 per cent earn less than \$600 and \$400 per year, respectively.

Only three races, the South Italians, Magyars, and Poles, are reported in sufficient numbers to admit of a comparison. Of these races, the Magyars report the largest proportion earning under \$400 and the smallest proportion under \$600 per year. As between the South Italians and Poles, there is little difference in the proportions earning under \$400 or \$600 per year, the former reporting a slightly larger proportion than the latter earning each of these amounts. The entire number of South Italians earn less than \$800 per year, while the Magyars and Poles show each a small proportion earning \$800 or over. The Poles also report a small proportion, or 1.9 per cent, earning \$1,000 or over per year.



ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In addition to the data for heads of families, information was also secured as to the annual earnings of all male members of the families studied who were 18 years of age or older. This is exhibited in the following table, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 501.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	4	(a)	.....	.....	1	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	18	\$695	.....	.....	1	2	17	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	35	576	.....	.....	4	21	34	0.0	11.4	60.0
Italian, North.....	56	486	.....	.....	1	14	45	56	1.8	25.0
Italian, South.....	264	431	.....	.....	2	104	231	264	.8	39.4
Lithuanian.....	35	475	.....	.....	11	26	35	.0	31.4	74.3
Magyar.....	198	432	.....	.....	1	83	175	198	.5	41.9
Polish.....	186	451	.....	.....	2	63	163	185	1.1	33.9
Roumanian.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	35	389	.....	.....	4	20	32	34	11.4	57.1
Slovak.....	58	407	.....	.....	1	32	49	57	1.7	55.2
Grand total.....	899	449	.....	.....	11	335	756	894	1.2	37.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	7	(a)	.....	.....	1	6	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	8	(a)	.....	.....	1	7	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	891	449	.....	.....	11	334	749	886	1.2	37.5

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the table above computations for averages were made only for races reporting 10 or more, and percentages were computed only for those races reporting 20 or more persons. Comparisons can only be made therefore for foreign-born English, German, North and South Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, and Slovak males. As the total for foreign-born and the grand total includes all reported, the averages and percentages for the totals are computed on that basis.

Among the employees of foreign birth the highest average wages are earned by the English, followed by the Germans. The former average \$695 against \$576 for the latter. The remaining races follow in the order named from \$486 for the North Italian, through the Lithuanian, Polish, Magyar, South Italian, and Slovak to \$389 for

the Russian. All of the North Italians, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Magyars, and 99.5 per cent of the Poles earn under \$1,000 as against 97.1 per cent of the Germans and Russians. Only 8.6 per cent of the Russians earn \$600 or over as compared with 40 per cent for the Germans. Of the Russians 57.1 per cent earn under \$400 as compared with 11.4 per cent for the Germans. Of the Lithuanians 25.7 per cent earn between \$600 and \$1,000, as do 19.6 per cent of the North Italians. Of the Poles, 1.1 per cent earn under \$200, 33.9 per cent under \$400, 87.6 per cent under \$600 and 99.5 per cent under \$1,000.

## ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The following table compiled from data secured from 230 foreign families, shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the average annual family income as well as the range of annual incomes:

TABLE 502.—*Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income —				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Foreign-born:							
Italian, South.....	54	\$582	3.7	42.6	83.3	94.4	100.0
Magyar.....	58	774	.0	24.1	46.6	75.9	100.0
Polish.....	53	663	.0	37.7	73.6	86.8	100.0
Total.....	230	699	1.3	28.3	66.1	84.3	98.3

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

The average family income for all races as shown by the above table is \$699 per year. The South Italians, with 54 families showing on the average only \$582 each, are the earners of the smallest amounts. The Magyars make a very favorable showing, averaging \$774 per family, and the Poles, with \$663, earn a smaller amount. The comparison of the races as to earning capacity is further and more forcibly brought out by the figures appearing in the columns showing the approximately specified amounts received by each family during the year.

Of the 230 families only four received as much as \$1,500. The Italians, Magyars, and Poles do not show a single family earning \$1,500 or over. It is also important to note that 24.1 per cent of the Magyars have an income of more than \$1,000 annually. The South Italians have 42.6 per cent of their families with an income under \$500 yearly, which is a larger percentage in this class than is shown by any other race.

## WIVES AT WORK.

The yearly earnings of the heads of families having been presented together with the exhibit of the annual incomes of families whose heads were employed in bituminous coal mining, the question arises as to what measures are taken to augment the family income by supplementing the earnings of the heads. In partial answer to this question the following table is submitted. It shows the tendency on the part of the wives of the employees in the coal and coke industries of the South to engage in gainful occupations.

TABLE 503.—*Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
English .....	8	8	.....
German .....	17	17	..... 1
Italian, North .....	13	12	.....
Italian, South .....	54	54	..... 4
Lithuanian .....	8	8	.....
Magyar .....	58	58	.....
Polish .....	53	53	.....
Slovak .....	19	19	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>..... 5</b>

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

The number of families, as shown by the above table, is 230, and the number of wives 229. The table shows the wives of one German and four South Italians to be engaged in gainful occupations. The occupations of boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper have not been considered gainful occupations for purposes of this table. It should be recalled that one of the distinctive features of the coal and coke industries is the fact that in the great majority of instances the employees are compelled by the very nature of their work to live in small and isolated communities. Coal mines are seldom located in or near considerable towns. Mine work can be done only by men. The manufacturing establishments of the cities and towns which employ so large a number of immigrant women are too far distant to be accessible to the wives of the mine workers. For these continuance in the home or entrance into domestic service are then the only alternatives. All the communities of the South, from which the data for the table were secured, are of the type described. It will have been noted that the proportionate number of married women at work is very small, being slightly over 2 per cent of the total. This small percentage of employment is due, in all probability, to the lack of opportunity of employment.

## ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALES 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The total number of females in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over and who were annually earning specified amounts is shown in the following table:

TABLE 504.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Number earning —			
		Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Magyar.	1		1	1	1
Foreign-born:					
German.....	1	1	1	1	1
Italian, South.....	4	4	4	4	4
Magyar.....	1	1	1	1	1
Grand total.....	7	6	7	7	7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1		1	1	1
Total native-born.....	1		1	1	1
Total foreign-born.....	6	6	6	6	6

## RELATION BETWEEN THE EARNINGS OF HUSBANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF WIVES OF KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

At this point it is important to point out the relation between the keeping of boarders or lodgers and the earnings of the heads of the families. In the following tables the proportion of the families of employees in the coal industry in the South in which the wife takes boarders or lodgers, or has employment, is shown according to the earnings of husband and the general nativity and race of the head of the family:

TABLE 505.—*Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of husbands earning—			Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—		
		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Foreign-born:								
English.....	8			8	2			2
German.....	17		7	10	5		4	1
Italian, North.....	12	1	8	3	10	1	6	3
Italian, South.....	54	16	29	9	42	11	22	9
Lithuanian.....	8	2	5	1	7	2	4	1
Magyar.....	58	20	25	13	37	14	16	7
Polish.....	53	15	28	10	36	10	20	6
Slovak.....	19	7	9	3	13	5	5	3
Total.....	229	61	111	57	152	43	77	32

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284. Of the selected families, only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.

TABLE 506.—*Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The total, however, is for all races. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers, where husbands' earnings are—			
	Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:				
Italian, South.....	68.8	75.9	100.0	77.8
Magyar.....	70.0	64.0	53.8	63.8
Polish.....	66.7	71.4	60.0	67.9
Total.....	70.5	69.4	56.1	66.4

Referring to the total of the preceding tables it is found that 24.9 per cent of the men earn \$600 or over, and 56.1 per cent of the wives of this class contribute to the family support; 48.5 per cent of the men earn from \$400 to \$600, and 69.4 per cent of the wives contribute; and 26.6 per cent of the men earn less than \$400, and 70.5 per cent of the women of this group contribute to the family income. As regards the several races, it is seen that of the husbands earning \$600 or more, the wives of the North and South Italians, Lithuanians, and Slovaks all contribute to the support of the family. Sixty per cent of the Polish women do likewise, as well as 53.8 per cent of the Magyars. The earnings of no man of English birth reported are under \$600.

Of the husbands earning less than \$400, all the wives of the Lithuanians and North Italians contribute. Moreover, 70 per cent of the Magyars, 68.8 per cent of the South Italians, and 66.7 per cent of the Polish wives whose husbands earn under \$400 contribute to the family income. No German reported has earnings of this lowest class.

The most common yearly wage lies between \$400 and \$600, 48.5 per cent of the men having an income within these amounts. The percentages of wives contributing to the family support vary more in this division than in the others. The South Italian with 75.9 per cent ranks first, followed by the North Italian with 75 per cent, Polish 71.4 per cent, Magyar 64 per cent, German 57.1 per cent, and Slovak 55.6 per cent.

Of the three races most widely represented the South Italian women are reported as sharing most commonly in the support of their families, their percentage of 77.8 being followed by 67.9 per cent of the Poles and 63.8 of the Magyars.

## SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

In the two tables next presented the sources of family income are shown.

The table immediately following exhibits the per cent of families having an income from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 507.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Foreign-born:						
Italian, South.....	54	100.0	7.4	9.3	70.4	0.0
Magyar.....	58	100.0	.0	20.7	63.8	1.7
Polish.....	53	100.0	.0	5.7	67.9	1.9
Total.....	230	100.0	2.2	12.2	63.9	1.3

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

Of 230 families in this locality from whom information was obtained all have an income from earnings of husband, 63.9 per cent from payments of boarders or lodgers, 12.2 per cent from contributions of children, 2.2 per cent from earnings of wife, and 1.3 per cent from other sources. Of the three races the South Italians alone report a proportion of families having an income from earnings of wives, the proportion receiving an income from this source amounting to 7.4 per cent. The Magyars report a considerably larger proportion, 20.7 per cent, of families receiving contributions from children than do the other races. As regards those receiving an income from boarders or lodgers, there is little difference in the proportions of the several races, the proportions ranging from 70.4 per cent of the South Italians to 63.8 per cent of the Magyars; while of those families having an income from other sources, the Magyars and Poles each show less than 2 per cent.

The following table shows the source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 508.—*Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of families having entire income from—					Source or combination of sources not before specified.
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	
Foreign-born:							
Italian, South.....	54	18.5	7.4	3.7	0.0	64.8	5.6
Magyar.....	58	27.6	.0	6.9	.0	51.7	13.8
Polish.....	53	26.4	.0	3.8	.0	67.9	1.9
Total.....	230	28.3	1.7	4.8	.4	57.4	7.4

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

That the usual sources of income of the families from whom information was obtained in this locality are the husband and boarders or lodgers, and the husband alone, is apparent from the above table. Small proportions only get their entire income from husband and wife or from husband and children, the South Italians alone reporting a proportion whose entire income was derived from husband and wife, while each race reports a small percentage of families deriving their entire income from husband and children. Of the several races, a certain proportion of whose families have entire income from husband alone, the South Italians show the smallest proportion, or 18.5 per cent, as compared with 27.6 per cent of the Magyars and 26.4 per cent of the Poles. The Poles show the largest proportion, or 67.9 per cent, deriving their entire income from husband and boarders or lodgers, while the Magyars, with 51.7 per cent, show the smallest proportion of families having entire income from this source. Of the proportion of families of the several races having entire income from sources or combination of sources not before specified, the Magyars report the largest, and the Poles the smallest proportion.

Although the heads of the South Italian families received less assistance than the family heads of any other race, the family income at the same time is smaller. The earnings of the wife are negligible for all races. They appear as a very small percentage in only the South Italian families. Certain of the Magyar and Polish families have a small income from other sources which does not appear in the earnings of the other races.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The concluding table which immediately follows, exhibits, by general nativity and race of head of household, the relative importance of each source of family income by showing the proportion of income drawn from each specified source:

TABLE 509.—*Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Foreign-born:						
Italian, South.....	54	78.5	0.4	5.2	16.0	0.0
Magyar.....	58	62.0	.0	8.0	29.6	.4
Polish.....	53	72.8	.0	1.9	24.9	.3
Total.....	230	71.6	.1	6.3	21.7	.2

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

For the South Italian race the earnings of the husband form a larger percentage of the total family income than for either of the others.

The earnings of the husbands in 58 Magyar families were only 62 per cent of the total income—the lowest for any race. These may be contrasted with the 54 South Italian families, whose husbands earned 78.5 per cent, and with the 53 Polish families, whose husbands earned 72.8 per cent. The contributions of children, amounting to 8 per cent, were higher for the Magyars than for the other two, but the payment of boarders and lodgers was much greater than among the South Italians and 4.7 per cent higher than among the Poles. In fact, the 29.6 per cent contributed to the Magyar families by boarders and lodgers is the highest shown.

On the basis of the total for all races, the two important sources of family income are those arising from earnings of husband and the payments of boarders or lodgers, 71.6 per cent of the family income being derived from the first-mentioned source, and 21.7 per cent from the latter.



## CHAPTER IV.

### WORKING CONDITIONS.

Regularity of employment—The immigrant and organized labor—Working conditions in Alabama mines—Working conditions in West Virginia coal fields—Working conditions in Virginia coal fields—[Text Tables 510 to 514 and General Table 218].

#### REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

As regards the regularity of work offered, as well as the comparative industriousness of different races, the accompanying table shows for the males of the different races in the households studied the relative proportions who worked a specified number of months during the past year.

TABLE 510.—*Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent working—			
		12 months.	9 months or more.	6 months or more.	3 months or more.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>					
German.....	35	14.3	22.9	97.1	100.0
Italian, North.....	62	25.8	64.5	96.8	100.0
Italian, South.....	272	27.9	50.4	95.6	100.0
Lithuanian.....	36	16.7	38.9	97.2	97.2
Magyar.....	207	18.4	32.4	95.2	99.5
Polish.....	187	11.8	44.4	95.7	99.5
Russian.....	37	2.7	35.1	81.1	94.6
Slovak.....	60	16.7	23.3	90.0	100.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	921	19.9	41.8	94.9	99.5

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total of 921 foreign-born persons it is seen that only 19.9 per cent worked twelve months, 41.8 per cent nine months or over, and 94.9 per cent worked six months or over.

Of the North Italians and South Italians 25.8 per cent and 27.9 per cent, respectively, worked twelve months of the year, 64.5 per cent of the North and 50.4 per cent of the South Italians, as compared with the average of 41.8 per cent for all foreign-born, being employed nine months or more.

The Poles stand next to the Italian races as regards time worked. If the opportunities for employment, therefore, be considered the same for all races, in point of industriousness, the North and South Italians take first rank, followed by the Poles, Lithuanians, Magyars, Germans, Slovaks, and Russians in the order named.

## THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

A very small proportion of natives and representatives of immigrant races in the South are identified with organized labor. Only 8 per cent of the males in the households studied report affiliation with trade unions, probably the large majority being men holding membership cards in some labor organization, but who at present are working as nonunion men for the reason that in only one small district of the southern field is organized labor recognized.

The following table shows in detail the number and per cent of males 21 years of age or over in the households studied who are members of trade unions:

TABLE 511.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White .....	2	1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
German .....	1		(a)
Magyar .....	1		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian .....	1		(a)
Croatian .....	1		(a)
English .....	20		0.0
French .....	1		(a)
German .....	35	2	5.7
Italian, North .....	59	24	40.7
Italian, South .....	250	29	11.6
Lithuanian .....	34	2	5.9
Magyar .....	196	1	.5
Polish .....	179	8	4.5
Roumanian .....	3		(a)
Russian .....	26	1	3.8
Scotch .....	2		(a)
Slovak .....	55	1	1.8
Grand total .....	866	69	8.0
Total native-born of foreign father .....	2		(a)
Total native-born .....	4	1	(a)
Total foreign-born .....	862	68	7.9

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

## WORKING CONDITIONS IN ALABAMA MINES.

Owing to the difference of conditions among different States, and often within a State itself, the general working conditions in the South may be best treated according to the coal-producing States under consideration. Such a method is also of greater value and interest for the reason that it affords a local application to the topics treated and admits of a comparison of conditions in different geographical areas.

The number of hours worked per day and per week in the Birmingham district varies according to occupations. Contractors, machine runners, scrapers, shooters, loaders, and pick miners are very irregular in their hours of work, while the firemen, tippie hands, couplers, trappers, and motormen work ten hours per day and fifty-five hours per

week. In most of the mines the hours worked are ten per day and sixty per week. Sanitary conditions of mines, with few exceptions, may be considered good. One company has had installed in its mines an electric system. This system eliminates the use of mules, thereby reducing to an appreciable extent the dust in the mines. The same company contemplates bettering conditions in its mines by installing a spraying system.

Because of the location of the mines, the mining communities that surround Birmingham and the populated suburban districts are in groups along the coal veins or are situated singly at various distances from the city. The largest group is a line of communities along the Pratt vein northwest of the city, and others are located north, northeast, and south. Each mine or group of mines has its own settlement, consisting of the works, the company offices, residences of the superintendent and other officials, churches, schools, lodge buildings, and company houses. In almost all instances it was found that the land on which churches and schools were located had been given by the company. In some cases the financial assistance of the companies had been given in the building of churches, and in certain localities it was found that the companies contributed in some manner to the support of the schools, usually by supplementing the public funds. In the majority of instances, however, a levy upon the employees of from 50 cents to \$1 a month was made by the companies and taken out of wages for the support of the schools. The companies never contributed to the support of the church, however, beyond furnishing land for the buildings. In some cases the companies furnished a building or rooms for the use of local lodges, but did not contribute to their support.

The prevailing type of dwelling rented to the employees by the company is a 1-story frame 4 or 5 room house. Land for a yard or garden is always furnished, but it is quite unusual to see any attempt at gardening or the maintenance of yards. In some instances the companies furnish lumber for fencing at cost, but even this does not serve to stimulate the tenants in making use of the space allotted them. The houses are usually painted and in fair condition and repair. The rooms average about 10 by 12 or 12 by 12 feet in floor space, with either one or two windows of ordinary size. Almost every house has a front porch and some a rear porch. The interiors are ceiled or whitewashed, have unpainted floors, and possess ample chimneys for heating and cooking purposes.

One family of native whites usually occupies a house. On the other hand, the negro tenants show a tendency to crowd more than one family into a 1-family dwelling or to the accommodation of an unlimited number of boarders. In the foreign settlements adjoining some mines, boarding houses conducted on the group plan are regularly found. In the Slovak settlements, where the immigrants have been located for some time, there is evidence of permanent settlement and a development of family life. In the former instances the houses are usually rented from the company by the room; in the latter instance the tenants own their homes to a large extent.

As a general rule, negro miners occupy a poorer kind of house than either the native white or the immigrant. In a settlement where negro miners are the chief labor supply the 2-room cabin is the

rule and untidiness and insanitary conditions are everywhere evident. In general, it may be said of all the negro tenants that extreme carelessness marks their houses and grounds, due not only to their own lack of care, but also to the lack of any attempt on the part of the companies to keep the houses in good repair.

In none of the mining communities were there furnished other than dry closets which were usually in an insanitary condition. For each house there was a closet, without much regard for drainage or distance from dwellings.

In addition to the 4 and 5 room houses, and to the 2-room cabins occupied by negroes, there occur occasionally 3-room cabins as well as 6 to 9 room 2-story dwellings. The former are occupied by negroes as well as native whites, and the latter are used by immigrant boarding groups. As in the cases already noted, these houses are also frame, painted or whitewashed, although kept in a rather untidy condition. In the case of all of the houses occupied by miners no weatherboarding is used; all of them are boarded and stripped. None of the company quarters give the impression of comfort, although this unfavorable view is enhanced by the smoke and dirt from the mines and tipples. The soil is generally very poor and the smoke and dust, as well, should be taken into consideration with the lack of cultivated gardens or of improved grounds. No attempt at welfare work in beautifying grounds, or in fact in any direction, has been made in any instance. As a general rule, however, the houses in this district are better than those in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. There is less congestion, more space is given between the houses, and they are kept in better repair. The 3 and 4 story tenement in the mining communities in this district is never found, and hence the opportunity for the grouping of a large number of families is made impossible, and sanitary conditions are rendered greatly superior to those existing in Pennsylvania.

The average rents of the houses in the mining districts are as follows:

	Rent per month.
2-room houses.....	\$3. 00-\$3. 50
3-room houses.....	2. 50- 4. 50
4-room houses.....	6. 00- 8. 00
5-room houses.....	7. 00-10. 00
6-room houses.....	8. 00
9-room houses.....	10. 00

The rents, of course, vary according to the company owning the house.

While there are only two large communities in the district in which immigrant miners form any considerable portion of the population, it is important to note that in these, as well as in those where native whites and negroes live, the tendency toward racial segregation is quite evident. The most distinct segregation in all instances is the almost absolute separation of negroes from other races. This is more clearly evident in company quarters than it is in the sections of cities and towns occupied by workmen.

In general it may be stated that the type of company house varies more with the company than with the race of the tenant, with two exceptions: (1) The housing conditions of the Italians, Greeks, and Macedonians are better than those of negroes; (2) in most instances

the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh live in better houses than does any other race except the native white.

In every mining community, with the exception of a few immediately adjacent to towns, the company store or commissary is found. These are owned by the companies outright and operated directly by company employees. The method of conducting these stores is based upon a credit system whereby the laborer is given dollar sets of coupons in five and ten cent denominations, or else his time book is kept in the store and the laborer is allowed an amount of purchases equal to the time worked. A careful investigation of prices in several of these commissaries, as compared with the market prices in the workingmen's districts in Birmingham, reveals very slight differences. It was stated by a number of employers, however, that the companies operated their commissaries with the expectation of making about a 20 per cent profit, and it was further stated that negroes were considered cheaper laborers because they showed a decided tendency to spend all they made in purchases at the company stores. The stores themselves are operated in a cleanly manner, are well stocked, and are lenient, as many instances showed, in the matter of credits. In no case was it discovered that the companies impose any obligation upon the employees to patronize the companies' stores to the exclusion of others. As a matter of fact, other stores are accessible enough in the Birmingham district to have a considerable patronage among the miners of outlying communities, and such seems to be the case. On the other hand, when it is realized that the companies have only one pay day a month on which they settle with their employees in currency, issuing scrip or store orders in the interim, good only at their own stores or at that of the individual with whom an agreement exists, it is apparent that the patronage of the employees is more or less compulsory. This is but a natural conclusion when it is realized that the mine worker, as a rule, purchases the necessities of life from day to day.

Instances are rare where the operatives do not receive benefits from the companies in one form or another in addition to their wages. These benefits are usually in the form of churches, schools, and lodge rooms. Each company has its own method of dealing with this situation, some giving more liberally than others. By way of illustration, one company donates a certain sum each year toward the maintenance of churches and schools; another provides the land upon which these buildings may be erected; others erect and maintain buildings free of cost for the above-mentioned purposes. By some companies every employee is assessed a fixed sum each month to be added to the county school fund, thereby making it possible to have a nine instead of a six months' school term. These assessments range from 35 cents for each employee, in some of the mines, to 50 cents and \$1 in others, the head of a family paying the larger assessment. In addition most of the companies furnish hospital and medical service at a very small cost to the employee. One company furnishes such service in most cases free to its employees. The usual rate of assessment for medical attention for a single man is from 50 to 75 cents per month and \$1 per month for a family.

Another benefit received by the operative in most companies is the payment of a certain amount in case of accidents, the amount paid being based upon the wage received by the employees. In some instances a monthly payment is required of each employee; in others no charge is made, the company in both cases protecting itself from loss by carrying insurance on its employees in some employer's liability company.

With one or two exceptions, there has been very little friction among the races employed. In one instance, where Italians and negroes were employed, and not segregated at work, the feeling became so strong that the Italians were compelled to leave the mine. Had it been possible to separate these races, the employer is of the opinion that the Italians would have proven satisfactory. Any effort on his part, however, to retain the Italians would have resulted in the loss of his trained negro miners, a loss that would have seriously crippled operations at the time. Dissension occasionally arises among the southern European immigrants. In one instance it became necessary to employ interpreters to manage them.

In general the segregation of races at work which shows most clearly in the majority of the mines is that of the native white from the negro. This is very pronounced, even so far as to put the two races not only in separate rooms but in different parts of the mine, except where contract labor is employed. This separation of the negro element is confined largely to the natives, as in only a very few cases are any of the immigrant races separated from the negro.

#### WORKING CONDITIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS.

Because of the nonunion or "open-shop" regulations under which most of the mines of West Virginia are operated, the ten-hour day prevails in a vast majority of cases. Of 613 mines of West Virginia reporting to the United States Geological Survey as to men employed and hours worked in 1908, 403 mines employing 39,550 men worked ten hours per day; 180 employing 14,426 men worked nine hours; and 30 employing 1,242 men eight hours per day.<sup>a</sup>

Many of the mines in the Kanawha field of the New and Kanawha rivers district are operated under agreements with labor organizations, and in these mines the hours per day are never more than nine. This is the only section of the State where any number of mines worthy of consideration are operated under union agreements. Within the past few years many vigorous attempts have been made to organize the coal mines of West Virginia, but in a majority of cases these attempts have been unsuccessful.

There is considerable difference in the number of hours worked per day or week in the same mines by men engaged in the different occupations. Pick miners, machine runners, scrapers, and coke drawers may not work the full ten, nine, or eight hours, as the case may be, as their work is on a piece basis and they may stop work at their own discretion. In most cases, however, they enter the mines simultaneously with the company men and quit at about the same time. Such employees as loaders (when employed by the

<sup>a</sup>Production of Coal in 1908. E. W. Parker, United States Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.

day), road men, drivers, and most others who are paid a stipulated price per day, work ten hours in practically all nonunion mines, and eight and nine in the mines where organized labor is employed. Engineers, firemen, and pumpers often work seven days per week, and eleven or twelve hours per shift. Hours are usually irregular with coke drawers. They are assigned to a certain number of ovens per day and the time required depends on the individual ability of the laborer. Other outside men, such as laborers and chargers, work the regulation hours adopted by the company employing them. Under normal conditions a great many of the employees, with the exception of coke drawers and outside laborers, work two shifts or turns.

At a majority of the mines of the West Virginia fields the employees are paid once a month. At the mines where agreements with the union are in force they are paid twice a month, and outside of the union districts there are individual companies which pay twice a month. The payments are ostensibly in cash, but as a matter of fact the employee receives only a part of his wages in cash because various deductions are usually made from his gross earnings. These deductions cover as a rule a large variety of items, prominent among them being the store account, medical fees, and rent and smithing. In addition to these more or less fixed charges the miners have to bear the cost of powder, which usually amounts to a considerable item in the course of a month.

Every mining company has a company store, and if one company operates several mines, even in the same locality, there is usually a store for each locality, or at least there is one for each village. These stores are always situated so as to be convenient to employees. They carry a varied and well-assorted stock of general merchandise. The prices of provisions vary at the different stores, and in some isolated communities are excessive. In many localities there are independent stores in near-by towns, and in stores so located they usually meet the prices of their competitors on all articles. Many of the companies are large, and by buying in large quantities are able to underbuy their independent competitors, and can therefore offer a better quality of goods at the same or lower prices. The stocks carried by the company stores are in many instances larger, more varied, and of better quality than those carried by independent dealers having the same class of trade.

It is very convenient to trade at the company stores. In most instances the companies own large tracts of land and keep out competitors very largely. If the operation is near a small town, the company store is located more conveniently to the residents of the mining village than the independent one. Another convenience furnished to the employee by the company is trading scrip, which is good only at the company stores. This scrip is issued between pay days to cover the whole or part of the working time which the employee may have to his credit. It is issued by the company pay-roll clerk in \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$8, and \$10 denominations, and whenever a purchase is made the amount is usually punched out of the scrip. When the scrip is issued the pay-roll clerk charges the amount against the employee's time. In some cases employees have store books, and when goods are purchased a ticket representing the amount of the

purchase is given the pay-roll clerk by the store clerk, and this is charged against the employee. The name of the article purchased and its cost are entered on the purchaser's store book, which is kept by him. The system most in use in West Virginia is the one where scrip is issued.

This scrip is always worth its face value in trade at the company store, and it is the only form of payment made between pay days. In some cases individuals, saloons, and independent storekeepers buy the scrip at from 65 to 85 per cent of its face value and use it in buying provisions from the company store. In some cases small independent storekeepers get a large portion of their goods by buying scrip at from 65 to 75 per cent of its face value from thriftless employees and using it in the purchase of goods at the company store. Because of the fact that in a great many cases small dealers were thus buying goods which they used in establishing competition with them, many companies have ruled that the scrip shall not be transferable. In a majority of communities the selling of scrip is not allowed, but the method outlined is still practiced in some localities.

The Americans, both white and colored, usually spend a greater percentage of their earnings at the company store than do the recent or southern and eastern European immigrants. This is especially true with regard to the negro, who usually can draw but a small percentage of his earnings in cash each pay day.

The following statement shows the average earnings and the average deductions for provisions at the company store of 58 pick miners of the five most prominent races employed by one company in southern West Virginia. Thirty-five of the 58 men worked twenty-six days, or full time, and the others worked almost every day in the month.

Race.	Number of employees included.	Average earnings per man.	Average deductions for provisions per man.
American, White.....	21	\$78.18	\$26.45
American, Negro.....	16	58.83	23.28
Magyar and Slovak.....	17	76.68	1.22
Italian, South.....	4	69.11	5.77

The store at which the purchases indicated in the table were made is located near independent stores, and the lowness of the expenditures made by all immigrant races is accounted for in part by the fact that they draw most of their earnings in cash and trade at these independent stores. Another fact which makes the accounts of the American whites and negroes higher than those of other races is that practically all of the men have families, while in the case of the Italians only one family is represented, and but six of the men included in the group of Magyars and Slovaks have families. The differences in the case of the Italians and Magyars and Slovaks is explained by the fact that all the Italians live together under the boarding-boss system, and each man buys his own food. The other two races board at a stipulated price per month for board, lodging, and washing. The Italians here buy about one-half of their provisions from the company store, while the other immigrant races buy only in very small quan-



tities. The American whites and negroes are less thrifty than other races and usually buy everything needed at the company store.

The expenditures included in this statement are only those for household necessities and clothing, and do not include such other charges as rent, doctor's fees, powder, and smithing, which come out of every miner's earnings, and constitute a deduction of considerable importance.

The following tables show for a representative mine and coke plant average monthly earnings and deductions from earnings of employees, together with the amount of cash actually received:

TABLE 512.—*Monthly earnings of employees in southern West Virginia, deductions from earnings, and amount received, by race and occupation.\**

Race and occupation.	Number of employees.	Amount earned.		Amount deducted.		Amount received.	
		Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.
<b>Coke loader:</b>							
American, Negro.....	5	\$170.82	\$34.16	\$103.50	\$20.70	\$67.32	\$13.46
Italian, South.....	16	660.43	41.28	101.00	6.31	559.43	34.97
Polish.....	1	18.90	18.90	7.00	7.00	11.90	11.90
Total.....	22	850.15	38.64	211.50	9.61	638.65	29.03
<b>Coke puller:</b>							
American, Negro.....	23	766.05	33.31	480.90	20.91	285.15	12.40
Italian, South.....	6	227.63	37.94	40.00	6.67	187.63	31.27
Total.....	29	993.68	34.26	520.90	17.96	472.78	16.30
<b>Other occupations:</b>							
American, White.....	18	979.81	54.43	391.72	21.76	588.09	32.67
American, Negro.....	1	32.50	32.50	.50	.50	32.00	32.00
English.....	3	292.00	97.33	62.25	20.75	229.75	76.58
Italian (not specified).....	1	56.00	56.00	14.00	14.00	42.00	42.00
Total.....	23	1,360.31	59.14	468.47	20.37	891.84	38.78

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

The average earnings and deductions for the mining employees is submitted below, by race and conjugal condition:

TABLE 513.—*Average monthly earnings and amount deducted from earnings of mine employees of a representative mine and coke plant in southern West Virginia, by race and conjugal condition.\**

Race and conjugal condition.	Number of employees.	Average--		
		Earnings.	Deductions.	Money received.
<b>American, White:</b>				
Married.....	34	\$50.73	\$22.76	\$27.97
Single.....	37	28.89	15.03	13.86
<b>American, Negro:</b>				
Married.....	16	46.65	34.79	11.86
Single.....	18	27.15	18.74	8.41
Italian (South), single.....	40	33.72	9.40	24.32
Italian (North), single.....	3	16.38	11.08	5.30
<b>Magyar:</b>				
Married.....	8	45.35	31.35	14.00
Single.....	36	40.18	18.57	21.61
Russian, single.....	21	45.69	22.15	23.54
Slovak, single.....	2	42.80	21.25	21.55

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

In some isolated communities the prices charged at the company stores are much in excess of a legitimate profit, and the company store in all cases is decidedly a paying institution. They are usually economically conducted and have no bad debts, as credit is rarely extended beyond the amount due the employee in wages. In many of these isolated communities it costs more to get provisions laid down at the stores because of their inconvenient location, and this accounts, at least in part, for the higher prices.

Owing to the fact that the mines in West Virginia are located in more or less isolated localities, where no houses are available other than company houses, practically all are tenants as well as employees of the mining company.

In a majority of cases the country surrounding the company village is rough and sparsely settled. Owing to the rugged topography, there is rarely enough level land for the company village to be condensed and all buildings put in regular rows. The company stores are centrally located and the houses, from 50 to 150 in number, are scattered on hillsides and in the narrow valleys. They are constructed of a cheap grade of lumber, and many of them give the impression of being only temporary structures. They vary in size, as already pointed out, from two rooms to six or eight, are usually painted red or steel gray, and all are alike. There are three general types of houses found in the coal-mining villages of the State, and it is not uncommon to find all of them represented in the same village. The most general type found, especially in the older established villages, gives every appearance of cheapness and lack of permanence. This is a one-story structure of from two to four or sometimes five or six rooms. They are usually boxed on the outside with 10 or 12 inch boards nailed on vertically with 3-inch strips over the cracks. They are either ceiled with good dressed and matched lumber, or plastered and in some cases papered, in addition to being either ceiled or plastered. They are usually two rooms long, and, if there are more than two rooms, the additional rooms are usually built as a wing running back from the front part. A rather narrow porch is built on the front of the house, and in some cases in the rear. The double houses are two stories high, two rooms wide, and two long. If they contain six rooms, the rear ones are only one story high; and if there are eight rooms, the front and rear are both two stories. The houses are divided by a main wall running from front to rear, each section or side accommodating one family. Double chimneys are usually constructed in the front rooms, with open fires as the source of heat. These houses have narrow porches at the front running the width of the house, with railings, or, in some instances, an outside continuation of the dividing wall, which cuts the porch into two sections. The houses are either ceiled or plastered and, in some cases, papered. They are always painted on the outside, and while not attractive are usually comfortable and kept in a very good state of repair. The third type of house found in mining villages is better in quality and general appearance, and occurs less frequently than any other. This type of house is a single one-story building of four or five rooms and hall, and finished both inside and out with better material than that usually found in the types above described.

The rent charged by the different companies varies widely and, as a rule, includes coal if the employee will carry it from the mining tippie. If coal is delivered, an extra charge, usually just sufficient to meet such expenses as are incurred in the delivery, is made. When a house and fuel are furnished, which is the case in most instances, the rent ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 a month per room, or from \$6 to \$8 per month for a 4-room house. Some companies have a fixed rule of \$2 per room per month for 3-room houses, and where an employee rents a house containing more than three rooms a charge of \$1 per month is made for each additional room.

Where such extra conveniences as electric lights or gas are furnished, an extra charge is made. Some companies claim to furnish these at actual cost, while others make a good profit on the service. In no cases are the houses supplied with running water inside, and the closest approach to it is a hydrant in the yard. In most places where outside hydrants are found, they are arranged so that each will serve from six to eight families. In many of the villages water is secured from wells, and in some communities practically all houses are served by one or two springs. Where wells are found they are barely deep enough to secure a lasting supply, and each well is located so as to supply from three to ten families. Some wells are equipped with pumps and others are furnished with buckets and windlass. Cases were found in some villages where employees were securing all water for household purposes directly from a river without any filtration.

The general sanitary conditions of the average mining village of West Virginia are not good. The drainage is surface entirely, and although in its natural state, owing to the topography, the soil drains readily, when obstructed by buildings and household garbage it is considerably impeded. Toilets are generally dry and of the earth vault variety. Owing to the rolling character of the ground surrounding houses, the lots have no uniform size, and the distance between houses and between the houses and toilets is not uniform. The toilets are often some distance from the houses, but if the houses face the store, or main part of the village, as they usually do, the toilets located in the rear are on higher ground than the houses. Most of the companies clean their villages at least once each year, when all toilets and grounds about the houses are cleansed and lime applied. In some cases this process is carried on twice each year. The insanitary conditions are largely due to the inhabitants themselves. The recent immigrants usually have from two to twelve boarders to the family, and the houses are poorly kept. Little regard is given to appearance, and in the yards about these boarding houses will be found various forms of household garbage. Waste water is usually thrown from the door or from some convenient window.

The negroes do not show much greater diligence as regards sanitation than the average recent immigrant of southern and eastern Europe. There is a marked improvement in general household conditions among the families of the southern and eastern European races who have lived many years in the United States. As the period of residence increases, the tendency to keep boarders or lodgers seems to decline. The South Italian has less regard for sanitary

conditions than has any other race. This is due very largely to the fact, especially in the southern fields, that they have been coming in large numbers only within recent years, and the number of families is comparatively small. They live very largely in groups composed of men only, and no thought or time is devoted to keeping up attractive abodes. The houses of American whites, English, Scotch, and Germans are usually very well kept, and a majority of the families of these races do not keep boarders. In households where boarders are kept, more individuals are found per room. The general living conditions of the races of northern Europe are a great improvement over conditions found in the homes of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

The general conditions in coal-mining localities in West Virginia are not conducive to the ownership of homes by mine employees. In the first place, a majority of the mines are in isolated districts, more or less cut off from other communities because of rugged topography, bad roads, and poor transportation facilities. If an employee should invest in a home near his work and for any reason he should be thrown out of work the property would not be valuable, because there are no other industries near in which he could find employment. The coal mines often have periods when work is irregular, or suspend operations for months at a time, which facts tend to make coal-mining labor migratory. Another fact opposed to home ownership which exists in some locations is found in the policy of various companies not to sell either land on which to build houses or the houses themselves, because in either case they would be cutting into a very profitable part of their business. The mining companies often own such large tracts that no other available land suitable for building purposes is to be had convenient to the work.

In addition to wages paid, the only benefits received by operatives in either the northern or southern coal fields of West Virginia are in the form of medical and hospital service. Even these are usually maintained by a fund contributions to which are required of the mine workers. At every mining village a resident physician is maintained. Hospital service is often a few miles away from the mining villages. The charges for this service are usually one dollar per month for every operative who is married and has a family. Some companies in addition levy an assessment upon each employee for the maintenance of a miner's hospital. The rates charged differ with different companies, but represent the average charges. The following notice, issued by a coal-mining company in southern West Virginia, outlines the insurance system usual in that section:

*To employees:*

Commencing this date all employees of this company will be charged 25 cents per month (or fraction thereof) each for accident insurance.

In case an employee receives an injury by an accident while at his work or in going to or returning therefrom and is disabled for work thereby, he will be paid \$6 per week, ten days constituting the first week of disability. In no case will benefits be allowed longer than twenty weeks nor for more than the above prescribed amounts.

In case of the death of an employee resulting from an accident, the sum of \$50 will be paid to his legal heirs for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses, etc.

In case of the loss of a limb the claimant may draw at once the whole of his twenty weeks' benefits on application.

In case of the death of an employee from natural causes, \$35 will be paid to his legal heirs to defray funeral expenses.

In case an employee receives an injury he, or some one in his behalf, must report the fact promptly at the office of the company and must have a physician's attendance—the resident physician of the company, if practicable—whose certificate of disability he shall present at the office on making application for benefits.

Should any person while drawing benefits become inebriated or engage in any kind of work, or do anything to retard his recovery, he shall forfeit all further benefits.

Should any person who has been drawing benefits return to work, and after two days find himself unable, he shall report to the office and to the physician, when his benefits shall continue, the number of days worked being deducted therefrom.

An old sprain, wound, or sore, or any wound received in a quarrel or brawl, or by the discharge of firearms, will not entitle any person to receive benefits, nor any ailment of the body caused by the elements, such as sunstroke, frostbite, or arising from miasma consequent on marshy land, wet work in mines, insufficient ventilation, fumes from ammunition used in mines, or anything of like nature.

In case of the death of an employee, or of a member of an employee's family, the company will provide a grave, if buried on the premises.

Copies of this order may be secured by applying at the office.

During the years 1905 to 1907 employment in most of the mines in West Virginia was steady throughout the year. In 1908, owing to the industrial depression, employment was very irregular in most mines of the State. During 1907, 59,029 men worked an average of two hundred and thirty days, while in 1908, 56,861 men were employed an average only of one hundred and eighty-five days. In almost every mining establishment, from which data were secured, throughout the State of West Virginia, short time was worked during the year 1908. Several establishments were entirely closed down for months at a time—some for three and others for six months. The majority of establishments, however, operated during the entire year on short time, the usual number of days worked in each week being three, four, and four and a half. As examples of the foregoing, one important establishment was closed entirely for a period of three months, covering July, August, and September, 1908; another operated on short time from January 1 to October 1 and on full time for the remainder of the year; in another establishment unemployment during the year averaged three days per week; another operated approximately four days out of each week during the entire year; while in another the pick miners worked approximately three days in each week throughout the year, though the day laborers, who were few in numbers, worked full time of six days per week throughout the entire year.

As has been stated before, only a small proportion of the employees working in mines and at coke plants in West Virginia are organized. There has never been any organization in the Pocahontas field, and the unions have not been recognized in the Fairmont field since 1894, nor in the New River field since 1902. In many cases deputies are employed by the mining companies to keep order, and besides this they inquire into the business of strangers coming into the villages. Many companies do not permit agents selling articles to canvass the village without first obtaining the permission of some officer of the company. This rule exists in many instances for the purpose of keeping labor organizers from working up a union sentiment among the men. At the establishments where organized labor is employed the agreement with the union does not permit the company to employ deputy sheriffs.

Some difference is noted in the racial make-up of mines in the union and nonunion districts of the State. Many small mines throughout all the district included in this report employ only native white labor, and many others have only native whites and negroes. There are, however, no large mines or companies without a rather large complement of either negroes or immigrants, and in a majority of cases, especially in the southern field, of both.

The proportion of native white employees is much higher in the union districts even with large establishments than in the nonunion. The following table gives the racial make-up of two companies in the same county in one of the southern fields, employing about the same number of men. One of these companies operates under agreement with the miners' union and has a nine-hour day. The other employs nonunion men exclusively and has a ten-hour day.

TABLE 514.—*Racial distribution of employees in a union and in a nonunion mine.*

UNION MINE.		
Race.	Number of employees.	Per cent distribution.
American, White.....	420	51.0
American, Negro.....	120	14.6
Italian, North.....	23	2.8
Italian, South.....	250	30.4
Polish.....	10	1.2
Total.....	823	100.0
NONUNION MINE.		
American, White.....	217	28.7
American, Negro.....	156	20.5
English.....	103	13.7
German.....	12	1.6
Italian.....	14	1.8
Magyar.....	75	9.9
Polish.....	134	17.6
Russian.....	30	3.9
Other races <sup>a</sup> .....	19	2.3
Total.....	760	100.0

<sup>a</sup> "Other races" include Lithuanian, Slovak, and Roumanian.

It will be noticed that the percentage of American white miners is much less in the nonunion than in the union mines. Prior to the strike of 1902 very few negroes, and no immigrants other than a few English, were employed in the mines that are now nonunion. The Italians and negroes employed at the mines included in this table are principally in rough labor positions and loading coal after the machines, occupations that American whites will not enter generally.

In 1908 wages for all classes of positions were from 8 to 20 per cent higher in the union mines included in the above table than in the nonunion ones, and other conditions of employment, including hours and the absence of the company deputy, were better. These facts are directly responsible for the greater number of American whites employed at these mines.

## WORKING CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS.

The general conditions of employment in the Virginia coal fields are practically the same as those obtaining in West Virginia, with the exception of some changes in working conditions arising from the more recent developments in Virginia. The question of an adequate supply of labor has always been an important one in the Big Stone Gap field, and more or less competition on the part of operators has existed at all times. Immigrants have been employed practically from the beginning, and operators have gone to considerable expense through advertising and other channels to get them established. Considerable vigilance has been exercised on the part of employers to keep the miners and other employees from organizing. At one time, when an attempt was made to organize, guards were maintained at some of the plants to keep labor organizers out, and great care was exercised in examining all who sought to gain access to the properties of the coal companies. At present, deputies or marshals are kept at some of the larger plants, whose duty it is to preserve order and to inspect or inquire into the nature of any trespasser's or visitor's business.

The hours of work per day in practically all mines in this field are ten for company shift men or, in other words, men who receive a certain wage per day for their work. The miners and coke drawers, and, in some instances, coke forkers, are paid on a piece basis, and there are no regulations as to the number of hours they work, except that all work is required to be between certain hours. Under normal conditions, the mines run six days per week, but in 1908, owing to the financial depression, many operators did not average more than half time, and some even less. In every establishment in the field short time was worked from October, 1907, to June, 1908. Some establishments were entirely closed for several months at a time, and others operated throughout the period, but on short time of from two to six days per week, with an average of probably three or three and one-half. In practically all cases the labor force was substantially reduced, and the population was constantly shifting. The recent immigrants left the field in considerable numbers, especially the single men and those not accompanied by their families. A great many returned abroad. Those who remained moved about the field in search of plants offering the most regular work.

There is no uniform wage scale for this region, and the prices paid for the different classes of labor vary. In 1906 and 1907 there was great demand for labor in all lines of work in and about the mines, and a great deal of competition existed. Wages were constantly being raised in order to induce men to enter the employment of the different companies, and this condition kept the laborers in a state of unrest and tended to make employees migratory, especially those not accompanied by families. It had the further effect, a great many employers claim, of making the more shiftless element of the native whites and the negroes more irregular, for the reason that the wages paid were so high that it was only necessary to work from two to four days per week to earn enough money to supply their wants.

The operators furnish medical service to employees, for which a charge of 50 cents for individuals and \$1 for families is deducted from

each man's pay. All companies have at least one resident physician, and some of the larger concerns two, the fee paid entitling the employee or any member of his family to all medical attention. Two of the companies maintain, in addition, well-equipped hospitals, with trained nurses to attend any cases of serious accident or sickness. No extra assessment is placed upon the employees for such service.

One company maintains a free library or reading room for the benefit of all employees, but very few of the immigrants patronize it. Two companies have built churches for their immigrant employees, and all have contributed to the erection of churches without regard to religious denomination.

In practically every case the employers have given considerable assistance toward the improvement of the public schools. This has been done both by substantial contributions to the erection of good schoolhouses and by increasing the length of the school term. The average length of the public school term in most of the villages is from five to seven months, and in a number of cases the companies supplement the public funds in sufficient amount to make a nine months' term possible. In one of the larger coal-mining villages of the field the company erected a large modern school building, equipped it with modern desks, steam heat, electric lights, and turned it over to the public school authorities of the county.

In most instances all employees live in houses rented to them by the company. None of the employees have ever shown a tendency to buy homes. This has probably been due to two causes. The mining villages are all in isolated localities and if work should cease or an employee be discharged or desire to change employers that locality would not be convenient to any other work; and very little land convenient to the mines is for sale, the companies usually controlling large tracts of adjacent property which they do not care to sell.

Topographically the country composing the Big Stone Gap field is very broken, being a deeply dissected region made up of ravines and steep ridges which attain an altitude of 4,000 feet above sea level in some sections. There are no towns of importance in the region. Norton, the terminal point of the Norfolk and Western and Louisville and Nashville railways, is a town of probably 2,500 inhabitants and constitutes the business center as well as the largest town of the field.

In all the mining localities the companies operating the mines control large tracts of land and own all houses used by employees. Business activity in the mining villages is confined solely to the company store. There are no industrial enterprises of any nature in the region outside of the mines and coke works, and the opportunities to engage in agricultural pursuits are very limited.

In the level valley lands is always located the company store, usually as near the center of the whole village as possible. The coke ovens, mining stables, machine shops, and such other buildings as may be necessary are also located on the low lands along the banks of the streams.

The houses for employees are built on the surrounding hillsides, or, if sufficient room is available after other company buildings have been located, some of them are in the valley. In some cases the villages are located on main streams where some small tributary



enters, and in such cases houses are often found along the banks of the streams. In many cases the valleys are so narrow that the villages are considerably scattered and available space for the location of houses is very limited.

As can be readily understood from the foregoing description the villages have no general plan, but are of necessity irregular. All companies employing any considerable number of different races have their employees colonized by races, principally because of the desire of the employees themselves for segregation.

In the majority of instances there are no yards surrounding the company houses, but in some cases the houses are inclosed by a fence built of rough boards. There is no uniform distance between houses, and conditions are rarely such that as many as two parallel rows of houses can be built. An average rent for the whole district would be about \$2 per room, including the cost of coal for household purposes. For houses of more than four rooms the rate per room above mentioned is usually reduced. The houses are of many types and sizes, and practically no village in the whole region has a uniform type. Three general types are found throughout the region under which will fall a majority of the houses, and all types will be found together in some towns. Many of the houses are of two or three rooms, one story high, and built of rather cheap material. Often the house is weatherboarded with 10 or 12 inch boards, undressed and nailed on vertically, with a narrow strip over the cracks. These houses are, as a general rule, painted red or some other color which does not show dirt readily. They are always either ceiled with dressed and matched lumber or rough ceiled and papered. They are heated by open fires and coal stoves, and, although they have the appearance of temporary structures, are comfortable. When placed on the side of hills, there is no grading of the ground for the foundation, but pillars of brick, stone, or wood are built so as to make them level. Very often one side of the house is several feet above the ground while the other is very close to the ground. In some communities double houses are found. These are of two sizes and are two stories high. They are either of six rooms to the house or three to the section, or eight and four, respectively. Where these houses have six rooms, the front rooms are built two stories high, with a back room of one story, and a dividing wall from front to rear cuts the house into two sections. The only difference between this and the eight-room types is that in the latter the back rooms are two stories. Houses of this type whenever found in the region are constructed of dressed lumber, painted on the outside, and ceiled with regulation 3-inch ceiling, dressed and matched. They are heated either by open fires or by coal stoves.

In two villages types of houses were found which were a distinct improvement over those described above. These were the four-room single houses, one story in height, built of a good quality of lumber and well painted. The houses have an 8-foot hall and are either plastered or papered on the inside. They are usually found in new plants which have been constructed within recent years. The quality and appearance of houses built in more recent years are very much better than those built within the first half of the region's development. Very little attention is given to sanitary conditions in the mining villages.

There is no town government of any kind, and all movements for civic betterment must come from the company. Very little attention is given to cleaning their own premises or the village by the employees themselves. The drainage is surface, and owing to the general contour of the country, if not obstructed, all water soon runs off naturally. No waterworks of any kind exist in the various company towns, and all toilets are necessarily dry. In many places the toilets are rather close to houses and are on higher elevations than the houses.

An apparently inseparable adjunct of the bituminous coal mine in the Big Stone Gap, Clinch Valley, and Pocahontas fields of Virginia is the so-called company store. No mining company is without at least one store, and where mines are operated in different localities there is a store for each mine. Located usually within a short distance of the mine tippie, and flanked on either side by the company houses, it is generally both the social and geographical center of the ordinary mining community. The most familiar type of building is a large one-story frame structure. A wide porch extends across the front and at one side, and under the same roof are often located the offices of the mine superintendent and the clerical force. Frequently the office of postmaster is filled by one of the employees, in which case the postoffice is also located in the building.

A large and varied assortment of merchandise is carried. Such prime necessities of the coal miner as powders, mine oil, drills, and picks are, of course, always in stock, and in addition to these articles almost every commodity for which a demand exists in a mining community may be purchased. Although the store is patronized to some extent by all classes, the bulk of its patronage is supplied by the employees of the mining company. The greater portion of the purchases are made through the medium of company scrip which is issued in lieu of money to the employee who wishes to draw on his wages in advance of pay day. On the first of the month the employee is given what is known as a stoppage card. The name of the mining company is printed at the top of the card, beneath which is written the name of the employee. The days of the month in figures are printed consecutively on the face of the card. When scrip is desired the card is presented to the pay roll clerk and the amount of scrip issued is written in after the date of issue. The scrip is in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.

When the purchases are made the scrip is presented at the store with the stoppage card and the price of the articles purchased is punched out on the margin of the scrip. Scrip is seldom issued in excess of the credits due the employee on the books of the company.

Criticism is often directed by the employees against the company stores, but the charges made are usually without foundation. In the more isolated communities where other stores are not accessible the smaller companies sometimes take advantage of the situation and charge extortionate prices, but the larger companies seldom exact more than a reasonable profit, and by purchasing their goods in large quantities are frequently able to sell the employee a better article than he could obtain elsewhere for the same price.

In almost every community will be found independent stores, which, if not as convenient as the company store, are easily reached, and the employee may trade at such stores if he desires to do so. He

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is not required to patronize the company store. The employee who has collected his earnings in scrip during the month and has no balance due him on pay day may be compelled to trade at the company store because of his inability to obtain credit elsewhere, but aside from the fixed charges for house rent and medical attendance assessed against the employee, there is no influence exerted by the company to prevent him from drawing his entire earnings in cash and spending the money as his inclination dictates. Among the boarding groups of the immigrant coal miners it is sometimes the practice to order groceries in large quantities from cities. Others frequently buy the greater part of their supplies from the grocery stores and markets conducted by members of their own race, which spring up in nearly all communities settled by immigrants.



## CHAPTER V.

### THE DEMAND FOR IMMIGRANT LABOR AND THE EFFECTS OF ITS EMPLOYMENT.

Reasons for employment of immigrants in Alabama coal mines—Methods used to secure immigrant labor for Alabama mines—Reasons for employment of immigrants in West Virginia—Methods used to secure immigrant labor in West Virginia—Reasons for employment of immigrants in Virginia coal fields—Effect of employment of immigrants in Virginia and West Virginia coal fields.

#### REASONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS IN ALABAMA COAL MINES.

In general, it may be said that immigrants have been employed in the Birmingham district because of three reasons. In the first place, some have been employed because of their peculiar skill in certain occupations. These are almost entirely Scotch, Welsh, and English, with a few Italians who have had experience in the mines in northern Italy. A second cause for the employment of immigrants has arisen from labor disturbances. Two strikes have occurred in the history of the district as the result of the activity of the United Mine Workers of America. The first, which occurred in 1904, was caused by the effort of the unions to continue the wage scale of 1903 with the operators. This scale was a sliding one, based on the price of pig iron, as follows:

*Sliding scale of miners' rates per ton mined, 1903.*

[Rates based on the Pratt vein.]

Price of pig iron per ton.	Miners' wage per ton for coal (pick mined).
\$8.00	\$.47½
9.00	.50
9.50	.52½
10.50	.55
11.50	} .57½
and over.	

This scale was refused as a basis for wage payments by all of the operators except the smaller firms which mined coal for local consumption. In the strike that ensued many representatives of the southern European races were brought in. The presence of immigrants, the fact that a large number of negroes were employed, and the failure of the union men to stand by the union, caused the strike to fail.

The second strike occurred in 1908. In the intervening time the mine workers had been actively engaged in organization. When the operators announced that, on account of the industrial depression, a cut of nearly 20 per cent per ton of coal mined would be made, a "walk-out" took place over the entire district. The larger companies imported a number of immigrants for employment in their mines. Very few of these men remained. Another demand made by the strikers was

the abolition of contract labor and the payment to each miner of a wage graded according to the difficulty of the vein. The operators refused, as they did in 1904, to recognize the union, and on account of the difficulty of obtaining work elsewhere and the hard times, as well as the fact that the operators could afford to suspend work during the depression, the strike failed in every particular. Many of the immigrants brought in as strike-breakers during the strike of 1908 went away after the strike failed, because in a majority of instances the old employees were taken back by the operators on condition that they sever their connection with the unions.

The immigrants are considered less troublesome in strikes than are the negroes. Their serious violations of law are chiefly by the Italians, a number of whom have been convicted for offenses committed during the strike of 1908. The negro is considered difficult to handle in a strike because of his ignorance and excitability.

The third and principal reason for employing immigrants has been the general scarcity of labor. This involves a consideration of the normal labor supply and the general labor situation in the Birmingham district. The salient points of the labor situation may be outlined as follows:

There is a residual or basic supply of labor fairly distributed throughout the district. This residue is present at every mine, and in some cases is sufficient to supply the needs of the employer. For example, at practically all of the smaller mines a scarcity of labor has not been felt to any great extent, while at the larger mines this residual or basic supply has not been sufficient. This residual supply may be summarily described as follows:

(1) A very few native whites from the vicinity and the southern States.

(2) Skilled workers drawn from the coal industries in other sections of the United States, principally from Pennsylvania.

(3) A considerable number of negroes from the Birmingham district, augmented by others drawn from various localities in the southern States, chiefly from the plantations.

Certain conditions have arisen which render the above-described residual supply<sup>a</sup> either insufficient or unsatisfactory for the demands of the employers. These conditions may be outlined as follows:

(1) The demand for labor has outgrown the supply, as stated above, by reason of the development of coal and other industries. It is worthy of note that this demand has come almost exclusively from those companies which have had the greatest expansion. The coal operators, for example, who have not increased their capacity to any great extent have not experienced the scarcity to the same degree, and their experience has been due more to an indirect drawing away of a portion of their labor supply to the larger employers. On the other hand, the new mines have felt the severest scarcity and have been forced to take measures toward increasing the supply by artificial means.

(2) These new operators practically agree as to the unsatisfactory qualities of the ordinary or residual labor supply. The native white

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<sup>a</sup> It is important to take these elements into account. The term residual is simply suggested so as to distinguish it from that portion of the labor supply of the district called into existence by other causes.

who comes from the small farm is at best only a temporary employee who is enticed by cash wages during certain seasons of the year, and who as a general rule is a shiftless person. Furthermore, the number of these whites is very small. On the other hand, the negro, while possessing many excellent qualities, such as a capacity for heavy work and tractability, is too irregular and shiftless in his habits to be exclusively depended upon. He is usually a good miner, because in that occupation he can work whenever he chooses and as long; but as a day worker he is unsteady, because he will work only long enough to make a living wage. At times of greatest demand, when work is most plentiful and wages are highest, he is most irregular, at the very time when he is most needed. Moreover, it is believed by some employers that the negro, as a worker, is deteriorating physically. It is asserted that members of the younger generation, through dissipation and the influences of city life, are less capable of hard work than those who came from the plantations. Finally, it is stated that a large number of the negroes are emigrating from this district and other sections of the South, to the North and West.

As the result of the foregoing considerations the employers claim that they are at the mercy of the labor supply of the district, particularly of the unskilled portion, which is, of course, the largest. Because of this shortage of labor in normal times the companies (1) are in constant danger of being tied up by strikes, and are hampered by the fact that the laborers are aware of the situation, and (2) are at a disadvantage as compared with other localities where similar industries are carried on, by reason of the inefficiency of the unskilled labor.

Because of the labor situation, as well as of other conditions, a change in the labor supply has taken place in the following way:

(1) English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh miners, to some extent skilled, have come in of their own accord.

(2) The larger employers have brought in Italians, Greeks, Macedonians, Slovaks, Bulgarians, and other southern European races during the past ten years for use as unskilled laborers in the mines, and, to a lesser extent, as miners. This has been due more or less to the adoption of a steady policy, and is entirely distinct from the policy of occasionally importing immigrants as strike-breakers.

The net gain to the labor supply due to the coming of immigrants has been the settling of the Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and English, and to a small extent of the Slovaks, Greeks, and Italians. To this net gain may be added the fact that immigrants, especially of the southern European races, come more frequently of their own accord than they formerly did. But as a general rule this immigration is very shifting, never becoming to any great extent settled or dependable. In this connection some of the employers complain that the southern States are discriminated against by claims of unhealthfulness, low wages, and so forth. Aside from this, it seems to be unquestionably true that immigration of the southern European races has not lasted long enough as yet to cause large colonies of immigrant communities to develop the racial community characteristics which would overcome the tendency of recent immigrants to return to their native lands, as they have done in other sections of the United States. In short, for some reason, as employers claim, the immigrant of this class is not satisfied, and does not hesitate to say so, especially when he knows

that the employer wants him. There exists also a local prejudice against the immigrant of this class on the part of the natives, both whites and negroes, and an unfavorable impression against him on the part of many of the smaller employers in the coal and steel industry. For this reason, therefore, the immigrant is difficult to retain. Consequently, from the standpoint of the employer, it would seem that there is a necessity for more labor. Whether this is a legitimate demand from the standpoint of wages and of living conditions is, of course, a matter of dispute.

Bearing directly upon the question of the labor supply in the Birmingham district is the growing practice of the coal operators of using convicts in the mines. Of recent years there has been a decided tendency toward the employment of convicts in this capacity, some eight or ten communities being composed of them. The usual arrangement made with the state and the county authorities requires the company to pay a certain rate into the public treasury for each miner. This is based upon the amount of coal mined. The company must furnish stockades, guards, and housing for the convicts. The rates vary between \$10 and \$12 per month per convict.

In the opinion of some of the employers this system presents a partial solution of the labor question in the coal mines for two reasons:

First, the convicts, who are almost altogether negroes, are forced to work steadily, their output may be depended upon, and their cost is less to the company.

Second, as the result of the policy, there is a steadily increasing supply of efficient, steady, and trained negro miners. After the convict has worked in the coal mines for several years he has learned a trade thoroughly. Not only does he become a trained miner, but owing to the system of rigid discipline and enforced regularity of work, he becomes through habit a steady workman, accustomed to regular hours. When his term ends he almost invariably, according to the statements of the employers who have used convict labor, continues to be a coal miner for the reason that he does not know how to do anything else, and because he has been taught how to do one thing well and to earn a good wage. The result of the practice of using convicts on the lease system, as stated above, is that every year there is set at liberty a number of experienced and efficient miners, and at the same time there is being trained a larger number for future years. Of the best negro miners, it is stated, the ex-convicts are in the majority wherever they have been employed, and it is estimated that 50 per cent of the negro coal miners in the district are ex-convicts.

In recapitulating the labor situation in the Birmingham district, which is so closely bound up with the question of immigration, it may be stated that a very small proportion of the miners and the outside men are immigrants. Immigrants at the time of the investigation composed not over 10 per cent of the total number of mine employees and probably less than 5 per cent of the miners. The consensus of opinion among the larger operators seems unquestionably to be that immigration of foreign labor will be necessary in the great development which is expected in the future of coal-mining operations in the district, as it is indeed necessary under present normal conditions.



## METHODS USED TO SECURE IMMIGRANT LABOR FOR ALABAMA MINES.

Where the immigrants do not apply for employment along with the natives the companies usually secure this class of labor by one of three methods: (1) Through employment bureaus, (2) through company agents sent to cities or industrial centers, and (3) through contracts with labor agents in other cities. This applies to the races from southern and eastern Europe, but not to the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, who invariably make application as do the natives.

## REASONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A considerable percentage of the labor in the Fairmont and Elk Garden districts of West Virginia or the northern field of the State has been composed of immigrants for about twelve or fifteen years. This has been due to two causes. The strikes occurring in 1894 and 1895 determined that the field was nonunion, and many of the American miners left for the Middle West or other organized mining districts. At the same time there has been a pronounced tendency among the Americans to enter industries other than mining. This has left openings which have been filled by immigrants from southeastern Europe. This field is not so conveniently situated with respect to the large centers of negro population as the other two fields in the southern portion of the State, and fewer members of this race have been employed as compared with the other fields.

The employment of immigrants in the New and Kanawha rivers districts arose from two causes. First, as already stated,<sup>a</sup> the strike of 1902 caused a great many of the better class of American white miners to leave the field; their places had to be filled and the labor most available at the current mining prices was that of immigrants. Second, even if the strike had not occurred, the immigrants would have been ultimately necessary because of the great extension of the coal-mining industry in this field. The strike occurred at about the beginning of the period of greatest development. It would have been impossible to procure American laborers to carry out this development, because of their tendency during the past ten years to leave the mining industry in this locality of their own volition.

In the Pocahontas field practically the same influences have been at work as in the New River district. The primary reason for the employment of immigrants in the Pocahontas field has been the remarkable expansion of the industry. Although the strike of 1902 did not reach as large proportions in this field as in the New River territory, for the reason that the Pocahontas field was unorganized, it had some effect, and considerable numbers of native miners left the region, creating vacancies which were filled by recent immigrants. The extraordinary expansion of mining in the region for the past fifteen years, however, has been the chief factor in the introduction of immigrant employees. During the past seven years alone employment has been found for 10,000 men. An illustration of this unusual demand for labor is seen in the fact that one company, which has developed since 1903 along the Tug River branch of the Norfolk

<sup>a</sup> See p. 152.

and Western Railroad, employs 3,000 men at the present time. The development in Mercer, Mingo, and Logan counties, West Virginia, has covered about the same period and has been equally rapid.

Under these conditions it has been necessary to draw on other communities for labor. The operators of the region have secured labor extensively from three sources: First, from the negro population of North Carolina and Virginia; second, from the immigrants in the coal fields of Pennsylvania; third, from abroad, through immigrant friends and relatives who settled in the field.

The same conditions in the northern part of the State, as in the Pocahontas and New River fields, have made necessary the employment of recent immigrants. The primary reason in all the coal-mining districts, as already pointed out, has been the remarkable expansion of the industry and the impossibility of securing other labor of a satisfactory character. The situation has been intensified by unfavorable labor conditions at various times. After the strikes of 1894 and 1902 native miners emigrated to coal fields in other States, leaving their places to be filled by immigrants.

Briefly summarizing the forces which have been operative over the entire State, the wide extent of employment of immigrant labor may be said to be due to the following causes:

(a) The remarkable expansion of mining operations in the State within a short period of time, making necessary a very large increase in the number of employees.

(b) The lack of a native labor supply for the following reasons: (1) The native whites from the mountain country near by are irregular, being willing to work in the mines only at certain periods of the year when the farm and cattle grazing do not demand their presence at home. A large portion are also unsatisfactory as miners because of their lack of efficiency. (2) The negro miners are not sufficient in number and are not reliable, their habits of work being very irregular. It is claimed that they will ordinarily work only a few days per week, thus making necessary a large number to keep the mines in full operation.

(c) The existence of strikes and labor controversies has at times accentuated the normally keen demand for labor, and the immigrant employed at first temporarily, on his own application or as a strike-breaker, has remained permanently in the field.

#### METHODS USED TO SECURE IMMIGRANT LABOR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The methods adopted to secure immigrant labor have been the same in all sections of Virginia and West Virginia. They may be summarized as follows:

(a) During seasonal periods of shortness in the labor market foremen or representatives of the various companies have been sent to the cities in the East, or to other mining localities, to offer inducements to miners and other immigrant laborers to enter the employ of the company seeking labor.

(b) Miners and other laborers have been secured through labor agencies. The price paid these labor agencies varies. It usually ranges from \$1 to \$2 per head, or \$5 per family, with the company paying all transportation charges.

## REASONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS IN VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS.

At the risk of repetition it may be profitable to set forth in detail the situation which has called for the employment of labor in the Big Stone Gap field of Virginia.<sup>a</sup> Immigrants have been employed in this field for three distinct reasons, viz: (1) Their experience in coke production; (2) the inefficiency of native labor, and (3) the scarcity of other labor and the development of industry.

When the production of coke in the region was started, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting efficient labor. All work connected with its production is hard and rough. The difficulty of breaking and drawing the coke from the oven is intensified by the heat. In order that the best results may be obtained, both in quality of product and in maximum production, the coke must be drawn regularly. The employees who were available in this locality were both irregular and unadapted to the work, and none of them was very anxious to work on the coke yards in any capacity.

In 1896 the largest operator in the field sent to the Connellsville coke region in Pennsylvania and procured 50 Magyars and Slovaks, and they were practically all used in the coke yard either as drawers or laborers. Once established in the region the different races increased, at first gradually and later rather rapidly, until they reached their present proportions—about 35 per cent of all labor.

The country throughout this section was sparsely settled when the mines were opened, and there were no centers of population within a reasonable distance from which men could be drawn. Throughout the period of greatest development in this and other coal fields, the question of labor was acute at all times and it has been one of the greatest causes for the employment of recent immigrants.

When immigrants were being introduced into the district there was a disposition on the part of employers to select races which conformed to their standards of efficiency, but as the industry developed and the men began to scatter while demand increased, almost anyone seeking employment was given work. This, in a large measure, accounts for the diversity of races found in the district. In the earlier days the employers, as a rule, tried to get only Magyars and Slovaks, and the South Italians, at present second in numbers among all foreign races, were not employed as long as a supply of men belonging to the other races was available. This is probably one reason why the Italians were not employed earlier than was actually the case.

## EFFECT OF EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS IN VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA COAL FIELDS.

As regards the effect of the employment of immigrants upon former employees, there has been a decidedly marked tendency on the part of the American whites throughout the two Virginias for the past six years to abandon the occupation of coal digging and to enter the better class of positions about the mines. The American whites employed in the Pocahontas and New River fields are used almost

<sup>a</sup> The Pocahontas field, so far as it lies in Virginia, has been treated in discussing the situation in West Virginia. See p. 156.

exclusively as foremen, subforemen, or in other positions of more or less managerial ability or skill, for which the companies pay a stipulated price per day or per month. On the other hand, there has been a strongly marked tendency for native miners to leave the coal fields and seek employment in other coal-mining sections. A constantly diminishing number of natives are found employed as pick miners. In the northern section of the State, where machines are largely used, it may be stated in general that the Americans cut and haul the coal, lay the tracks, and do all the skilled work both inside and outside the mines, and are usually paid by the day or month. The immigrants and negroes are the pick miners and coke pullers. They are also engaged in doing all the rough work around the mines and coke ovens and in loading the coal after the machines. At the same time there has been a constant abandonment of the field by the native miners who have usually sought work in the Middle West or other unionized districts. It is also a matter of general comment that the second generation of native miners are not entering the coal mines in any part of the State.

This displacement of the native American as a miner may be said to be due to the following causes: (1) The expansion of the coal industry has made available a large number of executive or other positions requiring a knowledge of English or some skill which the American possessed and the immigrant or negro did not: (2) these positions, whether or not they carried as large a compensation as that of the miner, have been considered the higher class of positions about the mines; (3) the necessary employment of the immigrants as miners or laborers, because of the development of the industry, produced working conditions or working relations unsatisfactory to the native miner. Consequently, a large part of the native whites abandoned the field entirely to the immigrant, as evidenced by the exodus of native miners on the occasion of the unsuccessful conclusion of various strikes. On the other hand, the native whites who remained in the coal fields have preferred employment in occupations other than that of digging coal even when such employment brought smaller earnings. As the result, the immigrants and negroes have more and more extensively been employed as miners and inside workmen, while the natives occupy the executive, skilled, and other positions carrying a fixed compensation by the day or month. The resultant situation is the same as that which obtains in other coal-mining sections of the country, but has been more a cause of comment in the West Virginia and Virginia mines for the reason that the displacement of the American has been unusually rapid and has been attended by numerous and bitter strikes and labor controversies. There is a tendency now toward the displacement of the negro in all grades of work by the recent immigrant, due in large measure to the irregular working habits or lack of industry of the negro. Although it is not clear that the employment of the immigrant has reduced wages or produced more unsatisfactory working conditions, it is obvious that if immigrant labor had not been available either a much higher wage would have been paid, more labor-saving devices used, or less development would have been possible. It is also apparent that efforts toward the organization of the miners in the two States have been largely unsuccessful because of the availability and employment of immigrant labor.

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The immigrant labor supply has had practically no effect upon the establishment of new industries in the localities where it has been employed for the reason that the mining communities are usually detached or isolated and concerned only with the mining of coal. So far as the mining industry is concerned, the operators have been vitally dependent upon immigrant labor, and the present degree of development would have been impossible without this source of labor supply.



## CHAPTER VI.

### INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

General industrial progress—Opinions of employers according to specified standards as to the progress of immigrant mine workers—Preferences of coal operators for different races of immigrant employees.

#### GENERAL INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

In the southern West Virginia coal fields the advancement of immigrant employees in the line of occupations has been very slow, and few have attained the position of foremen. At every establishment in the southern West Virginia fields in which this phase of the subject was studied the employers reported that as a general rule immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are not moving upward in the scale of occupations. The older, northern European immigrants—the Scotch, English, and Irish—have rapidly risen from inferior positions to those of foremen, or bosses.

#### OPINIONS OF EMPLOYERS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED STANDARDS AS TO THE PROGRESS OF IMMIGRANT MINE WORKERS.

In nearly every establishment in the southern West Virginia coal fields from which information on the subject of the relative efficiency of immigrants and natives was secured, the racial composition of the working force was different. This condition prompted, of course, different statements on the subject, and as these opinions of employers can not be combined into one general statement, they are given separately and according to the following qualities of efficiency: Industriousness, effectiveness, adaptability, tractability, supervision, sobriety, progressiveness, and use of English as affecting efficiency.

In one mining establishment in which Italians, Russians, and American whites and negroes were employed, the South Italian miners were said to be the most industrious of all the races employed, and they were reported to work more steadily than either Russians or the natives. The Russian miners, however, produced more coal per man in a given time than any of the others. The South Italians were less tractable and less capable of supervision, but they had a greater tendency toward sobriety than any of the other employees. So far as progress was concerned, the native whites led all others, but the Italians and Russians were more progressive than the American negro. Inability to use English was said to have had no effect whatever upon the efficiency of the non-English-speaking immigrants.

In a second establishment in the same locality, in which Poles and South Italians were the only immigrants employed, the operators stated that the immigrants worked much more steadily than the native negroes and were somewhat more industrious than the

native whites. The native whites and negroes were found to be more effective and adaptable than the recent immigrants, because the latter had no mechanical aptness. Here, as elsewhere in the coal-mining district, the Italians were more sober than any of the other employees, and the inability on the part of the Polish and Italian miners to speak English was considered a decided barrier to their advancement in the scale of occupations.

In the case of another company where, due to the races employed, the only comparison is between the Italians and native whites and negroes, it was said that the Italians were much more industrious than the native whites, but that the native whites were more effective as workmen and more adaptable in their occupations. The Italians were declared to be more sober than the natives and more progressive than the native negroes. The inability of the Italians to use English did not affect their efficiency as workmen, but made necessary a higher degree of supervision.

In still another mine, where South Italians and natives only were employed, the Italians were said to be more industrious than the natives and to lose as little time from work as possible. The natives, however, were more effective as miners and the amount of coal produced per man by this class of labor was far in excess of that produced by the Italians. The Italians were tractable and were said never to disobey orders. They also exhibited a marked tendency toward sobriety. Although they consumed a large quantity of whisky and beer, the Italians were less given to intoxication than the natives. The Italians were said to take a greater interest in their homes than was shown by the natives. They cultivate gardens around them and in other ways, try to make them attractive.

At another establishment where the comparison was among Slovak, Magyar, Polish, Russian, South Italian, and native employees, the immigrants were said to be, as a rule, more industrious than the native operatives. The Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Russians were more effective as workmen than the natives and all of the immigrants were said to be far below the standard of sobriety set by the natives. The native whites were more progressive than the immigrants, but the latter, in turn, were more progressive than the native negroes.

The officials of another company visited stated that the Magyars were the most industrious race represented among the employees; that the Italians and Poles were preferable to the native whites in this respect, and that the native whites were more industrious than the native negroes. The inability of certain of the immigrants to use the English language was a hindrance to their selection for places of supervision, but the immigrants lost less time from work on account of inebriety than did the natives. The natives were more progressive than the immigrants and required less supervision.

At another establishment where Italians, Germans, Bohemians, Poles, Scotch, and natives were employed, the statement was made that "each race of immigrants is regarded as being 100 per cent more industrious than the natives," and that each race of immigrants is superior to the native in sobriety. During the year there were 50 arrests for intoxication among the natives. Both immigrants and natives seemed satisfied, it was said, with their position and displayed little desire to advance. The efficiency of the immigrants, as coal



miners and unskilled laborers, was not affected by their inability to use the English language.

In the case of another company in the southern West Virginia field, where Lithuanian, Slovak, Polish, and Magyar immigrants, together with the native whites and negroes, were employed, each race of immigrants was considered to be more industrious than the natives. The Slovaks mined the greater quantity of coal per day per man. Otherwise there was no difference as regards effectiveness between the immigrants and the natives. All of the immigrants were easier to handle, and were more tractable than the natives, but the immigrant employees were said to practice sobriety less than the native operatives. The immigrants were also considered less progressive than the natives. The natives usually lived in the community permanently, while the immigrants were migratory. Inability on the part of the immigrants to use English was not thought a great disadvantage to their efficiency as workmen, for the reason that interpreters were always available. The opinion of the employers was that the immigrants spend 30 per cent of their earnings for intoxicants.

At the plant of another company where English, Scotch, Poles, and natives—whites and negroes—were employed, the natives were said to be the least industrious of all the employees. The immigrants were thought to be more attentive to work than the natives, and also more tractable. The Poles required more supervision than any of the other immigrants or the natives. As regards sobriety little difference was noted among the immigrant races. For the non-English-speaking immigrants more supervision was required.

At another mine where Spaniards, Poles, and natives were employed the Spanish miners were said to be slightly more industrious than the Poles and the Poles more industrious than the natives. Spaniards and Poles were more tractable than the natives and required less supervision. The Spaniards and Poles usually drank large quantities of beer and whisky, but seldom became intoxicated, and lost less time from work from this cause than the natives. The natives were progressing more rapidly, it was claimed, but the inability of the immigrants to use English had little influence upon their work or usefulness as miners.

At another plant, where the operating force included Poles, English, Germans, Magyars, Scotch, Italians, and natives, the Poles were said to make most excellent coal miners, but the frequency of holidays among them was a serious disadvantage to their employment. The Italians were thought the least industrious. All other races were practically of the same degree of industriousness. For effectiveness in work the English and Scotch were preferred. Poles, Magyars, and Italians were considered the least tractable, and more supervision was required for them than for the natives or the English-speaking immigrants. The Italians consumed more intoxicating liquors than any of the other employees, but intoxication with them was not on the increase, as was the case with the Poles and the natives. Inability to speak English was thought a decided disadvantage to immigrants, as more supervision over their work was required. The English and Scotch were considered the most skilful miners employed.

## PREFERENCES OF COAL OPERATORS FOR DIFFERENT RACES OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES.

As regards the order of preference among races employed the opinions of employers differed, due to the employment of different races in different places. A general opinion on this subject could not be arrived at, but the opinions of individual employers representing different establishments located in the southern West Virginia fields were as follows:

*Company 1.*—As coal miners, Russians, natives, and Italians were preferred in the order named.

*Company 2.*—As unskilled laborers, native negroes, native whites, and Italians were preferred in the order named. In all positions of authority and responsibility native whites were preferred to the immigrants.

*Company 3.*—As laborers, native negroes, Italians, and native whites were preferred in the order mentioned. As foreman and trainers the native whites were preferred.

*Company 4.*—As miners, native whites, native negroes, and Italians were preferred in the order named. Italians gave complete satisfaction as coal miners.

*Company 5.*—Native negroes were preferred for all the occupations other than foremen and mechanical workmen. Magyars and Poles were satisfactory workmen, and were it not for the frequency of holiday celebrations among them they would make excellent coal miners.

*Company 6.*—Magyars were considered the most useful employees in mining coal, and the North Italian was next in order of preference. The only objection to native laborers was the fact that they could not be induced to work steadily. The immigrants were no more efficient in the unskilled occupations than the natives, but because of the irregularity of the supply of native laborers Magyars, Poles, and Italians were more useful and satisfactory.

*Company 7.*—As miners, Germans, North Italians, and natives were preferred in the order mentioned, there being little preference as between Polish immigrants and native whites.

*Company 8.*—Poles, Magyars, Lithuanians, and Slovaks were preferred to natives as coal miners, because they were considered better producers of coal than either the native whites or the negroes. Their tendency toward the use of intoxicants was the greatest objection to their employment, while the frequency of holidays celebrated by them was another distinct disadvantage.

*Company 9.*—The English and Scotch were regarded as the best miners and were preferred in this occupation to the Poles and the natives.

*Company 10.*—English, native whites, Poles, and native negroes were preferable in the order named for positions as miners.

*Company 11.*—Out of Polish, Spanish, and native employees, the Spaniards were given first preference and Poles second for places as miners.

*Company 12.*—Native whites, native negroes, Scotch, Poles, Magyars, and Italians were preferred in the order named for positions as miners.

## CHAPTER VII.

### HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

General housing conditions—Systems of domestic economy—Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 515 to 529 and General Tables 219 to 230].

#### GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

As regards general housing conditions in the Virginia and West Virginia fields,<sup>a</sup> very little selection of houses can be made by employees because in almost every instance the mines are in isolated localities and the mining companies own all the houses in the immediate vicinity. Some houses are better located and in better condition than others, and there is always considerable demand for these dwellings. If one becomes vacant the first employee making application will be assigned to it, provided he is of the race located in that section or vicinity, for the reason that the different races employed, especially where they are in any considerable numbers, are colonized. The negroes, as a rule, live in a section of their own, and the different races of southern and eastern European immigrants live together. The immigrants always prefer this segregation, and it is granted and considered as an inducement to their permanency.

The races of southern and eastern Europe found in this field concern themselves very little about the houses in which they live. This is especially true of the South Italians, and to a marked extent of the newer immigrants of other races. The principal item they consider is rent, and considerable sacrifices in appearance and comfort will be undergone if by doing so this charge is reduced. The negroes, and a great number of the native whites also seem to show but very little pride in the appearance of their surroundings.

The household conditions among the immigrant homes when taken as a whole are bad. This is very marked in the case of the South Italians. A great number of boarding groups consisting only of men are to be found, and such groups are usually crowded, and the house as well as such scant furnishings as may be found in it are very unclean. Where there are families large numbers of boarders or lodgers are kept, and in such homes conditions are far from clean, as it would be practically impossible to keep a house in a satisfactory condition where several men were constantly entering with their mining clothes, or in those worn about the coke yards. Comparatively few boarding groups composed of men only will be found among the Magyars and Slovaks, but a great majority of households of these races have boarders and lodgers. In many houses beds will be found in every room but the kitchen, and in a few instances they were found in that room. It is not unusual to find a family of three or four keeping

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<sup>a</sup>For a discussion of housing and living conditions in the Alabama fields, see Chapter IV, pp. 196-200.

from four to ten boarders in a four-room house. In all such houses home life is absent, and the condition of the houses, especially of the rooms occupied by boarders, is very bad. In some few cases families were found where no boarders were kept, but they were usually families that had lived several years in this country, and conditions were much better than in the boarding houses. The knowledge of all races above mentioned as to sanitary conditions and their interest in proper sanitary precautions is very meager. Waste water and garbage are usually thrown out the door or a convenient window. The household conditions in homes of the negroes are not much better from the standpoint of cleanliness, than those of recent immigrants, but not so many boarders are found in the average household. The regard for good sanitary conditions is about the same with the negroes as with the races of foreign birth. The houses of the immigrants, as well as those of the negroes, are very poorly furnished, both with regard to quality and quantity. This is due probably to the fact that the homes are generally considered more or less temporary.

There is a great difference in conditions in the homes of native-born white employees. In the first place, there are fewer boarders per family, and usually not more than two to the room where they are kept. In a great many cases there are no boarders whatever. In general, it may be said also that the homes of the American whites are kept much cleaner and there is more furniture which is of a better quality. There are some American whites who are exceptions, but they are representative of the more shiftless class.

#### SYSTEMS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Before entering upon the detailed study it will be profitable to consider briefly the general situation and the conditions which may be treated descriptively, but do not permit of statistical presentation. The racial composition of the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields has been treated in a preceding chapter, in which it has been seen that the Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, Slovak, and North and South Italian races have contributed the largest quota of alien labor to the development and operation of the mines. The system of domestic economy adopted by these races differs but slightly from the systems in vogue among the same races in coal-mining industries in other sections of the United States, but in consequence of the small proportion of families to the entire immigrant population the boarding and lodging system enters to some extent into the economic condition of almost every household. A large proportion of the alien employees are unmarried men and form a floating population, constantly shifting from one mine to another, influenced by minor reasons often, but usually moving because of the belief that some advantage in wages or other conditions of employment will be gained by the change. In a community of 100 immigrant laborers there will probably be not more than a dozen families, and in almost every home boarders or lodgers will be encountered. The unmarried immigrant boards and lodges with a family of his own race where it is possible to do so, but lines are loosely drawn between the Slavic races, and frequently Slavs, Russians, and Lithuanians will intermingle in the same group. The

head of the household is generally known as the "boarding boss." He is usually a man of influence among his boarders, the recognized leader of the group, and advises them in their dealings with the coal operators.

Two general systems of domestic economy are practiced by the boarding and lodging groups in this section, and in these there is little difference in the general methods pursued, though there are occasional variations in the minor details. The group most frequently encountered is conducted on the usual boardinghouse plan with a few additions introduced by the southern and eastern European immigrant. The financial management of these groups is simple. The boarder pays a certain sum monthly to the boarding boss for board, a place to sleep, and for having his clothes washed. A uniform price is usually charged in each separate community, which varies from \$15 to \$18 per month in the different coal fields. When the second system is followed the lodger pays a certain sum monthly for having his food cooked, his clothes washed, and for a place to sleep. Three dollars per month is the usual rate paid by the lodgers where this system prevails.

Various methods are followed in buying the food. In some instances the lodger buys the food and takes it to the wife of the boarding boss, who cooks it for him. In other groups all purchases are made by the boarding boss, and at the end of the month or on pay day the grocery bill is apportioned into equal shares, each lodger, of course, paying one share. In some groups the boarding boss, if his family consists only of his wife and an infant child or two, pays only one share, his family receiving their food free as additional compensation for his wife's labor. In other groups, where the family is a large one, the boarding boss is assessed one and a half shares or often two shares, accounts of expenditures for the family and for the lodgers being usually kept separately. The earnings of any of his children who may be employed for wages are appropriated by the boarding boss until the child has reached the age of 21, and frequently it will be a few years later before the child asserts a claim to a portion of his wages, after which he is charged the same rate for board and lodging as the regular boarders.

The labor of washing and cooking for the group is all performed by the wife of the boarding boss, and the capacity of the Slavic or South Italian woman for such work seems practically unlimited. A group of 12 lodgers is not considered unusually large, and frequently 15 or 20 will be found occupying a four-room house, which must also shelter the family of the boarding boss. These boarders are, of course, usually kept at the sacrifice of family life and household cleanliness as well; the houses are frequently crowded to their capacity, with beds in every room, the kitchen included. In some communities the situation is relieved to some extent during the summer, the men sleeping in sheds built against the house. Aside from the expenses of food and clothing, the Slavic, Lithuanian, or South Italian coal miner spends little money except for intoxicants, but his bill for this item is large. The south European immigrant in the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields is a habitual drinker, and there is no social observance from a wedding to a funeral in which intoxicants are not used freely. The expenses

of every boarding group include one or two cases or kegs of beer weekly, and beer is always conveniently near for the refreshment of the laborer after a day's work in the mine. There is comparatively little disorder among this class, however, resulting from intoxicants, and their sprees are not followed by the "laying-off" spells which characterize the negro coal miner when drinking. In addition to the boarding and lodging households are the "batching" groups, some of which are found in every community. The South Italian adopts this system of living more often than the Slav, but occasionally groups of Poles and Russians are found. The financial arrangements of these groups are not usually complicated. A small house or shack is rented and the men buy and cook their own food, sharing equally in the expenses of rent, light, and fuel. The group is usually composed of three or four individuals and the most intelligent of the number is sometimes chosen boss, who has charge of all expenditures. More often, however, there is nothing in common between them further than the occupancy of the same house and the joint use of stove and cooking utensils.

With continued residence in this country the Slav or South Italian immigrant conforms more closely to American standards of living, and gradually places a higher valuation on the privacy and comfort of the family life in the home of the American laborer. In each community there are usually a few families without boarders or lodgers, and the neat and orderly interior of these households is in contrast to the uncleanly and congested boarding houses.

#### RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

The rent payments, both of the households and of the individuals of the bituminous mining localities of the South, throw a valuable light upon the prevailing standard of living and will be considered before entering upon the discussion of housing and congestion. In this connection the following tabulation shows the average rent per month per apartment, per room, and per person paid by 305 households of the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields which were studied in detail. The presentation is by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 515.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
Foreign-born:				
English.....	11	\$5.91	\$1.41	\$1.18
German.....	21	5.79	1.58	1.11
Italian, North.....	25	5.80	1.58	1.18
Italian, South.....	74	6.10	1.62	.97
Lithuanian.....	12	6.21	1.43	.93
Magyar.....	72	7.67	2.02	1.14
Polish.....	69	6.02	1.83	1.01
Slovak.....	21	6.93	1.89	1.01
Total.....	305	6.46	1.75	1.05

From the preceding table it is seen that the average rent paid per month per apartment by the Magyars is higher than that of any other race—72 Magyars, or 23.6 per cent of the entire number reporting, show an average rent of \$7.67 per month per apartment. Next to the Magyars are the Slovaks and Lithuanians, who pay an average rent of \$6.93 and \$6.21 per month, per apartment, respectively. Very little difference exists between the average rent paid by the South Italians and the Poles.

Comparing the older immigrant races, the English and Germans, with the more recent immigrants, it will be seen that, although the average rent per month per room is higher among the more recent immigrants, the average per person is lower. The Magyars pay a higher average rent per room than do the Slovaks and Poles. The lowest average rent per person and per room of the races of recent immigration is paid by the Lithuanians. A comparison of the Lithuanians with the English shows that the Lithuanians' average rent per month per room is 2 cents higher than that of the English, while the English average a higher rent per person than do the Lithuanians. A similar comparison may be made between the North and South Italians—the former paying an average monthly rent of \$1.58 per room and \$1.18 per person, as compared with \$1.62 per room and 97 cents per person for the South Italians. With the exception of the North Italians, whose standard of living is similar to that of the English and Germans, it may be said in general that the more recent immigrant races manifest a tendency to crowd together, due to a desire to decrease their individual rent or cost of living, as shown by the average rent per person.

The following table shows the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 516.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
German.....	21	\$5.79	23.8	85.7	90.5	100.0
Italian, North.....	25	5.80	16.0	88.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	74	6.10	27.0	74.3	91.9	100.0
Magyar.....	72	7.67	.0	61.1	83.3	90.3
Polish.....	69	6.02	11.6	82.6	91.3	94.2
Slovak.....	21	6.93	4.8	61.9	90.5	100.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>

None of the Magyar households pay under \$5 per apartment, while 6.7 per cent pay over \$12.50. The rent paid by Polish households is also comparatively high, only 11.6 per cent of this race paying under \$5, and 5.8 per cent paying over \$12.50. The German, North Italian, and South Italian races have all of their numbers paying under \$12.50, and 23.8 per cent, 16 per cent, and 27 per cent, respectively, paying under \$5.

The table next presented, sets forth, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room.

TABLE 517.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
Foreign-born:						
German.....	21	\$1.58	4.8	90.5	100.0	100.0
Italian, North.....	25	1.58	.0	80.0	96.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	74	1.62	2.7	68.9	97.3	100.0
Magyar.....	72	2.02	.0	43.1	90.3	100.0
Polish.....	69	1.83	1.4	66.7	97.1	100.0
Slovak.....	21	1.89	.0	42.9	100.0	100.0
Total.....	305	1.75	1.3	64.3	96.1	100.0

Of the total of 305 households paying rent 64.3 per cent pay less than \$2, 96.1 per cent less than \$3, and 3.9 per cent between \$3 and \$4 per month per room. From a comparison of the different races it is seen that the per cent of Magyars paying under \$3 is smaller than that of any other race. No race reports a payment of over \$4 per room per month. It is also interesting to note that the Germans and North Italians pay less per month per room than any other race. Although the South Italians report 2.7 per cent paying less than \$1 per month, they have only 68.9 per cent paying under \$2, as compared to 80 per cent of the North Italians. Of those paying between \$2 and \$3 the North Italians report 16 per cent, while the South Italians report 28.4 per cent. Very little difference exists between the Poles and South Italians as to the amount paid per month per room. Although the Slovaks have a smaller per cent paying under \$2 than the Magyars, their entire number pay less than \$3 per month per room.

Owing to the widespread use of company houses and the uniformity of rent payments for such apartments, a much better criterion as to standard of living is afforded by the rent per month per person. The average rent per month per person has already been considered, and in the following table a showing by nativity and race as to the extent or range of rent payments per month per person is made.



TABLE 518.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—			
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
German.....	21	\$1.11	28.6	76.2	85.7	100.0
Italian, North.....	25	1.18	20.0	76.0	92.0	92.0
Italian, South.....	74	.97	45.9	87.8	95.9	98.6
Magyar.....	72	1.14	41.7	79.2	88.9	97.2
Polish.....	69	1.01	39.1	89.9	98.6	100.0
Slovak.....	21	1.01	33.3	95.2	100.0	100.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>98.4</b>

Of the total number of 305 households 85.6 per cent pay less than \$2, 37.4 per cent pay less than \$1 per month per person, 8.8 per cent pay between \$2 and \$3, and 98.4 per cent pay less than \$4. On comparing the Germans with races from southern and eastern Europe, 76.2 and 85.7 per cent pay under \$2 and \$3, respectively, the remaining 14.3 per cent paying between \$3 and \$4 per month per person. On the other hand, the North Italians, although 20 per cent of their number pay less than \$1 and 76 per cent less than \$2, report 8 per cent paying over \$4 per month. Next to the North Italians are the Magyars, with 41.7 per cent paying less than \$1, 79.2 per cent paying less than \$2, and 1.4 per cent paying over \$4 per month. The Poles report 89.9 per cent paying less than \$2 and 98.6 per cent less than \$3, as compared with 37.8 per cent less than \$2 and 95.9 per cent less than \$3, for the South Italians. The South Italians have 1.4 per cent paying over \$4 per month per person, while the entire number of Poles pay less than this amount. The Slovaks report 95.2 per cent paying less than \$2, while the remaining 4.8 per cent pay between \$2 and \$3 per month per person.

## BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The following table shows the number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 519.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Percent.
Foreign-born:			
English.....	11	4	(a)
German.....	21	5	23.8
Italian, North.....	25	11	44.0
Italian, South.....	76	45	59.2
Lithuanian.....	12	9	(a)
Magyar.....	74	48	64.9
Polish.....	69	46	66.7
Slovak.....	21	15	71.4
Total.....	309	183	59.2

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of 309 foreign-born households studied in this locality, 59.2 per cent keep boarders or lodgers. The Slovaks, it will be noted, report the largest proportion, or 71.4 per cent, and the Germans the smallest proportion, or 23.8 per cent. Following the Slovaks, with slight differences in the proportions reported, are the Poles, Magyars, and South Italians, in the order named, the South Italians reporting 59.2 per cent. The North Italians, on the other hand, while reporting a considerably smaller proportion than the South Italians, indicate that a much larger proportion of their number keep boarders or lodgers than do the Germans.

The table following shows the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household. Two averages are given; the first based upon the total number of households, and the second upon only those households which have boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 520.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household—	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Foreign-born:					
English.....	11	4	11	1.00	(a)
German.....	21	5	12	.57	(a)
Italian, North.....	25	11	32	1.28	2.91
Italian, South.....	76	45	183	2.41	4.07
Lithuanian.....	12	9	23	1.92	(a)
Magyar.....	74	48	188	2.54	3.92
Polish.....	69	46	138	2.00	3.00
Slovak.....	21	15	51	2.43	3.40
Total.....	309	183	638	2.06	3.49

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Based on the total number of households, the average number of boarders or lodgers per household is 2.06, while, if based on the total number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, the average is increased to 3.49. The Magyars report the largest, and the Germans the smallest, average number of boarders or lodgers per household, or 2.54 and 0.57, respectively. Following the Magyars, and reporting an average only slightly lower, are the Slovaks and South Italians, while, in the case of the other races, the average number of boarders or lodgers per household ranges from 2 for the Polish to 1 for the English households.

These averages are, without exception, materially increased when the number of boarders or lodgers per household is based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers. On this basis the South Italians, with an average of 4.07, and the North Italians, with an average of 2.91, report the highest and lowest average number of boarders or lodgers per household, respectively. The Magyars, it will be noted, report a slightly lower average than the South Italians, or 3.92, while the Slovaks and Poles report an average number of boarders or lodgers per household of 3.40 and 3, respectively.

## SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

Of the total number of households studied the table which follows shows, by race, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 521.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Foreign-born:									
German.....	21	3.67	0.0	4.8	42.9	42.9	0.0	9.5	0.0
Italian, North.....	25	3.68	8.0	8.0	.0	80.0	.0	4.0	.0
Italian, South.....	76	3.78	6.6	10.5	25.0	36.8	6.6	10.5	3.9
Magyar.....	74	3.85	.0	.0	37.8	47.3	8.1	5.4	1.4
Polish.....	69	3.29	2.9	5.8	59.4	24.6	5.8	1.4	.0
Slovak.....	21	3.67	.0	4.8	47.6	33.3	9.5	.0	4.8
Total.....	309	3.70	3.2	5.5	35.3	41.1	6.5	6.8	1.6

From an examination of the table above it is evident that the type of apartment or house most generally occupied by races of recent immigration in the mining localities of the South contains 4 rooms, 41.1 per cent of the total number being of this size. On the other hand, 35.3 per cent of the total number of households have apartments of 3 rooms. Only 2 households live in 1-room apartments, and 22, or 5.5 per cent of the total number, occupy 2-room apartments. At the other extreme it is found that 13.3 per cent of the total number of households have apartments of 5 or 6 rooms, and less than 2 per cent have apartments containing 7 or more rooms.

As regards the tendencies exhibited by certain races as to the size of apartment occupied, the North and South Italians, together with the Poles, Slovaks, and Germans, seem inclined to secure apartments of small size. About one-tenth of the South Italian households and a few Germans, Poles, North Italians, and Slovaks have 2-room apartments. On the other hand, about the same number of the races mentioned above have households occupying apartments of 5, 6, or more than 6 rooms, so that the bad showing in one direction is counterbalanced by the favorable showing at the other extreme. As regards the smallness of apartments, the Polish households make the worst exhibit, with the Slovaks not far in advance. Of the Polish households 68.1 per cent and of the Slovak 52.4 per cent have apartments of 3 rooms or less; 59.4 per cent of the Polish and 47.6 per cent of the Slovak households occupying apartments of 3 rooms. Of the Magyars 37.8 per cent, of the South Italians 25 per cent, and of the Germans 42.9 per cent also have apartments of 3 rooms only. Moreover, if the standard of the average immigrant households be considered a 4-room apartment, the South Italian, Slovak, and especially the Polish households are seen to be below the general average,

while the German and Magyar households are slightly above the general standard, and the North Italians are far in advance of any other race, as four-fifths of the North Italian households have apartments of 4 rooms.

#### SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The number of persons living in apartments of each specified number of rooms is of much significance in forming a conception of general living conditions and the degree of congestion existing in the households of recent immigrants. In this connection the following table sets forth the conditions which prevail in immigrant households in the coal-mining fields of the South, showing for each race the per cent of households of each specified number of persons:

TABLE 522.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more		
Foreign-born:														
German.....	21	5.19	0.0	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	9.5	9.5	4.8		
Italian, North.....	25	4.92	8.0	12.0	16.0	16.0	4.0	20.0	8.0	12.0	0.0	.0		
Italian, South.....	76	6.25	.0	7.9	14.5	11.8	11.8	11.8	14.5	9.2	5.3	13.2		
Magyar.....	74	6.72	.0	4.1	6.8	12.2	16.2	13.5	14.9	8.1	2.7	21.6		
Polish.....	69	5.94	.0	5.8	13.0	10.1	20.3	10.1	11.6	13.0	7.2	8.7		
Slovak.....	21	6.86	.0	.0	4.8	14.3	9.5	19.0	23.8	.0	9.5	19.0		
Total.....	309	6.13	.6	6.5	11.7	12.0	16.2	12.0	13.3	9.7	5.5	12.6		

Twelve and six-tenths per cent of the total number of households of all races are represented by 10 or more persons, 27.8 per cent are of 8 or more persons, 41.1 per cent of 7 or more persons, and 53.1 per cent have 6 or more persons. A more detailed analysis of the tables shows some striking differences in the number of persons per household.

#### CONGESTION.

The conclusion from the data at hand is that all rooms of the apartments occupied by the recent immigrant households are not only congested but that the sleeping rooms are overcrowded and taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the persons who are assigned to them. From a sanitary standpoint the sleeping rooms are wholly inadequate. This statement becomes even more apparent when the following series of tables is studied. The first shows the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room.

TABLE 523.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Foreign-born:				
English.....	11	5.00	1.20	2.50
German.....	21	5.19	1.42	3.21
Italian, North.....	25	4.92	1.34	2.86
Italian, South.....	76	6.25	1.66	2.97
Lithuanian.....	12	6.67	1.54	3.08
Magyar.....	74	6.72	1.74	3.13
Polish.....	69	5.94	1.81	2.95
Slovak.....	21	6.86	1.87	3.06
Total.....	309	6.13	1.66	3.00

The above table is clear in itself and needs very little comment. It is well worth while to note, however, the high average of persons per sleeping room for all households of recent immigration and the tendencies exhibited by the Slovaks, Magyars, Lithuanians, Germans, Poles, and South Italians, which races, with the exception of the last two mentioned, are in excess of the average for all races in the number of persons per sleeping room. The same tendency holds good in the relative showing as to the average number of persons per apartment and per room.

The table which follows presents data relative to the number of persons per room.

TABLE 524.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Foreign-born:										
English.....	11	1.20	9	2	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
German.....	21	1.42	16	6	2	76.2	28.6	9.5	0.0	
Italian, North.....	25	1.34	20	5	2	80.0	20.0	8.0	.0	
Italian, South.....	76	1.66	69	33	6	90.8	43.4	7.9	2.6	
Lithuanian.....	12	1.54	12	4	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Magyar.....	74	1.74	68	31	7	91.9	41.9	9.5	1.4	
Polish.....	69	1.81	64	33	3	92.8	47.8	4.3	.0	
Slovak.....	21	1.87	21	9	1	100.0	42.9	4.8	.0	
Total.....	309	1.66	279	123	23	5	90.3	39.8	7.4	1.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Considering the total number of households of foreign-born head, the table above shows that 90.3 per cent have one or more persons per room, 39.8 per cent have two or more persons per room, and 7.4 per cent have three or more persons per room. As regards the several races, the Germans indicate a comparatively small amount

of congestion, 76.2 per cent of the households of this race having one or more persons per room, and 28.6 per cent having only two or more persons per room. An even better showing is made by the North Italian households, of which only 20 per cent have two or more persons per room. On the other hand, 47.8 per cent of the Poles, 43.4 per cent of the South Italian, 42.9 per cent of the Slovak, and 41.9 per cent of the Magyar households have two or more persons per room. Four and eight-tenths per cent of the Slovak homes have an average of three or more persons per room. Of the South Italian households, 7.9 per cent, 9.5 per cent of the Magyars, and 4.3 per cent of the Poles have an average of three or more persons per room. Of the South Italians, 2.6 per cent, and 1.4 per cent of the Magyars have an average of four or more persons per room. A considerable proportion of the households of all races have three or more persons per room.

The prevailing crowded condition of practically all households of recent immigrants in southern coal communities having thus been made manifest it will be profitable to inquire how far the congestion is limited to the general living conditions and how far it affects the sleeping and other household arrangements. An interesting light is thrown upon this question by the following table, which, as compared with the preceding table exhibiting number of persons per room, shows the number and percentage of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.

TABLE 525.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.						
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.		
Foreign-born:														
English.....	11	2.50	8	3	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	21	3.21	21	12	7	2	1	100.0	57.1	33.3	9.5	4.8	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	25	2.86	20	15	6	.....	.....	80.0	60.0	24.0	.0	.0	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	76	2.97	71	44	15	6	.....	93.4	57.9	19.7	7.9	.0	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	12	3.08	12	5	4	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	74	3.13	67	42	18	11	3	90.5	56.8	24.3	14.9	4.1	.....	.....
Polish.....	69	2.95	63	40	18	3	1	91.3	58.0	25.1	4.3	1.4	.....	.....
Slovak.....	21	3.06	20	13	3	2	1	95.2	61.9	14.3	9.5	4.8	.....	.....
Total.....	309	3.00	282	174	73	26	7	91.3	56.3	23.6	8.4	2.3	.....	.....

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon examining the table it is seen that 91.3 per cent of the households of all races have two or more persons per sleeping room, 56.3 per cent have three or more persons, 23.6 per cent have four or more, and 8.4 per cent have five or more persons.

None of the German households have less than two persons to a sleeping room. Fifty-seven and one-tenth per cent of the households of this race have three or more persons per sleeping room, and 33.3 per cent have four or more persons to a sleeping room. In the case of the North Italian homes, it is a striking fact compared with other races that 20 per cent of the households have on an average less than two persons sleeping in a room, and while 24 per cent of the

households have between four and five persons to a sleeping room, none of the households have more than five persons. On the other hand, 19.7 per cent of the South Italian households have four or more persons for each sleeping room, and 7.9 per cent have five or more persons. It is worthy of note also that 56.8 per cent of the Magyar households have three or more persons sleeping in a room, 24.3 per cent have four or more persons, and 14.9 per cent five or more persons. A greater proportion of the Polish households also have three or more and four or more persons per sleeping room, but not so great a percentage have five or more sleeping in a single room as in the case of the Magyars. The Slovak households in general make somewhat the same showing as do the Polish.

An added significance, however, is given to the foregoing showing with regard to congestion, when a more detailed examination is made of the relative use of rooms and the extent to which the rooms of the households are used for sleeping or for other purposes. In the following table, which shows the number and percentage of rooms not used for sleeping, the real situation as regards crowding and living arrangements in the immigrant households in the South is made manifest.

TABLE 526.—*Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—			
				All rooms.	All except 1 room.	All except 2 rooms.	All rooms.	All except 1 room.	All except 2 rooms.	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
English.....	11	4.18	2.00	.....	.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	
German.....	21	3.67	1.62	.....	5	10	0.0	23.8	47.6	
Italian, North.....	25	3.68	1.72	.....	2	3	8.0	12.0	60.0	
Italian, South.....	76	3.78	2.11	.....	5	31	28	6.6	40.8	
Lithuanian.....	12	4.33	2.17	.....	1	2	4	(a)	(a)	
Magyar.....	74	3.85	2.15	.....	34	29	.0	45.9	39.2	
Polish.....	69	3.29	2.01	.....	4	45	17	5.8	65.2	
Slovak.....	21	3.67	2.24	.....	13	7	.0	61.9	33.3	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>2.04</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.



If from the foregoing table the column showing the average number of rooms per household be presented with the column from Table 523, showing the average number of persons per apartment, the races having the greatest number of persons per apartment are seen to have apartments of the smaller number of rooms. This is especially notable in the case of the South Italians, Magyars, Poles, Lithuanian, and Slovak households and the general significance of the situation may be seen by a glance at the table below.

TABLE 527.—Average number of rooms per apartment and average number of persons per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Average number of persons per apartment.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>		
English.....	4.18	5.00
German.....	3.67	5.19
Italian, North.....	3.68	4.92
Italian, South.....	3.78	6.25
Lithuanian.....	4.33	6.67
Magyar.....	3.85	6.72
Polish.....	3.29	5.94
Slovak.....	3.67	6.86
Total.....	3.70	6.13

If the comparison be carried further and the average number of persons per room be compared with the average number of rooms per household the same tendencies hold good. This comparison is made in the table below.

TABLE 528.—Average number of rooms per apartment and average number of persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Average number of persons per room.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>		
English.....	4.18	1.20
German.....	3.67	1.42
Italian, North.....	3.68	1.34
Italian, South.....	3.78	1.66
Lithuanian.....	4.33	1.54
Magyar.....	3.85	1.74
Polish.....	3.29	1.81
Slovak.....	3.67	1.87
Total.....	3.70	1.66

From the above comparisons, as well as from the series of tables preceding, the existence of congestion among immigrant households, and the relative extent to which it exists among households of the different races, is apparent. The fact that the different households contain an increasingly large number of persons in the face of a decreasing number of rooms, suggests again the question as to sleeping arrangements which has already been partially answered. Additional light, however, upon this point may be obtained from the

preceding table, as well as the following comparison, showing in parallel columns, by race, the average number of sleeping rooms per household and the average number of persons per sleeping room.

TABLE 529.—Average number of sleeping rooms per apartment and average number of persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per apartment.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.
Foreign-born:		
English.....	2.00	2.50
German.....	1.62	3.21
Italian, North.....	1.72	2.86
Italian, South.....	2.11	2.97
Lithuanian.....	2.17	3.08
Magyar.....	2.15	3.13
Polish.....	2.01	2.95
Slovak.....	2.24	3.06
Total.....	2.04	3.00

The presentation of the above averages by race simply brings into comparable form the average number of persons per sleeping room and the average number of sleeping rooms available. The point of greatest significance lies in the comparison of the average number of sleeping rooms with the average number of rooms per household and in the conclusion regarding the extent to which the rooms of the households are used for sleeping. By referring to the preceding tables it will be seen that the average number of rooms per household for all households is 3.70 and the average number of sleeping rooms 2.04, leaving an average of 1.66 rooms available for other purposes than sleeping. This showing is not so bad as it might be for it indicates that, considering all races together, there is a kitchen available which is not used for sleeping, and that in many households there may be a dining or living room independent of the sleeping rooms. On the other hand, it clearly points out also that only part and not all races have a dining or living room which is not used for sleeping. As a matter of fact, by referring to the exact percentages, it is seen that 43 per cent of all the households use all rooms except 1 for sleeping, while 3.9 per cent use all rooms for that purpose, and only 38.5 per cent of all have 2 rooms available above those used for sleeping. The conclusion is clear, therefore, that only about 38 per cent of the households have a kitchen and dining or living room not used as a sleeping room, that 43 per cent have a kitchen only, which must serve also as a dining and living room, and that about 4 per cent have neither dining, living room, nor kitchen in addition to their sleeping rooms.

If the same situation be examined by races, the best showing is made by the North Italian households of which 60 per cent have 2 rooms available in addition to the rooms used for sleeping. Of the German households 47.6 per cent also have space for a dining room or living room and kitchen besides the rooms used for sleeping, while 23.8 per cent have 1 room in addition to the sleeping rooms. The worst showing is made by the Polish households, 5.8 per cent of which use all rooms for sleeping, 65.2 per cent all rooms except 1,

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and 24.6 per cent all rooms except 2. Of the Slovak households 61.9 per cent have only 1 room available for cooking, eating, and living, and 33.3 per cent of the same race have 2 rooms for these purposes. While 6.6 per cent of the South Italian households use all rooms of their apartments to sleep in and 40.8 per cent use all rooms except possibly the kitchen, 36.8 per cent of the households have 2 rooms in addition to their sleeping rooms. Only in the case of the North Italians, South Italians, Poles, and Lithuanians are the households of any race, even in small numbers, found to be sleeping in all rooms of their apartments.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 530 to 544 and General Tables 231 to 240].

#### LITERACY.

The general literacy of bituminous coal mine employees in the South is shown by the following table based on a detailed study of 13,043 individual mine workers.

TABLE 530.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	4,242	95.3	94.6
Negro.....	4,639	69.7	67.5
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
England.....	66	97.0	95.5
Germany.....	48	93.8	93.8
Ireland.....	85	96.5	94.1
Scotland.....	66	98.5	98.5
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
Bulgarian.....	123	87.8	87.8
Croatian.....	251	73.7	71.7
English.....	117	96.6	96.6
German.....	109	100.0	100.0
Irish.....	44	93.2	93.2
Italian, North.....	389	68.9	66.3
Italian, South.....	1,149	58.1	54.5
Magyar.....	341	88.9	88.6
Montenegrin.....	91	62.6	62.6
Polish.....	296	80.7	78.0
Russian.....	77	76.6	68.8
Scotch.....	100	100.0	99.0
Slovak.....	380	86.6	85.5
Slovenian.....	57	61.4	59.6
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>78.5</b>
Total native-born of foreign father.....	341	96.5	94.7
Total native-born.....	9,222	82.5	81.0
Total foreign-born.....	3,821	75.0	72.6

It is worthy of special mention, that the per cent of literate persons native-born of foreign father is much higher than that of persons native-born of native father, as well as that of the foreign-born—the first named reporting 96.5 per cent who can read and 94.7 per cent who can both read and write, as compared with 82.5 and

81 per cent of the native-born, and 75 and 72.6 per cent of the foreign-born, respectively. That the per cent of literate persons among the native-born is largely reduced by the presence of negroes is true, yet a comparison of the native whites with the native-born of foreign father shows a larger per cent of illiterates on the part of the former than of the latter. The native whites report only 4.7 per cent who can not read and 5.4 per cent who are not able to both read and write, as compared with 30.3 per cent and 32.5 per cent, respectively, of the negroes who are so reported.

Of the native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in Scotland report only 1.5 per cent of illiterates. On the other hand, persons native-born of English father report 3 per cent who can not read, and 4.5 per cent who can not both read and write. The percentage of literacy which ranks second is shown by the second generation Irish, who report 96.5 per cent who can read and 94.1 per cent who can both read and write. The employees whose fathers were born in Germany show the largest per cent of illiterates with 6.2 per cent of their number who can neither read nor write.

Of the foreign-born the Germans lead, reporting no illiterates, followed by the Scotch, who report 100 per cent who can read and only 1 per cent who can not both read and write; while the English, who come next to the Scotch, report 3.4 per cent of illiterates. The Irish report 6.8 per cent of illiterates. While only 23.4 per cent of the Russians are unable to read, 31.2 per cent are unable both to read and to write, indicating a wider margin between those who can both read and write and those who can only read than is shown by any other race.

The percentage of illiterates reported by the Magyars, Bulgarians, and Slovaks varies very little, ranging from 11.1 per cent of the Magyars to 13.4 per cent of the Slovaks who can not read, and 11.4 per cent of the Magyars to 14.5 per cent of the Slovaks who can not both read and write. The Poles and Russians, in the order given, follow the above named races, the Poles reporting 80.7 per cent who can read and 78 per cent who can both read and write, as compared with 76.6 and 68.8 per cent, respectively, of the Russians. The Croatians show a larger percentage of literacy than the North Italians; and the percentage of literacy of the Slovenians, while lower than that of the Croatians and North Italians and slightly lower than the Montenegrins, is higher than that of the South Italians. As a matter of fact, the greatest illiteracy is shown by the South Italians, of which race only 58.1 per cent can read and only 54.5 per cent can both read and write.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of the individual employee, the per cent of 5,745 employees in the West Virginia mines who can read and who can both read and write.:

TABLE 531.—*Per cent of male employees in West Virginia who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	2,317	96.3	95.5
Negro.....	344	89.5	88.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father: Ireland..	63	96.8	95.2
Foreign-born, by race:			
Croatian.....	249	73.9	71.9
English.....	50	98.0	98.0
German.....	70	100.0	100.0
Italian, North.....	330	64.8	62.4
Italian, South.....	996	57.6	54.0
Magyar.....	314	88.9	88.5
Polish.....	240	81.7	79.2
Russlan.....	42	78.6	66.7
Slovak.....	323	86.7	85.8
Grand total.....	5,745	84.3	82.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	223	96.4	94.2
Total native-born.....	2,884	95.5	94.5
Total foreign-born.....	2,861	73.1	70.5

Of all the employees 82.5 per cent both read and write. The percentage of persons who both read and write among the foreign-born is 70.5 as against 94.5 for all the native-born. Subdividing the native-born according to nativity of father into native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father, it is seen that the literacy of the two groups is almost identical, the percentage being 94.5 for the former and 94.2 per cent for the latter. Among persons native-born of native father, a marked difference is noted between the percentages for whites and those for negroes. Of the former, 95.5 per cent are able to read and to write; of the latter, only 88.1 per cent. As regards the foreign-born employees the highest percentage of literates is found among the Germans, all of whom can read and write. The English are second among the races of any numerical importance with a proportion of literacy amounting to 98 per cent, and Magyars and Slovaks follow. The lowest percentage is that reported for South Italians, only 54 per cent of whom can read and write. The figure for North Italians is 62.4 per cent, that for Croatians 71.9 per cent, and that for Poles 79.2 per cent.

If the foreign-born be divided into two groups, the natives of northern and western Europe being included in the first and the natives of southern and eastern Europe in the second group, the following showing is secured:

	Number reporting complete data.	Number who read and write.		Number reporting complete data.	Number who read and write.
<b>Group I:</b>			<b>Group II—Continued.</b>		
Dutch.....	13	11	Herzegovinian.....	3	3
English.....	50	49	Italian, North.....	330	206
French.....	2	2	Italian, South.....	996	538
German.....	70	70	Lithuanian.....	38	31
Irish.....	16	15	Magyar.....	314	278
Scotch.....	26	25	Montenegrin.....	13	13
Swedish.....	3	3	Polish.....	240	190
Welsh.....	6	3	Roumanian.....	33	26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>a 186</b>	<b>a 178</b>	Russian.....	42	28
			Ruthenian.....	4	3
<b>Group II:</b>			Servian.....	20	19
Bohemian.....	3	2	Slovak.....	323	277
Bulgarian.....	5	3	Slovenian.....	15	12
Croatian.....	249	179	Syrian.....	5	2
Greek.....	16	13	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>b 2,649</b>	<b>b 1,893</b>

a Not including 1 Canadian, other than French.

b Not including one Hebrew, other than Russian, and 24 Austrians, race not specified.

The percentage of literates is, for the first group, 95.7, and for the second group 68.8.

In addition to the information secured from individual employees in all the southern coal-producing States, data as to literacy were also secured from the members of the households studied in the South. The following table indicates the degree in which they are able to read and write any language:

TABLE 532.—Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
English.....	26	14	40	100.0	92.9	97.5	100.0	92.9	97.5
German.....	40	26	66	90.0	84.6	87.9	87.5	84.6	86.4
Italian, North.....	69	16	85	92.7	93.8	92.9	91.3	93.8	91.8
Italian, South.....	291	65	356	53.6	23.2	48.6	52.6	26.2	47.8
Lithuanian.....	39	10	49	43.6	60.0	46.9	38.5	30.0	36.7
Magyar.....	224	80	304	92.9	76.3	88.5	92.0	76.3	87.8
Polish.....	207	71	278	76.3	69.0	74.5	75.4	67.6	73.0
Slovak.....	64	24	88	82.8	70.8	79.5	81.3	66.7	77.3
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>72.1</b>
Total native-born of foreign father....	32	24	56	90.6	100.0	94.6	90.6	100.0	94.6
Total native-born.....	36	30	66	88.9	90.0	89.4	88.9	90.0	89.4
Total foreign-born.....	1,005	306	1,311	74.7	65.4	72.5	73.5	63.7	71.2

Upon comparing the relative degree of literacy shown by the total number of persons native-born and the total number of persons



native-born of foreign father in the preceding table it is seen that 5.4 per cent of the total males and females of the second generation, as compared with 10.6 per cent of the total number of persons native-born are unable to either read or write. On the other hand, 14.2 per cent more of the total native-born males than of the total foreign-born males can read and 15.4 per cent more can both read and write, and 34.6 per cent more native-born females can read and 36.3 per cent more can read and write than of females of foreign birth. Considering the total of both sexes from the standpoint of illiteracy, 10.6 per cent only of the native-born as contrasted with 28.8 per cent of the foreign-born can neither read nor write.

When the illiteracy of the different immigrant races is examined some startling exhibits are presented. Of the total number of Lithuanians 63.3 per cent and 52.2 per cent of the South Italians, together with 27 per cent of the Poles and 22.7 per cent of the Slovaks, can not read and write. Comparatively speaking, a somewhat better showing is made by the Magyars, one-eighth of the total number of this race being unable to read and write. Among all the races above mentioned a greater degree of illiteracy is shown among the females than among the males, 73.8 per cent of the South Italian, 70 per cent of the Lithuanian, 32.4 per cent of the Polish, 23.7 per cent of the Magyar, and 33.3 per cent of the Slovak females being illiterate.

The English and North Italian races stand out prominently in the degree of literacy they show. All the English males and all but 7.1 per cent of the females can read and write, and all except 8.7 per cent of the North Italian males and all except 6.2 per cent of the females are literate. The German is more illiterate than the North Italian, 12.5 per cent of the males and 15.4 per cent of the females being without the ability to read and write.

It is also important to inquire into the effect of the period of residence in this country upon the ability of the immigrant to read and write. In the following table is shown the percentage of 1,311 foreign-born persons in the South 10 years of age or over who can read and write, by years in the United States.

TABLE 533.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
English.....	40	96.4	100.0	(a)	96.4	100.0	(a)
German.....	66	83.3	92.3	100.0	81.0	92.3	100.0
Italian, North.....	85	91.9	95.0	(a)	90.3	95.0	(a)
Italian, South.....	356	43.9	55.6	75.0	42.7	55.6	75.0
Lithuanian.....	49	50.0	46.2	43.8	40.0	38.5	31.3
Magyar.....	304	88.8	86.8	89.8	88.3	85.5	89.8
Polish.....	278	74.3	77.9	65.2	73.3	76.5	65.2
Slovak.....	88	78.4	86.2	72.7	75.7	82.8	72.7
Total.....	1,311	70.4	75.9	77.6	69.1	74.6	76.2

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From a glance at the preceding table it is evident that there is an intimate relation between period of residence and literacy, illiteracy decreasing as period of residence increases. Of all the immigrant races the greatest improvement in literacy growing out of an extended period of residence is found in the case of the South Italians, 75 per cent of the persons of this race who have been in the country ten years or more being able to read and write as compared with 43.9 per cent of the race who had been in the country under five years. All of the Germans of ten years' residence or over can read and write as contrasted with only 83.3 per cent who have been in the country less than five years. The North Italians also exhibit a considerable degree of advancement in the longer residence periods. Instead of improvement, an opposite tendency is noticeable among the Lithuanians, Slovaks, and Magyars. Among these races a smaller percentage of those who have been in the United States ten years or more can read and write than of those of a shorter residence.

In connection with the general subject of literacy it will be of value to compare the relative status of the foreign-born upon the basis of their age at the time of coming to the United States. This comparison is presented in the following table, which shows the literacy of foreign-born persons in the households studied, 10 years of age or over, by age at the time of arrival in the United States:

TABLE 534.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
English.....	40	100.0	96.8	100.0	96.8
German.....	66	100.0	86.2	100.0	84.5
Italian, North.....	85	(a)	92.7	(a)	91.5
Italian, South.....	356	47.6	48.7	47.6	47.8
Lithuanian.....	49	40.0	47.7	40.0	36.4
Magyar.....	304	90.9	88.3	90.9	87.6
Polish.....	278	84.6	73.4	84.6	72.2
Slovak.....	88	71.4	80.2	57.1	79.0
Total.....	1,311	78.4	72.0	77.5	70.7

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon comparing the two groups in the above table, it is seen that of foreign-born persons who were less than 14 years of age when they came to this country 78.4 per cent can now read and 77.5 per cent can both read and write, while of those persons who were over 14 years old when they came to the United States only 72 per cent can now read and 70.7 per cent both read and write. The greater proportion of those under 14 at time of coming to this country who can both read and write is probably due to the greater adaptability of the younger immigrant as well as to the effects of the American public school system.

As regards the different races it is worthy of notice that of the Germans and English who were under 14 years of age when they came to this country all are able both to read and to write, and these same races as compared with all other foreign-born persons show a greater degree of literacy in the group of 14 years of age or over at the time of their arrival. The Magyars, Slovaks, and Poles who were 14 years of age or over at the time of their coming to the United States also exhibit a relatively high proportion of literacy as compared with the South Italians and Lithuanians. The two latter races in both age groups exhibit more than 50 per cent of illiterates, and no degree of advancement in the age group under 14 as compared with the group over 14 years of age.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION.

As regards the conjugal condition of the coal-mining employees of the South, the tables next submitted show, by general nativity and race, the number and per cent of persons who report themselves as single, married, or widowed.

The table next presented shows the conjugal condition of the individual employees 20 years of age or over, studied in the bituminous coal mines of the South, classified according to race and general nativity.

TABLE 535.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	3,729	26.0	71.2	2.8
Negro.....	4,269	35.1	60.3	4.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
England.....	47	27.7	72.3	.0
Ireland.....	78	46.2	47.4	6.4
Scotland.....	43	43.9	53.7	2.4
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bulgarian.....	115	32.2	64.3	3.5
Croatian.....	237	42.2	56.5	1.3
English.....	111	13.5	82.9	3.6
German.....	108	32.4	64.8	2.8
Irish.....	43	30.2	62.8	7.0
Italian, North.....	329	35.6	63.5	.9
Italian, South.....	1,008	36.2	62.9	.9
Lithuanian.....	41	65.9	34.1	.0
Magyar.....	313	31.9	66.1	1.9
Montenegrin.....	80	65.0	35.0	.0
Polish.....	276	43.8	54.3	1.8
Russian.....	82	43.9	54.9	1.2
Scotch.....	98	12.2	83.7	4.1
Slovak.....	353	32.6	66.0	1.4
Slovenian.....	49	30.6	69.4	.0
Grand total.....	11,711	32.6	54.9	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	237	42.6	64.3	2.5
Total native-born.....	8,235	31.2	65.1	3.7
Total foreign-born.....	3,476	35.9	62.5	1.6

It is seen that 64.3 per cent are married, 32.6 per cent are single, and 3.1 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married men is higher among the native-born, considered as a whole, than among the foreign-born, but lower among the persons native-born of foreign father than among either foreign-born or persons native-born of native father. The proportion of widowed is more than twice as high for the native-born as for the foreign-born.

The foreign races having the largest proportion of married men are the Scotch, English, Slovenian, Magyar and Slovak, in the order mentioned. The Scotch and English have a higher proportion of married men than have the native whites born of native father. The highest percentages of single men are reported by the Lithuanians, Montenegrins, Russians, Poles, and Croatians. The Irish have by far the largest proportion of widowed men.

It will be noted that the proportion of married men is, in general, higher among the races of old immigration than among the races of recent immigration.

The table next presented shows the proportion of male employees in each conjugal condition, by specified age groups and general nativity and race:

TABLE 536.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal condition, by age groups and by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	1,569	49.3	49.8	1,488	11.9	85.5	2.6	672	2.8	89.6	7.6	3,729	26.0	71.2	2.8	
Negro.....	1,979	56.3	42.1	1,466	22.2	72.9	4.9	824	7.3	81.6	11.2	4,269	35.1	60.3	4.6	
Foreign-born:																
Bulgarian.....	76	42.1	55.3	2.6	33	15.2	78.8	6.1	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	115	32.2	64.3	3.5
Croatian.....	124	66.1	33.9	.0	97	15.5	82.5	2.1	16	18.8	75.0	6.3	237	42.2	56.5	1.3
English.....	19	36.8	63.2	.0	42	14.3	85.7	.0	50	4.0	88.0	8.0	111	13.5	82.9	3.6
German.....	21	61.9	38.1	.0	65	30.8	69.2	.0	22	9.1	77.3	13.6	108	32.4	64.8	2.8
Italian, North.....	168	58.3	41.7	.0	129	13.2	86.0	.8	32	6.3	87.5	6.3	329	35.6	63.5	.9
Italian, South.....	553	54.8	44.7	.5	383	15.4	83.6	1.0	72	4.2	93.1	2.8	1,008	36.2	62.9	.9
Magyar.....	141	58.9	40.4	.7	144	8.3	90.3	1.4	28	17.9	71.4	10.7	313	31.9	66.1	1.9
Polish.....	119	68.9	31.1	.0	137	27.0	69.3	3.6	20	10.0	90.0	.0	276	43.8	54.3	1.8
Slovak.....	148	60.8	39.2	.0	165	12.7	85.5	1.8	40	10.0	85.0	5.0	353	32.6	66.0	1.4
Grand total....	5,260	55.3	43.7	1.0	4,479	17.5	79.5	3.0	1,972	6.3	84.9	8.8	11,711	32.6	64.3	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	97	69.1	30.9	.0	88	31.8	63.6	4.5	52	11.5	84.6	3.8	237	42.6	54.9	2.5
Total native-born.....	3,645	53.6	45.1	1.3	3,042	17.5	78.8	3.7	1,548	5.5	85.1	9.4	8,235	31.2	65.1	3.7
Total foreign-born.....	1,615	59.3	40.3	.4	1,437	17.5	81.0	1.5	424	9.4	84.0	6.6	3,476	35.9	62.5	1.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In all, 5,260 employees are reported from 20 to 29 years of age. Of these, 43.7 per cent are married. The proportion of married men is for those who were native-born of foreign father, 30.9 per cent; for all the native-born, 45.1 per cent; and for all the foreign-born, 40.3

per cent. The races having the largest proportion of married men are, in the order mentioned, the English, Bulgarian, American white, and South Italian; those having the smallest proportion, the Polish and Croatian. For the English the figure is 63.2 per cent; for the Poles it is 31.1 per cent.

There were reported 4,479 employees from 30 to 44 years of age. Of these, 79.5 per cent were married. The proportion of married men is, for the persons native-born of foreign father, 63.6 per cent; for all the native-born, 78.8 per cent; and for all the foreign-born, 81 per cent. The races having the largest proportion of married men are, in the order mentioned, the Magyar, North Italian, and English; those having the smallest proportion are the German, Polish, Bulgarian, and American negro. For the Magyars the figure is 90.3 per cent; for the Germans, 69.2 per cent.

A total of 1,972 employees 45 years of age or over furnished information. Of these, 84.9 per cent are married. The proportion of married men is, for the persons native-born of foreign father, 84.6 per cent; for all the native-born, 85.1 per cent; and for all the foreign-born, 84 per cent. The races having the largest proportion of married men are the South Italians and Poles; those having the smallest proportion, the Magyars, Croatians, and Germans.

As might be expected, the proportion of married men increases with the age of the group. This is true, not only of the employees as a whole and of the native and foreign born, but of all or nearly all of the races. There is, however, as will be noted, a pronounced difference in the rate of increase for the different races.

The table immediately following makes a comparison of the races with regard to the conjugal condition of individuals in the households studied, by sex and age.

TABLE 537.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—						
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.				
Foreign-born:																
Italian, South.....	140	74.3	25.7	0.0	109	14.7	84.4	0.9	11	0.0	100.0	0.0	260	46.2	53.5	0.4
Magyar.....	65	66.2	33.8	.0	112	12.5	83.9	3.6	22	.0	95.5	4.5	199	28.6	68.8	2.5
Polish.....	94	70.2	29.8	.0	79	7.6	91.1	1.3	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	180	41.1	58.3	.6
Slovak.....	18	72.2	27.8	.0	33	9.1	90.9	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	59	27.1	72.9	.0
Grand total.....	411	72.0	27.5	.5	420	15.7	82.4	1.9	67	6.0	89.6	4.5	898	40.8	57.8	1.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	406	71.9	27.8	.2	419	15.5	82.6	1.9	66	6.1	90.9	3.0	891	40.5	58.2	1.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 537.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.						
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—					
		Single.	Married.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born:																
Italian, South.....	37	0.0	100.0	0.0	18	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	59	0.0	100.0	0.0
Magyar.....	25	.0	100.0	.0	36	.0	100.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	70	.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	37	.0	100.0	.0	23	.0	100.0	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	61	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	.0	100.0	.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.0	100.0	.0
Grand total.....	129	.0	100.0	.0	121	.0	100.0	.0	21	0.0	95.2	4.8	271	.0	99.6	.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	127	.0	100.0	.0	119	.0	100.0	.0	21	.0	95.2	4.8	267	.0	99.6	.4

## TOTAL.

Foreign-born:																	
Italian, South.....	177	58.8	41.2	0.0	127	12.6	86.6	0.8	15	0.0	100.0	0.0	319	37.6	62.1	0.3	
Magyar.....	90	47.8	52.2	.0	148	9.5	87.8	2.7	31	.0	96.8	3.2	269	21.2	77.0	1.9	
Polish.....	131	50.4	49.6	.0	102	5.9	93.1	1.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	241	30.7	68.9	.4	
Slovak.....	27	48.1	51.9	.0	45	6.7	93.3	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	80	20.0	80.0	.0	
Grand total.....	540	54.8	44.8	.4	541	12.2	86.3	1.5	88	4.5	90.9	4.5	1,169	31.3	67.5	1.2	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Total native-born.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	11	45.5	36.4	18.2	
Total foreign-born.....	533	54.8	45.0	.2	538	12.1	86.4	1.5	87	4.6	92.0	3.4	1,158	31.2	67.8	1.0	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 891 foreign-born males 20 years of age or over 40.5 per cent are single, 58.2 per cent are married, and 1.2 per cent are widowed. The Slovaks show the highest percentage of married persons, their showing being 72.9 per cent. The Magyars also show a percentage of married persons largely in excess of the single, 68.8 per cent of this race being thus reported. The South Italian and Polish males report considerably higher percentages of single persons than do the other races, the former showing 46.2 per cent single, 53.5 per cent married, and 0.4 per cent widowed, and the latter 41.1 per cent single, 58.3 per cent married, and 0.6 per cent widowed.

All the South Italians are married, as are 95.5 per cent of the Magyars, the one exception in the case of the last named race being a widower.

Of the foreign-born males between 30 and 45 years of age 82.6 per cent are married, 15.5 per cent are single, and 1.9 per cent are widowed. The Slovaks show 90.9 per cent married and 9.1 per cent single. One of the Poles is widowed and 6 are single, the remaining 91.1 per cent being married. The South Italians show a greater proportion single than do the other races; 14.7 per cent of them are reported unmarried, 84.4 per cent married, and 0.9 per cent widowed.

Of the younger men, 20 to 29 years of age, the greater proportion are unmarried, this percentage being 71.9 per cent as compared with 27.8 per cent married and 0.2 per cent widowed. Among the four races under discussion the South Italians show the largest percentage of single men and the Magyars the lowest. Their percentages are 74.3 and 66.2, respectively, the Poles, with 70.2 per cent single, and Slovaks, with 72.2 per cent, ranking between the two first mentioned races. There are no widowers among the young men of these four races.

In its bearing upon the general character of the immigrant labor supply the location of the wives of the foreign-born employees is probably of greater importance than the general conjugal condition of the foreign-born mine workers. As regards this point, the tables next submitted are designed to show for each race and for certain groups made upon a basis of residence, what proportion of the married employees of foreign birth have their wives in this country or abroad.

TABLE 538.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bulgarian.....	73	8.2	91.8
Croatian.....	133	34.6	65.4
English.....	91	98.9	1.1
German.....	67	85.1	14.9
Italian, North.....	206	66.5	33.5
Italian, South.....	622	56.6	43.4
Magyar.....	207	51.7	48.3
Polish.....	146	65.1	34.9
Scotch.....	80	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	224	59.8	40.2
Total.....	2,117	59.3	40.7

TABLE 539.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more husbands reporting.]

Race of husband.	Number having been in United States each specified number of years who report location of wife.				Per cent having been in United States each specified number of years who report wife abroad.			
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Italian, North.....	53	87	66	206	67.9	31.0	9.1	33.5
Italian, South.....	210	286	126	622	70.0	33.2	22.2	43.4
Magyar.....	91	82	34	207	73.6	32.9	17.6	48.3
Slovak.....	66	93	65	224	68.2	37.6	15.4	40.2

The preceding tables show that the northern European races, such as the English, French, and German, lead in the proportion of married men with wives located in this country. The races reporting the smaller numbers of those whose wives are with them are the Bulgarian, and Croatian. Of the races reporting, 8 have over 50 per cent of their men with wives in this country, and who are presumably maintaining established conditions of family life in the United States in the coal-mining localities.

Among those who have been in this country ten years or over, the South Italians have the greatest proportion of persons whose wives are abroad, and the North Italians the lowest, though but four races are thus classified. Among those who have been in the United States under 5 years, all four races reporting show that about two-thirds of the married men have their wives abroad.

#### VISITS ABROAD.

An indication of the stability of the immigrant labor employed in a given industry and district is furnished in considerable measure by the tendency exhibited by the men of each race to visit their native land. The following table shows, by period of residence in the United States and race of individual, what proportion of the foreign-born males reporting from the bituminous mines of the South have made visits abroad since coming to this country. The first general division of the following table shows, by period of residence in the United States, the number of persons reporting this information; the second division makes the same showing by percentages.

TABLE 540.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

#### (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or more.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or more.	Total.
Bulgarian.....	101	8	1	110	1.0	50.0	(a)	4.5
Croatian.....	154	83	7	244	11.0	26.5	14.3	16.4
English.....	13	17	74	104	7.7	29.4	27.0	25.0
Italian, North.....	145	117	78	340	16.6	35.9	42.3	29.1
Italian, South.....	471	409	142	1,022	12.1	30.3	33.1	22.3
Magyar.....	160	113	44	317	14.4	25.7	29.5	20.5
Polish.....	118	91	48	257	3.4	14.3	20.8	10.5
Slovak.....	139	119	62	320	7.9	27.7	29.0	19.4
Total.....	1,618	1,074	676	3,368	9.4	26.8	30.2	19.1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of 3,368 individuals reporting, 1,618 have been in the United States under five years, and of these 9.4 per cent have made visits abroad; 1,074 have been in the United States from five to nine years, and 26.8 per cent of that number have made visits abroad. Of the number who have been in the United States for ten years or more,



30.2 per cent have made visits abroad. It will be noticed that the proportion of those who have made visits abroad increases with years of residence in the United States. The grand total shows that 19.1 per cent of the persons reporting have made visits to their native lands.

The North Italians show the largest proportion of those reporting who have made visits abroad. Of this race, 145 persons are reported to have been in the United States under five years, and 16.6 per cent of that number have made visits abroad. Of the total number of 104 persons of English birth who reported this information, 25 per cent have made visits abroad. The race reporting in largest numbers is the South Italian. A total of 1,022 persons reported, of whom 471 have been in the United States under five years, 409 from five to nine years, and 142 for ten or more years. Of those who have been in this country under five years, 12.1 per cent have made visits abroad; of those here from five to nine years, 30.3 per cent have made visits abroad; and of those who have been in the United States for ten or more years, 33.1 per cent have made visits abroad. It will be noticed that in the case of this race, as with many others, the proportion of those who have made visits abroad increases with length of residence in this country.

The table next submitted shows the number of mine workers in West Virginia who are of foreign birth and who have made one or more visits abroad. The relation between period of residence and visits to native land is also exhibited.

TABLE 541.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employes in West Virginia, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	In United States under 5 years.				In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.								
	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting—			Number.	No vis-its.	1 visit.	2 vis-its.	3 or more vis-its.	Number.	No vis-its.	1 visit.	2 vis-its.	3 or more vis-its.	Number reporting—	No vis-its.	1 visit.	2 vis-its.	3 or more vis-its.		
		No vis-its.	1 visit.	2 vis-its.																3 or more vis-its.	No vis-its.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Bulgarian.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Croatian.....	242	153	136	10	82	60	20	2	7	6	1	1	1	242	202	37	2	1	1		
Dutch.....	8	3	3	1	13	9	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	3		
English.....	47	4	4	1	13	9	4	1	30	23	3	1	3	47	36	7	1	1	3		
French.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
German.....	66	34	34	1	15	14	1	1	17	13	3	1	1	66	61	4	1	1	1		
Greek.....	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	1	1	1	14	14	1	1	1	1		
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Herzegovinian.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Irish.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Italian.....	291	124	102	18	2	2	2	2	8	6	1	1	1	291	204	69	16	2	2		
Italian, North.....	570	373	329	40	384	265	96	17	6	122	77	24	13	879	664	163	32	14	14		
Italian, South.....	38	9	9	1	9	8	1	1	20	16	4	1	1	38	33	5	1	1	1		
Lithuanian.....	298	153	130	20	106	77	22	5	2	39	26	10	1	298	233	52	9	4	4		
Magyar.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Montenegrin.....	209	91	88	3	78	66	9	3	40	33	4	3	3	209	187	10	6	6	6		
Polish.....	33	26	22	3	7	4	3	1	5	3	2	2	2	33	26	6	1	1	1		
Roumanian.....	28	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	28	26	2	2	2	2		
Russian.....	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Ruthenian.....	21	1	1	1	20	12	4	1	3	21	13	4	1	21	13	4	1	3	3		
Scotch.....	11	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	11	11	11	11	11	11		
Servian.....	278	123	112	10	106	77	23	6	49	34	8	6	1	278	223	41	12	2	2		
Slovak.....	14	8	6	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	14	12	2	2	2	2		
Slovenian.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1		
Swedish.....	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Syrian.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Welsh.....	22	12	8	2	8	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	22	15	5	2	2	2		
Austrian (race not specified).....	1,176	1,038	124	10	4	939	675	213	43	8	436	299	86	33	18	2,551	2,012	423	86	30	
Total.....	2,551	1,176	1,038	124	10	4	939	675	213	43	8	436	299	86	33	18	2,551	2,012	423	86	30

Of the 2,551 employees covered by the preceding table 2,012, or 78.9 per cent, have not visited their native countries since coming to the United States. Some 423, or 16.6 per cent of the total number, have made a single trip, 86, or 3.4 per cent, two trips, and 30, or 1.2 of 1 per cent, three or more trips.

The races are, in the order of their numerical importance, the South Italian, the Magyar, the North Italian, the Slovak, the Croatian, the Polish, the German, and the English. Analyzing the figures for each of these races in turn, it appears that of South Italians, 75.5 per cent have not visited their native land since coming to the United States. Of the total, 19.2 per cent have made one visit, 3.6 per cent two visits, and 1.6 per cent three or more visits. For the Magyars, the percentage of visits is lower. Of this race 78.2 per cent of the men have not made trips abroad, 17.4 per cent one trip, 3 per cent two trips, and 1.3 per cent three or more trips. Of the North Italians, 70.1 per cent have not revisited Italy, 23.7 per cent have made one visit, 5.5 per cent two visits, and 0.7 per cent three or more visits. Of the Slovaks, about 80.2 per cent have never been abroad since landing in the United States, 14.7 per cent have made one trip, 4.3 per cent two trips, and 0.7 per cent three or more trips. Of the Croatians, 83.5 per cent have never visited their native land, 15.3 per cent have been abroad once, 0.8 per cent twice, and 0.4 per cent three or more times. Of the Poles, 7.7 per cent have made one trip and 2.9 per cent two trips, and 89.5 per cent have not been abroad since coming to the United States. None of the men of this race have made more than two visits to their native country and the same is true of the Germans, who follow next in the order of numerical importance. About 92 per cent of the Germans have never revisited Germany, 6 per cent have made one visit only, and 1.5 per cent two visits. Of the English, 76.6 per cent have not been abroad, 14.8 per cent have made one visit, 2.1 per cent two visits, and 6.4 per cent three or more visits.

The races reporting employees who have made no visits to their native lands are, in descending order of percentages, the German, Polish, Croatian, Slovak, Magyar, English, South Italian, and North Italian. In the percentage of those who have made one visit only abroad, the North Italians lead, with the South Italians and the Magyars in second and third places, respectively. The Croatians, the English, and the Slovaks all report approximately the same proportion of single visits, while the Poles and the Germans occupy the seventh and eighth places. The North Italians rank first also in the proportion of their number who have made two visits abroad. Slovaks, South Italians, Magyars, Poles, English, Germans, and Croatians follow in the order mentioned. In the proportion of employees who have made three or more visits abroad, the English far outrank the other races, with a percentage of 6.4. The percentage most nearly approaching this is that reported for the South Italians, 1.6 per cent. The Magyars follow with 1.3 per cent, the North Italians and Slovaks 0.7 per cent each, and the Croatians 0.4 per cent. As has already been stated, no Germans or Poles have made more than two visits abroad. The figures and statements just given relate to all the employees, irrespective of years of residence in the United

States. The percentages are, therefore, to a certain extent, lacking in significance. In order to determine the tendency on the part of the men of different races to pay visits abroad, the relation must be known between the average number of their visits and their average residence in the United States. Data upon this point are also given in the above table, length of residence being shown by five-year periods.

Of the 2,551 employees reported, 1,176, or 46.1 per cent, have been in the country less than five years; 939, or 36.8 per cent, between five and ten years; and 436, or 17.1 per cent, ten years or over. It is interesting to compare the percentages of visits for each of these groups with those for the total, and those for each of the other groups. This is done in the following table:

TABLE 542.—*Per cent of foreign-born mine employees in West Virginia making visits abroad, by years in the United States.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Years in United States.	Total number.	Per cent reporting—			
		No visits.	1 visit.	2 visits.	3 or more visits.
Under 5.....	1,176	88.3	10.5	0.9	0.3
5 to 9.....	939	71.9	22.7	4.6	.9
10 or over.....	436	68.6	19.7	7.6	4.1
Total.....	2,551	78.9	16.6	3.4	1.2

It will be noted that the percentage of employees who have made no visits abroad is larger for persons in the United States less than five years than for the entire number of employees or for those in the United States for a longer period than five years. In the column in which these figures appear the proportion of those who have made no visits as a rule decreases with length of residence. Of the employees who have made one visit abroad 10.5 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 22.7 per cent between five and ten years, 19.7 per cent ten years or over, while 16.6 per cent of the total employees have made one visit to their native land. For employees who have made two visits the figures are as follows: In the United States under five years, 0.9 per cent; all employees, 3.4 per cent; in the United States five to ten years, 4.6 per cent; in the United States ten years or over, 7.6 per cent.

Of the employees who have been in the United States under five years, 0.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent of those who have been here between five and ten years, as well as 1.2 per cent of all employees, and 4.1 per cent of those who have been in the country ten years or over have made three or more visits to their native land.

Considered as a whole, the figures of the table seem to indicate about what a more comprehensive tabulation might be expected to show. With few exceptions, both the relative number of employees visiting their native countries and the number of visits for each thousand men employed increase with length of residence in this country.

## AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

For the purpose of showing the ages of all foreign-born persons in the households studied in connection with this industry in the South, the following series of tables is herewith presented. The first of this series shows the per cent of persons in each specified age group, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 543.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all races.]

## MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Foreign-born:								
German.....	64	10.9	18.8	1.6	3.1	25.0	31.3	9.4
Italian, North.....	86	14.0	3.5	.0	9.3	37.2	31.4	4.7
Italian, South.....	343	12.2	4.7	.9	7.9	41.1	30.3	2.9
Magyar.....	334	12.0	10.2	2.4	6.9	25.1	35.6	7.8
Polish.....	271	19.9	6.6	.4	5.9	31.7	32.1	3.3
Slovak.....	90	8.9	7.8	1.1	3.3	30.0	40.0	8.9
Total.....	1,280	14.1	7.7	1.3	6.7	32.1	32.8	5.2

## FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
German.....	45	15.6	26.7	2.2	11.1	8.9	22.2	13.3
Italian, North.....	29	27.6	13.8	3.4	6.9	27.6	20.7	.0
Italian, South.....	98	25.5	9.2	1.0	3.1	37.8	19.4	4.1
Magyar.....	136	25.7	13.2	3.7	5.2	18.4	28.7	5.1
Polish.....	121	27.3	13.2	3.3	1.7	33.1	20.7	.8
Slovak.....	49	42.9	20.4	.0	.0	16.3	20.4	.0
Total.....	518	26.6	14.5	2.7	3.9	24.9	23.4	4.1

## TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
German.....	109	12.8	22.0	1.8	6.4	18.3	27.5	11.0
Italian, North.....	115	17.4	6.1	.9	8.7	34.8	28.7	3.5
Italian, South.....	441	15.2	5.7	.9	6.8	40.4	27.9	3.2
Magyar.....	470	16.0	11.1	2.8	6.4	23.2	33.6	7.0
Polish.....	392	22.2	8.7	1.3	4.6	32.1	28.6	2.6
Slovak.....	139	20.9	12.2	.7	2.2	25.2	33.1	5.8
Total.....	1,798	17.7	9.7	1.7	5.9	30.0	30.1	4.9

The fact that the largest proportion of foreign-born males in the South for whom information was secured are of working age is evidenced by the above table, 70.1 per cent being 20 years of age or over, as compared with 23.1 per cent under 16. Sixty-four and nine tenths per cent are from 20 to 44 years of age. Of those under 6 years of age, the Poles show the largest proportion, or 19.9 per cent, and the Slovaks, with 8.9 per cent, the smallest. In the second age group, or of those from 6 to 13 years of age, the Germans, with 18.8 per cent, show the largest proportions, the other races ranging from 10.2 per cent of the Magyars to 3.5 per cent of the North Italians. Of those

from 20 to 29, and of those from 30 to 44 years of age, the South Italians show the largest proportion, or 41.1 per cent, in the first group and the smallest, or 30.3 per cent, in the second group. The smallest proportion, 25 per cent, in the first group is shown by the Germans, while the largest, 40 per cent, in the second group is shown by the Slovaks. The proportions of the several races in the other age groups vary so little that a comparison is not considered necessary. Of the 518 females furnishing information, 43.8 per cent are under 16 years of age, and 24.9 and 23.4 per cent are shown in the age groups from 20 to 29 and 30 to 44 years of age, respectively. The most interesting feature of the above tables is the large number of Slovaks under 6 years of age, as compared with the number of those of that age in the other races. The foreign-born as a whole show 17.7 per cent of their number in this age group. The largest proportion of South Italians and Poles is found in the age group of 20 to 29 years, and of the Magyars in the group from 30 to 44 years of age.

The following table shows the per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 544.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.							
		Under 14.	14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	4,365	0.1	13.9	19.5	16.5	15.3	19.1	11.6	3.9
Negro.....	4,778	.5	9.8	20.2	21.4	14.4	16.4	13.5	3.8
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
England.....	66	.0	28.8	22.7	16.7	7.6	15.2	6.1	3.0
Germany.....	49	.0	22.4	18.4	6.1	6.1	24.5	20.4	2.0
Ireland.....	86	.0	9.3	11.6	10.5	10.5	31.4	22.1	4.7
Scotland.....	66	.0	37.9	16.7	15.2	10.6	7.6	7.6	4.5
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Bulgarian.....	122	.0	4.9	22.1	41.0	9.8	17.2	3.3	1.6
Croatian.....	257	.0	7.4	28.8	19.5	17.1	21.0	5.4	.8
English.....	119	.0	5.9	5.9	10.1	16.8	18.3	28.6	14.3
German.....	112	.0	3.6	8.0	10.7	30.4	27.7	16.1	3.6
Irish.....	44	.0	2.3	4.5	4.5	6.8	20.5	45.5	15.9
Italian, North.....	401	.2	17.0	23.2	19.2	15.5	17.0	7.5	.5
Italian, South.....	1,176	.0	14.1	24.8	22.2	15.7	16.9	5.4	.9
Lithuanian.....	41	.0	.0	26.8	19.5	19.5	29.3	4.9	.0
Magyar.....	344	.0	8.4	18.3	23.0	12.8	29.1	7.0	1.5
Montenegrin.....	91	.0	12.1	33.0	19.8	20.9	7.7	6.6	.0
Polish.....	296	.0	6.8	19.3	20.9	19.9	26.4	5.7	1.0
Russian.....	85	.0	3.5	22.4	23.5	15.3	27.1	8.2	.0
Scotch.....	101	.0	2.0	5.9	8.9	13.9	21.8	29.7	17.8
Slovak.....	387	.0	8.8	18.6	19.6	17.8	24.8	10.3	.0
Slovenian.....	55	.0	10.9	5.5	27.3	27.3	21.8	7.3	.0
Grand total.....	13,375	.2	11.8	20.3	19.2	15.1	18.6	11.5	3.3
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	342	.0	30.7	17.8	10.5	7.9	17.8	12.0	3.2
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	9,485	.3	12.5	19.8	18.8	14.6	17.7	12.6	3.8
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	3,890	(a)	10.2	21.4	20.3	16.3	20.7	9.0	2.0

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the 13,375 male employees shown in the preceding table, the greatest proportion in any one age group are from 20 to 24 years old. The next largest proportion are from 25 to 29 years of age, while slightly less than half are 30 years of age or over. It is noticeable that a very small proportion are 55 years of age or over.

The table shows that the employees who are native-born of foreign father show the highest per cent of persons under 30 years of age, followed by the foreign-born employees and the negroes. Of the employees who are from 30 to 54 years of age those of foreign birth and those who are native-born whites of native father show the same proportions, closely followed by the negroes, while the per cent of employees who are native-born of foreign father in these groups is considerably smaller than that shown for the other nativity groups.

Of the employees who are 55 years of age or over there is little difference between the proportions in each nativity group. Of the employees who are native-born of foreign father those whose fathers were born in England show the highest per cent who are from 14 to 29 years of age and those whose fathers were born in Ireland the highest per cent who are from 30 to 55 years of age or over.

Of the foreign-born employees, the North Italians alone show a small proportion who are under 14 years of age and the highest per cent who are from 14 to 19; no Lithuanians are included in this age group. It is noticeable in the groups including persons from 20 to 24 years of age and 25 to 29 years of age, that the English, Irish, Scotch, and Germans generally show smaller proportions than the more recently arrived immigrant employees.





## CHAPTER IX.

### GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship in the South—Citizenship in West Virginia—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 545 to 556 and General Tables 241 to 249].

#### OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The proportion of the families of a given group of workmen who live in homes owned by themselves may fairly be regarded as an indication, at least, of the social and industrial progress of the group. It also seems probable that unless they intend to reside permanently in the United States the members of an immigrant family will not, in the majority of instances, purchase property of such an immovable character as a dwelling house. The statistics of the ownership of homes on the part of immigrant races may, therefore, be considered of value as showing the permanency of the immigrant population. In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that the opportunities of mine workers to acquire homes are limited as compared with employees of other industries. Data relative to the ownership of homes have been secured from the families studied. In the following table the figures are given, by race of head of household, for employees in the coal and coke industries of the South.

TABLE 545.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born:			
English.....	12	.....	(a)
German.....	21	.....	0.0
Italian, North.....	15	.....	(a)
Italian, South.....	62	b 1	b 1.6
Lithuanian.....	11	.....	(a)
Magyar.....	74	2	2.7
Polish.....	66	.....	.0
Slovak.....	20	.....	.0
Total.....	281	b 3	b 1.1

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

<sup>b</sup> Not including 1 family not reporting complete data.

Of the total number of 281 families furnishing information for the above table, only three are reported as owning homes. Of these three, two are of the Magyar and one of the South Italian race. It

is obvious, therefore, that the percentage of ownership is too small to serve as a basis of comparison between the standards of the different races. The figures do, however, point strongly to the conclusion that the ownership of property is not general among the immigrant mine workers of the district covered by these data. The fact that only a negligible proportion of the employees live in homes owned by themselves would seem to indicate either unfavorable conditions of employment, lack of disposition to save, an intention of merely temporary residence, or a combination of these factors in varying proportions.

It is important to recall, however, that in the Pennsylvania coal and coke localities the percentage of families owning homes is perceptibly larger than in the South; that in the Southwest it is much larger than in Pennsylvania; and in the coal mines of the Middle West the employees make a better showing than in any other region. The above statement is true not only of the employees as a whole but, in general, of the very races present in the coal mines of the South. This being the case, and for the additional reason that it is not likely that the individuals of a given race settled in different sections of the country would differ widely in their tendency to save or to make the United States their permanent place of residence, the probabilities would appear to favor the inference that the extremely low percentage of ownership of homes reported for the South is due to relatively unfavorable conditions of employment.

#### STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the children 6 and under 16 years of age in the households studied in the South who were at home, at school, and at work:

TABLE 546.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more children born abroad.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Foreign-born, Magyar.....	{ United States.	35	4	28	3	11.4	80.0	8.6
	{ Abroad.....	29	12	15	2	41.4	51.7	6.9

Among the Magyars, the only race with enough children of foreign-born fathers to be considered, it is seen that similar percentages of the native-born children and of the foreign-born children of this race are at work, although a much larger percentage of the native-born children are at school than of the foreign-born.

## CITIZENSHIP IN THE SOUTH.

The following table shows the present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.

TABLE 547.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	2	1	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	7			(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	66			0.0	0.0
Danish.....	1		1	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	6	3	1	(a)	(a)
English.....	45	25	13	55.6	28.9
French.....	12	4	2	(a)	(a)
German.....	29	17	3	(a)	(a)
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1			(a)	(a)
Irish.....	21	17	2	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	111	22	14	19.8	12.6
Italian, South.....	315	31	24	9.8	7.6
Lithuanian.....	15	1	5	(a)	(a)
Macedonian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	110	4	10	3.6	9.1
Polish.....	95	6	4	6.3	4.2
Roumanian.....	3			(a)	(a)
Russian.....	16	1		(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	38	32	5	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	5			(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	125	14	11	11.2	8.8
Slovenian.....	16		6	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	2	1	1	(a)	(a)
Syrian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	3		1	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	14	3	5	(a)	(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	3	1		(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	1			(a)	(a)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It appears from the data presented in the above table that 17.4 per cent of the foreign-born males for whom information was secured are fully naturalized and that 10.2 per cent have first papers only. The proportion of individuals fully naturalized is very much larger for the English than for any other of the races for which percentages have been computed and larger for the North Italians and Slovaks than for the South Italians, Poles, and Magyars. The English have by far the largest and the Poles and South Italians have the smallest proportion of individuals having first papers only.

The following table shows the political condition in the southern coal fields of individual employees of foreign birth who were 21 years of age at the time of their arrival, by general nativity and race, and by period of residence in this country:

TABLE 548.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Italian, North.....	61	9.8	3.3	50	32.0	24.0	111	19.8	12.6
Italian, South.....	223	2.7	6.3	92	27.2	10.9	315	9.8	7.6
Magyar.....	50	.0	5.0	30	13.3	20.0	110	3.6	9.1
Slovak.....	83	1.2	8.4	42	31.0	9.5	125	11.2	8.8
Total.....	670	2.7	8.1	397	42.3	13.9	1,067	17.4	10.2

The above table, which gives information from 1,067 employees who have been in the United States five years or over, discloses the fact that 17.4 per cent are fully naturalized and 10.2 per cent have first papers only. Of the 1,067 mine workers who reported, 670 have been in the United States between five and nine years, and report 2.7 per cent fully naturalized and 8.1 per cent as having first papers only. On the other hand, the 397 employees who have been in the United States ten years or over report 42.3 per cent fully naturalized and 13.9 per cent with first papers only.

It is interesting to note also that the North Italians, South Italians, and Slovaks are the only races, with a residence in the United States of between five and nine years, who report a percentage of their number as fully naturalized, the North Italians reporting 9.8 per cent, South Italians 2.7 per cent, and Slovaks 1.2 per cent. Eight and four-tenths per cent of the Slovaks, 6.3 per cent of the South Italians, 5 per cent of the Magyars, 3.3 per cent of the North Italians, and 3 per cent of the Poles have secured first papers only.

Of those who have been in the United States ten years or over, the North Italians show by far the largest per cent fully naturalized, reporting 32 per cent. The North Italians also report 24 per cent, as having first papers only. The Slovaks report 31 per cent fully naturalized and 9.5 per cent with first papers only, as compared with 27.2 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively, of the South Italians. It is also apparent from the above table that, of the entire number who have been in the United States five years or over, the North Italians have shown a stronger desire to become citizens than any other race, with the Slovaks next, and the South Italians and Magyars following in the order named.

The tendencies exhibited by the foreign-born toward the acquirement of citizenship are set forth in the following table, which shows the present political condition of foreign-born males in the households studied, who have been in the United States five years or over, and who were 21 years of age or over at time of arrival, by race of individual:

TABLE 549.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			(a)	(a)
English.....	4		1	(a)	(a)
German.....	11	2	5	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	12	1	1	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	52	2	1	3.8	1.9
Lithuanian.....	9			(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	68	8	2	11.8	2.9
Polish.....	39	3	2	7.7	5.1
Russian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	24	3	2	12.5	8.3
Total.....	221	21	14	9.5	6.3

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

That little interest in American institutions is manifested by the foreign-born males in this locality is apparent from the very small proportion of those who have acquired full citizenship, and the still smaller proportion of those who have secured first papers only. Since only four races show a sufficient number of representatives to allow of computation, definite conclusions as to the relative standing of the races are precluded; however, it will be noted that, of these races whose percentages have been computed, the Slovaks show a larger proportion of persons fully naturalized, as well as of those with first papers only, than the Magyars and Poles, and much larger proportions than the South Italians.

## CITIZENSHIP IN WEST VIRGINIA.

An individual study of 862 foreign-born miners in the West Virginia coal fields shows the following political condition among foreign-born males who had reached manhood before leaving their native land and who have resided five years or more in the United States:

TABLE 550.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees in West Virginia who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
		Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	1	1						1	
Croatian.....	65	61		61	4			4	65	1		2	65
Dutch.....	3	1		1			2	2	1			2	3
English.....	24	5	6	11	1	11	13	13	6	7	11	24	
German.....	21	3	1	4	8	3	10	13	6	1	14	21	
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1		1					1			1	
Irish.....	9	1		1	1		7	8	2		7	9	
Italian, North.....	95	49	2	4	55	20	9	11	40	69	15	95	
Italian, South.....	231	186	14	6	206	52	10	23	85	238	24	291	
Lithuanian.....	15	4	1		5	5	4	1	10	9	5	15	
Magyar.....	101	73	1		74	17	6	4	27	90	7	101	
Polish.....	82	53	2		57	17	2	6	25	72	4	82	
Roumanian.....	3	3			3				3			3	
Russian.....	14	11			11	2		1	3	13	1	14	
Scotch.....	9	1			1		7	8	1	1	7	9	
Servian.....	5	5			5				5			5	
Slovak.....	109	70	4	1	75	22	2	10	31	92	6	109	
Slovenian.....	5	3			3	2			2	5		5	
Swedish.....	2		1		1		1	1		1	1	2	
Syrian.....	2	1			1	1			2			2	
Welsh.....	2				1		1	2	1		1	2	
Austrian (race not specified).....	3	1	1		2	1			2	1		3	
Total.....	862	534	34	15	583	149	35	95	279	683	69	862	

A very small degree of progress toward citizenship is disclosed by the above table. Of the total number, 683, or 79.2 per cent, were aliens and only 69, or 8 per cent, had signified any inclination to become citizens by securing first papers. Twelve and eight-tenths per cent were fully naturalized, this small group being mainly composed of the majority of the Germans, English, Scotch, and Irish, with a few North and South Italians. It is significant also that none of the Croatians had even first papers, and only one Russian and one Lithuanian had attained to citizenship. The Poles and Slovaks were below the general average for all races, 7.3 per cent of the former and 10.1 per cent of the latter being fully naturalized. The North Italians were above the average, with 15.7 per cent naturalized. Only 4 per cent of Magyars and 9.9 per cent of South Italians had second papers.

## ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The following table shows the number and per cent of persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual. Computations are made only for races reporting 40 or more individuals, but the totals are for all non-English-speaking races.

TABLE 551.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Magyar.....	28	15	43	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
German.....	45	32	77	64.4	46.9	57.1
Italian, North.....	71	17	88	35.2	41.2	36.4
Italian, South.....	295	68	363	30.2	17.6	27.8
Lithuanian.....	39	11	50	61.5	45.5	58.0
Magyar.....	236	85	321	38.6	27.1	35.5
Polish.....	212	79	291	27.8	27.8	27.8
Slovak.....	66	24	90	37.9	20.8	33.3
Grand total.....	1,063	359	1,422	38.0	36.2	37.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	56	43	99	98.2	95.3	97.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,007	316	1,323	34.7	28.2	33.1

Of all persons reported as native-born of foreign father in the table above, 97 per cent speak English. Of the foreign-born individuals, the Lithuanians and Germans, with percentages of 58 and 57.1, respectively, show a greater ability to speak English than do the North Italians, Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, and South Italians, who, in the order named, range from 36.4 for the North Italians to 27.8 for the Poles and South Italians. The Slovaks, with a percentage of 33.3, are nearest the general showing for all foreign-born. Every foreign-born race, except the North Italian and Polish, reports a smaller percentage of females who speak English than of males. In the case of the North Italians, the proportion of females exceeds that of the males. The proportion for males and females is the same for the Poles.

The table next presented shows the proportion of individuals among foreign-born mine workers of non-English-speaking races employed in the bituminous coal-mining industry of the South who are able to speak English. The classification is by race and general nativity.

TABLE 552.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.	Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English.
Bulgarian.....	119	25.2	Montenegrin.....	91	25.3
Croatian.....	255	71.0	Polish.....	294	65.0
German.....	110	90.0	Russian.....	73	68.5
Italian, North.....	391	65.5	Slovak.....	382	63.1
Italian, South.....	1,157	63.9	Slovenian.....	51	54.9
Lithuanian.....	41	92.7			
Magyar.....	337	63.5	Total.....	3,537	63.6

Data were collected for 3,537 individuals. Of these, 2,248, or 63.6 per cent, speak English. The races having the largest proportion of individuals able to speak English are the Lithuanian, German, Croatian, and Russian, in the order mentioned. Those having the smallest proportion are the Bulgarian and Montenegrin.

The next table presented, while serving to emphasize the comparative racial adaptability, is of greatest value in establishing the effect of age upon the alien's ability to learn the language of the country to which he has immigrated. This table shows the ability to speak English among the foreign-born, according to age at time of arrival in the United States and by race.

TABLE 553.—Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
German.....	77	68.4	53.4
Italian, North.....	88	66.7	34.1
Italian, South.....	363	82.1	23.3
Lithuanian.....	50	83.3	54.5
Magyar.....	321	71.8	30.5
Polish.....	291	92.1	18.2
Slovak.....	90	75.0	29.3
Total.....	1,323	79.3	27.5

The preceding table sets forth the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, according to their age at time of arrival. It is seen at a glance that in every race a greater proportion of those who were under 14 years of age at time of arrival are able to speak English than those who were 14 or over. This is particularly noticeable of the South Italians and Poles.



In connection with the foregoing tables the effect of period of residence in the United States upon ability to speak English should also be considered. As regards this point the following table shows the number and per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, according to years in the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 554.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
German.....	77	39.2	86.7	100.0
Italian, North.....	88	20.0	80.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	363	12.9	53.2	95.0
Lithuanian.....	50	33.3	53.8	93.8
Magyar.....	321	21.6	45.1	73.5
Polish.....	291	10.8	53.4	91.3
Slovak.....	90	10.3	41.4	63.6
Total.....	1,323	16.9	53.0	82.8

The foregoing table affords an index to the adaptability and intelligence of the various races measured by their ability to learn English. In this respect the Germans are shown to be superior to all other immigrant mine workers, while the Slovaks are slowest to learn. Over one-third of the Germans of this field who have been in the United States under five years speak English, a percentage approached only by the Lithuanians. Moreover, all Germans who have been in this country ten years or over have learned the new language. The same situation is also true of the North Italians of ten or more than ten years' residence.

Although the South Italians do not seem to learn English as quickly as Germans, North Italians, Lithuanians, or Magyars, as only 12.9 per cent of those who have been in the country five years can speak English, they rank next to the Germans and North Italians in ability where consideration is confined to those who have been in the country ten years or longer. One-third of the Lithuanians of a period of residence under five years are able to speak English, as are more than one-half of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years.

The following table shows the per cent of the individual employees of foreign birth, who speak English, according to age at time of arrival in the United States:

TABLE 555.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Bulgarian.....	119		25.2	25.2
Croatian.....	255	(a)	71.1	71.0
German.....	110	100.0	88.8	90.0
Italian, North.....	391	93.1	63.3	65.5
Italian, South.....	1,157	80.3	63.0	63.9
Magyar.....	337	83.3	62.8	63.5
Polish.....	294	93.3	63.4	65.0
Slovak.....	382	100.0	62.0	63.1
Total.....	3,537	88.3	62.3	63.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of those persons in the above table who were under 14 years of age at the time of arriving in the United States, 88.3 per cent speak English, while the percentage for those who were 14 years or over when they immigrated to this country is 62.3. Considering the tendencies exhibited by members of the several races who were under 14 years of age at the time of arriving here, it is seen that the Germans and Slovaks report no one unable to speak English. The Poles and South Italians show a small percentage unable to speak the language.

Of those who were 14 years old or over at the time of arrival in the United States, the Germans have 88 per cent speaking English. The next highest percentage is that of the Croatians. More than 25 per cent difference separates all the other races from the Germans. The North Italians, the South Italians, the Magyars, and the Poles show similar percentages able to use the language of this country. The Bulgarians have only 25.2 per cent of their numbers able to speak English.

The table following shows the ability of the foreign-born employees studied to speak English. The returns are classified by length of residence in the United States of different groups of employees.

TABLE 556.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by years in the United States and race.

## (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bulgarian.....	119	20.0	87.5	(a)	25.2
Croatian.....	255	61.3	88.5	75.0	71.0
German.....	110	81.8	95.5	100.0	90.0
Italian, North.....	391	45.6	74.8	91.4	65.5
Italian, South.....	1,157	47.4	75.7	85.0	63.9
Magyar.....	337	45.3	80.0	88.0	63.5
Polish.....	294	41.5	82.0	96.2	65.0
Slovak.....	382	41.0	76.9	89.3	63.1
Total.....	3,537	46.4	78.0	89.8	63.6

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Data for the preceding table have been secured from 3,537 individuals of 8 different races. Of these races the South Italians are shown in the greatest numbers. The proportion of the persons of each period of residence who speak English is, for those under five years, 46.4 per cent; five to nine years, 78 per cent; and for those ten years or over, 89.8 per cent, indicating a constant progress in acquiring the use of English corresponding to the number of years in the United States.

The races having the largest proportion of individuals in the United States less than five years who can speak English are the German, Croatian, and South Italian, in the order mentioned; that having the smallest proportion is the Bulgarian. The proportion of individuals in this country from five to nine years who are able to speak English is highest among the Germans, Croatians, and Bulgarians, and lowest among the North Italians and South Italians. The races having the largest proportion of individuals in the United States ten years or over who are able to speak English are the German and Polish; those of the same group having the smallest proportion are the Croatian and South Italian.



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## GENERAL TABLES.

- I.—GENERAL SURVEY: TABLES 1-50.
- II.—PENNSYLVANIA: TABLES 51-100.
- III.—THE MIDDLE WEST: TABLES 101-149.
- IV.—THE SOUTHWEST: TABLES 150-199.
- V.—THE SOUTH: TABLES 200-249.



## GENERAL EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

Persons of native birth have been divided into two general groups and further subdivided under each of the two, as follows:

1. *Native-born of native father.*

Persons under this group are classified as White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Hindu, Japanese, and Korean.

2. *Native-born of foreign father.*

Persons under this group are classified according to race of father in all tables where the data were secured for households, and according to country of birth of father in all tables where the data were secured for employees. Where classification is by race of father the classification used for several years by the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is followed.

Persons of foreign birth are classified according to race (or people). The classification of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is followed.

In the study of households information is presented—

1. By general nativity and race of the "individual" in all tables, which show facts which are personal in their nature, such as English speaking, occupation, or conjugal condition.

2. By general nativity and race of "head of family" in tables concerned with family matters—for example, family income.

3. By general nativity and race of "head of household" in all tables dealing with living conditions, among which are tables showing the composition of the household and the number of persons per room and per sleeping room. The distinction which has been made throughout this study between "family" and "household" is dependent upon the use of the term "apartment."

An "apartment" is a room or rooms within which all the usual daily processes of living, namely, cooking, eating, and sleeping, are carried on by the occupants. According to this definition an apartment may be, for example, a whole house; or it may be a single room of what was originally intended as an apartment; or it may be a corner of a ware room or the back of a storeroom partitioned off and set aside for household uses. Two or more groups of occupants with distinctly separate money interests frequently rent a number of rooms jointly, occupying certain rooms separately but sharing one or more, usually the kitchen, or kitchen and living room. Under these conditions neither the rooms used by the one group of occupants nor those used by the other can be considered an apartment, since the room used in common must in such case be considered a room in each apartment and thus be counted twice. Where these conditions have been encountered the entire number of rooms has been considered one apartment.

The "household" includes all persons living within an apartment, without regard to the relationships which exist among them. The household may consist of one or more families with or without boarders or lodgers; or it may consist of a group of persons living together, no family included; or it may consist of various combinations of families, "groups," and boarders or lodgers.

The term "family" as used throughout these tables refers in general to the immediate family composed of husband, wife, and children. Groups of persons among whom none of these relations exist are not considered families. Households in which complicated relationships exist have been resolved into the component immediate families. Remnants of families maintaining a home are considered families when either husband or wife is present.

The general tables show results of two practically independent studies, as follows:

#### STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.

All tables headed "Study of households" are based on information from the schedule which was filled out for certain selected households in each of the several communities. Names and addresses were secured of employees in a given industry who were heads of households; and for each such household a schedule was filled out by an agent of this Commission who visited the apartment and secured detailed information, so far as possible, for every occupant, as well as data in regard to family and household organization and status at the time of the visit.

#### STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.

The general tables headed "Study of employees" present data from the schedule relating only to the individual employee. This schedule was filled out by the employee himself or by some one, detailed by the employer to the task, to whom the employee furnished data.

The general tables of this series, therefore, concern only the history and present status of the employee, while the other series, as has been stated, presents data not only for certain of the employees, but also for members of their households. All data included under the "Study of employees" are tabulated by sex and by the general nativity and race of the individual. For the native-born of foreign father the classification is by country of birth of father and not by race of father.

#### DESCRIPTION OF TABLES.

*Total number of households and persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 1, 51, 101, 150, and 200.*—These tables enumerate the households studied of each race, the aggregate of the members of the households of each race, and the persons, male and female, for whom detailed information was secured. All members of households appear in these tables under the general nativity and race of head of household.

*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 2, 52, 102, 151, and 201.*—These tables are a second enumeration of the persons, male and female, who are included in the detailed study of members of households. In this enumeration each individual appears under his own general nativity and race.

*Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race: Study of employees. Tables 3, 53, 103, 152, and 202.*—These tables enumerate the employees for whom data were secured for the "Study of employees." The enumeration is by general nativity and race of employee.



*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race: Study of employees. Tables 4, 54, 104, 153, and 203.*—All foreign-born employees who report the number of years since their first arrival in the United States are here classified as in the United States under one year, one year, two years, three years, four years, five to nine years, ten to fourteen years, fifteen to nineteen years, or twenty years or over.

*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 5, 55, 105, 154, and 204.*—These tables, which are concerned with members of households, are similar to Tables 4, 54, 104, 153, and 203, relating to employees.

*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual: Study of households. Tables 6, 56, 106, 155, and 205.*—Males who were 16 years of age or over at the time of their first arrival in the United States are here classified according to whether, before coming to the United States, they worked for profit, for wages, or without wages, and are further classified according to the kind of employment pursued. Payments in kind as well as in money are here considered wages. Persons who worked without wages were usually at work with fathers or other near relatives.

*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual: Study of households. Tables 7, 57, 107, 156, and 206.*—These tables are similar to Tables 6, 56, 106, 155, and 205, relating to males.

*Occupation of foreign-born male employees before coming to the United States, by race: Study of employees. Tables 8, 58, 108, 157, and 207.*—In these tables are shown the number of foreign-born male employees who, just prior to coming to the United States, were in the same industry in which they were employed at the time of the investigation, in farming or farm labor, in general labor, etc. Persons who report their occupation as "none," "at home," or "at school" are excluded from these tables.

*Number of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 9, 59, 109, 158, and 208.*—These tables show the number of male members of households 16 years of age or over who are at home and at school, and classify those who have had employment within the year ending with the taking of the schedule according to the industry in which they have been employed. The main headings used in these tables follow the classification of the United States Census, with the following modifications: General labor is here separated from domestic and personal service; fishing, mining, and quarrying are separated from manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; trade and transportation are distinct from each other. The headings as here used are:

1. Agricultural pursuits.
2. Domestic and personal service.
3. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
4. Mining (including quarrying).
5. General labor.
6. Professional service.
7. Trade.
8. Transportation.

The term "Domestic and personal service" includes besides domestic servants certain classes of persons not professional who serve the general public, such as policemen, city firemen, and employees at places of amusement.

*Number of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 10, 60, 110, 159, and 209.*—These tables are similar to Tables 9, 59, 109, 158, and 208, relating to males.

*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Study of employees. Tables 11, 61, 111, 160, and 210.*—Employees are here classified according to the amount of their earnings. In some industries earnings are reported by the week, and in others by the day. Where employment is on the time basis the data are for "rate of pay;" where employment is on the piece basis the data are for "earnings."

*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Study of employees. Tables 12, 62, 112, 161, and 211.*—These tables are similar to Tables 11, 61, 111, 160, and 210, relating to earnings of males 18 years of age or over. In practically all industries the number of employees under 14 was too small for tabulation.

*Number of male heads of families earning each specified amount per year, by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 13, 63, 113, 162, and 212.*—These tables form a part of the study of family incomes. The information relative to income was secured for the year ending at the time of the agent's visit.

In the "selection of families" for the compilation of data concerning family income, the following classes were omitted:

1. Families established less than one year.
2. Families living two or more per household under complicated financial arrangements, so that exact income from boarders or other sources within the household is uncertain.
3. Families with earnings or contributions representing entire earnings of members who are profit earners or whose net earnings are for any other reason uncertain. That part of the income in this study represented by earnings is net.

Practically all of the heads of families included in these tables are also heads of households. They are here classified according to the amount of their earnings for the year.

*Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 14, 64, 114, 163, and 213.*—Male wage-earners are here classified according to the amount of their earnings for the year ending at the time of the agent's visit. Persons who receive board and lodging in addition to a money wage and persons who receive tips or other perquisites over and above a stipulated wage are not included in these tables.

*Amount of family income per year, by general nativity and race of head of family: Study of households. Tables 15, 65, 115, 164, and 214.*—The families included in these tables are the same as in Tables 13, 63, 113, 162, and 212. These families are here classified according to the amount of total income for the year from all sources. Tables 17, 67, 116, 166, and 216 show the sources of this income. Income from

“boarders or lodgers” and in some cases from “other sources” is gross.

*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 16, 66, 165, and 215.*—These tables are similar to Tables 14, 64, 163, and 213, which relate to earnings of males.

*Number of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family: Study of households. Tables 17, 67, 116, 166, and 216.*—The families included in these tables are the same as in Tables 13, 63, 113, 162, and 212. The number of families with income from earnings of husband, the number with income from earnings of wife, etc., are shown here. The terms “husband” and “wife” include the widowed, divorced, and deserted. The principal items under “Other sources” are (1) receipts from investments, which, in the great majority of cases, are in the form of rentals, and (2) contributions of friends or relatives, who pay either more or less than the rates of boarders or lodgers. Attention is called to the fact that the family may have had income from some source, for example, from boarders or lodgers, within the year, but not at the time the schedule was taken.

*Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family: Study of households. Tables 18, 68, 117, 167, and 217.*—The families included in these tables are the same as in Tables 13, 63, 113, 162, and 212. They are classified here according to the source or combination of sources upon which the family has been wholly dependent for income within the year ending with the taking of the schedule. The four items which make up all incomes except those entered in the last column of these tables are earnings of husband, earnings of wife, contributions of children, and payments of boarders or lodgers. It will be noted that all families deriving their entire income from husband, wife, and children have a net income, and that all incomes including the payments of boarders or lodgers are gross; also, that all families having any part of their income from money invested appear in the last column of these tables.

*Months worked during the past year by persons 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 19, 69, 118, 168, and 218.*—Members of households of working age who have been employed outside of the home within the year ending with the taking of the schedule are here classified according to whether they have worked under three months, three and under four months, four and under five months, etc. For the purposes of these tables all cases of part-time employment have been reduced to a full-time basis; for example, an employee who has worked seven months on half-time is counted as having worked three and one-half months. The data are shown for males and females separately.

*Number and class of households, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 20, 70, 119, 169, and 219.*—All households are here divided into “family households,” or households where a family is present, and “group households,” or households composed of a group of persons, no family included.

Family households are further classified as being with or without boarders or lodgers. Family households with neither boarders nor lodgers are subdivided into those consisting of a single family and those consisting of two or more families living in the same apartment and sharing one or more rooms. Family households with boarders or lodgers are subdivided into those who keep boarders and those who keep only lodgers. Households keeping both boarders and lodgers are here entered as households with boarders. "Boarders" are persons to whom both food and lodging are furnished.

*Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 21, 71, 120, 170, and 220.*—In these tables appear only the renting households which report the rent paid for the unfurnished rooms which they use for living purposes. The following classes are thus excluded from these tables:

1. Households which rent apartment furnished.
2. Households which pay an undivided sum for apartment and place of business.
3. Resident landlords who pay an undivided sum for the apartment they occupy and other apartments which they sublet.
4. Households which pay "ground rent."

*Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 22, 72, 121, 171, and 221.*—The households included in these tables are the same as in Tables 21, 71, 120, 170, and 220.

*Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 23, 73, 122, 172, and 222.*—The households included in these tables are the same as in Tables 21, 71, 120, 170, and 220.

*Number of households keeping boarders and lodgers and number of boarders and lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 24, 74, 123, 173, and 223.*—These tables show the number of households keeping boarders and the number keeping only lodgers; they also show the total number of boarders and of lodgers. "Boarders" both sleep and eat with the household. Households which keep lodgers in addition to boarders are classified with the households keeping boarders. Among certain races it is customary to include one of the following accommodations with the nominal price of lodging: (1) Coffee or soup is served once a day; (2) the lodger is allowed the privilege of cooking his food on the kitchen stove; (3) the housewife buys the lodger's food, having the price charged in his account book, and prepares the food for him. Persons with such financial arrangements consider themselves lodgers, and have been classified as such in these tables.

*Number of persons per household in apartments of each specified size, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 25, 75, 124, 174, and 224.*—Households are here classified according to the number of rooms which they occupy, and are further classified according to the number of persons of whom they are composed. Rooms used exclusively for business purposes, although connected with the apartment, are not counted in the number of rooms per apartment. As before stated, only such persons as sleep in the apartment are considered members of the household.

*Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 26, 76, 125, 175, and 225.*—These tables summarize part of the data of Tables 25, 75, 124, 174, and 224. Households are here classified according to the number of rooms they occupy.

*Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 27, 77, 126, 176, and 226.*—These tables summarize part of the data in Tables 25, 75, 124, 174, and 224. They give the total number of households and the total number of persons in apartments of each specified size.

*Number of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 28, 78, 127, 177, and 227.*—These tables summarize part of the data in Tables 25, 75, 124, 174, and 224. Households are here classified according to the number of persons in the household.

*Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 29, 79, 128, 178, and 228.*—These tables show the number of households which average less than one person per room, one and less than two persons per room, two and less than three persons per room, etc. These tables also show the average number of persons per household and per room for all households studied.

*Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 30, 80, 129, 179, and 229.*—These tables present the data relative to persons per sleeping room. Only rooms which are regularly used for sleeping purposes are here considered sleeping rooms. The tables are similar to Tables 29, 79, 128, 178, and 228.

*Number of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 31, 81, 130, 180, and 230.*—These tables classify households according to the number of rooms left for living purposes after the number of sleeping rooms has been deducted.

*Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race: Study of employees. Tables 32, 82, 131, 181, and 231.*—These tables show the number of male employees who read some language and the number who both read and write some language.

*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 33, 83, 132, 182, and 232.*—These tables, which are concerned with members of households, are similar to Tables 32, 82, 131, 181, and 231, relating to employees.

*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 34, 84, 133, 183, and 233.*—These tables classify foreign-born persons, male and female, according to the number of years since their first arrival in the United States. The classes are: Under five years, five to nine years, and ten years or over. These tables show under each of the three groups the number of persons who can read some language and the number who can both read and write some language.

*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at the time of coming to the United States, and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 35, 85, 134, 184, and 234.*—These tables

classify foreign-born persons, male and female, according to whether they were under 14 years of age or 14 years of age or over at the time of their first arrival in the United States, and show the number in each group who can read some language and the number who can both read and write some language.

*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race: Study of employees. Tables 36, 86, 135, 185, and 235.*—For the purposes of these tables male employees are divided into four age groups—16 to 19 years, 20 to 29 years, 30 to 44 years, and 45 years or over—and are further classified according to whether they are single, married, or widowed. With the widowed are included the relatively few persons who are divorced or deserted.

*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 37, 87, 136, 186, and 236.*—These tables, which are concerned with members of households 16 years of age or over, are similar to Tables 36, 86, 135, 185, and 235, relating to male employees.

*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband: Study of employees. Tables 38, 88, 137, 187, and 237.*—These tables show the number of foreign-born married employees who report wife in the United States and the number who report wife abroad. The tabulation is by the race of the employee.

*Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race: Study of employees. Tables 39, 89, 138, 188, and 238.*—Male employees are here classified according to the number of years since their first arrival in the United States. The classes are: Under five years, five to nine years, and ten years or over. Under each group employees are classified according to whether they have made no visit, or one, two, or three or more visits, abroad.

*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household: Study of households. Tables 40, 90, 139, 189, and 239.*—These tables give for all households studied the number of persons of each sex who report their ages as under 6 years, 6 to 13 years, 14 and 15 years, 16 to 19 years, 20 to 29 years, 30 to 44 years, and 45 years or over. The tabulation is by race of head of household.

*Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race: Study of employees. Tables 41, 91, 140, 190, and 240.*—Male employees are here classified according to age, by years if between 14 and 19 years of age, and by year groups if 20 years of age or over.

*Number of families owning home, renting, boarding, etc., by general nativity and race of head of family: Study of households. Tables 42, 92, 141, 191, and 241.*—These tables show for all families studied the number owning their homes, the number renting homes, the number boarding and the number lodging. The few dependent families are included in the miscellaneous class "In other conditions."

*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 43, 93, 142, 192, and 242.*—These tables show for males, females, and totals, the number of children under 6 years of age, 6 to 13 years of age, and 14 and 15 years of age, and further show for each age group the number of children at home, at school, and at work. The few children with employment outside of school hours are tabulated

here as at school, and the few children found working through the day and attending night school are here entered as at work.

*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence: Study of employees. Tables 44, 94, 143, 193, and 243.*—These tables include only foreign-born employees who were 21 years of age or over at the time of their first arrival in the United States and who have been in the United States long enough to acquire citizenship. These persons are classified as in the United States five to nine years and ten years or over, and are further classified under each year group as aliens, citizens, and persons with only their first papers.

*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence: Study of households. Tables 45, 95, 144, 194, and 244.*—These tables, which are concerned with members of households, are similar to Tables 44, 94, 143, 193, and 243, relating to employees.

*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 46, 96, 145, 195, and 245.*—These tables show for all non-English-speaking races the number of members of households, male and female, who can carry on a conversation in the English language.

*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 47, 97, 146, 196, and 246.*—These tables classify foreign-born persons, male and female, of non-English-speaking races, according to whether they were under 14 years of age or 14 years of age or over at the time of their first arrival in the United States, and show the number in each of the two groups who are able to speak English.

*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual: Study of households. Tables 48, 98, 147, 197, and 247.*—These tables classify foreign-born persons, male and female, of non-English-speaking races, according to the number of years since their first arrival in the United States. The classes are: Under five years, five to nine years, and ten years or over. Under each group the number able to speak English is shown.

*Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by age at time of coming to the United States and race: Study of employees. Tables 49, 99, 148, 198, and 248.*—These tables are similar to Tables 47, 97, 146, 196, and 246, relating to members of households.

*Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race: Study of employees. Tables 50, 100, 149, 199, and 249.*—These tables are similar to Tables 48, 98, 147, 197, and 247, relating to members of households.





# GENERAL TABLES.

## I.—GENERAL SURVEY.

**TABLE 1.**—*Total number of households and persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Total number of persons in households.	Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>					
White.....	108	499	259	238	497
Negro.....	27	120	54	66	120
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>					
English.....	11	54	25	27	52
Irish.....	15	89	48	41	89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>758</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	48	43	91
Croatian.....	132	942	329	239	568
English.....	27	147	91	56	147
French.....	11	51	29	22	51
German.....	51	300	161	139	300
Irish.....	50	292	162	130	292
Italian, North.....	316	1,803	853	647	1,500
Italian, South.....	200	1,289	717	374	1,091
Lithuanian.....	179	1,021	482	337	819
Magyar.....	241	1,512	727	478	1,205
Mexican.....	42	196	112	84	196
Polish.....	334	2,087	1,018	763	1,781
Roumanian.....	10	51	34	17	51
Russian.....	42	265	100	73	173
Ruthenian.....	43	293	155	109	264
Scotch.....	11	71	39	29	68
Slovak.....	454	2,798	1,290	1,089	2,379
Slovenian.....	12	70	30	26	56
Welsh.....	39	184	98	86	184
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>13,467</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>11,216</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>11,974</b>

TABLE 2.—Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	321	324	645
Negro.....	54	66	120
Indian.....		3	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	19	43
Canadian (other than French).....		2	2
Croatian.....	96	92	188
English.....	53	25	78
French.....	12	11	23
German.....	72	82	154
Irish.....	116	89	205
Italian, North.....	287	281	568
Italian, South.....	175	142	317
Lithuanian.....	184	139	323
Magyar.....	208	201	409
Mexican.....	45	39	84
Polish.....	324	338	662
Roumanian.....	4	4	8
Russian.....	30	19	49
Ruthenian.....	44	57	101
Scotch.....	18	14	32
Slovak.....	527	570	1,097
Slovenian.....	12	10	22
Welsh.....	47	37	84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>4,449</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>5,217</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	25	54
Bosnian.....	1		1
Canadian (other than French).....		2	2
Croatian.....	233	144	377
Danish.....		1	1
English.....	48	39	87
French.....	18	12	30
German.....	81	64	145
Irish.....	63	36	99
Italian, North.....	563	357	920
Italian, South.....	543	226	769
Lithuanian.....	296	194	490
Magyar.....	481	277	758
Mexican.....	64	40	104
Polish.....	698	415	1,113
Roumanian.....	39	13	52
Russian.....	101	54	155
Ruthenian.....	108	51	159
Scotch.....	20	19	39
Slovak.....	751	521	1,272
Slovenian.....	18	17	35
Spanish.....	3		3
Welsh.....	50	42	92
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>6,757</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>11,974</b>

TABLE 3.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>		<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>	
White.....	18,515	English.....	2,497
Negro.....	6,702	Finnish.....	70
Indian.....	2	Flemish.....	3
		French.....	786
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>		German.....	2,699
Australia.....	4	Greek.....	113
Austria-Hungary.....	823	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6
Belgium.....	51	Herzegovinian.....	6
Canada.....	49	Irish.....	935
Denmark.....	10	Italian, North.....	6,666
England.....	1,800	Italian, South.....	4,272
France.....	173	Italian (not specified).....	113
Germany.....	2,256	Lithuanian.....	1,892
Greece.....	1	Macedonian.....	18
Ireland.....	1,352	Magyar.....	4,571
Italy.....	196	Mexican.....	116
Mexico.....	9	Montenegrin.....	136
Netherlands.....	19	Norwegian.....	14
Norway.....	5	Polish.....	7,370
Roumania.....	1	Portuguese.....	7
Russia.....	176	Roumanian.....	157
Scotland.....	925	Russian.....	1,853
Sweden.....	66	Ruthenian.....	308
Switzerland.....	28	Scotch.....	1,162
Wales.....	468	Scotch-Irish.....	27
Africa (country not specified).....	3	Servian.....	132
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,415</b>	Slovak.....	11,318
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>33,634</b>	Slovenian.....	1,912
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>		Spanish.....	7
Armenian.....	2	Swedish.....	307
Bohemian and Moravian.....	747	Syrian.....	21
Bosnian.....	1	Turkish.....	4
Bulgarian.....	177	Welsh.....	399
Canadian, French.....	26	West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1
Canadian, Other.....	30	Australian (race not specified).....	8
Croatian.....	2,426	Austrian (race not specified).....	885
Cuban.....	1	Belgian (race not specified).....	377
Dalmatian.....	6	Swiss (race not specified).....	24
Danish.....	20	<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>54,734</b>
Dutch.....	106	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>88,368</b>

TABLE 4.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	1								1	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	741	9	27	84	57	44	183	21	90	223
Bosnian.....	1						1			
Bulgarian.....	173	2	60	60	19	6	18	2	2	4
Canadian, French.....	24			2			6	1	5	10
Canadian, Other.....	29		1	1			4	2	5	16
Croatian.....	2,416	40	204	433	391	247	858	128	85	30
Dalmatian.....	6	1	1		1		3			
Danish.....	20		1	1		1	11			6
Dutch.....	103	4	6	9	6	6	19	5	18	30
English.....	2,411	39	55	112	103	97	229	78	138	1,563
Finnish.....	70	1	1	1	6	7	25	10	11	3
Flemish.....	3								1	2
French.....	775	11	33	55	43	38	223	32	131	209
German.....	2,677	33	56	124	109	100	363	120	548	1,224
Greek.....	111	2	14	19	12	10	31	8	8	7
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6				2		4			
Herzegovinian.....	6			4	1			1		
Irish.....	916	3	7	20	11	12	37	28	60	738
Italian, North.....	6,022	166	377	786	805	586	2,382	632	547	341
Italian, South.....	4,239	146	247	549	533	430	1,590	376	224	144
Italian (not specified).....	169	1	10	18	12	12	34	8	8	6
Lithuanian.....	1,885	18	37	111	148	166	713	310	271	111
Macedonian.....	18	1	9	4	1	1	2			
Magyar.....	4,743	148	412	736	563	441	1,440	331	296	156
Mexican.....	111	2	5	8	8	6	27	24	21	10
Montenegrin.....	136		41	51	15	10	14		1	4
Norwegian.....	14			1			2	2	3	6
Polish.....	7,316	132	491	1,107	758	647	2,333	667	671	510
Portuguese.....	7						3	3	1	
Roumanian.....	156	7	54	43	22	9	16	1	3	1
Russian.....	1,831	45	181	358	207	138	509	167	135	91
Ruthenian.....	307	5	26	67	28	36	72	35	22	16
Scotch.....	1,139	22	26	39	42	39	115	28	72	756
Scotch-Irish.....	24			1		1	2	1	1	18
Servian.....	131	1	7	25	12	14	50	15	4	3
Slovak.....	11,272	174	623	1,290	1,038	1,014	3,557	1,279	1,120	1,177
Slovenian.....	1,899	51	118	291	203	182	695	164	125	70
Spanish.....	6	1	2	1	1					1
Swedish.....	306	2	4	4	7	6	36	15	65	167
Syrian.....	21		1		4	1	6	6	2	1
Turkish.....	4	1		1	1	1				
Welsh.....	397	4	7	9	5	8	11	18	24	311
West Indian.....	1									1
Australian (race not specified).....	8						1	4		3
Austrian (race not specified).....	874	33	41	118	81	89	351	45	72	44
Belgian (race not specified).....	375	11	7	14	14	30	84	14	84	117
Swiss (race not specified).....	24						2	1		21
Total.....	54,300	1,116	3,192	6,557	5,269	4,435	16,088	4,582	4,875	8,186

TABLE 5.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States—								
		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 years or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	29	2	3	4	2	5	4	1	3	5
Bosnian	1					1				2
Croatian	233	6	11	25	27	22	84	32	24	2
English	47	1	4	8	7	2	5	1		19
French	18		2	1		1	4	1	4	5
German	81	5	3	11	1	14	11	2	5	29
Irish	63			1	5	1	3	1	1	51
Italian, North	563	21	33	63	47	59	185	58	60	37
Italian, South	543	28	56	88	77	60	161	39	20	14
Lithuanian	296	6	11	23	20	17	99	62	33	25
Magyar	481	16	43	59	55	61	129	55	37	26
Mexican	64	2			2	1	14	16	18	11
Polish	698	29	80	109	72	64	172	66	64	42
Roumanian	39	1	9	7	3	7	12			3
Russian	101	3	21	17	11	7	31	5	3	7
Ruthenian	108	1	15	11	14	11	27	11	11	7
Scotch	20	2				2	6			10
Slovak	751	24	36	78	57	62	183	103	105	103
Slovenian	18		1	2	1	2	7	1	4	
Spanish	3	1		2						
Welsh	50	4	1	1	1	2	5	3	9	24
Total	4,207	152	329	510	402	401	1,142	457	401	413

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian	25	2	3	1	4	5	3		3	4
Canadian (other than French)	2									2
Croatian	144	5	12	19	14	23	48	12	10	1
Danish	1									1
English	39		5	4	3	2	7		2	16
French	12		1				3	1	3	4
German	64	3	3	14	1	9	4	2	6	22
Irish	36		2		6	1				27
Italian, North	357	12	26	54	39	37	119	28	34	8
Italian, South	226	11	22	46	22	24	69	17	12	3
Lithuanian	194	9	8	15	16	9	82	39	9	7
Magyar	277	5	34	29	35	29	67	42	26	10
Mexican	40			1	4	1	8	8	13	5
Polish	415	14	40	52	46	47	114	46	34	22
Roumanian	13		2	3	2	2	4			
Russian	54	6	7	8	11	9	7	5		1
Ruthenian	51		4	3	5	8	17	7	6	1
Scotch	19					4	4			11
Slovak	521	9	28	55	34	43	168	72	70	42
Slovenian	17		1	2	3		7	2	1	1
Welsh	42	8		2	1	3	3	1	5	19
Total	2,549	84	198	308	246	256	734	282	234	207

TABLE 5.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual—Continued.

TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States—								
		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 years or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	54	4	6	5	6	10	7	1	6	9
Bosnian.....	1					1				
Canadian (other than French).....	2									2
Croatian.....	377	11	23	24	41	45	132	44	34	3
Danish.....	1									1
English.....	86	1	9	12	10	4	12	1	2	35
French.....	30		3	1			7	2	7	9
German.....	145	8	6	25	2	23	15	4	11	51
Irish.....	99		2	1	11	2	3	1	1	78
Italian, North.....	920	33	59	117	86	96	304	86	94	45
Italian, South.....	769	39	78	134	99	84	230	56	32	17
Lithuanian.....	490	15	19	28	36	26	181	101	42	32
Magyar.....	758	21	77	88	90	90	196	97	63	36
Mexican.....	104	2		1	6	2	22	24	31	16
Polish.....	1,113	43	129	161	118	111	286	112	98	64
Roumanian.....	52	1	11	10	5	9	16			
Russian.....	155	9	28	25	22	16	38	10	3	4
Ruthenian.....	159	1	19	14	19	19	44	18	17	8
Scotch.....	39	2				6	10			21
Slovak.....	1,272	33	64	133	91	105	351	175	175	145
Slovenian.....	35		2	4	4	2	14	3	5	1
Spanish.....	3	1		2						
Welsh.....	92	12	1	3	2	5	8	4	14	43
Total.....	6,756	236	527	818	648	657	1,876	739	635	620

TABLE 6.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number with out occupation.	Number working for wages.					Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.			
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	Miners.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18		5	1	5		5	16	2		2			
Bosnian.....	1								1		1			
Croatian.....	189	1	22	3	12	8	8	53	62	1	63	72		72
English.....	28			2	23		3	28						
French.....	11	1			8	1	1	10						
German.....	57	1	4	9	17	3	5	38	12	4	16	2		2
Irish.....	35	2	2	1	14		4	21	7	1	8	4		4
Italian, North.....	441	6	97	47	12	51	47	254	99	1	91	86	4	90
Italian, South.....	437	3	143	41	9	31	24	218	122		122	61	3	64
Lithuanian.....	218	2	72	3	5	18	11	109	86		86	48	3	51
Magyar.....	386	9	109	19	15	39	32	214	102	1	103	53	7	60
Mexican.....	45		13	4	22		2	41	1		1	2	1	3
Polish.....	567	7	126	49	55	50	41	321	165	4	169	70		70
Roumanian.....	36		12				2	14	8		8	14		14
Russian.....	91	2	9	2	3	5	6	25	51		51	13		13
Ruthenian.....	99		43	1		3	5	52	15	1	16	22		22
Scotch.....	13				11	2		13						
Slovak.....	600	2	182	29	37	42	45	335	200	2	202	59	2	61
Slovenian.....	16		3	2	1		3	9	6		6		1	1
Spanish.....	3	1	2					2						
Welsh.....	29	2			25	1		26		1	1			
Total.....	3,341	39	841	213	274	234	244	1,829	930	16	946	506	21	527

TABLE 7.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.				Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	In domestic and personal service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.	16	9		6		6	1		1			
Croatian.....	119	75	6	2	1	9	35		35			
Danish.....	1	1										
English.....	22	19			3	3						
French.....	7	7										
German.....	37	31	2	2	1	5	1		1			
Irish.....	20	18			2	2						
Italian, North.	254	149	22	11	35	68	27	2	29	7	1	8
Italian, South.	165	136	14	2	2	18	11		11			
Lithuanian.....	150	89	24	7	1	32	26		26	3		3
Magyar.....	200	143	12	14	4	30	26		26		1	1
Mexican.....	26	21	1	2	1	4	1		1			
Polish.....	271	163	17	20	7	44	57	1	58	1		1
Romanian.....	10	5					5		5			
Russian.....	40	18	2	2		4	18		18			
Ruthenian.....	37	15	1	8		9	13		13			
Scotch.....	9	8		1		1						
Slovak.....	369	218	31	49	10	90	59		59	1	1	2
Slovenian.....	11	4		1	1	2	5		5			
Welsh.....	23	21		2		2						
Total.....	1,787	1,155	132	129	68	329	285	3	288	12	3	15

TABLE 8.—Occupation of foreign-born male employees before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who were engaged in—						Other occupations.
		Min-ing.	Farm-ing or farm labor.	Gen-eral labor.	Manu-factur-ing.	Hand trades.	Trade.	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	408	235	67	24	5	67	3	7
Bosnian.....	1		1					
Bulgarian.....	158	15	119	12		8	4	
Canadian, French.....	15	9	2			3		1
Canadian, Other.....	8	1	4	1		1		1
Croatian.....	1,212	44	1,026	57	15	47	5	18
Danish.....	17	3	7		1	2		4
Dutch.....	68	33	16	5	3	7		4
English.....	1,277	1,055	33	38	25	48	17	61
Finnish.....	65	3	43	5	2	8		2
French.....	352	254	24	36	7	10		20
German.....	1,423	782	265	95	58	157	14	52
Greek.....	67	7	40	7	2	11		
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	1				1		
Herzegovinian.....	2		2					
Irish.....	321	190	83	25	6	9	1	7
Italian, North.....	4,840	661	2,770	563	116	496	28	206
Italian, South.....	2,883	223	1,917	415	28	206	9	85
Italian (not specified).....	12	5	4	3				
Lithuanian.....	1,570	67	1,243	129	26	86	3	16
Macedonian.....	13		1		3	4	4	1
Magyar.....	2,423	263	1,660	229	29	188	3	51
Mexican.....	98	70	17	5		5		1
Montenegrin.....	118	5	108	1		2	1	1
Norwegian.....	10	1	4	2		1		2
Polish.....	3,771	369	2,597	333	110	281	4	77
Portuguese.....	6		5					1
Roumanian.....	97	7	80	5	1	3		1
Russian.....	1,389	108	1,109	88	25	43	4	12
Ruthenian.....	151	24	100	18	4	2	1	2
Scotch.....	561	495	10	14	2	15	2	23
Scotch-Irish.....	5	4		1				
Servian.....	69	4	58	2	1	2	2	
Slovak.....	5,378	573	3,680	650	77	282	9	107
Slovenian.....	1,248	250	719	71	33	138	2	35
Spanish.....	5	4	1					
Swedish.....	142	22	82	14	2	16	1	5
Syrian.....	15	3	9		2		1	
Turkish.....	4	1	3					
Welsh.....	178	156	3	6		4		9
Australian (race not specified).....	7	1	4			1		1
Austrian (race not specified).....	658	312	248	37	5	41	1	14
Belgian (race not specified).....	271	217	7	14	17	10	1	5
Swiss (race not specified).....	7	1	3		2	1		
Total.....	31,325	6,478	18,174	2,905	607	2,206	123	832



TABLE 9.—Number of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classification of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Agricultural pursuits.	Domestic and personal service.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	Mining.		Professional service.	Trade.	Transportation.	At home.	At school.
					Coal (bituminous).	Iron ore.					
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>											
White.....	168	1	1	9	147			1	2	1	6
Negro.....	32	1			31						
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>											
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5				3				1	1	
English.....	26			3	20			3			
French.....	2				2						
German.....	17		1	6	9				1		
Irish.....	56			2	40		1	3	4	2	4
Italian, North.....	14				9						5
Italian, South.....	5		1		4						
Lithuanian.....	4				4						
Magyar.....	11				8			3			
Mexican.....	1				1						
Polish.....	16		1	1	11						3
Ruthenian.....	3				2			1			
Scotch.....	9			3	5						1
Slovak.....	44			2	38			1		1	2
Welsh.....	15				12				1	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>228</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>168</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>346</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>											
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23				23						
Bosnian.....	1				1						
Croatian.....	213			4	207					2	
English.....	40				40						
French.....	16			1	15						
German.....	70				68					2	
Irish.....	60				57			1	2		
Italian, North.....	α 486			8	469					7	1
Italian, South.....	481			3	465	4	3			4	2
Lithuanian.....	276			1	270	1		1		1	2
Magyar.....	426			2	420	1	1	1		1	
Mexican.....	62				60					2	
Polish.....	624		1	37	573	5				6	2
Roumanian.....	38				38						
Russian.....	97			5	91	1					
Ruthenian.....	99			1	98						
Scotch.....	19				17				1	1	
Slovak.....	679			2	674					2	1
Slovenian.....	18			1	17						
Spanish.....	3				3						
Welsh.....	46		1		44					1	
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>α 3,777</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>α 4,205</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>

α Including 1 not reporting complete data.

TABLE 10.—Number of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classification of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Agricultural pursuits.	Domestic and personal service.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	Bituminous coal mining.	Professional service.	Trade.	Transportation.	At home.	At school.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	184	6	1			5			168	4
Negro.....	32	4				1			25	2
Indian.....	3								3	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	6	3	1						2	
Canadian (other than French).....	2								2	
Croatian.....	1								1	
English.....	9	1	1						7	
French.....	4						3		1	
German.....	28	6	1						18	3
Irish.....	34	1	1			6	3		19	4
Italian, North.....	13								8	5
Italian, South.....	6								5	1
Lithuanian.....	6								5	1
Magyar.....	9						1		7	1
Mexican.....	5								5	
Polish.....	14	1	2						11	
Ruthenian.....	2								2	
Scotch.....	7	2				1			4	
Slovak.....	43	4	1				2		34	2
Welsh.....	13						1		10	2
Total.....	202	1	18	6		7	10		141	19
Total native-born.....	421	1	28	7		8	15		337	25
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18								18	
Canadian (other than French).....	2								2	
Croatian.....	130	1							127	2
Danish.....	1								1	
English.....	31								31	
French.....	12								12	
German.....	53	2							51	
Irish.....	31						1		30	
Italian, North.....	301						2		296	3
Italian, South.....	182	1	1						180	
Lithuanian.....	175								174	1
Magyar.....	244	3							238	
Mexican.....	36								36	
Polish.....	325	1	2	2					320	
Romanian.....	11	1							10	
Russian.....	44								44	
Ruthenian.....	42								42	
Scotch.....	15	1				1			13	
Slovak.....	444	3			1				440	
Slovenian.....	13								13	
Welsh.....	32	1				1			30	
Total foreign-born.....	2,139	14	3	3	3	1	3	1	2,108	6
Grand total.....	2,560	1	42	10	3	9	18	1	2,445	31

TABLE 11.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>														
White.....	15,972	\$2.31	78	280	352	1,501	1,506	5,510	4,297	1,652	387	409		
Negro.....	6,179	1.98	19	245	580	1,511	577	1,782	851	449	73	92		
Indian.....	2	(a)				1		1						
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>														
Australia.....	4	(a)						3	1					
Austria-Hungary.....	496	2.16	2	18	18	63	76	163	112	27	4	13		
Belgium.....	31	2.23		1			4	11	13	1	1			
Canada.....	47	2.28		2			4	2	19	12	7	1		
Denmark.....	10	1.89	2			1	1	3	3					
England.....	1,470	2.44	7	30	14	88	88	434	532	173	34	70		
France.....	142	2.41		6	1	7	9	39	56	11	8	5		
Germany.....	1,977	2.41	12	32	18	157	164	604	580	254	93	63		
Greece.....	1	(a)						1						
Ireland.....	1,151	2.32	10	14	15	97	119	372	384	92	20	28		
Italy.....	107	2.36		5	4	9	7	21	48	3	3	7		
Mexico.....	7	(a)		1				1	5					
Netherlands.....	17	2.25				1		11	3	2				
Norway.....	4	(a)				1			1		2			
Russia.....	102	1.99		12	2	18	11	25	29	4	1			
Scotland.....	744	2.47	4	10	5	41	41	212	289	79	25	38		
Sweden.....	49	2.30			1	4	2	22	15	4		1		
Switzerland.....	22	2.45		1		2	1	5	10	1		2		
Wales.....	384	2.49	3	10	1	10	16	105	156	63	2	18		
Africa (country not specified).....	3	(a)				2		1						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>245</b>		
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>28,921</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>9,345</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>746</b>		
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>														
Armenian.....	1	(a)				1								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	705	2.34	5	14	30	58	45	244	159	102	27	21		
Bosnian.....	1	(a)						1						
Bulgarian.....	161	2.07	1	2	9	37	9	49	34	18	2			
Canadian, French.....	23	2.31		1		4	1	6	7	3		1		
Canadian, Other.....	24	2.30				3	2	7	11		1			
Croatian.....	2,278	1.98	13	53	170	474	366	766	262	130	32	12		
Dalmatian.....	5	(a)						2				3		
Danish.....	19	2.25	1		1			11	3	3				
Dutch.....	93	2.18	2	1	3	9	4	41	26	6		1		
English.....	2,283	2.50	5	36	14	135	87	753	698	335	92	128		
Finnish.....	57	2.24		3		5	1	30	11	5	1	1		
Flemish.....	3	(a)							3					
French.....	731	2.28	3	25	19	67	22	220	292	58	6	19		
German.....	2,540	2.35	16	74	58	215	181	832	626	354	97	87		
Greek.....	108	2.01	1	5	4	17	18	39	21	2	1			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	5	(a)			1		3	1						
Herzegovinian.....	5	(a)				2	2					1		
Irish.....	841	2.24	9	17	24	95	95	272	209	85	15	20		
Italian, North.....	6,141	2.28	30	142	103	584	451	2,127	1,702	729	131	142		
Italian, South.....	3,909	2.14	9	79	178	631	527	1,219	743	380	80	63		
Italian (not specified).....	70	2.15			8	12	6	18	16	9	1			
Lithuanian.....	1,767	2.28	10	61	22	277	51	569	405	247	51	74		
Macedonian.....	17	1.80		1	1	10		2	3					

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 11.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—(Continued).

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.		
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>														
Magyar.....	4,171	\$2.00	30	71	222	615	524	1,994	548	138	10	19		
Mexican.....	106	2.44				3	1	24	68	8	1	1		
Montenegrin.....	127	2.13			1	43	5	38	15	19	4	2		
Norwegian.....	13	2.19				1		8	4					
Polish.....	6,793	1.99	115	328	290	1,075	824	2,906	880	292	43	40		
Portuguese.....	7	(a)				1		3	2	1				
Roumanian.....	145	1.84	2	3	12	30	33	47	15					
Russian.....	1,763	2.26	3	28	56	152	137	716	432	145	29	65		
Ruthenian.....	290	1.98	1	12	23	48	52	112	34	7		1		
Scotch.....	1,053	2.48	2	17	7	57	36	338	357	166	20	53		
Scotch-Irish.....	23	2.50				1	2	6	8	6				
Servian.....	124	2.04		2	2	31	10	50	22	6	1			
Slovak.....	10,575	2.03	42	281	448	1,738	1,906	4,275	1,365	335	63	122		
Slovenian.....	1,783	2.18	18	31	38	183	110	739	524	118	13	9		
Spanish.....	6	(a)						2	4					
Swedish.....	293	2.41		2	3	17	9	125	78	29	8	19		
Syrian.....	20	1.90			2	2	6	7	3					
Welsh.....	356	2.41	1	6	4	28	13	113	119	50	7	15		
West Indian.....	1	(a)							1					
Australian (race not specified).....	8	(a)				1		5	1	1				
Austrian (race not specified).....	829	2.53		8	3	37	15	299	361	132	25	39		
Belgian (race not specified).....	360	2.28	1	9	4	33	5	113	165	23	2	5		
Swiss (race not specified).....	21	2.52		1		1	1	5	7	5		1		
<b>Total foreign-born.</b>	<b>50,654</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>19,046</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>964</b>		
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>79,575</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>10,255</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>28,391</b>	<b>17,642</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,710</b>		

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 12.—Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.						
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	1,239	\$1.51	81	392	147	213	145	156	105
Negro.....	315	1.24	86	55	47	70	23	28	6
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	308	1.44	21	111	43	48	21	50	14
Belgium.....	20	1.74	6	6	6	3	1	6	4
England.....	222	1.64	6	61	25	40	17	46	27
France.....	25	1.73	6	9	2	3	5	6	6
Germany.....	189	1.60	6	62	12	40	14	34	21
Ireland.....	90	1.45	5	35	12	15	6	9	8
Italy.....	82	1.60	4	32	3	10	4	16	13
Mexico.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Netherlands.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Roumania.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Russia.....	67	1.43	1	35	6	8	1	12	4
Scotland.....	121	1.75	3	31	9	17	7	27	27
Sweden.....	17	1.62	.....	7	.....	3	.....	5	2
Switzerland.....	4	(a)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Wales.....	43	1.59	1	14	1	14	3	5	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	1.54	.....	10	.....	3	1	2	2
Bulgarian.....	4	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Canadian (other than French).....	2	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Croatian.....	27	1.47	1	8	6	4	2	5	1
Danish.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	7	(a)	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....
English.....	36	1.66	1	16	1	2	1	9	6
French.....	19	1.72	.....	6	1	2	1	5	4
German.....	33	1.65	.....	10	9	2	.....	7	5
Greek.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Herzegovinian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Italian, North.....	135	1.91	.....	20	8	18	8	49	32
Italian, South.....	108	1.62	5	22	9	21	18	24	9
Italian (not specified).....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	6	(a)	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Macedonian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	92	1.63	2	22	9	18	4	31	6
Mexican.....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Montenegrin.....	7	(a)	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Polish.....	82	1.45	6	23	10	23	4	14	2
Roumanian.....	5	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Russian.....	17	1.71	.....	5	.....	3	2	4	3
Ruthenian.....	5	(a)	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....
Scotch.....	26	1.60	1	11	3	3	.....	2	6
Servian.....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Slovak.....	184	1.57	14	39	21	50	11	30	19
Slovenian.....	26	1.58	1	8	2	7	.....	4	4
Swedish.....	2	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syrian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	15	2.23	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	5
Belgian (race not specified).....	10	1.99	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	3
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>357</b>

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

**TABLE 13.**—*Number of male heads of families earning each specified amount per year, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—												
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$900.	\$900 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>															
White.....	83	\$607			5	16	11	8	15	15	2	4	7		
Negro.....	24	384			2	14	7	1							
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>															
English.....	11	708				3	2		1	1	1	1	2		
Irish.....	13	758				1	3	2	2	1	1		3		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>735</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>590</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>		
<b>Foreign-born:</b>															
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	413	1		3	2	2	3	1	1					
Croatian.....	117	401	1	7	14	40	34	11	3	7					
English.....	22	570			3	3	2	2	5	5		1	1		
French.....	11	380		1	1	4	3	2							
German.....	39	613				6	5	9	7	7	2	1	2		
Irish.....	44	498			2	6	6	7	10	9	1	1	2		
Italian, North.....	270	426		16	37	73	65	42	24	9	2	2			
Italian, South.....	169	448		3	13	41	67	24	9	9	2	1			
Lithuanian.....	165	425	5	10	17	35	42	36	13	5			2		
Magyar.....	216	416	1	11	31	66	47	29	18	8	3	2			
Mexican.....	38	391			4	20	10	3	1						
Polish.....	298	450	1	6	23	92	73	60	26	8	5	2	2		
Roumanian.....	9	(a)						3	5	1					
Russian.....	38	375	2		5	16	11	2	2						
Ruthenian.....	39	441	1	1	9	3	10	7	7	1					
Scotch.....	9	(a)			1	3		4			1				
Slovak.....	409	446	2	20	48	110	89	69	40	25	2	3	1		
Slovenian.....	11	384		1		6	3		1						
Welsh.....	32	586		2	3	8	2	5	3	3		2	4		
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>		
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>		

• Not computed owing to small number involved.

TABLE 14.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—														
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.			
Native-born of native father:																	
White.....	140	\$549	1	4	6	3	5	25	19	19	21	21	8	8			
Negro.....	30	377			1	3	17	8	1								
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)				1	1										
English.....	23	527	1		1		3	4	5	2	2	1	2	2			
French.....	2	(a)							1	1							
German.....	14	475		1				5	4	1	1	1	1	1			
Irish.....	44	532	1		3	3	2	5	9	6	8	3	1	3			
Italian, North.....	5	(a)				1		2	1	1							
Lithuanian.....	3	(a)								3							
Magyar.....	7	(a)						3	3		1						
Polish.....	6	(a)						4	2								
Ruthenian.....	3	(a)						2		1							
Scotch.....	6	(a)					2	3	1								
Slovak.....	16	373			1	3	3	3	3	2			1				
Welsh.....	10	466					1	6			1	2					
Total.....	141	471	2	1	5	8	12	37	29	17	13	8	4	5			
Total native-born.....	311	497	3	5	12	14	34	70	49	36	34	29	12	13			
Foreign-born:																	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	413	1			3	2	4	5	5	1	1					
Bosnian.....	1	(a)				1											
Croatian.....	194	378	8	4	10	23	11	63	42	16	6	11					
English.....	36	592				1	2	5	5	2	10	6	4	1			
French.....	16	341	1	1	1	1		6	4	2							
German.....	64	562			1		2	10	14	12	11	9	3	2			
Irish.....	58	517			2	2	4	8	9	13	12	3	1	3			
Italian, North.....	438	427		6	12	15	35	144	112	64	31	10	8	1			
Italian, South.....	435	434		2	6	15	25	119	163	55	26	19	5				
Lithuanian.....	266	437	11	8	8	11	13	71	64	53	13	12		2			
Magyar.....	386	413	3	1	15	16	25	126	111	46	27	11	5				
Mexican.....	57	379		1		3	4	31	12	4	2						
Polish.....	574	432	6	2	17	21	35	173	148	107	40	12	10	3			
Roumanian.....	37	538							13	14	9	1					
Russian.....	94	397	4		2	4	6	36	27	6	5	2	1	1			
Ruthenian.....	94	448	1	1	5	3	8	11	31	20	13	1					
Scotch.....	16	485					2	5	2	4	1		2				
Slovak.....	609	436	3	9	21	27	53	162	145	99	52	32	5	1			
Slovenian.....	16	363	2					9	3	1	1						
Spanish.....	2	(a)						1		1							
Welsh.....	40	566		1	2	2	3	9	2	6	3	5	3	4			
Total foreign-born.....	3,455	438	40	37	102	148	230	993	912	530	263	135	47	18			
Grand total.....	3,766	443	43	42	114	162	264	1,063	961	566	297	164	59	31			

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 15.—Amount of family income per year, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Number of families having a total income—					
			Under \$300.	\$300 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$750.	\$750 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$1,500.	\$1,500 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	83	\$707	5	19	29	17	11	2
Negro.....	24	470	1	17	4	1	1	.....
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
English.....	11	767	.....	5	1	1	4	.....
Irish.....	13	929	.....	2	5	3	1	2
Total.....	24	855	.....	7	6	4	5	2
Total native-born.....	131	691	6	43	39	22	17	4
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	554	2	5	2	4	.....	.....
Croatian.....	119	528	20	50	37	6	2	4
English.....	22	858	1	2	5	8	5	1
French.....	12	563	2	6	2	.....	1	1
German.....	41	798	.....	5	20	9	3	4
Irish.....	44	803	2	6	21	5	4	6
Italian, North.....	275	559	30	111	91	24	14	5
Italian, South.....	169	547	12	77	54	18	8	.....
Lithuanian.....	165	566	22	50	63	18	9	3
Magyar.....	216	565	26	84	61	27	17	1
Mexican.....	39	472	3	24	9	2	1	.....
Polish.....	299	574	18	117	113	31	18	2
Roumanian.....	10	599	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Russian.....	39	468	4	21	12	2	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	39	525	5	9	24	1	.....	.....
Scotch.....	9	( <sup>b</sup> )	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....
Slovak.....	411	540	46	161	136	47	18	3
Slovenian.....	11	440	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	36	737	4	6	13	2	9	2
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	569	198	744	675	207	113	32
Grand total.....	2,100	577	204	787	714	229	130	36

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.<sup>b</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 16.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 or over.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	6	(a)	1	1		2			2
Negro.....	5	(a)	2	1	1	1			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)					1		
English.....	1	(a)						1	
French.....	2	(a)			2				
German.....	3	(a)						2	1
Irish.....	9	(a)	1				1	4	3
Magyar.....	1	(a)				1			
Scotch.....	3	(a)						3	
Slovak.....	3	(a)				1	1	1	
Welsh.....	1	(a)						1	
Total.....	24	272	1		2	2	3	12	4
Total native-born ...	35	256	4	2	3	5	3	12	6
Foreign-born:									
German.....	2	(a)	1		1				
Italian, South.....	5	(a)	5						
Magyar.....	2	(a)	2						
Polish.....	2	(a)		2					
Scotch.....	2	(a)	1					1	
Slovak.....	2	(a)	1		1				
Welsh.....	2	(a)		1					1
Total foreign-born...	17	98	10	3	2			1	1
Grand total.....	52	204	14	5	5	5	3	13	7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 17.—Number of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	83	83	1	18	3	4
Negro.....	24	24	3	3	1	14
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>						
English.....	11	11		2	3	
Irish.....	13	13		5		2
Total.....	24	24		7	3	2
Total native-born.....	131	131	4	28	7	20
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	13		5	1	1
Croatian.....	119	117		7	71	4
English.....	22	22		11	2	2
French.....	12	11	1	5		5
German.....	41	39	1	14	6	3
Irish.....	44	44		21	2	7
Italian, North.....	275	270		23	114	33
Italian, South.....	169	169	4	15	89	14
Lithuanian.....	165	165		13	92	40
Magyar.....	216	216	1	22	108	18
Mexican.....	39	38		4	7	32
Polish.....	299	298	3	33	149	28
Roumanian.....	10	9			4	
Russian.....	39	38		3	24	2
Ruthenian.....	39	39		3	25	2
Scotch.....	9	9		6	3	1
Slovak.....	411	409	3	45	159	47
Slovenian.....	11	11		1	4	
Welsh.....	36	32		16	1	8
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	1,949	13	247	861	247
Grand total.....	2,100	2,080	17	275	868	267

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 18.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>													
White.....	83	60	.....	15	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Negro.....	24	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>													
English.....	11	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Irish.....	13	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Total.....	24	14	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Total native-born.....	131	79	3	21	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>													
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Croatian.....	119	44	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	
English.....	22	8	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
French.....	12	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	
German.....	41	21	.....	9	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	
Irish.....	44	19	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Italian, North.....	275	126	.....	14	.....	93	.....	.....	1	1	3	37	
Italian, South.....	169	58	4	7	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
Lithuanian.....	165	52	.....	5	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	
Magyar.....	216	85	1	9	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	
Mexican.....	39	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	32	
Polish.....	299	110	2	20	.....	131	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	
Roumanian.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Russian.....	39	13	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
Ruthenian.....	39	10	.....	3	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Scotch.....	9	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Slovak.....	411	186	1	27	.....	141	.....	1	.....	1	.....	54	
Slovenian.....	11	6	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Welsh.....	36	14	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	8	
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	773	9	143	1	730	.....	1	.....	9	5	4	294
Grand total.....	2,100	852	12	164	2	735	.....	1	.....	9	5	4	316

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 19.—Months worked during the past year by persons 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.								
		12.	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	151	30	9	19	14	16	6	29	26	2
Negro.....	32						2	16	14	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4				1		1	2		
English.....	25	9		5	1	2	2	4	2	
French.....	2		1		1					
German.....	16	4		7		2	1	1		1
Irish.....	47	7	2	11	2	3	5	6	11	
Italian, North.....	8			2	2		2	1	1	
Italian, South.....	4	1		2						1
Lithuanian.....	4			1	2		1			
Magyar.....	11	5					1	4	1	
Polish.....	12	1		6		1		3	1	
Ruthenian.....	3	2					1			
Scotch.....	7	1		1		1	2	1	1	
Slovak.....	32	4		7	3	4	6	5	3	
Welsh.....	13	2			1	1		7	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	5	1	4	1	3	3	4	1	
Bosnian.....	1								1	
Croatian.....	205	25	4	49	39	23	9	22	32	2
English.....	37	9		2	3	13	5	2	3	
French.....	16		1	1	3	1	2	5	2	1
German.....	65	14		15	5	17	5	8	1	
Irish.....	60	7	1	15	4	11	6	4	11	1
Italian, North.....	451	37	6	64	76	41	33	90	103	1
Italian, South.....	448	101	15	46	46	79	68	65	28	
Lithuanian.....	269	30		50	18	25	79	39	15	13
Magyar.....	403	63	4	30	40	112	58	59	34	3
Mexican.....	58				1	6	5	25	20	1
Polish.....	579	85	5	146	58	91	69	86	33	6
Roumanian.....	37	27		2	5	2	1			
Russian.....	96	12	4	10	8	10	39	4	7	2
Ruthenian.....	96	57		9	8	2	5	3	12	
Scotch.....	16	1	1	1	3	2	2	6		
Slovak.....	635	111	13	178	72	76	75	57	49	4
Slovenian.....	18			8	4	2	1		1	2
Spanish.....	2					1		1		
Welsh.....	43	8		3	3	7	1	10	10	1
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>41</b>

TABLE 19.—Months worked during the past year by persons 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.								
		12.	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	7	3		1		2				1
Negro.....	2	1								1
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	1		1		1				1
English.....	1	1								
French.....	3	3								
German.....	6	5				1				
Irish.....	8	4			1	2	1			
Scotch.....	3	2					1			
Slovak.....	4	3	1							
Welsh.....	1	1								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Magyar.....	2	1						1		
Polish.....	4	2				2				
Scotch.....	2	1							1	
Slovak.....	2	1							1	
Welsh.....	2				1			1		
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE 20.—Number and class of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

["With boarders or lodgers" includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	"Family" households.						Total family households.	"Group" households.
		With neither boarders nor lodgers.			With boarders or lodgers.				
		Consisting of a single family.	Consisting of two or more families living together.	Total.	With boarders.	With lodgers only.	Total.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	108	101	4	105	2	1	3	108	
Negro.....	27	23	1	24	1	.....	1	25	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
English.....	11	8	.....	8	3	.....	3	11	
Irish.....	15	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	14	
Total.....	26	21	1	22	3	.....	3	25	
Total native-born.....	161	145	6	151	6	1	7	158	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	13	1	14	1	1	2	16	
Croatian.....	132	52	.....	52	11	66	77	129	
English.....	27	22	1	23	4	.....	4	27	
French.....	11	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	11	
German.....	51	41	2	43	6	1	7	50	
Irish.....	50	46	.....	46	3	.....	3	49	
Italian, North.....	316	177	3	180	47	72	119	299	
Italian, South.....	200	82	1	83	21	82	103	186	
Lithuanian.....	179	80	.....	80	47	51	98	178	
Magyar.....	241	112	.....	112	70	59	129	241	
Mexican.....	42	29	3	32	7	.....	7	39	
Polish.....	334	154	3	157	82	91	173	330	
Roumanian.....	10	6	.....	6	.....	4	4	10	
Russian.....	42	17	1	18	3	21	24	42	
Ruthenian.....	43	16	.....	16	5	22	27	43	
Scotch.....	11	7	1	8	3	.....	3	11	
Slovak.....	454	276	2	278	43	131	174	452	
Slovenian.....	12	7	.....	7	1	4	5	12	
Welsh.....	39	37	1	38	1	.....	1	39	
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	1,184	20	1,204	355	605	960	2,164	
Grand total.....	2,371	1,329	26	1,355	361	606	967	2,322	

TABLE 21.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment.						
			Under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$20.	\$20 or over.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	61	\$8.43	3	23	17	11	4	1	2
Negro.....	21	5.17	9	12					
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
English.....	5	(a)			2	3			
Irish.....	9	(a)	1	3	1	4			
Total.....	14	8.84	1	3	3	7			
Total native-born.....	96	7.78	13	38	20	18	4	1	2
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	(a)		7	2				
Croatian.....	115	7.21	3	84	8	18	1	1	
English.....	21	7.60	1	10	3	7			
French.....	9	(a)	2	5	1		1		
German.....	35	7.10	5	18	4	6	2		
Irish.....	17	6.59	1	12	3	1			
Italian, North.....	215	6.42	28	137	40	7	3		
Italian, South.....	157	6.25	32	84	31	10			
Lithuanian.....	134	6.90	14	71	38	11			
Magyar.....	225	6.96	21	136	43	17	5	3	
Mexican.....	36	4.58	27	9					
Polish.....	269	6.27	40	174	49	2	4		
Roumanian.....	10	6.70	1	9					
Russian.....	40	5.30	13	25	1	1			
Ruthenian.....	38	7.01	1	22	11	4			
Scotch.....	7	(a)		2	1	1	1	2	
Slovak.....	390	6.10	54	285	48	3			
Slovenian.....	10	6.20	1	8	1				
Welsh.....	15	7.73	2	4	7	1			1
Total foreign-born.....	1,752	6.48	246	1,102	291	89	17	6	1
Grand total.....	1,848	6.54	259	1,140	311	107	21	7	3

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 22.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room.							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	61	\$2.10	3	19	20	15	2			2
Negro.....	21	1.60	9	3	9					
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
English.....	5	(a)			3	2				
Irish.....	9	(a)	3	1	5					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>				
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian....	9	(a)	2	5	2					
Croatian.....	115	1.79	14	66	23	6	6			
English.....	21	1.77	7	8	1	3	2			
French.....	9	(a)	1	1	1	2	2			1
German.....	35	1.78	1	4	20	5	4	1		
Irish.....	17	1.93	3	3	10		1			
Italian, North.....	215	1.79	22	97	77	10	8	1		
Italian, South.....	157	1.67	2	34	69	45	4	2	1	
Lithuanian.....	134	1.91	19	38	49	22	3	1		2
Magyar.....	225	1.87	16	111	72	15	10	1		
Mexican.....	36	1.63	7	19	7	3				
Polish.....	269	1.72	1	32	169	54	9	3	1	
Roumanian.....	10	1.31	7	3						
Russian.....	40	1.67	8	25	5	2				
Ruthenian.....	38	1.80	3	21	8	6				
Scotch.....	7	(a)		3	1	2	1			
Slovak.....	390	1.65	1	51	259	66	5	2	3	3
Slovenian.....	10	1.68	1	7	2					
Welsh.....	15	1.73	6	1	3	5				
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 23.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person.								
			Under \$0.50.	\$0.50 and under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>											
White.....	61	\$1.95	...	3	12	13	10	6	8	1	8
Negro.....	21	1.18	1	8	4	3	2	...	2	...	1
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>											
English.....	5	(a)	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
Irish.....	9	(a)	...	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	...
Total.....	14	1.63	...	1	5	2	2	3	...	...	1
Total native-born.....	96	1.73	1	12	21	18	14	9	10	1	10
<b>Foreign-born:</b>											
Bohemian and Moravian...	9	(a)	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
Croatian.....	115	.96	9	43	26	13	15	2	4	1	2
English.....	21	1.49	...	2	8	5	2	2	1	1	...
French.....	9	(a)	...	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
German.....	35	1.26	...	9	12	5	4	1	1	3	...
Irish.....	17	1.47	...	2	7	4	1	...	3	...	...
Italian, North.....	215	1.08	1	75	66	31	23	5	8	1	2
Italian, South.....	157	.92	3	73	44	17	13	4	2	...	5
Lithuanian.....	134	1.15	1	36	53	29	6	4	1	3	1
Magyar.....	225	1.10	4	76	72	32	21	6	9	3	1
Mexican.....	36	.97	1	19	8	2	5	1	...	...	...
Polish.....	269	.97	6	118	92	25	20	4	3	1	...
Roumanian.....	10	1.31	...	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	...
Russian.....	40	.85	2	19	10	5	1	1	2	...	...
Ruthenian.....	38	1.05	...	15	13	6	3	1	...	...	...
Scotch.....	7	(a)	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...
Slovak.....	390	.97	13	160	127	54	18	6	7	4	1
Slovenian.....	10	1.29	...	3	1	1	3	1	1	...	...
Welsh.....	15	1.57	...	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	3
Total foreign-born.....	1,752	1.03	40	660	551	240	145	39	45	17	15
Grand total.....	1,848	1.06	41	672	572	258	159	48	55	18	25

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 24.—Number of households keeping boarders and lodgers, and number of boarders and lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households.	Number of households keeping—			Number of—		
		Boarders.	Lodgers only.	Total.	Boarders.	Lodgers.	Total.
Native-born of native father:							
White.....	108	2	1	3	2	2	4
Negro.....	27	1		1	1		1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
English.....	11	3		3	3		3
Irish.....	15	1		1	1		1
Total.....	26	4		4	4		4
Total native-born.....	161	7	1	8	7	2	9
Foreign-born:							
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	1	1	2	2	2	4
Croatian.....	132	11	69	80	67	381	448
English.....	27	4		4	11		11
French.....	11						
German.....	51	6	1	7	14	1	15
Irish.....	50	3		3	3		3
Italian, North.....	316	47	72	119	142	277	419
Italian, South.....	200	21	82	103	42	356	398
Lithuanian.....	179	47	51	98	110	172	282
Magyar.....	241	70	59	129	252	253	505
Mexican.....	42	7	2	9	10	5	15
Polish.....	334	82	92	174	226	350	576
Roumanian.....	10		4	4		20	20
Russian.....	42	3	21	24	20	93	113
Ruthenian.....	43	5	22	27	11	78	89
Scotch.....	11	3		3	4		4
Slovak.....	454	44	131	175	136	492	628
Slovenian.....	12	1	4	5	1	18	19
Welsh.....	39	1		1	1		1
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	356	611	967	1,052	2,498	3,550
Grand total.....	2,371	363	612	975	1,059	2,500	3,559





General nativity and race of head of household.	6-room apartments.										Apartments of 7 or more rooms.									
	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.										Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.									
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Grand total number of apartments.	Total number of apartments.										Total number of apartments.									
Native-born of native father:																				
White	108	11	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negro	27																			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
English	11																			
Irish	15	1		1																
Total	26	2		1																
Total native-born	161	13	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foreign-born:																				
Bohemian and Moravian	16			1																
Croatian	132	3																		
English	27	3																		
French	11	1																		
German	51	9		2																
Irish	50	7																		
Italian, North	316	16		1	2	1	3													
Italian, South	200	12		1	2															
Lithuanian	179	14		2																
Magyar	241	9																		
Mexican	42																			
Polish	334	13																		
Romanian	10	6		2	1	2														
Russian	42																			
Ruthenian	43	3																		
Scotch	11	2																		
Slovak	454	15																		
Slovenian	12																			
Welsh	39	4																		
Total foreign-born	2,210	118	1	5	8	13	23	15	22	11	20	11	20	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Grand total	2,371	131	2	7	9	16	25	16	24	12	20	12	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

TABLE 26.—Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 rooms or more.
Native-born of native father:									
White .....	108	4.41		8	23	39	16	11	11
Negro .....	27	3.26		3	16	6	2		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
English .....	11	4.73				6	3	1	1
Irish .....	15	4.73			5	1	6	1	2
Total .....	26	4.73			5	7	9	2	3
Total native-born .....	161	4.27		11	44	52	27	13	14
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian ..	16	3.63		2	5	7	1	1	
Croatian .....	132	3.99		6	19	81	23	3	
English .....	27	4.88			4	11	8	3	1
French .....	11	2.91		6	2	2		1	
German .....	51	4.31		1	10	25	4	9	2
Irish .....	50	4.32		2	15	12	11	7	3
Italian, North .....	316	3.68	3	35	95	134	30	16	3
Italian, South .....	200	3.74	5	20	58	78	24	12	3
Lithuanian .....	179	3.63	4	14	66	70	11	14	
Magyar .....	241	3.73	1	15	76	115	24	9	1
Mexican .....	42	2.86		13	22	7			
Polish .....	334	3.60	3	36	108	145	28	13	1
Roumanian .....	10	5.10			1	3		6	
Russian .....	42	3.21	1	11	9	20	1		
Ruthenian .....	43	3.91		2	12	20	6	3	
Scotch .....	11	5.00			2	2	3	2	2
Slovak .....	454	3.66		66	104	232	34	15	3
Slovenian .....	12	3.75			4	7	1		
Welsh .....	39	4.54		1	10	12	9	4	3
Total foreign-born .....	2,210	3.73	17	230	622	983	218	118	22
Grand total .....	2,371	3.77	17	241	666	1,035	245	131	36

TABLE 27.—Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.															
	1 room.		2 rooms.		3 rooms.		4 rooms.		5 rooms.		6 rooms.		7 or more rooms.		Total.	
	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....			8	23	23	91	39	174	16	85	11	58	11	68	108	499
Negro.....			3	7	16	75	6	33	2	5					27	120
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
English.....							6	25	3	15	1	8	1	6	11	54
Irish.....					5	19	1	9	6	43	1	5	2	13	15	89
Total.....					5	19	7	34	9	58	2	13	3	19	26	143
Total native-born.....			11	30	44	185	52	241	27	148	13	71	14	87	161	762
Foreign-born:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....			2	10	5	28	7	43	1	10	1	4			16	95
Croatian.....			6	16	19	97	81	597	23	198	3	34			132	942
English.....					4	18	11	55	8	47	3	22	1	5	27	147
French.....			6	24	2	8	2	13			1	6			11	51
German.....			1	7	10	47	25	142	4	22	9	66	2	16	51	300
Irish.....			2	6	15	75	12	74	11	68	7	49	3	20	50	292
Italian, North.....	3	8	35	109	95	477	134	867	30	183	16	132	3	27	316	1,803
Italian, South.....	5	15	20	69	58	297	78	575	24	221	12	71	3	41	200	1,289
Lithuanian.....	4	14	14	59	66	348	70	427	11	73	14	100			179	1,021
Magyar.....	1	2	15	59	76	424	115	763	24	172	9	81	1	11	241	1,512
Mexican.....			13	44	22	116	7	36							42	196
Polish.....	3	7	36	149	108	576	145	1,039	28	200	13	107	1	9	334	2,087
Roumanian.....					1	4	3	20			6	27			10	51
Russian.....	1	3	11	39	9	48	20	170	1	5					42	265
Ruthenian.....			2	12	12	81	20	143	6	36	3	21			43	293
Scotch.....					2	9	2	10	3	26	2	11	2	15	11	71
Slovak.....			66	313	104	601	232	1,534	34	224	15	99	3	27	454	2,798
Slovenian.....					4	30	7	29	1	11					12	70
Welsh.....			1	2	10	48	12	47	9	48	4	27	3	12	39	184
Total foreign-born.....	17	49	230	918	622	3,332	983	6,584	218	1,544	118	857	22	183	2,210	13,467
Grand total.....	17	49	241	948	666	3,517	1,035	6,825	245	1,692	131	928	36	270	2,371	14,229

TABLE 28.—Number of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Number of households of each specified number of persons.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.		
Native-born of native father:														
White.....	108	4.62	.....	16	28	17	8	15	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	27	4.44	1	6	4	3	4	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:														
English.....	11	4.91	.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	15	5.93	.....	.....	4	1	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Total.....	26	5.50	.....	1	6	4	3	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	1
Total native-born.....	161	4.73	1	23	38	24	15	22	18	9	10	.....	.....	1
Foreign-born:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	5.94	.....	.....	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Croatian.....	132	7.14	.....	10	13	15	15	19	12	9	9	.....	.....	30
English.....	27	5.44	.....	1	5	2	6	5	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....
French.....	11	4.64	.....	1	2	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	51	5.88	.....	5	3	8	9	1	12	7	3	.....	.....	3
Irish.....	50	5.84	.....	4	3	9	6	10	5	6	4	.....	.....	3
Italian, North.....	316	5.71	3	29	45	52	41	41	24	30	16	.....	.....	35
Italian, South.....	200	6.45	.....	16	29	19	22	25	22	24	14	.....	.....	29
Lithuanian.....	179	5.70	.....	14	13	28	38	31	17	16	12	.....	.....	10
Magyar.....	241	6.27	.....	16	26	39	35	20	28	31	8	.....	.....	38
Mexican.....	42	4.67	.....	6	7	8	10	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	334	6.25	.....	18	36	39	50	44	41	42	28	.....	.....	36
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian.....	42	6.31	.....	7	6	4	3	4	4	4	3	.....	.....	7
Ruthenian.....	43	6.81	.....	1	1	3	10	6	8	5	3	.....	.....	6
Scotch.....	11	6.45	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Slovak.....	454	6.16	.....	28	38	72	58	72	62	48	28	.....	.....	48
Slovenian.....	12	5.83	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Welsh.....	39	4.72	.....	7	5	7	6	7	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	6.09	3	165	241	313	320	296	250	236	133	.....	.....	253
Grand total.....	2,371	6.00	4	188	279	337	335	318	268	245	143	.....	.....	254



TABLE 29.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per room.				
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per room.	Less than 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	108	499	4.62	1.05	41	58	8	1	.....
Negro.....	27	120	4.44	1.36	6	14	6	1	.....
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
English.....	11	54	4.91	1.04	6	4	1	.....	.....
Irish.....	15	89	5.93	1.25	3	9	3	.....	.....
Total.....	26	143	5.50	1.16	9	13	4	.....	.....
Total native-born.....	161	762	4.73	1.11	56	85	18	2	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	5.94	1.64	2	8	6	.....	.....
Croatian.....	132	942	7.14	1.79	19	66	29	15	3
English.....	27	147	5.44	1.21	6	17	4	.....	.....
French.....	11	51	4.64	1.59	1	5	4	1	.....
German.....	51	300	5.88	1.36	8	33	8	2	.....
Irish.....	50	292	5.84	1.35	7	32	10	1	.....
Italian, North.....	316	1,503	5.71	1.55	42	176	82	15	1
Italian, South.....	200	1,289	6.45	1.73	20	94	69	14	3
Lithuanian.....	179	1,021	5.70	1.57	19	95	54	8	3
Magyar.....	241	1,512	6.27	1.68	26	124	73	15	3
Mexican.....	42	196	4.67	1.63	2	26	12	2	.....
Polish.....	334	2,087	6.25	1.73	26	172	113	21	2
Roumanian.....	10	51	5.10	1.00	6	3	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	42	265	6.31	1.96	4	17	13	6	2
Ruthenian.....	43	293	6.81	1.74	5	21	12	4	1
Scotch.....	11	71	6.45	1.29	1	8	2	.....	.....
Slovak.....	454	2,798	6.16	2.29	45	227	132	40	10
Slovenian.....	12	70	5.83	1.56	6	1	3	2	.....
Welsh.....	39	184	4.72	1.04	13	22	4	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	13,467	6.09	1.63	258	1,147	631	146	28
Grand total.....	2,371	14,229	6.00	1.59	314	1,232	649	148	28

TABLE 30.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per sleeping room.					
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per sleeping room.	Less than 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 or more
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	108	499	4.62	2.24	28	39	28	10	2	1
Negro.....	27	120	4.44	2.45	5	13	8	1		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	11	54	4.91	2.16	3	6	1	1		
Irish.....	15	89	5.93	2.78	2	3	8	2		
Total.....	26	143	5.50	2.51	5	9	9	3		
Total native-born.....	161	762	4.73	2.32	38	61	45	14	2	1
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian....	16	95	5.94	3.17	2	5	1	3	5	
Croatian.....	132	942	7.14	3.14	14	45	36	18	10	9
English.....	27	147	5.44	2.58	6	11	7	2		1
French.....	11	51	4.64	2.48	2	1	5	3		
German.....	51	300	5.88	2.83	3	25	14	7	1	1
Irish.....	50	292	5.84	2.47	9	24	11	4	1	1
Italian, North.....	316	1,803	5.71	2.77	47	110	94	42	16	7
Italian, South.....	200	1,289	6.45	3.08	22	58	66	35	12	7
Lithuanian.....	179	1,021	5.70	2.67	20	81	48	17	10	3
Magyar.....	241	1,512	6.27	3.05	22	95	57	41	21	5
Mexican.....	42	196	4.67	3.27	1	16	8	7	6	4
Polish.....	334	2,087	6.25	3.21	24	91	104	71	26	18
Roumanian.....	10	51	5.10	2.83	2	2	4	2		
Russian.....	42	265	6.31	3.08	5	14	10	8	1	4
Ruthenian.....	43	293	6.81	3.22	3	15	11	5	6	3
Scotch.....	11	71	6.45	2.37	3	5	2	1		
Slovak.....	454	2,798	6.16	3.29	29	122	128	92	38	45
Slovenian.....	12	70	5.83	3.50	2	2	4		2	2
Welsh.....	39	184	4.72	2.39	11	10	10	4	2	2
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	13,467	6.09	3.02	227	732	620	362	157	112
Grand total.....	2,371	14,229	6.00	2.97	265	793	665	376	159	113

TABLE 31.—Number of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms except—			
			1.	2.	3.	4 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White .....	108		25	38	33	12
Negro .....	27		18	6	3	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>						
English .....	11			6	5	
Irish .....	15		1	8	4	2
<b>Total</b> .....	26		1	14	9	2
<b>Total native-born</b> .....	161		44	58	45	14
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian .....	16		8	6	1	1
Croatian .....	132	3	57	48	23	1
English .....	27		1	16	9	1
French .....	11	2	6	2	1	
German .....	51		7	27	15	2
Irish .....	50		18	18	12	2
Italian, North .....	316	3	165	107	33	8
Italian, South .....	200	6	90	80	18	6
Lithuanian .....	179	8	99	52	17	3
Magyar .....	241	2	112	96	28	3
Mexican .....	42	1	22	19		
Polish .....	334	11	152	122	40	9
Roumanian .....	10		2	1	2	5
Russian .....	42	2	31	9		
Ruthenian .....	43		18	16	9	
Scotch .....	11		2	4	5	
Slovak .....	454	10	189	173	62	20
Slovenian .....	12		3	5	4	
Welsh .....	39		6	15	14	4
<b>Total foreign-born</b> .....	2,210	48	988	816	293	65
<b>Grand total</b> .....	2,371	48	1,032	874	338	79

TABLE 32.—*Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	18,097	17,527	17,384
Negro.....	6,479	4,877	4,732
Indian.....	2	2	2
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
Australia.....	4	4	4
Austria-Hungary.....	813	784	779
Belgium.....	50	49	49
Canada.....	47	47	47
Denmark.....	10	10	10
England.....	1,775	1,749	1,742
France.....	168	164	164
Germany.....	2,184	2,165	2,160
Greece.....	1	1	1
Ireland.....	1,340	1,317	1,311
Italy.....	182	171	170
Mexico.....	8	4	4
Netherlands.....	18	18	18
Norway.....	5	5	5
Roumania.....	1	1	1
Russia.....	171	164	161
Scotland.....	906	902	902
Sweden.....	64	64	64
Switzerland.....	28	28	27
Wales.....	462	455	446
Africa (country not specified).....	3	2	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>8,104</b>	<b>8,067</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>32,818</b>	<b>30,510</b>	<b>30,185</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
Armenian.....	2	2	2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	737	697	690
Bosnian.....	1	1	1
Bulgarian.....	176	138	135
Canadian, French.....	25	22	22
Canadian, Other.....	30	28	28
Croatian.....	2,404	1,608	1,558
Cuban.....	1	1	1
Dalmatian.....	6	4	4
Danish.....	20	17	17
Dutch.....	104	102	101
English.....	2,478	2,420	2,407
Finnish.....	70	67	64
Flemish.....	3	3	3
French.....	765	696	688
German.....	2,659	2,574	2,555
Greek.....	113	74	71
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	5	5
Herzegovinian.....	6	4	4
Irish.....	924	864	843
Italian, North.....	6,584	5,780	5,700
Italian, South.....	4,197	2,757	2,631
Italian (not specified).....	112	100	98
Lithuanian.....	1,878	1,493	1,394
Macedonian.....	18	12	12
Magyar.....	4,515	4,026	3,975
Mexican.....	107	87	80
Montenegrin.....	134	93	92
Norwegian.....	14	14	14

TABLE 32.—*Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>			
Polish.....	7,293	5,636	5,404
Portuguese.....	6	6	5
Roumanian.....	154	115	112
Russian.....	1,826	1,292	1,226
Ruthenian.....	303	180	174
Scotch.....	1,148	1,138	1,131
Scotch-Irish.....	27	27	27
Servian.....	130	101	98
Slovak.....	11,238	9,259	9,026
Slovenian.....	1,877	1,569	1,532
Spanish.....	6	4	4
Swedish.....	305	305	303
Syrian.....	20	18	15
Turkish.....	4	3	3
Welsh.....	396	375	367
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	1	1
Australian (race not specified).....	8	8	8
Austrian (race not specified).....	864	779	768
Belgian (race not specified).....	371	314	312
Swiss (race not specified).....	24	24	24
Total foreign-born.....	54,090	44,843	43,735
Grand total.....	86,908	75,353	73,920

TABLE 33.—Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	452	222	218	216	230	221	220	452	439	436
Negro.....	81	41	36	36	40	36	35	81	72	71
Indian.....	3				3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
Canadian (other than French).....	2				2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatian.....	12	4	4	4	8	6	6	12	10	10
English.....	52	37	37	37	15	15	15	52	52	52
French.....	14	6	6	6	8	8	8	14	14	14
German.....	79	33	33	33	46	45	45	79	78	78
Irish.....	142	84	84	84	58	58	57	142	142	141
Italian, North.....	102	53	53	53	49	48	48	102	101	101
Italian, South.....	41	22	21	21	19	15	15	41	36	36
Lithuanian.....	40	23	22	22	17	17	17	40	39	39
Magyar.....	81	42	40	40	39	38	38	81	78	78
Mexican.....	14	4	1	1	10	5	5	14	6	6
Polish.....	126	57	55	55	69	68	68	126	123	123
Russian.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Ruthenian.....	18	6	6	6	12	12	12	18	18	18
Scotch.....	21	13	13	13	8	8	8	21	21	21
Slovak.....	221	105	100	100	116	111	111	221	211	211
Slovenian.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Welsh.....	51	28	27	27	23	23	23	51	50	50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,005</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,515</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	42	23	23	23	19	18	18	42	41	41
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1				1	1	1
Canadian (other than French).....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian.....	358	218	123	120	140	70	63	358	193	183
Danish.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
English.....	74	44	43	43	30	29	29	74	72	72
French.....	28	16	14	13	12	9	9	28	23	22
German.....	128	73	67	66	55	51	51	128	118	117
Irish.....	94	61	59	57	33	32	32	94	91	89
Italian, North.....	843	517	450	445	326	241	237	843	691	682
Italian, South.....	707	505	289	284	202	71	71	707	360	355
Lithuanian.....	467	287	203	181	180	117	84	467	320	265
Magyar.....	706	451	420	413	255	217	214	706	637	627
Mexican.....	102	64	43	42	38	9	9	102	52	51
Polish.....	1,012	654	494	473	358	251	229	1,012	745	702
Roumanian.....	52	39	32	32	13	8	8	52	40	40
Russian.....	143	99	61	61	44	12	11	143	73	72
Ruthenian.....	152	106	76	76	46	24	23	152	100	99
Scotch.....	39	20	20	20	19	19	18	39	39	38
Slovak.....	1,185	707	584	574	478	367	340	1,185	951	914
Slovenian.....	33	18	17	16	15	12	12	33	29	28
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3				3	3	3
Welsh.....	86	48	47	46	38	32	31	86	79	77
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>4,480</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>6,180</b>	<b>5,995</b>

TABLE 34.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	10	10	10	4	4	4	9	9	9
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1						
Croatian.....	218	79	46	46	81	50	48	58	27	26
English.....	44	20	20	20	5	5	5	19	18	18
French.....	16	3	2	2	3	3	3	10	9	8
German.....	73	27	23	22	10	10	10	36	34	34
Irish.....	61	5	5	5	3	3	3	53	51	49
Italian, North.....	517	187	162	161	175	158	155	155	130	129
Italian, South.....	505	281	152	147	151	88	88	73	49	49
Lithuanian.....	287	71	47	45	96	66	59	120	90	77
Magyar.....	451	210	196	194	123	112	108	118	112	111
Mexican.....	64	5	3	3	14	12	12	45	28	27
Polish.....	654	315	238	230	167	119	113	172	137	130
Roumanian.....	39	27	24	24	12	8	8			
Russian.....	99	57	36	36	31	16	16	11	9	9
Ruthenian.....	106	50	35	35	27	20	20	29	21	21
Scotch.....	20	4	4	4	6	6	6	10	10	10
Slovak.....	707	221	183	177	175	149	149	311	252	248
Slovenian.....	18	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	5	4
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3						
Welsh.....	48	7	7	7	5	5	5	36	35	34
Total.....	3,954	1,589	1,203	1,178	1,095	840	818	1,270	1,026	993

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	19	10	9	9	2	2	2	7	7	7
Canadian (other than French)	1							1	1	1
Croatian.....	140	71	38	33	46	19	19	23	13	11
Danish.....	1							1	1	1
English.....	30	11	10	10	5	5	5	14	14	14
French.....	12	1	1	1	3	3	3	8	5	5
German.....	55	22	19	19	3	2	2	30	30	30
Irish.....	33	6	6	6				27	26	26
Italian, North.....	326	143	110	109	113	79	77	70	52	51
Italian, South.....	202	108	36	36	62	22	22	32	13	13
Lithuanian.....	180	47	23	17	78	54	36	55	40	31
Magyar.....	255	112	94	94	65	57	56	78	66	64
Mexican.....	38	4	1	1	5	1	1	26	7	7
Polish.....	358	153	103	96	103	76	68	102	72	65
Roumanian.....	13	9	5	5	4	3	3			
Russian.....	44	33	6	6	5	2	2	6	4	3
Ruthenian.....	46	17	8	7	15	9	9	14	7	7
Scotch.....	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	11	10
Slovak.....	478	137	117	110	157	126	123	184	124	107
Slovenian.....	15	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
Welsh.....	38	10	9	9	3	3	3	25	20	19
Total.....	2,303	904	604	577	681	471	439	718	516	475

TABLE 34.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual—Continued.*

## TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	42	20	19	19	6	6	6	16	16	16
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1						
Canadian (other than French)	1							1	1	1
Croatian.....	358	150	84	79	127	69	67	81	40	37
Danish.....	1							1	1	1
English.....	74	31	30	30	10	10	10	33	32	32
French.....	28	4	3	3	6	6	6	18	14	13
German.....	128	49	42	41	13	12	12	66	64	64
Irish.....	94	11	11	11	3	3	3	80	77	75
Italian, North.....	843	330	272	270	288	237	232	225	182	180
Italian, South.....	707	389	188	183	213	110	110	105	62	62
Lithuanian.....	467	118	70	62	174	120	95	175	130	108
Magyar.....	706	322	290	288	188	169	164	196	178	175
Mexican.....	102	9	4	4	22	13	13	71	35	34
Polish.....	1,012	468	341	326	270	195	181	274	209	195
Romanian.....	52	36	29	29	16	11	11			
Russian.....	143	90	42	42	36	18	18	17	13	12
Ruthenian.....	152	67	43	42	42	29	29	43	28	28
Scotch.....	39	8	8	8	10	10	10	21	21	20
Slovak.....	1,185	358	300	287	332	275	272	495	376	355
Slovenian.....	33	12	11	11	12	10	10	9	8	7
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3						
Welsh.....	86	17	16	16	8	8	8	61	55	53
Total.....	6,257	2,493	1,807	1,755	1,776	1,311	1,257	1,988	1,542	1,468



TABLE 35.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	1	1	1	22	22	22
Bosnian.....	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	218	17	13	13	201	110	107
English.....	44	13	12	12	31	31	31
French.....	16	4	4	3	12	10	10
German.....	73	14	14	14	59	53	52
Irish.....	61	18	18	17	43	41	40
Italian, North.....	517	59	56	56	458	394	389
Italian, South.....	505	39	27	26	466	262	258
Lithuanian.....	287	25	20	20	262	183	161
Magyar.....	451	44	43	42	407	377	371
Mexican.....	64	14	8	7	50	35	35
Polish.....	654	65	57	56	589	437	417
Roumanian.....	39	1	1	1	38	31	31
Russian.....	99	4	4	4	95	57	57
Ruthenian.....	105	12	11	11	94	65	65
Scotch.....	20	7	7	7	13	13	13
Slovak.....	707	76	72	71	631	512	503
Slovenian.....	18	2	2	2	16	15	14
Spanish.....	3				3	3	3
Welsh.....	48	18	18	18	30	29	28
Total.....	3,954	433	388	381	3,521	2,681	2,608

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	19	3	3	3	16	15	15
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	1	1			
Croatian.....	140	15	13	11	125	57	52
Danish.....	1				1	1	1
English.....	30	8	8	8	22	21	21
French.....	12	4	4	4	8	5	5
German.....	55	12	12	12	43	39	39
Irish.....	33	7	7	7	26	25	25
Italian, North.....	326	47	43	42	279	198	195
Italian, South.....	202	32	21	21	170	50	50
Lithuanian.....	180	17	14	13	163	103	71
Magyar.....	255	32	28	28	223	189	186
Mexican.....	38	11	4	4	27	5	5
Polish.....	358	66	57	57	292	194	172
Roumanian.....	13	2	2	2	11	6	6
Russian.....	44	2	1	1	42	11	10
Ruthenian.....	46	6	4	4	40	20	19
Scotch.....	19	10	10	9	9	9	9
Slovak.....	478	71	64	64	407	303	276
Slovenian.....	15	3	2	2	12	10	10
Welsh.....	38	14	14	14	24	18	17
Total.....	2,303	363	312	307	1,940	1,279	1,184

TABLE 35.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual—Continued.*

## TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	42	4	4	4	38	37	37
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian.....	358	32	26	24	326	167	159
Danish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
English.....	74	21	20	20	53	52	52
French.....	28	8	8	7	20	15	15
German.....	128	26	26	26	102	92	91
Irish.....	94	25	25	24	69	66	65
Italian, North.....	843	106	99	98	737	592	584
Italian, South.....	707	71	48	47	636	312	308
Lithuanian.....	467	42	34	33	425	286	232
Magyar.....	706	76	71	70	630	566	557
Mexican.....	102	25	12	11	77	40	40
Polish.....	1,012	131	114	113	881	631	589
Roumanian.....	52	3	3	3	49	37	37
Russian.....	143	6	5	5	137	68	67
Ruthenian.....	152	18	15	15	134	85	84
Scotch.....	39	17	17	16	22	22	22
Slovak.....	1,185	147	136	135	1,038	815	779
Slovenian.....	33	5	4	4	28	25	24
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Welsh.....	86	32	32	32	54	47	45
Total.....	6,257	796	700	688	5,461	3,960	3,792

TABLE 36.—Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.								
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.					
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.									
Native-born of native father:	18,041	2,296	47	1	2,344	3,008	3,363	65	6,436	711	5,408	187	6,306	103	2,661	191	2,955	6,118	11,479	444	18,041	
White.....	6,500	461	16		477	1,332	1,095	38	2,465	473	1,702	124	2,299	107	1,005	147	1,259	2,373	3,818	309	6,500	
Negro.....	2																			2		
Indian.....																						
Native-born of foreign father:	4																					
by country of birth of father:																						
Australia.....	743	430	4		434	191	87	2	278	8	20		28	2	1		3	631	112		743	
Austria-Hungary.....	47	28			28	12	6		18		1		1					40	7		47	
Belgium.....	49	3			3	3	8		11	4	23		27		8		8	10	39		49	
Canada.....	10	2			2	4	2		6				2					8	2		10	
Denmark.....																						
England.....	1,730	398	3		401	381	283	4	668	93	410	7	510	8	129	14	151	880	825	25	1,730	
France.....	166	46			46	29	32	1	62	11	21	1	33	3	20	2	25	89	73	4	166	
Germany.....	2,200	375	4		380	537	304	1	842	133	508	13	654	27	279	18	324	1,073	1,095	32	2,200	
Greece.....	1												1						1			1
Ireland.....	1,324	173	4		177	278	130	3	411	137	307	21	465	40	209	22	271	628	650	46	1,324	
Italy.....	170	105			105	37	23		60	2	3		5					144	26		170	
Mexico.....	7	4			4	2	1		2	1			1					6	1		7	
Netherlands.....	18	4			4	7	1		8	1	2		3	1	2		3	13	5		18	
Norway.....	5					1			1		4		4					1	4		5	
Roumania.....	1																				1	
Russia.....	156	103			103	33	14		47	1	3		4		2		2	137	19		156	
Scotland.....	875	209			209	247	144	4	395	47	156	5	208	4	57	2	63	507	357	11	875	
Sweden.....	62	21	1		22	23	11		34	3	3		6		4	1	5	47	15		62	
Switzerland.....	26	6			6	7	2		9				6					13	12		26	

TABLE 36.—Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.				
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.					
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.																		
Wales.....	451	74	76	78	154	23	164	5	51	3	59	178	264	9	451			
Africa (country not specified).....	3														3			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,048</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>8,048</b>			
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>32,591</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>11,909</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>10,731</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>4,431</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>12,898</b>	<b>18,812</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>32,591</b>			
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>																		
Armenian.....	2					1	1								1			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	730	32	93	116	210	31	330	1	8	1	1	362	7	115	4	126	163	561
Bosnian.....	1																	
Bulgarian.....	175	11	41	58	101	6	41	4	51	12	12	58	111	6	175			
Canadian, French.....	24	1	3	6	9	1	8	1	10	4	4	5	18	1	24			
Canadian, Other.....	29	1	2	1	7	1	13	1	14	6	6	8	21	8	29			
Croatian.....	2,405	221	733	457	1,195	108	705	12	825	8	141	11	1,070	1,307	2,405			
Cuban.....	1														1			
Dalmatian.....	6		2	1	3		2		2	1		2	1	4	6			
Danish.....	20	1	1	4	5		7		7	3	7	2	15	3	20			
Dutch.....	103	8	17	15	32	6	32	3	38	21	25	34	68	1	103			
English.....	2,472	64	219	259	483	161	776	27	964	55	816	88	959	499	2,472			
Finnish.....	70	2	13	5	18	10	28	38	1	10	11	26	43	1	70			
Flemish.....	3			1	3							2	1		3			
French.....	772	44	110	90	294	56	265	8	329	18	164	13	195	228	772			
German.....	2,662	110	295	214	569	176	888	19	1,083	58	837	64	959	639	2,662			
Greek.....	111	6	34	22	56		38		38	1	10		11	41	111			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	2	1	1	2		1		1	1	1	4	2	2	6			
Herzegovinian.....	6	2	2		2		2		2		2	4	2	4	6			

Irish.....	919	65	58	123	91	191	295	70	375	50	495	231	625	63	919
Italian, North.....	6,514	440	919	2,870	522	2,134	2,099	62	415	28	505	2,956	3,476	82	6,514
Italian, South.....	4,214	399	726	1,939	245	1,291	1,549	18	298	11	327	1,864	2,320	30	4,214
Italian (not specified).....	106	6	15	56	4	32	36	8	8	.....	8	51	55	106	
Lithuanian.....	1,873	27	629	843	272	567	848	19	131	5	155	946	913	14	1,873
Macedonian.....	18	1	5	9	176	6	8	.....	.....	.....	7	11	11	18	
Magyar.....	4,480	354	737	1,751	170	1,771	1,963	20	377	15	412	1,556	2,890	34	4,480
Mexican.....	110	16	14	33	18	24	43	9	17	2	28	51	56	3	110
Montenegrin.....	136	12	14	72	21	22	43	1	8	.....	9	44	44	1	136
Norwegian.....	14	.....	2	4	2	4	6	.....	4	.....	4	4	10	.....	14
Polish.....	7,259	365	1,125	3,034	397	2,690	3,116	37	687	18	742	2,708	4,503	48	7,259
Portuguese.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Romanian.....	154	16	24	55	1	56	64	1	17	1	19	55	97	2	154
Russian.....	1,831	91	311	830	138	612	756	10	142	2	151	756	1,065	10	1,831
Ruthenian.....	302	31	66	126	3	121	124	1	19	.....	20	95	207	.....	302
Scotch.....	1,142	41	98	215	65	342	417	37	396	42	469	258	830	54	1,142
Scotch-Irish.....	27	1	3	5	2	9	11	.....	10	.....	10	5	22	.....	27
Serbian.....	128	9	34	77	4	32	36	.....	5	1	6	56	71	1	128
Slovak.....	11,184	791	2,435	4,380	293	4,433	4,768	55	1,446	34	1,235	3,080	8,024	80	11,184
Slovenian.....	1,871	137	300	843	130	572	711	16	151	9	176	822	1,027	22	1,871
Spanish.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Swedish.....	306	5	14	53	31	104	139	15	86	8	109	90	204	12	306
Syrian.....	20	1	7	13	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	20
Turkish.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Welsh.....	393	7	22	52	30	103	137	19	133	25	197	85	278	30	393
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Australian (race not specified).....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Austrian (race not specified).....	837	39	117	331	80	273	371	11	81	4	96	352	471	14	837
Belgian (race not specified).....	373	24	53	94	30	131	169	4	80	2	86	94	264	15	373
Swiss (race not specified).....	24	.....	2	4	2	8	10	1	6	3	10	5	16	3	24
Total foreign-born.....	53,859	3,292	8,566	20,659	3,137	18,683	22,109	558	6,748	445	7,751	19,024	34,042	793	53,859
Grand total.....	86,450	8,032	14,151	32,568	4,787	27,400	32,840	868	11,179	845	12,882	31,922	52,854	1,674	86,450





TABLE 37.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.						
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.				Total.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.							
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>	21	13		34	11	2	57	2	66		68		24	1	25	34	147	3	184
White.....	4	1		5			12		13		13			2	2	4	26	2	32
Negro.....							3										3		3
Indian.....																			
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5			5	1		1												6
Canadian (other than French).....							2												2
Croatian.....				1															1
English.....	2			2	1		4		3		3								6
French.....	2			2	1		2												4
German.....	9			9	8		16		2		2								28
Irish.....	13			13	9		12		6		7			1		1			34
Italian, North.....	10			10	3		13												13
Italian, South.....	3			4	2		2												6
Lithuanian.....	2			2	4		4												6
Magyar.....	5			6	2		3												9
Mexican.....	1			1	2		2		2		2								5
Polish.....	5			6	7		7		1		1								14
Ruthenian.....	2			2															2
Scotch.....	1			1	3		5												7
Slovak.....	18			25	1		18						1		1				43
Welsh.....	8			8	2		3		2		2								13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>421</b>





TABLE 37.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*  
TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.				
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.							
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.					
Native-born of native father:																	
White.....	48	13		61	32	71	2	105	7	117	1	125		87	258	6	a 3
Negro.....	7	1		8	1	16		17	1	31	1	33		10	51	3	64
Indian.....						3		3							3		3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8			8	3			3						11			11
Canadian (other than French).....						2		2							2		2
Croatian.....	1			1											1		1
English.....	10			10	8	6		14		9		9		18	17		35
French.....	3			3	2	1		3						5	1		6
German.....	16			16	17	8	1	26		2		2		33	11	1	45
Irish.....	35			35	26	8		34	1	12		13		63	27		90
Italian, North.....	22			22	2	3		2						24	3		27
Italian, South.....	8	1		9		2		2						8	3		11
Lithuanian.....	5			5	1	4		5						6	4		10
Magyar.....	12	1		13	4	2	1	7						16	3	1	20
Mexican.....	1			1		2		2		2		2		1	5		6
Polish.....	18	1		19	3	7		10		1		1		21	9		30
Ruthenian.....	5			5										5			5
Scotch.....	6	1		7	6	2		8						12	4		16
Slovak.....	52	7		59	11	17		28						63	24		87
Welsh.....	16			16	9	1		10		2		2		25	3		28
Total.....	217	13		230	92	65	2	159	1	28		29		311	117	2	430
Total native-born.....	272	27		299	125	155	4	284	9	176	2	187		408	429	11	a 849

Foreign-born:	1	1	1	2	3	9	12	16	16	10	11	5	36	41
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	1	2	3	9	12	16	16	10	11	5	36	41
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	14	26	22	24	12	56	71
Canadian (other than French).....	17	6	23	27	136	163	6	124	1	23	3	50	289	343
Croatian.....	3	3	3	6	8	9	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Danish.....	2	2	3	3	6	6	9	5	7	7	10	7	18	28
English.....	6	1	7	8	11	19	6	58	64	30	33	21	100	123
French.....	3	3	3	3	5	8	5	28	33	43	47	12	76	91
German.....	3	3	3	3	5	8	5	28	33	43	47	12	76	91
Irish.....	34	7	41	87	239	326	16	316	4	72	84	142	634	11
Italian, North.....	42	8	50	135	177	312	20	234	1	44	46	197	463	3
Italian, South.....	16	5	21	55	124	179	20	197	1	32	31	92	358	1
Lithuanian.....	33	13	46	54	193	247	17	279	5	71	72	104	556	6
Magyar.....	6	3	9	10	15	25	6	39	2	14	19	23	71	4
Mexican.....	46	10	56	134	272	407	18	392	2	69	74	201	743	5
Polish.....	5	2	7	7	13	20	4	15	1	2	2	16	32	1
Roumanian.....	5	3	8	18	54	73	6	47	53	6	7	29	110	2
Russian.....	19	2	21	17	35	52	3	55	58	10	10	39	102	141
Ruthenian.....	3	3	3	5	1	6	3	6	9	15	16	11	22	4
Scotch.....	30	15	46	68	356	424	11	506	2	127	134	110	1,004	9
Slovak.....	1	1	1	5	10	15	1	11	11	4	4	5	26	1,123
Slovenian.....	5	5	5	1	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	31
Spanish.....	5	5	5	6	6	13	1	20	2	34	37	12	60	3
Welsh.....	276	77	1	354	652	1,671	3	2,376	20	637	40	692	4,761	64
Total foreign-born.....	548	104	1	653	777	1,826	7	2,610	22	708	45	770	5,190	75
Grand total.....								22	2,652	17	45	1,498	5,190	64
														75
														64
														5,916
														6,766

• Including 2 not reporting complete data

• Including 1 not reporting complete data.



TABLE 38.—Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	536	496	40
Bosnian.....	1	1	.....
Bulgarian.....	109	26	83
"    "    "    , French.....	17	17	.....
Canadian, Other.....	20	19	1
Croatian.....	1,268	552	716
Dalmatian.....	4	4	.....
Danish.....	15	13	2
Dutch.....	66	54	12
English.....	1,754	1,702	52
Finnish.....	43	32	11
Flemish.....	1	1	.....
French.....	498	468	30
German.....	1,864	1,777	87
Greek.....	68	43	25
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	2	.....
Herzegovinian.....	2	2	.....
Irish.....	597	586	11
Italian, North.....	3,361	2,353	1,008
Italian, South.....	2,237	1,371	866
Italian (not specified).....	53	32	21
Lithuanian.....	882	710	172
Macedonian.....	11	1	10
Magyar.....	2,818	1,536	1,282
Mexican.....	48	45	3
Montenegrin.....	44	10	34
Norwegian.....	10	10	.....
Polish.....	4,367	3,167	1,200
Portuguese.....	3	3	.....
Roumanian.....	97	19	78
Russian.....	1,025	570	455
Ruthenian.....	204	115	89
Scotch.....	787	763	24
Scotch-Irish.....	21	21	.....
Servian.....	68	42	26
Slovak.....	7,862	5,389	2,473
Slovenian.....	992	723	269
Spanish.....	1	1	.....
Swedish.....	201	198	3
Syrian.....	12	12	.....
Turkish.....	3	1	2
Welsh.....	266	262	4
West Indian.....	1	1	.....
Australian (race not specified).....	6	6	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	448	354	94
Belgian (race not specified).....	257	246	11
Swiss (race not specified).....	16	16	.....
Total.....	32,966	23,772	9,194

TABLE 39.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	In United States under 5 years.				In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.						
	Num-ber reporting com-plete data.	Number reporting—			Num-ber.	Number reporting—			Num-ber.	Number reporting—			Num-ber.	Number reporting—					
		No. visits.	1 visit.	2 visits.		3 or more visits.	No. visits.	1 visit.		2 visits.	3 or more visits.	No. visits.		1 visit.	2 visits.	3 or more visits.			
Armenian.....	1								1	1				1	1				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	494	157	7		133	125	6	2	197	190	5		2	494	18	2	2		
Bosnian.....	1				1	1			1	1				1	1				
Bulgarian.....	154	129	1		17	11	6		7	6	1			154	8				
Canadian, French.....	17		2		5	3	1	1	10	7	1	2		17	4	3			
Canadian, Other.....	17		1		2	1			13	7	3	3		17	9	3	1	4	
Croatian.....	1,169	553	60	5	419	324	84	10	1	131	101	23	5	2	1,169	978	167	20	4
Danish.....	18		1		11	9	1		5	4	1			18	14	3	1		
Dutch.....	84	25	2		16	12	3	1		41	35	5	1		84	72	10	2	
English.....	1,730	284	30	1	184	137	39	6	2	231	947	195	53	36	1,730	1,368	264	60	38
Finnish.....	66	15			22	21			28	25	3			66	61	1			
Finnish.....	3				3	2			3	2				3	2				
French.....	615	137	3		181	165	3	2	1	294	231	46	16	1	615	533	62	18	2
German.....	1,876	298	12	1	246	228	15	1	2	1,319	1,199	100	14	6	1,876	1,725	127	16	8
Greek.....	64	28	3		18	14	1	1	2	15	9	3	2	1	64	51	7	3	3
Hebrew (other than Rus- sian).....	4	1	1		3	3								4	4				
Herzegovinian.....	4	4												4	4				
Irish.....	452	26	2		25	22	2		1	399	338	49	9	3	452	386	53	9	4
Italian, North.....	5,145	1,751	181	9	1,922	1,423	458	32	9	1,280	790	357	100	33	5,145	3,964	996	141	44
Italian, South.....	2,936	1,094	167	13	1,148	805	279	49	15	509	324	132	43	30	2,936	2,223	588	105	50
Italian (not specified).....	16	7			5	4			4	1	2			16	16	3		1	1
Lithuanian.....	1,490	355	10		557	519	36	2		568	506	55	3	4	1,490	1,380	101	5	4
Macedonian.....	12	10			2	1	1							12	11				

Magyar.....	2,360	1,070	943	101	19	7	802	617	148	23	14	488	354	76	36	22	2,360	1,914	325	78	43
Mexican.....	101	27	17	8	2		23	16	7			51	35	8	4	4	101	68	23	6	4
Montenegrin.....	125	110	109	1			12	10	1	1		3	2		1		125	121	2	2	
Norwegian.....	11	1	1				1					9	8	1			11	9	9	2	
Polish.....	3,645	1,602	1,486	100	11	6	1,173	1,005	145	22	1	870	734	100	25	11	3,645	3,225	345	58	17
Portuguese.....	7						3		3			4	4				7	4	3		
Roumanian.....	100	84	78	5		1	12	8	4	4		4	4				100	90	9	9	1
Russian.....	1,317	691	641	39	10	1	368	308	47	11	2	258	217	27	9	5	1,317	1,166	113	30	8
Ruthenian.....	147	64	54	9		1	42	30	8	3	1	41	27	8	5	1	147	111	25	8	3
Scotch.....	803	106	90	15	1		79	50	23	4	2	618	446	130	28	14	803	586	168	33	16
Scotch-Irish.....	9						3					9	5	4			9	5	4		
Servian.....	63	21	20	1			31	30	1			11	7	4			63	57	6	6	
Slovak.....	5,370	1,948	1,669	241	23	15	1,709	1,263	351	70	25	1,713	1,264	282	85	82	5,370	4,196	874	178	122
Slovenian.....	1,283	533	488	37	7	1	491	427	55	7	2	259	221	26	7	5	1,283	1,136	118	21	8
Spanish.....	5	4	4									1	1				5	5	4		
Swedish.....	170	13	12	1			21	18	2	1		136	110	20	4	2	170	140	23	5	2
Syrian.....	18	5	5				6	6				7	7				18	18			
Turkish.....	4	4	4														4	4			
Welsh.....	277	21	15	5		1	9	6	3			247	194	42	6	5	277	215	50	6	6
West Indian.....	1											1	1				1	1			
Australian (race not specified).....																					
Austrian (race not specified).....	7						1	1				6	6				7	7			
Belgian (race not specified).....	657	255	245	8	2		273	245	27	1		129	102	20	7		657	592	55	10	
Swiss (race not specified).....	327	65	64	1			76	66	10			186	152	29	5		327	282	40	5	
Total.....	33,188	12,020	10,821	1,053	105	41	10,051	7,936	1,783	252	80	11,117	8,632	1,742	470	273	33,188	27,389	4,578	827	394

TABLE 40.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

## (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 41.	45 or over.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	51	50	9	21	39	55	34	259
Negro.....	7	11	4	3	5	20	4	54
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
English.....	5	6	1	1	3	7	2	25
Irish.....	9	14	3	2	8	6	6	48
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>386</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	13	3	3	8	7	5	48
Croatian.....	82	31	3	15	88	92	18	329
English.....	10	20	5	10	17	16	13	91
French.....	4	6	2	2	4	7	4	29
German.....	25	35	7	11	26	36	21	161
Irish.....	24	29	10	25	22	20	32	162
Italian, North.....	206	125	19	37	190	217	59	853
Italian, South.....	149	72	13	45	219	187	32	717
Lithuanian.....	128	66	8	17	91	149	22	482
Magyar.....	135	104	14	38	162	219	55	727
Mexican.....	26	19	1	5	19	31	11	112
Polish.....	233	138	13	49	240	289	56	1,018
Roumanian.....	4	1	.....	3	12	12	2	34
Russian.....	25	7	2	1	33	31	1	100
Ruthenian.....	29	20	1	23	32	38	12	155
Scotch.....	4	5	3	8	7	3	9	39
Slovak.....	300	220	31	61	257	327	94	1,290
Slovenian.....	7	4	1	.....	10	6	2	30
Welsh.....	10	23	2	13	15	14	21	98
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>6,475</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>6,861</b>

## FEMALE.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	35	58	10	22	47	45	21	238
Negro.....	15	17	2	5	12	13	2	66
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
English.....	6	6	3	1	4	7	.....	27
Irish.....	6	10	3	4	8	8	2	41
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	10	1	6	7	6	4	43
Croatian.....	75	27	3	9	75	42	8	239
English.....	9	12	4	3	8	12	8	56
French.....	3	2	2	3	5	1	6	22
German.....	24	34	7	14	16	28	16	139

..... Including 1 not reporting complete data.



TABLE 40.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	
<b>Foreign-born—Continued.</b>								
Irish.....	16	33	11	14	19	18	19	130
Italian, North.....	185	123	16	28	147	123	25	647
Italian, South.....	101	68	11	17	96	66	15	374
Lithuanian.....	96	51	5	10	94	69	12	337
Magyar.....	143	74	11	25	110	96	18	a 478
Mexican.....	23	11	4	7	10	21	8	84
Polish.....	227	163	23	25	167	137	21	763
Roumanian.....	4	1	1	3	5	3	.....	17
Russian.....	18	11	.....	3	30	10	1	73
Ruthenian.....	37	22	5	5	20	20	.....	109
Scotch.....	4	4	4	1	5	5	6	29
Slovak.....	344	230	32	45	205	192	41	1,089
Slovenian.....	7	7	.....	1	5	4	2	26
Welsh.....	10	20	4	9	8	15	20	88
Total foreign-born.....	1,335	903	144	228	1,032	868	230	a 4,741
Grand total.....	1,307	994	162	260	1,103	941	255	a 5,113

TOTAL.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	86	108	19	43	86	100	55	497
Negro.....	22	28	6	8	17	33	6	120
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
English.....	11	12	4	2	7	14	2	52
Irish.....	15	24	6	6	16	14	8	89
Total.....	26	36	10	8	23	28	10	141
Total native-born.....	134	172	35	59	123	161	71	758
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	23	4	9	15	13	9	91
Croatian.....	157	58	6	24	163	134	26	568
English.....	19	32	9	13	25	28	21	147
French.....	7	8	4	5	9	8	10	51
German.....	49	69	14	25	42	64	37	300
Irish.....	40	62	21	39	41	38	51	292
Italian, North.....	391	248	35	65	337	340	84	1,500
Italian, South.....	250	140	24	62	315	253	47	1,091
Lithuanian.....	224	117	13	27	185	218	34	a 819
Magyar.....	278	178	25	63	272	315	73	a 1,205
Mexican.....	49	30	5	12	29	52	19	196
Polish.....	460	301	36	74	407	426	77	1,781
Roumanian.....	8	2	1	6	17	15	2	51
Russian.....	43	18	2	4	63	41	2	173
Ruthenian.....	66	42	6	28	52	58	12	264
Scotch.....	8	9	7	9	12	8	15	68
Slovak.....	644	450	63	106	462	519	135	2,379
Slovenian.....	14	11	1	1	15	10	4	56
Welsh.....	20	43	6	22	23	29	41	184
Total foreign-born.....	2,745	1,841	282	594	2,484	2,569	699	b 11,216
Grand total.....	2,879	2,013	317	653	2,610	2,730	770	b 11,974

a Including 1 not reporting complete data.

b Including 2 not reporting complete data.

TABLE 41.—Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>															
White.....	18,410	13	66	178	475	608	649	651	3,339	3,126	2,637	3,700	2,087	772	109
Negro.....	6,659	27	41	65	102	111	116	153	1,169	1,307	986	1,319	952	253	58
Indian.....	2										1	1			
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>															
Australia.....	4								2		1	1			
Austria-Hungary.....	820	1	16	55	128	117	114	78	223	56	11	18	1		2
Belgium.....	51		1	3	9	7	7	5	12	6	1				
Canada.....	49						2	1	4	7	11	16	5	2	1
Denmark.....	10						1	1	5	1	1	1			
England.....	1,792	5	16	35	82	99	105	116	397	275	226	284	114	36	2
France.....	172		2	8	15	14	13	31	31	20	13	17	8		
Germany.....	2,248	1	9	21	72	96	112	108	498	349	240	417	249	71	5
Greece.....	1										1				
Ireland.....	1,344		5	6	39	44	57	38	235	180	173	295	213	49	10
Italy.....	196	1	4	13	33	33	29	18	44	16	4	1			
Mexico.....	9				2		2		2	1	1	1			
Netherlands.....	18					1	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	1	
Norway.....	5									1	3	1			
Roumania.....	1					1									
Russia.....	176	1	5	11	23	30	33	20	40	7	2	2		2	
Scotland.....	921	1	8	27	45	48	66	55	244	156	102	106	50	10	3
Sweden.....	66		1	3	6	7	2	7	22	12	4	2			
Switzerland.....	28			2	1	1	1	3	6	3	2	4	3	1	1
Wales.....	464	1	3	7	18	18	18	21	71	84	62	102	38	21	
Africa (country not specified).....	3													1	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>33,449</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>															
Armenian.....	2											2			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	742		1	4	5	8	10	10	81	131	148	217	79	44	4
Bosnian.....	1										1				
Bulgarian.....	176					4	2	5	40	62	25	26	8	4	
Canadian, French.....	25							1	3	6	4	8			2
Canadian, Other.....	30		1			1		1	4	3	3	11	3	3	
Croatian.....	2,411			1	6	23	79	117	681	516	381	447	145	12	3
Cuban.....	1								1						
Dalmatian.....	6								1	2	1	1			
Danish.....	20					1			1	4	4	3	5	1	1
Dutch.....	104			1	2	4			2	10	22	15	23	3	1
English.....	2,486		2	6	11	17	22	16	182	301	390	576	575	308	80
Finnish.....	70				1			1	6	12	16	22	8	2	1
Flemish.....	3								3						
French.....	778	1	2	1	6	10	23	5	80	125	141	189	137	50	8
German.....	2,680				8	27	39	41	207	305	402	687	438	473	53
Greek.....	113					1	2	3	30	28	16	22	8	3	
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6					1	1		1	1	1		1		
Herzegovinian.....	6				1		1		1			2			
Irish.....	923							5	42	82	85	210	293	167	38
Italian, North.....	6,613	3	4	18	36	80	137	201	1,364	1,539	1,305	1,416	426	78	6
Italian, South.....	4,247	1	5	10	37	59	139	170	971	971	749	806	275	53	1
Italian (not specified).....	108					2	2		33	24	15	22	8		
Lithuanian.....	1,885				4	2	12	12	337	509	374	478	139	16	2
Macedonian.....	18					1			4	5	6	2			
Magyar.....	4,542		2	5	39	51	116	161	829	946	852	1,126	356	54	5
Mexican.....	111				1	2	1	3	17	16	17	26	22	2	4
Montenegrin.....	136				2	5	4	1	42	30	24	19	9		

TABLE 41.—Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>															
Norwegian.....	14								1	3	1	5	3	1	
Polish.....	7,302		2	11	22	50	124	175	1,387	1,662	1,334	1,791	622	103	19
Portuguese.....	7									3	2	2			
Roumanian.....	155					5	5	6	21	34	25	40	18	1	
Russian.....	1,841		2	2	6	8	30	49	369	462	337	422	137	15	2
Ruthenian.....	303				1	4	11	16	46	80	47	77	18	2	1
Scotch.....	1,153			3	12	12	10	7	85	131	174	244	307	138	30
Scotch-Irish.....	27							1	2	3	5	6	10		
Servian.....	129			1	1	1	3	4	39	38	17	19	4	2	
Slovak.....	11,230		5	16	53	120	293	343	2,115	2,281	1,884	2,884	1,044	172	20
Slovenian.....	1,897		3	2	10	13	48	72	395	456	348	371	143	30	6
Spanish.....	6								1	1	2	2			
Swedish.....	307				1	1	3		24	29	44	95	72	33	5
Syrian.....	21		1				1		4	9	5	1			
Turkish.....	4								1	1	1	1			
Welsh.....	394				1	2	4	1	23	29	52	85	104	71	22
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1											1			
Australian (race not specified).....	8										2	4		2	
Austrian (race not specified).....	874			1	5	9	14	13	145	198	184	207	85	12	1
Belgian (race not specified).....	376			2	5	3	7	9	41	53	55	115	71	14	1
Swiss (race not specified).....	24								1	3		10	4	4	2
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>54,316</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>9,671</b>	<b>11,117</b>	<b>9,493</b>	<b>12,723</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>87,765</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>16,019</b>	<b>16,739</b>	<b>13,984</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>569</b>



TABLE 42.—Number of families owning home, renting, boarding, etc., by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families—					Total.
	Owning home.	Renting home.	Boarding.	Lodging.	In other conditions.	
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	42	67			4	113
Negro.....	4	22				26
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
English.....	6	5				11
Irish.....	5	9				14
Total.....	11	14				25
Total native-born.....	57	103			4	164
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	10				17
Croatian.....	16	113				129
English.....	6	21	1		1	29
French.....	2	10				12
German.....	15	37	2			54
Irish.....	31	18	1			50
Italian, North.....	99	204		1		304
Italian, South.....	a 41	a 144	(a)	a 1	a 1	188
Lithuanian.....	44	134				178
Magyar.....	15	226			1	242
Mexican.....	6	35			1	42
Polish.....	61	273		1	1	336
Roumanian.....		10				10
Russian.....		44				44
Ruthenian.....	5	38				43
Scotch.....	4	7			1	12
Slovak.....	56	398		2	1	457
Slovenian.....	2	10				12
Welsh.....	24	15			1	40
Total foreign-born.....	a 434	a 1,747	a 4	a 5	a 8	2,199
Grand total.....	a 491	a 1,850	a 4	a 5	a 12	2,363

a Not including 1 not reporting complete data.

TABLE 43.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>																
White.....	66			66	6	67		73	1	8	5	14	73	75	5	153
Negro.....	7			7	1	10		11		3	1	4	8	13	1	22
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																
<b>Bohemian and Moravian.....</b>																
Moravian.....	6			6	2	8		10		3		3	8	11		19
Croatian.....	79			79	6	9		15		1	1	2	85	10	1	96
English.....	9			9	1	13		14		2	2	4	10	15	2	27
French.....	4			4	1	3		4		1	1	2	5	4	1	10
German.....	22			22	1	25		26		5	2	7	23	30	2	55
<b>Irish.....</b>																
Irish.....	23			23		27		27		8	2	10	23	35	2	60
<b>Italian, North.....</b>																
Italian, North.....	156	2		158	5	68		73		9	3	12	191	79	3	273
<b>Italian, South.....</b>																
Italian, South.....	126	2		128	11	26		37		2	3	5	137	30	3	170
<b>Lithuanian.....</b>																
Lithuanian.....	125			125	15	37	1	53		1	1	2	140	38	2	180
<b>Magyar.....</b>																
Magyar.....	125	1		126	9	53	1	63		5	3	8	134	59	4	197
<b>Mexican.....</b>																
Mexican.....	26			26	14	3		17	1			1	41	3		44
<b>Polish.....</b>																
Polish.....	206	1		207	18	74		92		5	4	9	221	80	4	308
<b>Roumanian.....</b>																
Roumanian.....	4			4									4			4
<b>Russian.....</b>																
Russian.....	24			24		5		5			1	1	24	5	1	30
<b>Ruthenian.....</b>																
Ruthenian.....	28			28	4	9		13					32	9		41
<b>Scotch.....</b>																
Scotch.....	4			4		2		2		3		3	4	5		9
<b>Slovak.....</b>																
Slovak.....	283			283	25	148	1	174		17	9	26	308	165	10	483
<b>Slovenian.....</b>																
Slovenian.....	7			7	2	2		4			1	1	9	2	1	12
<b>Welsh.....</b>																
Welsh.....	9			9	2	19		21		1	1	2	11	20	1	32
<b>Total.....</b>	1,296	6		1,302	113	531	3	650	1	63	34	98	1,413	600	37	2,050
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	1,369	6		1,375	123	608	3	734	2	74	40	116	1,494	688	43	2,225
<b>Foreign-born:</b>																
<b>Bohemian and Moravian.....</b>																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3			3		3		3					3	3		6
<b>Croatian.....</b>																
Croatian.....	3			3	6	10		16			1	1	9	10	1	20
<b>English.....</b>																
English.....	1			1	3	3		6		1	1	4	4	3	1	8
<b>French.....</b>																
French.....					1	1		2					1	1		2
<b>German.....</b>																
German.....	2			2		9		9					2	9		11
<b>Irish.....</b>																
Irish.....	1			1		2		2					1	2		3
<b>Italian, North.....</b>																
Italian, North.....	18			18	7	45		52	1	2	4	7	26	47	4	77
<b>Italian, South.....</b>																
Italian, South.....	19			19	5	30		35	1	4	3	8	25	34	3	62
<b>Lithuanian.....</b>																
Lithuanian.....	2			2	4	9		13		2	3	5	6	11	3	20
<b>Magyar.....</b>																
Magyar.....	9			9	9	31		40		4	2	6	18	35	2	55
<b>Mexican.....</b>																
Mexican.....						2		2						2		2
<b>Polish.....</b>																
Polish.....	23	2		25	15	30		45		2	2	4	38	34	2	74
<b>Roumanian.....</b>																
Roumanian.....					1	1		1					1	1		1
<b>Russian.....</b>																
Russian.....	1			1	1	1		2			1	1	2	1	1	4
<b>Ruthenian.....</b>																
Ruthenian.....	1			1	1	6		7		1		1	2	7		9
<b>Scotch.....</b>																
Scotch.....						1		1						1		1
<b>Slovak.....</b>																
Slovak.....	21			21	8	38		46	1	2	2	5	30	40	2	72
<b>Welsh.....</b>																
Welsh.....	1			1	1	2		3					2	2		4
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	105	2		107	61	224		285	3	17	19	39	169	243	19	431
<b>Grand total.....</b>	1,474	8		1,482	184	832	3	1,019	5	91	59	155	1,663	931	62	2,656

TABLE 43.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	47	1	...	48	8	68	...	76	1	14	1	16	56	83	1	140
Negro.....	15	...	...	15	...	17	...	17	...	2	...	2	15	19	...	34
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	...	...	8	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	1	9	3	1	13
Croatian.....	74	...	...	74	6	10	...	16	1	...	...	1	81	10	...	91
English.....	6	1	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	1	6	10	...	16
French.....	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	4	...	7
German.....	21	...	...	21	...	27	...	27	2	4	...	6	23	31	...	54
Irish.....	14	...	...	14	2	29	...	31	...	10	...	10	16	39	...	55
Italian, North.....	173	...	...	173	12	73	...	85	2	8	...	10	187	81	...	268
Italian, South.....	94	...	...	94	6	34	...	40	1	1	...	2	101	35	...	136
Lithuanian.....	94	...	...	94	9	28	...	37	1	1	...	2	104	29	...	133
Magyar.....	130	2	...	132	11	41	...	52	1	7	...	8	142	50	...	192
Mexican.....	22	...	...	22	7	3	...	10	...	2	...	2	29	5	...	34
Polish.....	198	1	...	199	27	82	...	109	1	13	2	16	226	96	2	324
Roumanian.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Russian.....	13	...	...	13	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	19
Ruthenian.....	35	...	...	35	2	15	...	17	...	3	...	3	37	18	...	55
Scotch.....	4	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	5	2	...	7
Slovak.....	317	3	...	320	36	146	...	182	12	8	5	25	365	157	5	527
Slovenian.....	7	...	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	10
Welsh.....	9	...	...	9	1	11	...	12	...	3	...	3	10	14	...	24
Total.....	1,226	7	...	1,233	123	520	...	643	21	64	8	93	1,370	591	8	1,969
Total native-born.....	1,288	8	...	1,296	131	605	...	736	22	80	9	111	1,441	693	9	2,143
Foreign-born:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	7
Croatian.....	1	...	...	1	1	10	...	11	...	2	...	2	2	12	...	14
English.....	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	2	1	...	3	3	5	...	8
German.....	3	...	...	3	2	5	...	7	1	...	...	1	6	5	...	11
Irish.....	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	5
Italian, North.....	12	1	...	13	10	27	...	37	1	5	...	6	23	33	...	56
Italian, South.....	7	...	...	7	14	14	...	28	4	5	...	9	25	19	...	44
Lithuanian.....	3	...	...	3	7	6	...	13	3	3	...	3	10	9	...	19
Magyar.....	12	...	...	12	11	10	...	21	1	2	...	3	24	12	...	36
Mexican.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	1	...	4
Polish.....	29	...	...	29	20	34	...	54	4	3	...	7	53	37	...	90
Roumanian.....	5	...	...	5	1	4	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
Russian.....	5	...	...	5	1	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	10
Ruthenian.....	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	5	2	...	...	2	6	3	...	9
Scotch.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	3	...	4
Slovak.....	20	...	...	20	11	39	...	50	3	4	...	7	34	43	...	77
Slovenian.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Welsh.....	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	1	1	9	...	10
Total foreign-born.....	100	1	...	101	80	178	...	258	22	29	...	51	202	208	...	410
Grand total.....	1,388	9	...	1,397	211	783	...	994	44	109	9	162	1,643	901	9	2,553

TABLE 13.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	TOTAL.															
	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	113	1	...	114	14	135	...	149	2	23	6	30	129	158	6	293
Negro.....	22	...	...	22	1	27	...	28	...	5	1	6	23	32	1	56
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	14	...	...	14	3	11	...	14	...	3	1	4	17	14	1	32
Croatian.....	153	...	...	153	12	19	...	31	1	1	1	3	166	20	1	187
English.....	15	1	...	16	1	21	...	22	...	3	2	5	16	25	2	43
French.....	7	...	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	3	1	4	8	8	1	17
German.....	43	...	...	43	1	52	...	53	2	9	2	13	46	61	2	109
Irish.....	37	...	...	37	2	56	...	58	...	18	2	20	39	74	2	115
Italian, North.....	359	2	...	361	17	141	...	158	2	17	3	22	378	160	3	541
Italian, South.....	220	2	...	222	17	60	...	77	1	3	3	7	238	65	3	306
Lithuanian.....	219	...	...	219	24	65	1	90	1	2	1	4	244	67	2	313
Magyar.....	255	3	...	258	20	94	1	115	1	12	3	16	276	109	4	389
Mexican.....	48	...	...	48	21	6	...	27	1	2	...	3	70	8	...	78
Polish.....	404	2	...	406	45	156	...	201	1	18	6	25	450	176	6	632
Roumanian.....	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Russian.....	37	...	...	37	1	10	...	11	...	1	1	2	38	10	1	49
Ruthenian.....	63	...	...	63	6	24	...	30	...	3	...	3	69	27	...	96
Scotch.....	8	...	...	8	1	3	...	4	...	4	...	4	9	7	...	16
Slovak.....	600	3	...	603	61	294	1	356	12	25	14	51	673	322	15	1,010
Slovenian.....	14	...	...	14	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	17	4	1	22
Welsh.....	18	...	...	18	3	30	...	33	...	4	1	5	21	34	1	56
Total.....	2,522	13	...	2,535	239	1,051	3	1,293	22	127	42	191	2,783	1,191	45	4,019
Total native-born.....	2,657	14	...	2,671	254	1,213	3	1,470	24	154	49	227	2,925	1,381	52	4,308
Foreign-born:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	...	...	4	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	13
Croatian.....	4	...	...	4	7	20	...	27	...	2	1	3	11	22	1	34
English.....	2	...	...	2	3	7	...	10	2	1	1	4	7	8	1	16
French.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
German.....	5	...	...	5	2	14	...	16	1	...	...	...	8	14	...	22
Irish.....	3	...	...	3	1	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	8
Italian, North.....	30	1	...	31	17	72	...	89	2	7	4	13	49	80	4	133
Italian, South.....	26	...	...	26	19	44	...	63	5	9	3	17	50	53	3	106
Lithuanian.....	5	...	...	5	11	15	...	26	...	5	3	8	16	20	3	39
Magyar.....	21	...	...	21	20	41	...	61	1	6	2	9	42	47	2	91
Mexican.....	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	3	3	...	6
Polish.....	52	2	...	54	35	64	...	99	4	5	2	11	91	71	2	164
Roumanian.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	3
Russian.....	6	...	...	6	2	5	...	7	...	...	1	1	8	5	1	14
Ruthenian.....	3	...	...	3	3	9	...	12	2	1	...	3	8	10	...	18
Scotch.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	3	1	4	...	5
Slovak.....	41	...	...	41	19	77	...	96	4	6	2	12	64	83	2	149
Slovenian.....	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4
Welsh.....	2	...	...	2	1	10	...	11	...	1	...	1	3	11	...	14
Total foreign-born.....	205	3	...	208	141	402	...	543	25	46	19	90	371	451	19	841
Grand total.....	2,862	17	...	2,879	395	1,615	3	2,013	49	200	68	317	3,306	1,832	71	5,209



TABLE 44.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	262	60	76	9	145	7	13	97	117	67	89	106	262
Bosnian.....	1	1			1					1			1
Bulgarian.....	16	8	3		11	1		4	5	9	3	4	16
Canadian, French.....	5	2	1		3	1		1	2	3	1	1	5
Canadian, Other.....	6	1	1		2		1	3	4	1	2	3	6
Croatian.....	617	458	16	10	484	88	13	32	133	546	29	42	617
Dalmatian.....	2	1	1		2					1	1		2
Danish.....	10	4	4		8		1	1	2	4	5	1	10
Dutch.....	33	10	4		14	4		15	19	14	4	15	33
English.....	845	79	81	15	175	51	65	554	670	130	146	569	845
Finnish.....	39	9	6	4	19	8	4	8	20	17	10	12	39
French.....	325	97	53	13	163	17	46	99	162	114	99	112	325
German.....	1,151	127	104	39	270	58	78	745	881	185	182	784	1,151
Greek.....	32	15	2		17	11	2	2	15	26	4	2	32
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1			1					1			1
Irish.....	379	14	9	5	28	21	30	300	351	35	39	305	379
Italian, North.....	2,339	934	359	173	1,466	241	182	450	873	1,175	541	623	2,339
Italian, South.....	1,302	671	145	64	880	188	60	174	422	859	205	238	1,302
Italian (not specified).....	29	13	3	3	19	3	1	6	10	16	4	9	29
Lithuanian.....	702	267	38	62	367	117	40	178	335	384	78	240	702
Macedonian.....	2	2			2					2			2
Magyar.....	1,432	849	83	27	959	279	75	119	473	1,128	158	146	1,432
Mexican.....	43	13		1	14	25	1	3	29	38	1	4	43
Montenegrin.....	12	9	1		10			2	2	9	1	2	12
Norwegian.....	7							7	7			7	7
Polish.....	2,557	1,379	100	24	1,503	554	151	349	1,054	1,933	251	373	2,557
Portuguese.....	5	3			3		2	2	3	3	2		5
Roumanian.....	12	7			7	1	3	1	5	8	3	1	12
Russian.....	541	281	16	15	312	119	39	71	229	400	55	86	541
Ruthenian.....	76	38	2	1	41	24	5	6	35	62	7	7	76
Scotch.....	414	50	30	4	84	27	46	257	330	77	76	261	414
Scotch-Irish.....	3							3	3			3	3
Servian.....	31	18	2		20	5	3	3	11	23	5	3	31
Slovak.....	3,699	1,855	125	42	2,022	1,006	216	455	1,677	2,861	341	497	3,699
Slovenian.....	650	295	125	17	437	87	35	91	213	382	160	108	650
Swedish.....	144	7	12	5	24	7	14	99	120	14	26	104	144
Syrian.....	5	2	1		3	1		1	2	3	1	1	5
Welsh.....	140	3	3	1	7	5	16	112	133	8	19	113	140
Australian (race not specified).....	6	1			1	3		2	5	4		2	6
Austrian (race not specified).....	319	95	115	30	240	18	21	40	79	113	136	70	319
Belgian (race not specified).....	163	33	26	2	61	13	19	70	102	46	45	72	163
Swiss (race not specified).....	6	1			1	1		4	5	2		4	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,363</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>8,537</b>	<b>10,704</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>18,363</b>

TABLE 45.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Allens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Allens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Allens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	2	2	.....	4	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	9
Croatian.....	82	41	6	5	52	19	6	5	30	60	12	10	82
English.....	13	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	10	11	1	2	10	13
French.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	4	5	1	2	4	7
German.....	26	4	4	.....	8	1	2	15	18	5	6	15	• 26
Irish.....	21	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	17	20	2	1	18	21
Italian, North.....	218	87	31	8	126	22	20	50	92	109	51	58	218
Italian, South.....	136	76	6	5	87	21	7	21	49	97	13	26	136
Lithuanian.....	113	41	6	5	52	32	13	16	61	73	19	21	113
Magyar.....	146	72	11	2	85	34	4	23	61	106	15	25	146
Mexican.....	30	8	.....	.....	8	22	.....	.....	22	30	.....	.....	30
Polish.....	193	101	11	1	113	37	18	25	80	138	29	26	193
Roumanian.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8
Russian.....	25	17	2	1	20	3	1	1	5	20	3	2	25
Ruthenian.....	26	14	.....	1	15	7	1	3	11	21	1	4	26
Scotch.....	10	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	7	7	2	.....	8	10
Slovak.....	251	83	11	1	95	91	23	42	156	174	34	43	251
Slovenian.....	6	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	6
Welsh.....	17	2	1	.....	3	1	3	10	14	3	4	10	17
Total.....	1,337	564	94	31	689	294	102	252	648	858	196	283	1,337

TABLE 46.—Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian...	29	18	18	11	11	29	29
Croatian.....	35	17	16	18	14	35	30
French.....	16	8	8	8	8	16	16
German.....	111	50	50	61	61	111	111
Italian, North.....	207	99	95	108	104	207	199
Italian, South.....	95	47	45	48	42	95	87
Lithuanian.....	104	59	55	45	43	104	98
Magyar.....	151	82	80	69	67	151	147
Mexican.....	36	19	1	17	8	36	9
Polish.....	256	117	109	139	127	256	236
Russian.....	12	6	6	6	5	12	11
Ruthenian.....	38	16	15	22	21	38	36
Slovak.....	494	244	227	250	229	494	456
Slovenian.....	8	5	5	3	3	8	8
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,473</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian...	50	26	15	24	13	50	28
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Croatian.....	373	230	109	143	46	373	155
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
French.....	30	18	13	12	8	30	21
German.....	140	79	61	61	44	140	105
Italian, North.....	889	545	337	344	116	889	453
Italian, South.....	743	524	216	219	62	743	278
Lithuanian.....	485	294	197	191	91	485	288
Magyar.....	737	472	249	265	110	737	359
Mexican.....	103	64	14	39	6	103	20
Polish.....	1,059	673	266	386	139	1,059	405
Roumanian.....	52	39	1	13	2	52	3
Russian.....	149	100	24	49	7	149	31
Ruthenian.....	156	107	29	49	6	156	35
Slovak.....	1,231	730	346	501	161	1,231	507
Slovenian.....	35	18	9	17	6	35	15
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>2,705</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>4,178</b>

TABLE 47.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	26	4	4	22	11
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Croatian.....	230	28	21	202	88
French.....	18	6	5	12	8
German.....	79	20	17	59	44
Italian, North.....	545	87	79	458	258
Italian, South.....	524	58	47	466	169
Lithuanian.....	294	31	30	263	167
Magyar.....	472	65	55	407	194
Mexican.....	64	14	6	50	8
Polish.....	673	84	71	589	195
Roumanian.....	39	1	1	38	.....
Russian.....	100	5	4	95	20
Ruthenian.....	107	13	8	94	21
Slovak.....	730	98	84	632	262
Slovenian.....	18	2	2	16	7
Spanish.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Total.....	3,923	516	434	3,407	1,433

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	7	6	17	7
Croatian.....	143	15	18	125	28
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
French.....	12	4	4	8	4
German.....	61	18	15	43	29
Italian, North.....	344	65	55	279	61
Italian, South.....	219	49	35	170	27
Lithuanian.....	191	28	24	163	67
Magyar.....	265	42	30	223	80
Mexican.....	39	12	5	27	1
Polish.....	386	93	74	293	65
Roumanian.....	13	2	1	11	1
Russian.....	49	7	3	42	4
Ruthenian.....	49	9	3	40	3
Slovak.....	501	94	76	407	85
Slovenian.....	17	5	5	12	1
Total.....	2,314	453	354	1,861	464

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	50	11	10	39	18
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Croatian.....	373	46	39	327	116
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
French.....	30	10	9	20	12
German.....	140	38	32	102	73
Italian, North.....	889	152	134	737	319
Italian, South.....	743	107	82	636	196
Lithuanian.....	485	59	54	426	234
Magyar.....	737	107	85	630	274
Mexican.....	103	26	11	77	9
Polish.....	1,059	177	145	882	260
Roumanian.....	52	3	2	49	1
Russian.....	149	12	7	137	24
Ruthenian.....	156	22	11	134	24
Slovak.....	1,231	192	160	1,039	347
Slovenian.....	35	7	7	28	8
Spanish.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Total.....	6,237	969	788	5,268	1,917

TABLE 48.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	26	13	4	4	2	9	9
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	230	88	24	84	47	58	38
French.....	18	4	2	4	2	10	9
German.....	79	32	16	11	11	36	34
Italian, North.....	545	205	72	185	119	155	146
Italian, South.....	524	291	58	160	98	73	60
Lithuanian.....	294	75	27	99	61	120	109
Magyar.....	472	225	67	129	76	118	106
Mexican.....	64	5	.....	14	3	45	11
Polish.....	673	329	50	172	76	172	140
Roumanian.....	39	27	.....	12	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	100	58	7	31	8	11	9
Ruthenian.....	107	51	.....	27	11	29	18
Slovak.....	730	236	37	183	89	311	220
Slovenian.....	18	6	.....	7	5	5	4
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,923	1,649	365	1,122	609	1,152	913

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	14	4	3	2	7	7
Croatian.....	143	72	10	48	21	23	15
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
French.....	12	1	.....	3	2	8	6
German.....	61	27	12	4	2	30	30
Italian, North.....	344	157	25	117	46	70	45
Italian, South.....	219	118	17	69	25	32	20
Lithuanian.....	191	54	10	82	41	55	40
Magyar.....	265	120	22	67	31	78	57
Mexican.....	39	5	.....	8	.....	26	6
Polish.....	386	170	30	114	45	102	64
Roumanian.....	13	9	1	4	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	49	36	1	7	3	6	3
Ruthenian.....	49	19	.....	16	3	14	3
Slovak.....	501	149	19	168	59	184	83
Slovenian.....	17	6	.....	7	4	4	2
Total.....	2,314	957	151	717	255	640	382

TABLE 48.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

## TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	50	27	8	7	4	16	16
Bosnian.....	1	1	1				
Croatian.....	373	160	34	132	68	81	53
Danish.....	1					1	1
French.....	30	5	2	7	4	18	15
German.....	140	59	28	15	13	66	64
Italian, North.....	889	362	97	302	165	225	191
Italian, South.....	743	409	75	229	123	105	80
Lithuanian.....	485	129	37	181	102	175	149
Magyar.....	737	345	89	196	107	196	163
Mexican.....	103	10		22	3	71	17
Polish.....	1,059	499	80	286	121	274	204
Roumanian.....	52	36	1	16	2		
Russian.....	149	94	8	38	11	17	12
Ruthenian.....	156	70		43	14	43	21
Slovak.....	1,231	385	56	351	148	495	303
Slovenian.....	35	12		14	9	9	6
Spanish.....	3	3					
Total.....	6,237	2,606	516	1,839	894	1,792	1,295

TABLE 49.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
			Under 14.		14 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian.....	1	1			1	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	735	531	147	145	588	386
Bosnian.....	1	1			1	1
Bulgarian.....	172	52	2	2	170	50
Canadian, French.....	24	22	6	6	18	16
Croatian.....	2,394	1,384	31	23	2,363	1,361
Dalmatian.....	6	3			6	3
Danish.....	20	17	1	1	19	16
Dutch.....	101	85	26	25	75	60
Finnish.....	70	52	6	6	64	46
Flemish.....	3	3	3	3		
French.....	760	539	167	162	593	377
German.....	2,639	2,387	672	671	1,967	1,716
Greek.....	111	74	3	3	108	71
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	4	2	2	4	2
Herzegovinian.....	6	2			6	2
Italian, North.....	6,528	4,050	289	272	6,239	3,787
Italian, South.....	4,188	2,548	208	182	3,980	2,366
Italian (not specified).....	103	62	4	4	99	58
Lithuanian.....	1,870	1,411	76	73	1,794	1,338
Macedonian.....	18	6			18	6
Magyar.....	4,470	2,322	138	123	4,332	2,199
Mexican.....	107	80	16	14	91	66
Montenegrin.....	136	49	3	3	133	46
Norwegian.....	14	14	1	1	13	13
Polish.....	7,190	3,746	319	304	6,871	3,442
Portuguese.....	7	3			7	3
Roumanian.....	151	72			151	72
Russian.....	1,810	1,093	39	33	1,771	1,060
Ruthenian.....	300	133	9	7	291	126
Servian.....	127	78	4	3	123	75
Slovak.....	11,137	6,522	523	485	10,614	6,037
Slovenian.....	1,864	1,136	82	78	1,782	1,058
Spanish.....	6	3	1	1	5	2
Swedish.....	306	295	50	50	256	245
Syrian.....	20	18	2	2	18	16
Turkish.....	4	3			4	3
West Indian.....	1	1	1	1		
Australian (race not specified).....	8	8	1	1	7	7
Austrian (race not specified).....	847	660	38	37	809	623
Belgian (race not specified).....	371	272	90	89	281	183
Swiss (race not specified).....	24	24	10	10	14	14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>48,656</b>	<b>29,775</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>45,686</b>	<b>26,953</b>

TABLE 50.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

(By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian.....	1	1					1	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	735	531	217	94	186	135	332	302
Bosnian.....	1	1			1	1		
Bulgarian.....	172	52	146	28	18	17	8	7
Canadian, French.....	24	22	2	1	6	6	16	15
Croatian.....	2,394	1,384	1,302	614	850	579	242	191
Dalmatian.....	6	3	3		3	3		
Danish.....	20	17	3	2	11	9	6	6
Dutch.....	101	85	30	20	19	15	52	50
Finnish.....	70	52	16	8	25	20	29	24
Flemish.....	3	3					3	3
French.....	760	539	174	64	217	143	369	332
German.....	2,639	2,387	415	265	356	303	1,868	1,819
Greek.....	111	74	57	30	31	23	23	21
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	4	2	1	4	3		
Herzegovinian.....	6	2	5	1			1	1
Italian, North.....	6,528	4,059	2,683	1,082	2,346	1,678	1,499	1,299
Italian, South.....	4,188	2,548	1,885	815	1,570	1,107	733	626
Italian (not specified).....	103	62	52	21	31	24	20	17
Lithuanian.....	1,870	1,411	478	229	708	571	684	611
Macedonian.....	18	6	16	4	2	2		
Magyar.....	4,470	2,322	2,292	779	1,434	932	774	611
Mexican.....	107	80	28	19	27	22	52	39
Montenegrin.....	136	49	117	35	14	9	5	5
Norwegian.....	14	14	1	1	2	2	11	11
Polish.....	7,190	3,746	3,086	941	2,296	1,380	1,808	1,425
Portuguese.....	7	3			3	1	4	2
Roumanian.....	151	72	132	58	15	10	4	4
Russian.....	1,816	1,093	918	381	502	371	390	341
Ruthenian.....	300	133	158	33	69	38	73	62
Servian.....	127	78	58	25	49	37	20	16
Slovak.....	11,137	6,522	4,081	1,442	3,518	2,224	3,538	2,856
Slovenian.....	1,864	1,136	827	349	684	493	353	294
Spanish.....	6	3	5	2			1	1
Swedish.....	306	295	23	14	36	34	247	247
Syrian.....	20	18	6	5	6	5	8	8
Turkish.....	4	3	4	3				
West Indian.....	1	1					1	1
Australian (race not specified).....	8	8			1	1	7	7
Austrian (race not specified).....	847	660	347	206	343	304	157	150
Belgian (race not specified).....	371	272	75	32	84	50	212	190
Swiss (race not specified).....	24	24			2	2	22	22
Total.....	48,656	29,775	19,614	7,004	15,469	10,554	13,573	11,617



## II.—PENNSYLVANIA.

TABLE 51.—Total number of households and persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Total number of persons in households.	Persons for whom detailed information was secured.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	184	99	83	182
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	48	43	91
Croatian.....	111	558	288	196	484
English.....	16	92	54	38	92
German.....	30	191	97	94	191
Irish.....	10	60	32	28	60
Italian, North.....	144	994	396	337	73
Italian, South.....	64	526	214	158	372
Lithuanian.....	81	522	204	149	353
Magyar.....	152	943	357	307	664
Polish.....	198	1,358	587	503	1,090
Roumanian.....	10	51	34	17	51
Russian.....	36	230	76	64	140
Ruthenian.....	43	293	155	109	264
Slovak.....	384	2,404	1,076	914	1,990
Slovenian.....	12	70	30	26	56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>8,687</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>6,631</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>6,813</b>

TABLE 52.—Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White .....	103	96	199
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	19	43
Croatian.....	85	77	162
English.....	35	19	54
German.....	60	68	128
Irish.....	18	21	39
Italian, North.....	161	152	313
Italian, South.....	85	77	162
Lithuanian.....	80	60	140
Magyar.....	130	138	268
Polish.....	228	256	484
Roumanian.....	4	4	8
Russian.....	28	17	45
Ruthenian.....	44	57	101
Scotch.....		2	2
Slovak.....	457	475	932
Slovenian.....	12	10	22
Total.....	1,451	1,452	2,903
Total native-born.....	1,551	1,548	3,102
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	28	23	51
Bosnian.....	1		1
Croatian.....	202	116	318
English.....	18	15	33
French.....		1	1
German.....	34	27	61
Irish.....	14	6	20
Italian, North.....	235	180	415
Italian, South.....	129	80	209
Lithuanian.....	124	87	211
Magyar.....	220	169	389
Polish.....	366	243	609
Roumanian.....	36	13	49
Russian.....	43	47	90
Ruthenian.....	108	51	159
Scotch.....		1	1
Slovak.....	617	441	1,058
Slovenian.....	18	17	35
Welsh.....		1	1
Total foreign-born.....	2,193	1,518	3,711
Grand total.....	3,747	3,066	6,813

TABLE 53.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	6,448	German.....	1,538
Negro.....	913	Greek.....	75
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3
Australia.....	3	Herzegovinian.....	3
Austria-Hungary.....	592	Irish.....	663
Belgium.....	31	Italian, North.....	3,379
Canada.....	24	Italian, South.....	2,239
Denmark.....	3	Italian (not specified).....	99
England.....	964	Lithuanian.....	640
France.....	65	Macedonian.....	5
Germany.....	1,220	Magyar.....	3,528
Ireland.....	803	Montenegrin.....	12
Italy.....	62	Norwegian.....	5
Netherlands.....	13	Polish.....	6,025
Roumania.....	1	Portuguese.....	7
Russia.....	91	Romanian.....	105
Scotland.....	426	Russian.....	1,283
Sweden.....	37	Ruthenian.....	284
Switzerland.....	15	Scotch.....	562
Wales.....	210	Scotch-Irish.....	26
Total.....	4,560	Servian.....	86
Total native-born.....	11,921	Slovak.....	9,998
Foreign-born, by race:		Slovenian.....	1,560
Bohemian and Moravian.....	457	Spanish.....	1
Bosnian.....	1	Swedish.....	216
Bulgarian.....	31	Syrian.....	5
Canadian, French.....	11	Turkish.....	4
Canadian, Other.....	19	Welsh.....	191
Croatian.....	1,971	Australian (race not specified).....	5
Dalmatian.....	6	Austrian (race not specified).....	247
Danish.....	10	Belgian (race not specified).....	153
Dutch.....	56	Swiss (race not specified).....	14
English.....	1,312	Total foreign-born.....	37,216
Finnish.....	39	Grand total.....	49,137
Flemish.....	3		
French.....	339		

TABLE 54.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

(By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	455	2	20	48	24	25	110	10	57	159
Bosnian.....	1						1			1
Bulgarian.....	30		15	5	1	2	4	1	1	1
Canadian, French.....	10						1	1	3	5
Canadian, Other.....	18						1	2	5	10
Croatian.....	1,963	26	130	374	323	199	674	88	67	22
Dalmatian.....	6	1	1		1		3			
Danish.....	10		1			1	5			3
Dutch.....	56	2	2	5	2	2	12	4	11	16
English.....	1,285	7	21	53	44	36	90	54	93	887
Finnish.....	39	1			4	2	12	5	9	6
Flemish.....	3								1	2
French.....	334	4	17	19	13	14	96	5	74	92
German.....	1,528	6	23	62	46	47	210	82	355	697
Greek.....	75	1	10	7	4	6	28	6	8	5
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3				2		1			
Herzegovinian.....	3			1	1			1		
Irish.....	656		5	9	8	7	16	18	46	547
Italian, North.....	3,365	63	266	552	441	284	1,127	290	238	104
Italian, South.....	2,224	60	190	315	283	197	767	187	143	82
Italian (not specified).....	96		9	18	10	10	30	7	7	5
Lithuanian.....	637	11	28	71	49	45	235	76	86	36
Macedonian.....	5	1	4							
Magyar.....	3,520	107	370	608	422	347	1,080	256	222	108
Montenegrin.....	12			2		1	5			4
Norwegian.....	5			1			1		1	2
Polish.....	5,990	85	457	951	613	552	1,857	529	543	403
Portuguese.....	7						3	3	1	
Roumanian.....	105	5	44	32	11	3	6	1	2	1
Russian.....	1,279	37	159	289	149	90	325	102	77	51
Ruthenian.....	283	4	26	63	23	29	67	35	21	15
Scotch.....	555	9	10	20	18	25	56	15	35	367
Scotch-Irish.....	23			1		1	2	1	1	17
Servian.....	85		5	18	7	11	29	11	3	1
Slovak.....	9,962	138	590	1,199	928	911	3,167	1,122	953	954
Slovenian.....	1,553	41	103	256	170	148	569	129	94	43
Spanish.....	1				1					
Swedish.....	216	2	4	3	3	5	23	12	49	115
Syrian.....	5		1		2	1		1		
Turkish.....	4	1		1	1	1				
Welsh.....	191	1	4	6	4	4	6	12	14	140
Australian (race not specified).....	5						1	3		1
Austrian (race not specified).....	247	2	19	39	24	21	99	12	18	13
Belgian (race not specified).....	152	4	1	1	2	8	29	3	45	59
Swiss (race not specified).....	14									14
Total.....	37,016	621	2,595	5,029	3,634	3,035	10,748	3,084	3,283	4,987

TABLE 55.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	28	2	3	4	2	5	3	1	3	5
Bosnian.....	1					1				2
Croatian.....	202	6	8	24	27	16	69	30	20	2
English.....	18					1				17
German.....	34			4				2	3	25
Irish.....	14						2			12
Italian, North.....	235	1	8	28	24	18	65	37	31	23
Italian, South.....	129	5	5	16	16	10	37	19	13	8
Lithuanian.....	124		4	7	13	10	43	21	14	12
Magyar.....	220	4	7	23	18	27	60	44	21	16
Polish.....	366	12	18	41	38	35	96	42	52	32
Roumanian.....	36	1	6	7	3	7	12			
Russian.....	43		1	1	4	5	22	5	3	2
Ruthenian.....	108	1	15	11	14	11	27	11	11	7
Slovak.....	617	23	23	58	43	56	146	83	95	90
Slovenian.....	18		1	2	1	2	7	1	4	
Total.....	2,193	55	99	226	203	204	589	296	270	251

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	2	2	1	3	5	3		3	4
Croatian.....	116	5	9	18	13	13	40	10	7	1
English.....	15				1	2			1	11
French.....	1									1
German.....	27			4	1			2	4	16
Irish.....	6									6
Italian, North.....	180	1	9	35	17	16	60	17	20	5
Italian, South.....	80	2	4	15	8	9	23	10	7	2
Lithuanian.....	87		4	8	11	6	38	14	4	2
Magyar.....	169	2	11	20	20	18	45	36	14	3
Polish.....	243	2	13	26	29	21	68	35	30	19
Roumanian.....	13		2	3	2	2	4			
Russian.....	47	3	7	7	8	9	7	5		1
Ruthenian.....	51		4	3	5	8	17	7	6	1
Scotch.....	1									1
Slovak.....	441	5	21	44	32	43	141	60	59	36
Slovenian.....	17		1	2	3		7	2	1	1
Welsh.....	1									1
Total.....	1,518	22	87	186	153	152	453	198	156	111

TABLE 55.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual—Continued.

## TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	51	4	5	5	5	10	6	1	6	9
Bosnian.....	1					1				
Croatian.....	318	11	17	42	40	29	109	40	27	3
English.....	33				1	3			1	28
French.....	1									1
German.....	61			8	1			4	7	41
Irish.....	20						2			18
Italian, North.....	415	2	17	63	41	31	125	54	51	28
Italian, South.....	209	7	9	31	24	19	60	29	20	10
Lithuanian.....	211		8	15	24	16	81	35	18	14
Magyar.....	389	6	18	43	38	45	105	80	35	19
Polish.....	609	14	31	67	67	56	164	77	82	51
Romanian.....	49	1	8	10	5	9	16			
Russian.....	90	3	8	8	12	14	29	10	3	3
Ruthenian.....	159	1	19	14	19	19	44	18	17	8
Scotch.....	1									1
Slovak.....	1,058	28	44	102	75	99	287	143	154	126
Slovenian.....	35		2	4	4	2	14	3	5	1
Welsh.....	1									1
Total.....	3,711	77	186	412	356	356	1,042	494	426	362

TABLE 56.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number with-out occupation.	Working for wages.					Working with-out wages.			Working for profit.			
			Farm laborers.	General laborers.	In mining.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	17	.....	5	1	5	.....	5	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	168	.....	22	3	3	7	2	37	62	1	63	68	.....	68
English.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	23	1	3	4	6	1	1	15	2	4	6	1	.....	1
Irish.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italian, North.....	164	1	47	19	2	16	22	106	9	.....	9	45	3	48
Italian, South.....	101	2	33	5	1	10	5	54	23	.....	23	20	2	22
Lithuanian.....	105	.....	33	.....	1	12	6	52	20	.....	20	31	2	33
Magyar.....	170	4	44	3	9	18	18	92	40	.....	40	27	7	34
Polish.....	309	5	86	30	6	17	34	173	82	1	83	48	.....	48
Roumanian.....	33	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	14	5	.....	5	14	.....	14
Russian.....	38	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	8	21	.....	21	9	.....	9
Ruthenian.....	90	.....	43	1	.....	3	5	52	15	1	16	22	.....	22
Slovak.....	488	2	159	24	21	37	43	284	146	2	148	52	2	54
Slovenian.....	16	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	9	6	.....	6	.....	1	1
Total.....	1,741	16	496	92	63	123	154	928	433	9	442	338	17	355

TABLE 57.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Working for wages.				Working without wages.			Working for profit.			
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	14	7	.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	98	54	6	2	1	9	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	10	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	17	12	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	126	71	16	8	4	28	18	1	19	7	1	8	.....
Italian, South.....	60	44	5	2	1	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	70	25	12	5	1	18	24	.....	24	3	.....	3	.....
Magyar.....	116	75	6	10	2	18	22	.....	22	.....	1	1	.....
Polish.....	161	78	14	16	2	32	49	1	50	1	.....	1	.....
Roumanian.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	34	13	2	1	.....	3	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	37	15	1	8	.....	9	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	333	187	30	47	9	86	58	.....	58	1	1	2	.....
Slovenian.....	11	4	.....	1	1	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,102	604	94	108	22	224	257	2	259	12	3	15	.....



TABLE 58.—Occupation of foreign-born male employees before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who were engaged in—							
		Min- ing.	Farm- ing or farm labor.	Gen- eral labor.	Manu- factur- ing.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Busi- ness for self.	Other occu- pa- tions.
Bohemian and Moravian...	188	77	43	13	2	48		2	3
Bosnian.....	1		1						
Bulgarian.....	22		8	12		2			
Canadian, French.....	4	1	2			1			
Canadian, Other.....	5		3	1		1			
Croatian.....	804	27	683	35	8	38			13
Danish.....	8	3	4						1
Dutch.....	33	15	9	1	1	6			1
English.....	525	412	13	25	13	21	6	7	29
Finnish.....	37	1	26	2	2	4	1		1
French.....	181	103	17	33	5	8			15
German.....	603	331	127	55	43	79	4	2	22
Greek.....	35	1	30	1	1	2			
Irish.....	169	91	41	20	4	6		1	6
Italian, North.....	2,083	111	1,291	284	41	252	5	8	91
Italian, South.....	1,131	54	723	193	14	100		2	45
Italian (not specified).....	3		3						
Lithuanian.....	398	18	318	18	9	28		2	5
Magyar.....	1,472	135	969	204	15	112			37
Montenegrin.....	9		8			1			
Norwegian.....	2			2					
Polish.....	2,578	186	1,766	282	88	208			48
Portuguese.....	6		5						1
Roumanian.....	52	2	42	4	1	2			1
Russian.....	890	65	701	76	16	23	2	1	6
Ruthenian.....	130	18	89	15	4	2			2
Scotch.....	187	158	3	4	1	10	1	1	9
Scotch-Irish.....	4	3		1					
Servian.....	26		21	2	1	1	1		
Slovak.....	4,237	369	2,870	616	53	234	2		93
Slovenian.....	1,013	146	622	60	31	123	2		29
Swedish.....	71	11	44	7		5			4
Syrian.....	4		2		2				
Turkish.....	4	1	3						
Welsh.....	61	49	2	3		3			4
Australian (race not spec- ified).....	5	1	3			1			
Austrian (race not spec- ified).....	99	16	60	8	4	5		1	5
Belgian (race not specified).....	105	79	1	8	6	6			5
Swiss (race not specified).....	1		1						
Total.....	17,246	2,484	10,553	1,985	365	1,332	24	27	476

TABLE 59.—Number of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Agricultural pursuits.	Domestic and personal service.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	Bituminous coal mining.	Trade.	Transportation.	At home.	At school.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	59	1		6	47	1		1	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5				3		1	1	
English.....	13			3	7	3			
German.....	16		1	6	8		1		
Irish.....	8			1	1	1	3	1	1
Italian, North.....	8				7				1
Italian, South.....	5		1		4				
Lithuanian.....	2				2				
Magyar.....	1				1				
Polish.....	14		1	1	10				2
Ruthenian.....	3				2	1			
Slovak.....	39			2	33	1		1	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>114</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22				22				
Bosnian.....	1				1				
Croatian.....	190			4	184			2	
English.....	17				17				
German.....	32				30			2	
Irish.....	13				10	1	2		
Italian, North.....	<sup>a</sup> 189			6	178			4	
Italian, South.....	112				110			1	1
Lithuanian.....	115			1	112			1	1
Magyar.....	191				190			1	
Polish.....	339		1	1	339			5	2
Roumanian.....	35				35				
Russian.....	40				40				
Ruthenian.....	99			1	98				
Slovak.....	563				560			2	1
Slovenian.....	18			1	17				
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b><sup>a</sup>1,976</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b><sup>a</sup>2,149</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 1 not reporting complete data.

TABLE 60.—Number of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Domestic and personal service.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	Bituminous coal mining.	Trade.	At home.	At school.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>							
White.....	60	1			4	54	1
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian...	6	3	1			2	
Croatian.....	1					1	
English.....	4	1	1			2	
German.....	25	5	1			16	3
Irish.....	8	1			1	6	
Italian, North.....	6					4	2
Italian, South.....	5					4	1
Lithuanian.....	1						1
Magyar.....	4					3	1
Polish.....	8	1	2			5	
Ruthenian.....	2					2	
Scotch.....	2					2	
Slovak.....	32	4			2	25	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian...	16					16	
Croatian.....	107	1				106	
English.....	13					13	
French.....	1					1	
German.....	25	2				23	
Irish.....	6					6	
Italian, North.....	143				1	142	3
Italian, South.....	62		1			61	
Lithuanian.....	79					78	1
Magyar.....	150	2				148	
Polish.....	201	1	2	2		196	
Roumanian.....	11	1				10	
Russian.....	38					38	
Ruthenian.....	42					42	
Scotch.....	1					1	
Slovak.....	378	2		1		375	
Slovenian.....	13					13	
Welsh.....	1					1	
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>14</b>

TABLE 61.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>														
White.....	5,686	\$2.18	23	69	134	666	810	2,395	1,152	352	41	44		
Negro.....	865	2.02	2	31	23	136	154	364	123	23	2	7		
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>														
Australia.....	3	(a)						2	1					
Austria-Hungary.....	340	2.01	2	14	16	52	71	122	55	7	1			
Belgium.....	15	2.09				3		7	5					
Canada.....	23	2.28		1		1	2	10	5	4				
Denmark.....	3	(a)				1	1	1						
England.....	782	2.28	1	19	8	60	60	300	256	68	3	7		
France.....	53	2.20		2		5	6	20	15	5				
Germany.....	1,063	2.17	9	18	13	130	144	404	252	77	7	9		
Ireland.....	695	2.18	4	7	13	76	94	289	167	43		2		
Italy.....	27	1.92		1	2	6	7	7	3	1				
Netherlands.....	12	2.33						8	2	2				
Russia.....	54	1.93		7	2	11	6	13	14		1			
Scotland.....	343	2.30		4	4	20	24	144	116	27		4		
Sweden.....	24	2.24				1	1	16	6					
Switzerland.....	10	2.10		1		1	1	3	3	1				
Wales.....	180	2.43		2	1	5	11	67	64	27	1	2		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>		
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75</b>		
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	433	2.18	2	9	27	38	42	179	92	39	4	1		
Bosnian.....	1	(a)							1					
Bulgarian.....	27	1.92			1	5	9	9	3					
Canadian, French.....	10	2.46				2		3	4					1
Canadian, Other.....	16	2.24				3	2	3	8					
Croatian.....	1,849	1.90	13	50	169	405	323	656	191	34	3	5		
Dalmatian.....	5	(a)						2				3		
Danish.....	10	2.13	1					8		1				
Dutch.....	52	2.15		1	1	4	4	30	10	2				
English.....	1,223	2.32	2	22	12	91	66	545	286	167	19	13		
Finnish.....	39	2.30				4	1	23	7	2	1	1		
Flemish.....	3	(a)							3					
French.....	313	2.09	2	14	12	39	19	135	69	19	1	3		
German.....	1,454	2.09	12	60	52	169	168	615	283	75	8	12		
Greek.....	74	2.01		4	4	12	15	25	12	1	1			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3	(a)					2	1						
Herzegovinian.....	2	(a)				1								1
Irish.....	615	2.14	5	13	21	83	91	231	100	66	3	5		
Italian, North.....	3,153	2.11	21	58	84	373	372	1,401	551	248	35	10		
Italian, South.....	2,090	1.97	9	31	129	407	368	752	315	69	8	2		
Italian (not specified).....	59	2.06			8	12	6	17	8	8				
Lithuanian.....	615	2.17	7	30	14	68	26	277	110	60	9	14		
Macedonian.....	4	(a)		1	1	2								
Magyar.....	3,306	1.98	17	39	197	439	486	1,668	367	81		8		
Montenegrin.....	12	2.00				1	5	4	2		4			
Norwegian.....	5	(a)						3	2					

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 61.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.		
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>														
Polish.....	5,639	1.95	112	302	275	862	793	2,487	627	136	28	17		
Portuguese.....	7	(a)				1		3	2	1				
Roumanian.....	98	1.85	2	3	5	17	20	42	9					
Russian.....	1,230	2.11	3	21	49	126	130	562	265	65	4	5		
Ruthenian.....	271	1.95	1	12	23	48	52	96	32	6		1		
Scotch.....	515	2.35		6	5	32	26	221	144	74	3	4		
Scotch-Irish.....	22	2.55					2	6	8	6				
Servian.....	82	1.91		2	2	29	9	30	8	2				
Slovak.....	9,380	1.99	33	249	434	1,610	1,876	3,924	1,001	206	26	21		
Slovenian.....	1,470	2.14	16	24	36	163	106	671	363	77	10	4		
Spanish.....	1	(a)						1						
Swedish.....	209	2.33		2	1	14	8	101	46	22	3	9		
Syrian.....	4	(a)			2	1		1						
Welsh.....	178	2.27		3	1	20	8	74	44	26	2			
Australian (race not specified)...	5	(a)				1		4						
Austrian (race not specified)...	228	2.34				19	5	94	66	31	7	6		
Belgian (race not specified).....	147	2.18		4	2	13	1	65	54	7	1			
Swiss (race not specified).....	12	2.27		1			1	5	4	1				
Total foreign-born.	34,874	2.04	258	961	1,567	5,114	5,042	14,977	5,097	1,532	180	146		
Grand total....	45,052	2.07	299	1,137	1,783	6,288	6,434	19,149	7,336	2,169	236	221		

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 62.—Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.						
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	498	\$1.46	24	151	73	113	53	68	16
Negro.....	26	1.53	1	4	7	5	2	6	1
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	240	1.40	19	84	39	38	18	35	7
Belgium.....	16	1.67		6		2	1	4	3
England.....	154	1.52	3	46	21	31	13	35	5
France.....	11	1.44		6	2			2	1
Roumania.....	129	1.51	5	42	9	32	9	26	6
Ireland.....	71	1.42	4	28	10	14	3	7	5
Italy.....	34	1.47		15	2	6	2	9	
Netherlands.....	1	(a)						1	
Roumania.....	1	(a)							1
Russia.....	34	1.39	1	17	4	5		5	2
Scotland.....	63	1.56		19	6	14	6	17	1
Sweden.....	13	1.56		5		3		5	
Switzerland.....	3	(a)		1		1		1	
Wales.....	22	1.42	1	6		12	2	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Czech and Moravian.....	10	1.36		5		3	1	1	
Bulgarian.....	3	(a)				1	1	1	
Canadian (other than French).....	1	(a)						1	
Croatian.....	23	1.50	1	5	6	4	1	5	1
Dutch.....	4	(a)		1	2	1			
English.....	14	1.61		5		2		7	
French.....	11	1.55		4	1	2		3	1
German.....	23	1.58		6	7	2		6	2
Greek.....	1	(a)						1	
Herzegovinian.....	1	(a)						1	
Italian, North.....	72	1.83		10	4	13	5	32	8
Italian, South.....	43	1.56	1	6	6	12	7	10	1
Italian (not specified).....	1	(a)			1				
Lithuanian.....	3	(a)		1	2				
Macedonian.....	1	(a)			1				
Magyar.....	71	1.65		16	8	14	4	24	5
Polish.....	68	1.48	5	17	8	21	2	13	2
Roumanian.....	4	(a)						4	
Russian.....	14	1.67		5		2	1	4	2
Ruthenian.....	5	(a)			3		1	1	
Scotch.....	20	1.58	1	9	2	2		1	5
Servian.....	1	(a)						1	
Slovak.....	155	1.55	9	32	19	46	10	29	10
Slovenian.....	19	1.00		5	2	6		4	2
Swedish.....	2	(a)		1				1	
Syrian.....	1	(a)		1					
Welsh.....	2	(a)		1			1		
Austrian (race not specified).....	4	(a)					1	3	
Belgian (race not specified).....	6	(a)		1	1			2	2
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>89</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 63.—Number of male heads of families earning each specified amount per year, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—										
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$900.	\$900 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	26	\$586	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	9	3	.....	2	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>													
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	413	1	.....	3	2	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	97	403	1	7	13	28	30	8	3	7	.....	.....	.....
English.....	14	476	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
German.....	22	573	.....	.....	.....	6	4	3	3	3	1	1	1
Irish.....	9	(a)	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	136	374	.....	14	32	42	18	13	13	2	1	1	.....
Italian, South.....	59	462	.....	2	4	18	15	11	2	4	2	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	76	362	5	10	12	23	10	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	143	393	1	10	29	40	27	19	9	6	2	.....	.....
Polish.....	181	458	1	4	17	49	42	39	20	4	2	2	1
Roumanian.....	9	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	34	363	2	.....	5	15	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	39	441	1	1	9	3	10	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	345	453	2	17	39	86	78	58	39	21	2	3	.....
Slovenian.....	11	384	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 64. — *Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—										
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White.....	48	\$750	1	2	1	3	2	8	8	13	6	3	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:													
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)			1	1							
English.....	11	344	1	1		3	1	3	1	1	1	1	
German.....	13	475		1			5	3	1	1	1	1	
Irish.....	6	(a)			1		2	1	1	1			
Italian, North.....	4	(a)			1		2		1				
Lithuanian.....	2	(a)							2				
Polish.....	5	(a)					3	2					
Ruthenian.....	3	(a)					2		1				
Slovak.....	14	358		1	3	3	2	3	1		1		
Total.....	60	399	1	1	2	6	7	17	12	8	3	2	1
Total native-born.....	108	471	2	1	4	7	10	19	20	16	16	8	4
Foreign-born:													
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	463	1			3	1	4	5	5	1	1	
Bosnian.....	1	(a)				1							
Croatian.....	171	372	8	4	10	23	10	51	37	12	6	10	
English.....	17	463				1	2	4	3	2	2	2	1
German.....	29	545			1			8	6	3	5	3	2
Irish.....	12	458		1				2	3	4	2		
Italian, North.....	167	389		5	10	8	29	51	21	22	16	2	2
Italian, South.....	99	450		1	4	3	3	29	27	18	5	5	4
Lithuanian.....	113	365	11	8	8	10	4	39	17	10	7	8	
Magyar.....	171	391	2		15	12	18	46	37	22	11	6	2
Polish.....	305	422	4	2	14	15	23	90	71	52	23	6	4
Roumanian.....	34	558						12	12		9	1	
Russian.....	40	368	2			4	1	16	14	2	1		
Ruthenian.....	91	448	1	1	5	3	8	11	31	20	13	1	
Slovak.....	499	446	3	8	18	19	40	121	125	88	45	27	5
Slovenian.....	16	363	2					9	3	1	1		
Total foreign-born.....	1,789	420	34	30	85	102	139	472	412	273	147	72	20
Grand total.....	1,897	423	36	31	89	109	149	491	432	289	163	80	24

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 65.—Amount of family income per year, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Number of families having a total income—					
			Under \$300.	\$300 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$750.	\$750 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$1,500.	\$1,500 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	26	\$774	2	2	12	7	2	1
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	554	2	5	2	4		
Croatian.....	98	550	19	34	34	5	2	4
English.....	14	803	1	2	3	4	4	
German.....	24	785		5	9	6	2	2
Irish.....	9	(b)		3	4		1	1
Italian, North.....	137	559	25	49	39	12	7	5
Italian, South.....	59	556	5	24	19	8	3	
Lithuanian.....	76	515	19	25	20	9	1	2
Magyar.....	143	481	26	61	43	10	2	1
Polish.....	182	568	12	69	74	17	8	2
Roumanian.....	10	599	1		7	2		
Russian.....	35	452	4	20	9	2		
Ruthenian.....	39	525	5	9	24	1		
Slovak.....	347	542	37	134	119	43	12	2
Slovenian.....	11	440		10	1			
Total.....	1,197	546	156	450	407	123	42	19
Grand total.....	1,223	551	158	452	419	130	44	20

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.<sup>b</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 66.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	3	(a)				1			3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)					1		
English.....	1	(a)						1	
German.....	3	(a)						2	1
Irish.....	2	(a)						2	
Slovak.....	3	(a)				1	1	1	
Total.....	10	\$317.00				1	2	6	1
Total native-born.....	13	346.00				2	2	6	3
Foreign-born:									
German.....	1	(a)			1				
Italian, South.....	1	(a)	1						
Magyar.....	1	(a)	1						
Polish.....	2	(a)		2					
Slovak.....	2	(a)	1		1				
Total foreign-born.....	7	(a)	3	2	2				
Grand total.....	20	264.05	3	2	2	2	2	6	3

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 67.—Number of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Pay-ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	26	26	1	10	1	.....
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	13	.....	5	1	1
Croatian.....	98	97	.....	6	71	3
English.....	14	14	.....	10	.....	2
German.....	24	22	.....	10	2	3
Irish.....	9	9	.....	4	.....	1
Italian, North.....	137	136	.....	15	81	13
Italian, South.....	59	59	.....	6	41	3
Lithuanian.....	76	76	.....	6	55	8
Magyar.....	143	142	1	6	68	5
Polish.....	182	181	3	26	95	9
Roumanian.....	10	9	.....	.....	4	.....
Russian.....	35	34	.....	2	21	2
Ruthenian.....	39	39	.....	3	25	2
Slovak.....	347	345	2	39	144	38
Slovenian.....	11	11	.....	1	4	.....
Total.....	1,097	1,188	6	140	612	90
Grand total.....	1,223	1,214	7	150	613	90

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 68.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source of combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White.....	26	15	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born:													
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Croatian.....	98	25	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
English.....	14	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
German.....	24	10	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Irish.....	9	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian, North.....	137	38	.....	9	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Italian, South.....	59	13	.....	3	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lithuanian.....	76	14	.....	4	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Magyar.....	143	68	1	3	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Polish.....	182	63	2	15	.....	85	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Roumanian.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	35	12	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Ruthenian.....	39	10	.....	3	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Slovak.....	347	150	1	22	.....	127	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	45
Slovenian.....	11	6	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,137	429	4	86	.....	552	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	118
Grand total.....	1,223	444	4	95	1	553	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	118

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 69. — Months worked during the past year by persons 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.								
		12.	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.
Native-born of native father, White.	53	17	4	14	4	3	4	4	3	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
English.....	12	2	.....	5	.....	1	1	2	1	.....
German.....	15	4	.....	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Irish.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Italian, North.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Italian, South.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	11	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
Ruthenian.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	27	4	.....	7	2	2	5	4	3	.....
Total.....	91	16	2	28	6	6	12	11	8	2
Total native-born.....	144	33	6	42	10	9	16	15	11	2
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	4	1	4	1	3	3	4	1	.....
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Croatian.....	182	24	4	49	32	20	9	11	31	2
English.....	17	2	.....	2	3	5	1	2	2	.....
German.....	30	9	.....	13	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Irish.....	13	2	1	1	1	4	.....	2	2	.....
Italian, North.....	177	21	5	35	11	27	17	13	47	1
Italian, South.....	102	23	5	25	15	13	9	8	4	.....
Lithuanian.....	113	22	.....	18	9	4	8	25	15	12
Magyar.....	178	24	3	24	18	45	18	22	23	1
Polish.....	308	63	5	94	35	55	14	19	18	5
Roumanian.....	34	27	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	40	1	3	2	.....	1	30	1	2	.....
Ruthenian.....	96	57	.....	9	8	2	5	3	12	.....
Slovak.....	520	101	13	176	67	47	46	33	33	4
Slovenian.....	18	.....	.....	8	4	2	1	.....	1	2
Total foreign-born.....	1,850	380	40	462	213	228	163	145	192	27
Grand total.....	1,994	413	46	504	223	237	179	160	203	29

TABLE 69.—Months worked during the past year by persons 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual—Cont'd.

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.									
		12.	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.	
Native-born of native father, White.	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:											
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
English.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16	11	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total native-born.....	20	14	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Foreign-born:											
Magyar.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total foreign-born.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Grand total.....	28	18	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	1



TABLE 70.—Number and class of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

["With boarders or lodgers" includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	"Family" households.							Total family households.	"Group" households.
	Total number of households.	With neither boarders nor lodgers.			With boarders or lodgers.				
		Consisting of a single family.	Consisting of two or more families living together.	Total.	With boarders.	With lodgers only.	Total.		
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	31	.....	31	2	.....	2	33	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	13	1	14	1	1	2	16	.....
Croatian.....	111	31	.....	31	11	66	77	108	3
English.....	16	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
German.....	30	27	1	28	2	.....	2	30	.....
Irish.....	10	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	10	.....
Italian, North.....	144	60	.....	60	27	57	84	144	.....
Italian, South.....	64	17	1	18	4	42	46	64	.....
Lithuanian.....	81	22	.....	22	12	47	59	81	.....
Magyar.....	152	74	.....	74	30	48	78	152	.....
Polish.....	198	86	3	89	25	83	108	197	1
Roumanian.....	10	6	.....	6	.....	4	4	10	.....
Russian.....	36	15	1	16	2	18	20	36	.....
Ruthenian.....	43	16	.....	16	5	22	27	43	.....
Slovak.....	384	224	2	226	31	127	158	384	.....
Slovenian.....	12	7	.....	7	1	4	5	12	.....
Total.....	1,307	622	10	632	152	519	671	1,303	4
Grand total.....	1,340	653	10	663	154	519	673	1,336	4

TABLE 71.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment.						
			Under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$20.	\$20 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	15	\$9.81	.....	5	5	4	3	.....	1
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian..	9	(a)	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	107	7.33	1	80	6	18	1	1	.....
English.....	10	9.45	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....
German.....	14	9.07	.....	5	3	4	2	.....	.....
Irish.....	3	(a)	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	128	6.88	9	79	30	7	3	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	56	6.68	7	31	15	3	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	74	7.10	11	30	22	11	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	146	6.70	18	88	27	12	1	.....	.....
Polish.....	177	6.49	22	116	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	10	6.70	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	34	5.29	13	19	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	38	7.01	1	22	11	4	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	361	6.08	48	270	42	1	.....	.....	.....
Slovenian.....	10	6.20	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	1,177	6.60	133	764	203	69	7	1	.....
Grand total.....	1,195	6.65	133	769	208	73	10	1	1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 72.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room.							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	18	\$2.21	.....	.....	8	3	5	1	.....	1
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian..	9	(a)	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	107	1.78	.....	14	63	18	6	6	.....	.....
English.....	10	2.15	.....	2	2	1	3	2	.....	.....
German.....	14	2.02	.....	1	5	4	3	1	.....	.....
Irish.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	128	1.77	.....	15	64	39	6	3	1	.....
Italian, South.....	56	1.64	.....	16	24	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	74	1.92	.....	9	25	21	15	2	.....	2
Magyar.....	146	1.81	.....	13	76	45	8	3	1	.....
Polish.....	177	1.66	.....	26	121	28	.....	2	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	10	1.31	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	34	1.66	.....	8	20	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	38	1.80	.....	3	21	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	361	1.64	1	47	249	52	4	2	3	3
Slovenian.....	10	1.68	.....	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,177	1.72	1	164	685	242	53	22	5	5
Grand total.....	1,195	1.73	1	164	693	245	58	23	5	6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 73.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person.									
			Under \$0.50.	\$0.50 and under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	18	\$1.92			5	3	5			2	1	2
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	(a)		2	3	2	2					
Croatian.....	107	.93	9	43	25	12	13			3	1	1
English.....	10	1.82			3	2	2	1	1	1	1	
German.....	14	1.44		3	2	5	3			1	1	
Irish.....	3	(a)			1		1			1		
Italian, North.....	128	1.00	1	59	36	15	10	1	5	1		
Italian, South.....	56	.78	3	34	13	2	4					
Lithuanian.....	74	1.09	1	26	26	12	5	2			1	1
Magyar.....	146	1.07	2	47	51	21	14	5	4	2		
Polish.....	177	.93	6	87	53	17	11	2	1			
Roumanian.....	10	1.31		1	5	1	3					
Russian.....	34	.84	2	16	8	5	1		2			
Ruthenian.....	38	1.05		15	13	6	3	1				
Slovak.....	361	.97	12	149	114	52	18	4	7	4	1	
Slovenian.....	10	1.29		3	1	1	3	1	1			
Total.....	1,177	.99	36	485	354	153	93	17	26	10	3	
Grand total.....	1,195	1.00	36	485	359	156	98	17	28	11	5	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 74.—Number of households keeping boarders and lodgers, and number of boarders and lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping—			Number of—		
		Boarders.	Lodgers only.	Total.	Boarders.	Lodgers.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	2		2	2		2
Foreign-born:							
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	1	1	2	2	2	4
Croatian.....	111	11	69	80	67	351	448
English.....	16						
German.....	30	2		2	3		3
Irish.....	10	1		1	1		1
Italian, North.....	144	27	57	84	88	205	293
Italian, South.....	64	4	42	46	10	181	191
Lithuanian.....	81	12	47	59	34	163	197
Magyar.....	152	30	48	78	99	214	313
Polish.....	198	25	84	109	78	323	401
Roumanian.....	10		4	4		20	20
Russian.....	36	2	18	20	16	80	96
Ruthenian.....	43	5	22	27	11	78	89
Slovak.....	354	31	127	158	94	480	574
Slovenian.....	12	1	4	5	1	18	19
Total.....	1,307	152	523	675	504	2,145	2,649
Grand total.....	1,340	154	523	677	506	2,145	2,651







**TABLE 76.**—Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	5.27	.....	1	2	8	8	8	6
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	3.63	.....	2	5	7	1	1	.....
Croatian.....	111	4.14	.....	3	7	76	22	3	.....
English.....	16	4.69	.....	.....	3	4	5	3	1
German.....	30	4.77	.....	.....	1	16	4	7	2
Irish.....	10	4.90	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	.....
Italian, North.....	144	3.97	.....	8	34	75	14	10	3
Italian, South.....	64	4.13	.....	1	11	34	15	3	.....
Lithuanian.....	81	3.69	.....	3	26	39	2	9	.....
Magyar.....	152	3.73	.....	1	15	36	77	18	5
Polish.....	198	3.95	.....	1	15	27	119	23	12
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	6
Russian.....	36	3.22	.....	1	11	4	19	1	.....
Ruthenian.....	43	3.91	.....	.....	2	12	20	6	3
Slovak.....	384	3.74	.....	.....	56	61	220	30	15
Slovenian.....	12	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>15</b>

**TABLE 77.**—Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.												Total.			
	1 room.		2 rooms.		3 rooms.		4 rooms.		5 rooms.		6 rooms.				7 or more rooms.	
	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.
Native-born of native father, White.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	12	8	41	8	44	8	46	6	39	33	184
<b>Foreign-born:</b>																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.....	.....	2	10	5	28	7	43	1	10	1	4	.....	.....	16	95
Croatian.....	.....	.....	3	10	7	43	76	577	22	194	3	34	.....	.....	111	858
English.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	4	16	5	34	3	22	1	5	16	92
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	16	99	4	22	7	49	2	16	30	191
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	3	16	3	24	.....	.....	10	60
Italian, North.....	.....	.....	8	37	34	197	75	549	14	102	10	82	3	27	144	994
Italian, South.....	.....	.....	1	3	11	63	34	297	15	146	3	17	.....	.....	64	526
Lithuanian.....	3	9	8	37	20	129	39	268	2	14	9	65	.....	.....	81	522
Magyar.....	1	2	15	59	36	195	77	505	18	134	5	48	.....	.....	152	943
Polish.....	1	2	15	70	27	168	119	852	23	160	12	97	1	9	198	1,358
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	20	.....	.....	6	27	.....	.....	10	51
Russian.....	1	3	11	39	4	22	19	161	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	230
Ruthenian.....	.....	.....	2	12	12	81	20	143	6	36	3	21	.....	.....	43	293
Slovak.....	.....	.....	56	265	61	377	220	1,452	30	194	15	99	2	17	384	2,404
Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	30	7	29	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>8,687</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>8,871</b>

TABLE 78.—Number of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Number of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	5.58	.....	2	7	3	2	7	4	5	3	.....
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	5.94	.....		1	3	6	1	1	1	1	2
Croatian.....	111	7.73	.....	3	12	11	10	16	12	8	9	30
English.....	16	5.75	.....	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	.....	.....
German.....	30	6.37	.....	1	.....	5	6	1	9	5	1	2
Irish.....	10	6.00	.....		1	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	1
Italian, North.....	144	6.90	.....	7	7	18	16	25	12	19	13	27
Italian, South.....	64	8.22	.....	1	4	4	5	7	5	13	6	19
Lithuanian.....	81	6.44	.....	5	3	9	11	17	10	10	9	7
Magyar.....	152	6.20	.....	12	18	24	22	9	16	24	6	21
Polish.....	198	6.86	.....	2	19	20	23	27	30	28	20	29
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	.....		3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Russian.....	36	6.39	.....	6	6	2	3	3	4	4	2	6
Ruthenian.....	43	6.81	.....	1	1	3	10	6	8	5	3	6
Slovak.....	384	6.26	.....	22	30	59	51	59	53	45	22	43
Slovenian.....	12	5.83	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Total.....	1,307	6.65	.....	63	111	163	166	181	167	166	93	197
Grand total.....	1,340	6.62	.....	65	118	166	168	188	171	171	96	197

TABLE 79.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per room.				
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per room.	Less than 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	184	5.58	1.06	15	14	4	.....	.....
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	5.94	1.64	2	8	6	.....	.....
Croatian.....	111	858	7.73	1.87	13	54	26	15	3
English.....	16	92	5.75	1.23	4	10	2	.....	.....
German.....	30	191	6.37	1.34	3	23	4	.....	.....
Irish.....	10	60	6.00	1.22	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	144	994	6.90	1.74	14	66	54	10	.....
Italian, South.....	64	526	8.22	1.99	4	23	28	8	1
Lithuanian.....	81	522	6.44	1.75	6	34	32	8	1
Magyar.....	152	943	6.20	1.66	18	78	46	8	2
Polish.....	198	1,358	6.86	1.74	14	107	60	15	2
Roumanian.....	10	51	5.10	1.00	6	3	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	36	230	6.39	1.98	3	15	11	5	2
Ruthenian.....	43	293	6.81	1.74	5	21	12	4	1
Slovak.....	384	2,404	6.26	1.67	39	194	107	35	9
Slovenian.....	12	70	5.83	1.56	6	1	3	2	.....
Total.....	1,307	8,687	6.65	1.71	138	646	392	110	21
Grand total.....	1,340	8,871	6.62	1.69	153	660	396	110	21

TABLE 80.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per sleeping room.					
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per sleeping room.	Less than 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	184	5.58	2.27	12	10	7	3	.....	1
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	5.94	3.17	2	5	1	3	5	.....
Croatian.....	111	858	7.73	3.29	10	31	34	17	10	9
English.....	16	92	5.75	2.63	3	6	6	.....	.....	1
German.....	30	191	6.37	2.65	3	16	9	2	.....	.....
Irish.....	10	60	6.00	2.50	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	144	994	6.90	3.03	14	44	47	22	11	6
Italian, South.....	64	526	8.22	3.63	3	14	18	18	5	6
Lithuanian.....	81	522	6.44	2.78	10	29	24	11	5	2
Magyar.....	152	943	6.20	3.00	13	63	30	32	12	2
Polish.....	198	1,358	6.86	3.46	9	39	70	46	19	15
Roumanian.....	10	51	5.10	2.83	2	2	4	2	.....	.....
Russian.....	36	230	6.39	3.06	5	12	8	7	.....	4
Ruthenian.....	43	293	6.81	3.22	3	15	11	5	6	3
Slovak.....	384	2,404	6.26	3.36	19	103	106	81	33	42
Slovenian.....	12	70	5.83	3.50	2	2	4	.....	2	2
Total.....	1,307	8,687	6.65	3.21	100	385	376	246	108	92
Grand total.....	1,340	8,871	6.62	3.18	112	395	383	249	108	93

TABLE 81.—Number of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms except—			
			1.	2.	3.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	.....	3	8	15	7
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	.....	8	6	1	1
Croatian.....	111	3	42	43	22	1
English.....	16	.....	1	7	7	1
German.....	30	.....	2	17	9	2
Irish.....	10	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Italian, North.....	144	.....	70	57	11	6
Italian, South.....	64	.....	21	34	6	3
Lithuanian.....	81	7	50	14	8	2
Magyar.....	152	2	68	63	17	2
Polish.....	198	4	54	95	36	9
Roumanian.....	10	.....	2	1	2	5
Russian.....	36	2	27	7	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	43	.....	18	16	9	.....
Slovak.....	384	9	138	158	59	20
Slovenian.....	12	.....	3	5	4	.....
Total.....	1,307	27	504	528	196	52
Grand total.....	1,340	27	507	536	211	59

TABLE 82.—Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	6,406	6,224	6,106
Negro.....	900	791	766
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
Australia.....	3	3	3
Austria-Hungary.....	584	559	556
Belgium.....	31	30	30
Canada.....	23	23	23
Denmark.....	3	3	3
England.....	954	936	931
France.....	62	61	61
Germany.....	1,188	1,177	1,176
Ireland.....	802	787	784
Italy.....	42	56	55
Netherlands.....	13	13	13
Roumania.....	1	1	1
Russia.....	87	81	80
Scotland.....	423	421	421
Sweden.....	36	36	36
Switzerland.....	15	15	14
Wales.....	210	207	200
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>4,387</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>11,803</b>	<b>11,424</b>	<b>11,319</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	420	417
Bosnian.....	1	1	1
Bulgarian.....	30	13	11
Canadian, French.....	10	9	9
Canadian, Other.....	19	17	17
Croatian.....	1,957	1,281	1,239
Dalmatian.....	6	4	4
Danish.....	10	7	7
Dutch.....	55	54	54
English.....	1,310	1,272	1,263
Finnish.....	39	36	35
Flemish.....	3	3	3
French.....	334	297	293
German.....	1,522	1,451	1,439
Greek.....	75	43	40
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3	2	2
Herzegovinian.....	3	1	1
Irish.....	660	614	597
Italian, North.....	3,346	2,886	2,847
Italian, South.....	2,219	1,491	1,444
Italian (not specified).....	98	87	85
Lithuanian.....	638	475	441
Macedonian.....	5		
Magyar.....	3,508	3,104	3,062
Montenegrin.....	11	8	8
Norwegian.....	5	5	5
Polish.....	5,991	4,610	4,431
Portuguese.....	6	6	5
Roumanian.....	102	71	70
Russian.....	1,271	877	833
Ruthenian.....	281	163	157
Scotch.....	561	554	550
Scotch-Irish.....	26	26	26



TABLE 82.—*Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>			
Servian.....	85	64	62
Slovak.....	9,945	8,138	7,951
Slovenian.....	1,539	1,279	1,245
Spanish.....	1	1	1
Swedish.....	214	214	214
Syrian.....	5	5	5
Turkish.....	4	3	3
Welsh.....	189	178	174
Australian (race not specified).....	5	5	5
Austrian (race not specified).....	238	218	215
Belgian (race not specified).....	149	124	123
Swiss (race not specified).....	14	14	14
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>36,944</b>	<b>30,131</b>	<b>29,408</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>48,747</b>	<b>41,555</b>	<b>40,727</b>



TABLE 83.—Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	148	77	76	74	71	70	70	148	146	144
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
Croatian.....	10	4	4	4	6	4	4	10	8	8
English.....	34	24	24	24	10	10	10	34	34	34
German.....	69	30	30	30	39	38	38	69	68	68
Irish.....	22	11	11	11	11	11	11	22	22	22
Italian, North.....	57	33	33	33	24	23	23	57	56	56
Italian, South.....	33	17	17	17	16	13	13	33	30	30
Lithuanian.....	15	12	11	11	3	3	3	15	14	14
Magyar.....	37	18	18	18	19	18	18	37	36	36
Polish.....	105	53	51	51	52	51	51	105	102	102
Russian.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Ruthenian.....	18	6	6	6	12	12	12	18	18	18
Scotch.....	2				2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak.....	173	86	82	82	87	82	82	173	164	164
Slovenian.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total.....	600	307	300	300	293	279	279	600	579	579
Total native-born.....	748	384	376	374	364	349	349	748	725	732
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	22	22	22	18	17	17	40	39	39
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	306	193	101	98	113	49	42	306	150	140
English.....	32	18	17	17	14	14	14	32	31	31
French.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
German.....	59	33	31	31	26	26	26	59	57	57
Irish.....	20	14	14	14	6	6	6	20	20	20
Italian, North.....	375	214	176	175	161	100	99	375	276	274
Italian, South.....	190	120	69	69	70	20	20	190	89	89
Lithuanian.....	200	119	78	74	81	39	32	200	117	106
Magyar.....	368	207	193	188	161	142	140	368	335	328
Polish.....	572	352	258	248	220	154	142	572	412	390
Roumanian.....	49	36	29	29	13	8	8	49	37	37
Russian.....	79	41	25	25	38	9	8	79	34	33
Ruthenian.....	152	106	76	76	46	24	23	152	100	99
Scotch.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak.....	990	584	484	478	406	322	298	990	806	776
Slovenian.....	33	18	17	16	15	12	12	33	29	28
Welsh.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Total foreign-born.....	3,469	2,078	1,591	1,561	1,391	945	890	3,469	2,536	2,451
Grand total.....	4,217	2,462	1,907	1,935	1,755	1,294	1,239	4,217	3,261	3,174

TABLE 84.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	10	10	10	3	3	3	9	9	9
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1						
Croatian.....	193	74	42	42	67	37	35	52	22	21
English.....	18	1	1	1				17	16	16
German.....	33	3	3	3				30	28	28
Irish.....	14				2	2	2	12	12	12
Italian, North.....	214	63	48	48	60	56	56	91	72	71
Italian, South.....	120	45	28	28	35	17	17	40	24	24
Lithuanian.....	119	31	20	20	41	26	24	47	32	30
Magyar.....	207	68	63	62	58	54	51	81	76	75
Polish.....	352	132	97	93	94	62	61	126	99	94
Roumanian.....	36	24	21	21	12	8	-8			
Russian.....	41	9	5	5	22	12	12	10	8	8
Ruthenian.....	106	50	35	35	27	20	20	29	21	21
Slovak.....	584	177	146	142	139	120	120	268	218	216
Slovenian.....	18	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	5	4
Total.....	2,078	694	526	517	567	423	415	817	642	629

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	9	8	8	2	2	2	7	7	7
Croatian.....	113	57	27	22	38	13	13	18	9	7
English.....	14	2	2	2				12	12	12
French.....	1							1	1	1
German.....	26	4	4	4				22	22	22
Irish.....	6							6	6	6
Italian, North.....	161	62	41	40	57	30	30	42	29	29
Italian, South.....	70	31	8	8	20	6	6	19	6	6
Lithuanian.....	81	26	5	5	35	22	16	20	12	11
Magyar.....	161	63	56	56	45	40	39	53	46	45
Polish.....	220	75	54	52	61	42	37	84	58	53
Roumanian.....	13	9	5	5	4	3	3			
Russian.....	38	27	3	3	5	2	2	6	4	3
Ruthenian.....	46	17	8	7	15	9	9	14	7	7
Scotch.....	1							1	1	1
Slovak.....	406	120	103	98	131	109	107	155	110	93
Slovenian.....	15	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
Welsh.....	1							1	1	1
Total.....	1,391	508	329	315	418	282	268	465	334	307

TABLE 84.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	19	18	18	5	5	5	16	16	16
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1						
Croatian.....	306	131	99	64	105	50	48	70	31	28
English.....	32	3	3	3				29	28	28
French.....	1							1	1	1
German.....	59	7	7	7				52	50	50
Irish.....	20				2	2	2	18	18	18
Italian, North.....	375	125	89	88	117	86	86	133	101	100
Italian, South.....	199	76	36	36	55	23	23	59	30	30
Lithuanian.....	200	57	25	25	76	48	40	67	44	41
Magyar.....	38	131	119	118	103	94	90	134	122	120
Polish.....	572	207	151	145	155	104	98	210	157	147
Roumanian.....	49	33	26	26	16	11	11			
Russian.....	79	36	8	8	27	14	14	16	12	11
Ruthenian.....	152	67	43	42	42	29	29	43	28	28
Scotch.....	1							1	1	1
Slovak.....	990	297	219	240	270	229	227	423	328	309
Slovenian.....	33	12	11	11	12	10	10	9	8	7
Welsh.....	1							1	1	1
Total.....	3,469	1,202	855	832	985	705	683	1,282	976	936

TABLE 85.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

## (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	1	1	1	21	21	21
Bosnian.....	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	193	13	9	9	180	92	89
English.....	18	7	6	6	11	11	11
German.....	33	10	10	10	23	21	21
Irish.....	14	7	7	7	7	7	7
Italian, North.....	214	43	40	40	171	136	135
Italian, South.....	120	10	7	7	110	62	62
Lithuanian.....	119	10	9	9	109	69	65
Magyar.....	297	27	27	26	180	166	162
Polish.....	352	34	34	34	318	224	214
Roumanian.....	35	1	1	1	35	28	28
Russian.....	41	2	2	2	39	23	23
Ruthenian.....	106	12	11	11	94	65	65
Slovak.....	581	65	63	63	519	421	415
Slovenian.....	18	2	2	2	16	15	14
Total.....	2,078	241	229	228	1,834	1,362	1,333

TABLE 85.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

## FEMALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	3	3	3	15	14	14
Croatian.....	113	9	7	5	104	42	37
English.....	14	4	4	4	10	10	10
French.....	1	1	1	1			
German.....	26	5	5	5	21	21	21
Irish.....	6				6	6	6
Italian, North.....	161	27	25	25	134	75	74
Italian, South.....	70	9	6	6	61	14	14
Lithuanian.....	81	6	6	6	75	33	26
Magyar.....	161	25	22	22	136	120	118
Polish.....	220	44	37	37	176	117	105
Roumanian.....	13	2	2	2	11	6	6
Russian.....	38	2	1	1	36	8	7
Ruthenian.....	46	6	4	4	40	20	19
Scotch.....	1	1	1	1			
Slovak.....	406	59	56	56	347	206	242
Slovenian.....	15	3	2	2	12	10	10
Welsh.....	1	1	1	1			
Total.....	1,391	207	183	181	1,184	702	709

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	4	4	4	36	35	35
Bosnian.....	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	306	22	16	14	284	134	126
English.....	32	11	10	10	21	21	21
French.....	1	1	1	1			
German.....	59	15	15	15	44	42	42
Irish.....	20	7	7	7	13	13	13
Italian, North.....	375	70	65	65	305	211	209
Italian, South.....	190	19	13	13	171	76	76
Lithuanian.....	200	16	15	15	184	102	91
Magyar.....	368	52	49	48	316	286	280
Polish.....	572	78	71	71	494	341	319
Roumanian.....	49	3	3	3	46	34	34
Russian.....	79	4	3	3	75	31	30
Ruthenian.....	152	18	15	15	134	85	84
Scotch.....	1	1	1	1			
Slovak.....	990	124	119	119	866	687	657
Slovenian.....	33	5	4	4	28	25	24
Welsh.....	1	1	1	1			
Total.....	3,469	451	412	409	3,018	2,124	2,042

TABLE 86.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.								
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.					
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.									
Native-born of native father:																						
White.....	6,280	846	15	.....	861	1,047	996	6	2,049	264	1,874	37	2,175	63	1,075	57	1,195	2,220	3,900	100	6,280	
Negro.....	902	44	1	.....	45	99	151	1	251	65	326	17	408	17	161	20	198	225	639	38	902	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Australia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	526	313	2	.....	315	137	62	.....	199	1	10	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	452	74	.....	526	
Belgium.....	27	16	.....	.....	16	7	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4	.....	27	
Canada.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	9	3	10	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	6	18	.....	24	
Denmark.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	
England.....	920	236	2	.....	238	214	141	2	357	56	192	2	250	3	65	7	75	509	400	11	920	
France.....	63	15	.....	.....	15	12	11	.....	23	3	9	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	30	.....	63	
Germany.....	1,187	222	2	.....	224	281	158	.....	439	72	259	8	339	16	10	.....	.....	591	580	16	1,187	
Ireland.....	1,789	140	.....	.....	140	176	72	1	249	74	170	7	251	20	121	8	149	410	363	16	1,789	
Italy.....	52	38	.....	.....	38	7	6	.....	13	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	6	.....	52	
Netherlands.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	13	
Roumania.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Russia.....	82	49	.....	.....	49	19	9	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	68	14	.....	82	
Scotland.....	396	100	.....	.....	100	114	57	2	173	23	70	4	97	1	25	.....	26	238	152	6	396	
Sweden.....	33	13	1	.....	14	14	5	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	6	.....	33	
Switzerland.....	13	4	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	13	
Wales.....	201	35	.....	.....	35	26	38	.....	64	11	58	3	72	3	25	2	30	75	121	5	201	
Total.....	4,333	1,186	7	.....	1,193	1,020	572	5	1,597	244	786	25	1,055	47	415	26	488	2,497	1,780	56	4,333	
Total native-born.....	11,515	2,076	23	.....	2,099	2,166	1,719	12	3,897	573	2,986	79	3,638	127	1,651	103	1,881	4,942	6,379	194	11,515	

TABLE 86.—Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups, and general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.							
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.				
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.								
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>																					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	450	19		19	67	74		141	19	195		212	2	74	2	78	107	341	2	450	
Bosnian.....	1								1	1		1							1	1	1
Bulgarian.....	31	3		3	7	11		18	3	3		3		3		3	10	21	6	31	
Canadian, French.....	10	1		1	1	3		4	1	1		3		3		2	3	3	6	1	10
Canadian, Other.....	18			5	5		5		11	11		11		2		2	5	5	13	18	
Croatian.....	1,956	188	4	192	611	361	5	977	91	563	7	661	4	115	7	126	*894	1,043	19	1,956	
Dalmatian.....	6			3	2	1		3	2	2		2		1		1	2	4	4	6	
Danish.....	10	1		1	4	1		4	4	4		4		4		5	9	9	1	10	
Dutch.....	55	4		4	8	10		18	1	18		19	1	12	1	14	14	40	1	55	
English.....	1,360	27		27	123	129	4	256	76	424	13	513	35	428	41	504	261	981	58	1,360	
Finnish.....	39			3	6	3		9	6	16		22	1	7		8	13	26	2	39	
Flemish.....	3			2	2	1		3	3	3		3					3	1	1	3	
French.....	332	23		23	37	36	2	75	20	134	4	157	7	6	4	77	96	225	10	332	
German.....	1,524	62	1	63	169	138		307	73	521	11	607	31	487	29	547	337	1,147	40	1,524	
Greek.....	75	4		4	16	16		32		31		31	1	7		8	21	54	2	75	
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3			1	1	1		1	1	1		1					1	2	1	3	
Herzegovinian.....	3			3	1	1		1	1	1		1					2	2	1	3	
Irish.....	655	2	1	3	44	43		87	67	135	8	210	43	276	36	355	156	455	44	655	
Italian, North.....	3,316	246	3	249	1,037	407	2	1,506	241	1,079	18	1,338	20	192	11	223	1,544	1,741	31	3,316	
Italian, South.....	2,217	188	2	190	615	356	2	1,023	103	710	5	818	6	175	5	186	962	1,243	12	2,217	
Italian (not specified).....	93	3		3	4	12		13	3	27		30					47	46	4	93	
Lithuanian.....	635	8	1	9	221	83		304	85	180	3	248	7	46	1	54	321	310	4	635	
Macedonian.....	3	1		1	2	1		3		1		1					3	2	2	5	
Magyar.....	3,491	274	4	278	786	613	2	1,401	123	1,370	11	1,504	13	285	10	308	1,196	2,272	23	3,491	
Montenegrin.....	12			3	1	1		4	6	6		6		7		7	3	3	5	12	
Norwegian.....	5			2	1	1		2	2	2		2				1	3	3	3	5	
Polish.....	5,951	305	1	307	1,568	954		2,522	289	2,218	15	2,522	24	566	10	600	2,186	3,753	25	5,951	
Portuguese.....	7			3	3			3	1	3		4				7	4	3	3	7	



Roumanian.....	102	10	16	20	36	4	40	44	1	11	12	31	71	102
Russian.....	1,268	76	344	267	583	81	433	515	2	92	94	503	762	1,268
Ruthenian.....	281	30	53	62	115	1	116	117	1	17	18	85	196	281
Scottish.....	556	30	54	41	96	30	174	208	22	180	222	136	395	556
Scottish-Irish.....	26	1	2	8	5	2	8	10	5	10	10	5	21	26
Servian.....	85	8	28	21	49	1	23	24	.....	3	4	37	47	85
Slovak.....	9,890	700	1,738	2,213	3,955	239	3,920	4,193	39	969	1,033	2,716	7,111	9,890
Slovenian.....	1,536	115	474	244	722	96	458	563	13	114	6	698	1,819	1,536
Spanish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Swedish.....	215	5	24	9	33	23	74	101	7	65	76	59	148	215
Syrian.....	4	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Turkish.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Welsh.....	191	5	13	14	27	11	59	72	8	66	87	37	139	191
Australian (race not specified).....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Austrian (race not specified).....	245	14	67	38	105	21	88	111	.....	14	15	102	140	245
Belgian (race not specified).....	151	10	10	25	36	7	56	65	1	37	40	28	118	151
Swiss (race not specified).....	14	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	7	.....	5	6	2	11	14
Total foreign-born.....	36,777	2,364	8,252	6,247	14,528	1,731	13,107	14,992	289	4,342	4,862	12,636	23,726	36,777
Grand total.....	48,292	4,440	10,418	7,906	18,425	2,304	16,093	18,630	415	5,993	6,743	17,378	30,105	48,292

TABLE 87.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																				
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.								
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.					
Native-born of native father:	12			12	9	7		16	3	8	1	12				19	24	33	2	59	
White.....																					
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	3			3	2			2									5				5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	6			6	0			0									13				13
English.....	7			7	9			9									16				16
German.....	4			4	3	1		4									8	1			9
Irish.....	7			7	1			1									8				8
Italian, North.....	5			5													5				5
Italian, South.....	1			1	1			1									2				2
Lithuanian.....	1			1																	1
Magyar.....	12			12	2			2									14				14
Polish.....	3			3													3				3
Ruthenian.....	29			29	10			10									39				39
Slovak.....																					
Total.....	78			78	35	1		36									113	1			114
Total native-born.....	90			90	44	8		52	3	8	1	12				19	137	34	2	173	



TABLE 87.—Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.				
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.							
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	8	2	10	7	8	15	2	21	23	1	11	1	12	17	42	1	60
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	6	1	1	7
Croatian.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	5	3	1	1	5
English.....	7	1	8	8	7	15	2	2	4	1	5	1	6	15	10	1	26
German.....	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	5	1	6	4	4	1	9
Irish.....	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	1	1	7
Italian, North.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	6
Italian, South.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	6
Lithuanian.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	5
Magyar.....	4	2	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	5
Polish.....	4	4	8	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	5	4	1	10
Ruthenian.....	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	4	4	1	9
Scotch.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	5
Slovak.....	13	6	19	13	13	26	13	1	14	1	15	1	16	13	19	1	33
Total.....	45	10	55	13	29	42	5	5	10	1	6	1	7	58	45	1	104
Total native-born.....	53	12	65	20	37	57	2	26	28	12	1	1	13	75	87	2	164



TABLE 87.—Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.									
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.										
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	2	.....	22	16	15	.....	31	5	29	1	.....	35	.....	29	2	31	41	75	3	119	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	1	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Croatian.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	17
English.....	14	.....	.....	14	17	7	.....	24	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	31	10	.....	.....	41
German.....	5	.....	.....	5	6	3	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	.....	.....	16
Irish.....	12	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	14
Italian, North.....	8	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	10
Italian, South.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Lithuanian.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Magyar.....	16	.....	.....	16	2	3	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4	.....	.....	22
Polish.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Ruthenian.....	42	6	.....	48	10	13	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	19	.....	.....	71
Scotch.....	123	10	.....	133	48	30	.....	79	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	46	1	.....	218
Slovak.....	143	12	.....	155	64	45	.....	110	5	34	1	.....	40	.....	30	2	32	212	121	4	.....	337
Total.....	143	12	.....	155	64	45	.....	110	5	34	1	.....	40	.....	30	2	32	212	121	4	.....	337
Total native-born.....	143	12	.....	155	64	45	.....	110	5	34	1	.....	40	.....	30	2	32	212	121	4	.....	337

Foreign-born:	1	1	2	2	9	11	14	14	14	1	10	11	4	34	38
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	45	1	1
Bosnian.....	14	6	20	25	125	150	6	100	107	7	16	17	2	249	297
Croatian.....				1	5	6	1	6	7					27	30
English.....														1	1
French.....					1	1								1	1
German.....	2		2		2	2		30	30		22	23	2	54	57
Irish.....	1		1	2		2		8	8		8	8	3	16	19
Italian, North.....	17	2	19	21	92	113	4	155	159	1	42	44	43	291	335
Italian, South.....	6	6	6	24	51	75	2	72	71		18	19	32	141	174
Lithuanian.....	9	1	10	13	54	67	10	89	99		18	18	32	162	194
Maayar.....	10	11	21	10	137	147	2	137	140		33	33	22	318	341
Polish.....	22	16	28	58	159	219	10	226	237	1	53	56	92	444	540
Roumanian.....	5	2	7	6	13	19	2	15	18		2	2	13	32	46
Russian.....	3	3	3	2	42	44		28	28		2	3	2	75	78
Rutheman.....	19	2	21	17	35	52	3	55	58		10	10	39	102	141
Scotch.....															
Slovak.....	23	13	37	53	324	377	8	412	421	1	100	106	85	849	941
Slovenian.....			1	5	10	15		11	11		4	4	5	26	31
Welsh.....											1	1		1	1
Total foreign-born.....	129	48	178	240	1,060	1,301	48	1,358	1,411	4	358	376	421	2,824	3,266
Grand total.....	272	60	333	304	1,105	1,411	53	1,392	1,451	4	388	408	633	2,945	3,603





TABLE 88.—Location of wives of foreign-born employes, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	A broad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	333	304	29
Bosnian.....	1	1	.....
Bulgarian.....	20	9	11
Canadian, French.....	6	6	.....
Canadian, Other.....	13	13	.....
Croatian.....	1,021	439	582
Dalmatian.....	4	4	.....
Danish.....	9	7	2
Dutch.....	39	34	5
English.....	942	917	25
Finnish.....	26	19	7
Flemish.....	1	1	.....
French.....	220	201	19
German.....	1,126	1,072	54
Greek.....	54	36	18
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	2	.....
Herzegovinian.....	1	1	.....
Irish.....	442	434	8
Italian, North.....	1,701	1,076	625
Italian, South.....	1,199	726	473
Italian (not specified).....	44	26	18
Lithuanian.....	307	245	62
Macedonian.....	2	.....	2
Magyar.....	2,230	1,186	1,044
Montenegrin.....	9	5	4
Norwegian.....	2	2	.....
Polish.....	3,674	2,641	1,033
Portuguese.....	3	3	.....
Roumanian.....	71	12	59
Russian.....	743	393	350
Ruthenian.....	193	111	82
Scotch.....	387	379	8
Scotch-Irish.....	20	20	.....
Servian.....	47	34	13
Slovak.....	6,982	4,683	2,299
Slovenian.....	803	565	238
Swedish.....	147	144	3
Syrian.....	3	3	.....
Turkish.....	3	1	2
Welsh.....	136	132	4
Australian (race not specified).....	4	4	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	136	90	46
Belgian (race not specified).....	116	116	.....
Swiss (race not specified).....	11	11	.....
Total.....	23,233	16,108	7,125

TABLE 89.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Num-ber re-ported com-plete data.	In United States under 5 years.			In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			Total.					
		Number reporting—			Number reporting—			Number reporting—			Number reporting—					
		Num-ber.	No visits.	1 visit.	2 visits.	3 or more visits.	Num-ber.	No visits.	1 visit.	2 visits.	3 or more visits.	Num-ber.	No visits.	1 visit.	2 visits.	3 or more visits.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	239	69	4	1	.....	102	100	1	.....	1	239	228	9	1	1	
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Bulgarian.....	25	19	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	
Canadian, French.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	
Canadian, Other.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	2	.....	2	8	4	2	.....	2	
Croatian.....	769	386	43	5	.....	255	195	51	8	1	80	62	13	4	1	
Danish.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	8	5	2	1	.....	
Dutch.....	43	11	.....	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	43	39	4	.....	.....	
English.....	751	106	99	6	1	.....	64	48	13	3	581	434	101	26	20	
Finnish.....	38	7	6	1	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	38	35	2	1	.....	
Flemish.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	
French.....	238	42	.....	.....	.....	70	63	6	.....	.....	238	190	29	8	2	
German.....	891	105	98	6	1	.....	112	102	9	.....	891	814	68	6	3	
Greek.....	35	9	6	3	.....	15	11	1	1	.....	35	24	6	2	3	
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Herzegovinian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Irish.....	234	9	7	2	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	234	197	31	3	3	
Italian, North.....	2,153	934	826	103	5	.....	773	542	210	13	8	446	268	127	36	15
Italian, South.....	1,126	519	433	78	6	.....	398	251	120	21	6	299	131	51	16	11
Italian (not specified).....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lithuanian.....	413	122	120	2	.....	159	149	8	2	.....	413	395	14	4	.....	
Magyar.....	1,455	681	593	67	15	6	456	340	100	11	12	318	234	41	25	15
Montenegrin.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Norwegian.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Polish.....	2,542	1,216	1,119	82	10	5	780	638	102	19	1	546	457	64	16	9

Portuguese.....	7	45	44	1	.....	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	7	49	3	.....
Romanian.....	51	890	34	34	7	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	51	782	2	.....
Russian.....	890	524	482	9	.....	220	31	8	146	121	16	890	81	21	6
Ruthenian.....	131	55	46	7	.....	37	7	3	39	25	8	131	97	24	8
Scotch.....	291	34	32	2	.....	27	18	2	230	167	45	291	217	54	5
Scotch-Irish.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	3	8	5	3	.....
Servian.....	28	13	13	.....	.....	11	11	.....	4	2	2	28	26	2	.....
Slovak.....	4,184	1,627	1,368	223	22	14	969	63	1,201	819	233	4,184	3,156	755	116
Slovenian.....	960	411	374	29	7	1	320	47	173	144	20	960	838	96	7
Swedish.....	88	8	7	1	.....	9	9	.....	71	57	10	88	73	11	3
Syrian.....	4	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	4	.....
Turkish.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....
Welsh.....	98	9	7	2	13	4	2	2	85	68	13	98	77	17	4
Australian (race not specified).....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	96	30	30	.....	.....	42	37	4	24	18	4	96	85	8	.....
Belgian (race not specified).....	139	16	16	.....	.....	29	28	1	94	81	10	139	125	11	3
Swiss (race not specified).....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	5	4	1	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>7,073</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>500</b>

TABLE 90.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	
Native-born of native father, White..	14	24	5	11	14	12	19	99
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	13	3	3	8	7	5	48
Croatian.....	71	23	3	14	87	75	15	288
English.....	5	14	4	6	11	4	10	54
German.....	18	23	6	9	10	16	15	97
Irish.....	5	5	1	5	6	5	5	32
Italian, North.....	108	79	12	18	61	90	28	396
Italian, South.....	62	29	7	9	48	47	12	214
Lithuanian.....	55	29	3	9	27	68	13	204
Magyar.....	87	65	6	10	73	92	24	357
Polish.....	132	99	10	28	123	155	40	587
Roumanian.....	4	1	.....	3	12	12	2	34
Russian.....	23	7	1	.....	23	21	1	76
Ruthenian.....	29	20	1	23	32	38	12	155
Slovak.....	261	184	26	50	222	261	72	1,076
Slovenian.....	7	4	1	.....	10	6	2	30
Total.....	876	595	84	187	753	897	256	3,648
Grand total.....	890	619	89	198	767	909	275	3,747

## FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White..	13	19	3	8	13	15	12	83
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	10	1	6	7	6	4	43
Croatian.....	64	19	2	7	64	35	5	196
English.....	7	9	2	2	6	5	7	38
German.....	17	22	6	9	12	18	10	94
Irish.....	4	8	1	2	6	3	4	28
Italian, North.....	97	74	9	14	58	70	15	337
Italian, South.....	44	40	6	4	28	28	8	158
Lithuanian.....	43	21	3	3	43	31	5	149
Magyar.....	102	46	5	16	78	52	8	307
Polish.....	159	114	17	17	95	84	17	503
Roumanian.....	4	1	1	3	5	3	.....	17
Russian.....	15	11	.....	3	25	9	1	64
Ruthenian.....	37	22	5	5	20	20	.....	109
Slovak.....	286	192	28	35	179	159	35	914
Slovenian.....	7	7	.....	1	5	4	2	26
Total.....	895	596	86	127	631	527	121	2,983
Grand total.....	908	615	89	135	644	542	133	3,066

TABLE 90.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	
Native-born of foreign father, White..	27	43	8	19	27	27	31	182
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	23	4	9	15	13	9	91
Croatian.....	135	42	5	21	151	110	20	484
English.....	12	23	6	8	17	9	17	92
German.....	35	45	12	18	22	34	25	191
Irish.....	9	13	2	7	12	8	9	60
Italian, North.....	205	153	21	32	119	160	43	733
Italian, South.....	106	69	13	13	76	75	20	372
Lithuanian.....	98	50	6	12	70	99	18	353
Magyar.....	189	111	11	26	151	144	32	664
Polish.....	291	213	27	45	218	239	57	1,090
Roumanian.....	8	2	1	6	17	15	2	51
Russian.....	38	18	1	3	48	30	2	140
Ruthenian.....	66	42	6	28	52	58	12	264
Slovak.....	547	376	54	85	401	420	107	1,990
Slovenian.....	14	11	1	1	15	10	4	56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>6,631</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>6,813</b>

TABLE 91.—Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
Native-born of native father:															
White.....	6,401	6	32	69	196	210	221	237	1,086	965	866	1,315	806	339	53
Negro.....	908	1	1	3	11	11	13	10	101	130	139	270	134	53	11
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:															
Australia.....	3								1		1	1			
Austria-Hungary.....	590	1	13	46	107	79	71	60	164	36	6	6			1
Belgium.....	31		1	3	8	4	1	3	8	3					
Canada.....	24								3	6	5	8	1	1	
Denmark.....	3							1	1						
England.....	962	5	14	23	58	63	56	61	214	143	111	139	51	23	1
France.....	65			2	5	4	5	1	9	14	10	3	7	5	
Germany.....	1,215	1	7	20	43	60	64	57	257	182	129	210	140	43	2
Ireland.....	799		4	6	33	28	49	30	139	110	96	155	119	23	7
Italy.....	62	1	2	7	12	13	8	5	11	2	1				
Netherlands.....	13					1	1		4	2	1	1	2	1	
Roumania.....	1					1									
Russia.....	91	1	5	3	10	17	14	8	24	4	1	2		2	
Scotland.....	423	1	4	20	21	19	30	30	109	66	48	49	22	3	1
Sweden.....	37		1	3	3	6	1	4	13	6					
Switzerland.....	15			2		1	1	2	4	1	1		2		1
Wales.....	208	1	2	4	5	12	9	9	23	41	26	46	17	13	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total native-born...</b>	<b>11,851</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>77</b>

TABLE 91.—Number of male employes of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
Foreign-born, by race:															
Bohemian and Moravian.....	454			4	1	5	7	6	55	86	89	123	49	27	2
Bosnian.....	1										1				
Bulgarian.....	31					3			10	8	4	3	3		
Canadian, French.....	10							1	2	2		3			2
Canadian, Other.....	19		1						4	1	3	8			
Croatian.....	1,958			1	5	19	62	106	562	415	313	349	116	9	1
Dalmatian.....	6								1	2	1	1	1		
Danish.....	10									1	2	2	4	1	
Dutch.....	56			1		3		1	3	15	6	13	13		1
English.....	1,306		2	3	6	3	11	7	100	156	199	314	309	153	43
Finnish.....	39								3	6	9	13	7	1	
Flemish.....	3								3						
French.....	335	1	2		4	5	11	3	27	48	55	102	54	19	4
German.....	1,528				6	18	22	19	120	187	213	396	189	339	19
Greek.....	75					1	2	1	11	21	13	18	6	2	
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3								1	1	1				
Herzegovinian.....	3				1					1		1			
Irish.....	656						1	2	31	56	57	153	213	119	24
Italian, North.....	3,355	2	3	12	20	37	69	125	759	767	650	697	190	30	3
Italian, South.....	2,224	1	3	2	16	24	65	85	504	519	399	420	158	28	
Italian (not specified).....	94					1	1	1	32	21	12	19	7		
Lithuanian.....	636				3		3	3	120	184	118	150	49	6	
Macedonian.....	5					1				3	1				
Magyar.....	3,511		1	5	27	41	89	124	665	744	671	836	270	34	4
Montenegrin.....	12								1	3	1	5	2		
Norwegian.....	5								1	1	1	1			
Polish.....	5,974		2	10	16	41	104	147	1,132	1,397	1,088	1,435	506	83	13
Portuguese.....	7									3	2	2			
Roumanian.....	103					4	3	3	10	26	16	29	11	1	
Russian.....	1,274		2	2	3	7	22	44	264	320	240	276	82	11	1
Ruthenian.....	281				1	4	10	16	44	71	46	71	16	1	1
Scotch.....	561			2	11	7	8	4	46	50	85	123	151	61	13
Scotch-Irish.....	26							1	2	3	5	5	10		
Serbian.....	85					1	3	4	24	25	13	11	3	1	
Slovak.....	9,925		5	12	42	104	257	311	1,909	2,059	1,656	2,536	865	151	18
Slovenian.....	1,550			1	7	12	42	59	356	371	275	292	114	18	3
Spanish.....	1										1				
Swedish.....	216				1	1	3		17	16	33	68	50	23	4
Syrian.....	5		1				1		1	2					
Turkish.....	4								1	1	1	1			
Welsh.....	191				1	1	2	1	15	12	23	49	45	29	13
Australian (race not specified).....	5										2	2		1	
Austrian (race not specified).....	245					4	6	4	43	62	49	62	12	3	
Belgian (race not specified).....	153			2	3	1	3	3	13	23	15	50	30	9	1
Swiss (race not specified).....	14									1		7	3	2	1
Total foreign-born.....	36,955	4	22	57	174	348	807	1,081	6,883	7,690	6,369	8,646	3,538	1,165	171
Grand total.....	48,806	22	108	268	686	877	1,352	1,599	9,054	9,421	7,810	10,851	4,839	1,671	248

TABLE 92.—Number of families owning home, renting, boarding, etc., by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families—					Total.
	Owning home.	Renting home.	Boarding.	Lodging.	In other conditions.	
Native-born of native father, White.....	14	19				33
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	10				17
Croatian.....	3	105				108
English.....	6	10			1	17
German.....	15	16	2			33
Irish.....	7	3	1			11
Italian, North.....	15	129				144
Italian, South.....	7	57		1	1	66
Lithuanian.....	6	75				81
Magyar.....	5	147			1	153
Polish.....	17	184		1	1	203
Roumanian.....		10				10
Russian.....		38				38
Ruthenian.....	5	38				43
Slovak.....	16	370		2	1	389
Slovenian.....	2	10				12
Total.....	111	1,202	3	4	5	1,325
Grand total.....	125	1,221	3	4	5	1,358

TABLE 93.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White .....	15			15	1	23		24	4	1	5		16	27	1	44
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Bohemian and Moravian .....	6			6	2	8		10	3		3		8	11		19
Croatian .....	69			69	5	9		14	1	1	2		74	10	1	85
English .....	5			5		13		13	2	2	4		5	15	2	22
German .....	17			17	1	20		21	5	1	6		18	25	1	44
Irish .....	5			5		4		4	1		1		5	5		10
Italian, North .....	97	2		99	5	41		46	5	3	8		102	48	3	153
Italian, South .....	54	2		56	6	14		20	2	2	4		60	18	2	80
Lithuanian .....	53			53	5	18	1	24		1	1		58	18	2	78
Magyar .....	82	1		83	6	37		43	2	1	3		88	40	1	129
Polish .....	124			124	14	68		82	5	3	8		138	73	3	214
Roumanian .....	4			4									4			4
Russian .....	22			22		5		5		1	1		22	5	1	28
Ruthenian .....	28			28	4	9		13					32	9		41
Slovak .....	246			246	20	128	1	149	15	8	23		266	143	9	418
Slovenian .....	7			7	2	2		4		1	1		9	2	1	12
Total .....	819	5		824	70	376	2	448	41	24	65		889	422	26	1,337
Total native-born .....	834	5		839	71	399	2	472	45	25	70		905	449	27	1,381
Foreign-born:																
Bohemian and Moravian .....	3			3		3		3					3	3		6
Croatian .....	2			2	2	7		9		1	1		4	7	1	12
English .....						1		1						1		1
German .....						2		2						2		2
Irish .....						1		1						1		1
Italian, North .....	9			9	5	28		33	1	1	2	4	15	29	2	46
Italian, South .....	5			5	2	7		9	1	1	1	3	5	8	1	17
Lithuanian .....	2			2	1	4		5		2	2		3	4	2	9
Magyar .....	4			4	3	19		22		3	3		7	22		29
Polish .....	8			8	5	12		17	1	1	2		13	13	1	27
Roumanian .....						1		1						1		1
Russian .....	1			1	1	1		2					2	1		3
Ruthenian .....	1			1	1	6		7		1	1		2	7		9
Slovak .....	16			16	7	28		35	1	1	1	3	24	29	1	54
Total foreign-born .....	51			51	27	120		147	3	8	8	19	81	128	8	217
Grand total .....	885	5		890	98	519	2	619	3	53	33	89	986	577	35	1,598



TABLE 93.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White .....	14			14	1	18		19		3		3	15	21		36
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Bohemian and Moravian	8			8	1	3		4		1		1	9	3	1	13
Croatian .....	63			63	5	7		12	1			1	69	7		76
English .....	5	1		6		8		8		1		1	5	10		15
German .....	16			16		22		22	1	4		5	17	26		43
Irish .....	4			4	1	7		8		1		1	5	8		13
Italian, North .....	90			90	9	43		52	1	3		4	100	46		146
Italian, South .....	42			42	4	24		28	1	1		2	47	25		72
Lithuanian .....	43			43	3	12		15	1			1	47	12		59
Magyar .....	97	1		98	7	27		34		2		2	104	30		134
Polish .....	148	1		149	18	66		84	1	12	2	15	167	79	2	248
Roumanian .....	4			4									4			4
Russian .....	11			11	1	5		6					12	5		17
Ruthenian .....	35			35	2	15		17		3		3	37	18		55
Slovak .....	266	3		269	32	120		152	10	7	5	22	308	130	5	443
Slovenian .....	7			7	1	2		3					8	2		10
Total .....	839	6		845	84	361		445	16	34	8	58	939	401	8	1,348
Total native-born .....	853	6		859	85	379		464	16	37	8	61	954	422	8	1,384
Foreign-born:																
Bohemian and Moravian	1			1		6		6					1	6		7
Croatian .....	1			1	1	6		7		1		1	2	7		9
English .....						1		1		1				2		2
German .....	1			1						1			2			2
Irish .....																
Italian, North .....	6	1		7	7	15		22		5		5	13	21		34
Italian, South .....	2			2	5	7		12	2	2		4	9	9		18
Lithuanian .....					4	2		6		2		2	4	4		8
Magyar .....	4			4	4	8		12	1	2		3	9	10		19
Polish .....	10			10	11	19		30	1	1		2	22	20		42
Roumanian .....						1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Russian .....	4			4	1	4		5					5	4		9
Ruthenian .....	2			2	2	3		5	2			2	6	3		9
Slovak .....	17			17	7	33		40	2	4		6	26	37		63
Slovenian .....						4		4						4		4
Total foreign-born .....	48	1		49	42	109		151	10	18		28	100	128		228
Grand total .....	901	7		908	127	488		615	26	55	8	89	1,054	550	8	1,612

TABLE 93.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

## TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	29			29	2	41		43		7	1	8	31	48	1	80
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Bohemian and Moravian	14			14	3	11		14		3	1	4	17	14	1	32
Croatian	132			132	10	16		26	1	1	3	143	17	1	161	
English	10	1		11		21		21		3	2	5	10	25	2	37
German	33			33	1	42		43	1	9	1	11	35	51	1	87
Irish	9			9	1	11		12		2		2	10	13		23
Italian, North	187	2		189	14	84		98	1	8	3	12	202	94	3	299
Italian, South	96	2		98	10	38		48	1	3	2	6	107	43	2	152
Lithuanian	96			96	8	30	1	39	1		1	2	105	30	2	137
Magyar	179	2		181	13	64		77		4	1	5	192	70	1	263
Polish	272	1		273	32	134		166	1	17	5	23	305	152	5	462
Roumanian	8			8									8			8
Russian	33			33	1	10		11			1	1	34	10	1	45
Ruthenian	63			63	6	24		30		3		3	69	27		96
Slovak	512	3		515	52	248	1	301	10	22	13	45	574	273	14	861
Slovenian	14			14	3	4		7				1	17	4	1	22
Total	1,658	11		1,669	154	737	2	893	16	75	32	123	1,828	823	34	2,685
Total native-born	1,687	11		1,698	156	778	2	936	16	82	33	131	1,859	871	35	2,765
Foreign-born:																
Bohemian and Moravian	4			4		9		9					4	9		13
Croatian	3			3	3	13		16		1	1	2	6	14	1	21
English						2		2		1		1		3		3
German	1			1		2		2	1			1	2	2		4
Irish						1		1						1		1
Italian, North	15	1		16	12	43		55	1	6	2	9	28	50	2	80
Italian, South	7			7	7	14		21	3	3	1	7	17	17	1	35
Lithuanian	2			2	5	6		11		2	2	4	7	8	2	17
Magyar	8			8	7	27		34	1	5		6	16	32		48
Polish	18			18	16	31		47	1	2	1	4	35	33	1	69
Roumanian						2		2	1			1	1	2		3
Russian	5			5	2	5		7					7	5		12
Ruthenian	3			3	3	9		12	2	1		3	8	10		18
Slovak	33			33	14	61		75	3	5	1	9	50	66	1	117
Slovenian						4		4						4		4
Total foreign-born	99	1		100	69	229		298	13	26	8	47	181	256	8	445
Grand total	1,786	12		1,798	225	1,007	2	1,234	29	108	41	178	2,040	1,127	43	3,210

TABLE 94.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Allens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Allens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Allens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.	168	39	38	5	82	4	12	70	86	43	50	75	168
Bosnian	1	1			1					1			1
Bulgarian	4	1	1		2			2	2	1	1	2	4
Canadian, French	1	1			1					1			1
Canadian, Other	5	1			1		1	3	4	1	1	3	5
Croatian	463	361	9	5	375	69	5	14	88	430	14	19	463
Dalmatian	2	1	1		2					1	1		2
Danish	7	3	2		5		1	1	2	3	3	1	7
Dutch	18	6	2		8	3		7	10	9	2	7	18
English	437	39	24	9	72	39	29	297	365	78	53	306	437
Finnish	24	9	1		10	8	1	5	14	17	2	5	24
French	149	50	21	2	73	12	12	52	76	62	33	54	149
German	702	99	50	15	164	49	52	437	538	148	102	452	702
Greek	28	14	2		16	9	1	2	12	23	3	2	28
Irish	275	8	2	3	13	19	12	231	262	27	14	234	275
Italian, North	1,081	562	98	50	710	158	56	157	371	720	154	207	1,081
Italian, South	687	357	54	27	438	111	32	106	249	468	86	133	687
Italian (not specified)	26	12	3	2	17	3	1	5	9	15	4	7	26
Lithuanian	222	109	10	5	124	56	11	31	98	165	21	36	222
Magyar	1,065	654	40	13	707	232	53	73	358	886	93	86	1,065
Montenegrin	7	5			5			2	2	5		2	7
Norwegian	1							1	1			1	1
Polish	2,074	1,149	63	17	1,229	454	112	279	845	1,603	175	296	2,074
Portuguese	5	3			3		2		2	3		2	5
Roumanian	8	4			4	1	2	1	4	5	2	1	8
Russian	343	195	8	2	205	94	19	25	138	289	27	27	343
Ruthenian	74	37	2	1	40	23	5	6	34	60	7	7	74
Scotch	202	29	5	2	36	21	10	135	166	50	15	137	202
Scotch-Irish	3							3	3			3	3
Servian	20	10	2		12	4	2	2	8	14	4	2	20
Slovak	3,233	1,711	79	23	1,813	945	168	307	1,420	2,656	247	330	3,233
Slovenian	523	269	80	12	361	77	23	62	162	346	103	74	523
Swedish	101	7	6	3	16	6	8	71	85	13	14	74	101
Welsh	65	2	1	1	4	2	8	51	61	4	9	52	65
Australian (race not specified)	5	1			1	3		1	4	4		1	5
Austrian (race not specified)	82	53	8	4	65	11	1	5	17	64	9	9	82
Belgian (race not specified)	69	15	2	1	18	7	5	39	51	22	7	40	69
Swiss (race not specified)	2							2	2			2	2
Total	12,182	5,817	614	202	6,633	2,420	644	2,485	5,549	8,237	1,258	2,687	12,182

TABLE 95.—Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	1	2	.....	3	1	1	3	5	2	3	3	8
Croatian.....	65	38	1	.....	39	19	4	3	26	57	5	3	65
English.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9	.....	1	8	9
German.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	15	1	1	13	15
Irish.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	2	3
Italian, North.....	95	33	5	2	40	14	13	28	55	47	18	30	95
Italian, South.....	50	16	2	3	21	11	4	14	29	27	6	17	50
Lithuanian.....	49	23	2	1	26	16	3	4	23	39	5	5	49
Magyar.....	69	25	6	1	32	20	4	13	37	45	10	14	69
Polish.....	127	59	3	.....	62	30	16	19	65	89	19	19	127
Roumanian.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8
Russian.....	18	10	2	1	13	3	1	1	5	13	3	2	18
Ruthenian.....	26	14	.....	1	15	7	1	3	11	21	1	4	26
Slovak.....	198	66	6	.....	72	76	16	34	126	142	22	34	198
Slovenian.....	6	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	6
Total.....	746	298	29	9	336	199	66	145	410	497	95	154	746

TABLE 96.—Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian...	29	18	18	11	11	29	29
Croatian.....	30	16	15	14	10	30	25
German.....	95	43	43	52	52	95	95
Italian, North.....	124	62	59	62	59	124	118
Italian, South.....	64	29	29	35	32	64	61
Lithuanian.....	44	27	23	17	15	44	38
Magyar.....	87	47	45	40	39	87	84
Polish.....	211	104	96	107	97	211	193
Russian.....	12	6	6	6	5	12	11
Ruthenian.....	38	16	15	22	21	38	36
Slovak.....	417	211	197	206	187	417	384
Slovenian.....	8	5	5	3	3	8	8
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,082</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian....	47	25	15	22	13	47	28
Bosnian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian.....	315	200	85	115	26	315	111
French.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German.....	60	34	32	26	26	60	58
Italian, North.....	399	226	164	173	70	399	234
Italian, South.....	202	124	75	78	23	202	98
Lithuanian.....	209	122	67	87	31	209	98
Magyar.....	381	216	146	165	82	381	228
Polish.....	591	358	150	233	87	591	237
Roumanian.....	49	36	1	13	2	49	3
Russian.....	85	42	14	43	7	85	21
Ruthenian.....	156	107	29	49	6	156	35
Slovak.....	1,025	601	283	424	134	1,025	417
Slovenian.....	35	18	9	17	6	35	15
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>1,585</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>2,667</b>

TABLE 97.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	4	4	21	11
Bosnian.....	1			1	1
Croatian.....	200	19	15	181	70
German.....	34	11	11	23	21
Italian, North.....	226	55	51	171	113
Italian, South.....	124	14	13	110	62
Lithuanian.....	122	12	12	110	55
Magyar.....	216	36	33	180	113
Polish.....	358	40	33	318	117
Roumanian.....	36	1	1	35	.....
Russian.....	42	3	2	39	12
Ruthenian.....	107	13	8	94	21
Slovak.....	601	82	73	519	210
Slovenian.....	18	2	2	16	7
Total.....	2,110	292	258	1,818	813

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	7	6	15	7
Croatian.....	115	11	11	104	15
French.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
German.....	26	5	5	21	21
Italian, North.....	173	39	34	134	36
Italian, South.....	78	17	11	61	12
Lithuanian.....	87	12	11	75	20
Magyar.....	165	29	22	136	60
Polish.....	233	57	46	176	41
Roumanian.....	13	2	1	11	1
Russian.....	43	7	3	36	4
Ruthenian.....	49	9	3	40	3
Slovak.....	424	77	65	347	69
Slovenian.....	17	5	5	12	1
Total.....	1,446	278	224	1,168	290

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	11	10	36	18
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Croatian.....	315	30	26	285	85
French.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
German.....	60	16	16	44	42
Italian, North.....	399	94	85	305	149
Italian, South.....	202	31	24	171	74
Lithuanian.....	209	24	23	185	75
Magyar.....	381	65	55	316	173
Polish.....	591	97	79	494	158
Roumanian.....	49	3	2	46	1
Russian.....	85	10	5	75	16
Ruthenian.....	156	22	11	134	24
Slovak.....	1,025	159	138	866	279
Slovenian.....	35	7	7	28	8
Total.....	3,556	570	482	2,986	1,103

TABLE 98.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

MALE.

Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian	25	13	4	3	2	9	9
Bosnian	1	1	1				
Croatian	200	79	19	69	34	52	32
German	34	4	4			30	28
Italian, North	226	70	33	65	45	91	86
Italian, South	124	47	13	37	30	40	32
Lithuanian	122	32	7	43	21	47	39
Magyar	216	75	32	60	39	81	75
Polish	358	136	21	96	33	126	96
Roumanian	36	24		12	1		
Russian	42	10		22	6	10	8
Ruthenian	107	51		27	11	29	18
Slovak	601	187	30	146	71	268	182
Slovenian	18	6		7	5	5	4
Total	2,110	735	164	587	298	788	609

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian	22	12	4	3	2	7	7
Croatian	115	57	2	40	14	18	10
French	1					1	1
German	26	4	4			22	22
Italian, North	173	72	15	59	24	42	31
Italian, South	78	36	4	23	8	19	11
Lithuanian	87	29	6	38	12	20	13
Magyar	165	67	16	45	26	53	40
Polish	233	81	10	68	26	84	51
Roumanian	13	9	1	4	1		
Russian	43	30	1	7	3	6	3
Ruthenian	49	19		16	3	14	3
Slovak	424	128	17	141	50	155	67
Slovenian	17	6		7	4	4	2
Total	1,446	550	80	451	173	445	261

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	47	25	8	6	4	16	16
Bosnian	1	1	1				
Croatian	315	136	21	109	48	70	42
French	1					1	1
German	60	8	8			52	50
Italian, North	399	142	48	124	69	133	117
Italian, South	202	83	17	60	38	59	43
Lithuanian	209	61	13	81	33	67	52
Magyar	381	142	48	105	65	134	115
Polish	591	217	31	164	59	210	147
Roumanian	49	33	1	16	2		
Russian	85	40	1	29	9	16	11
Ruthenian	156	70		43	14	43	21
Slovak	1,025	315	47	287	121	423	249
Slovenian	35	12		14	9	9	6
Total	3,556	1,285	244	1,038	471	1,233	870

TABLE 99.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
			Under 14.		14 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	313	102	100	349	213
Bosnian.....	1	1			1	1
Bulgarian.....	30	9			30	9
Canadian, French.....	10	10	3	3	7	7
Croatian.....	1,945	1,054	16	11	1,929	1,043
Dalmatian.....	6	3			6	3
Danish.....	10	7			10	7
Dutch.....	56	47	16	16	40	31
Finnish.....	39	26	2	2	37	24
Flemish.....	3	3	3	3		
French.....	328	235	73	71	255	164
German.....	1,511	1,375	401	401	1,110	974
Greek.....	75	49	2	2	73	47
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3	1			3	1
Herzegovinian.....	3	1			3	1
Italian, North.....	3,323	1,953	141	129	3,182	1,824
Italian, South.....	2,197	1,324	95	87	2,102	1,237
Italian (not specified).....	90	54	3	3	87	51
Lithuanian.....	630	448	22	21	608	427
Macedonian.....	5				5	
Magyar.....	3,489	1,774	97	87	3,392	1,687
Montenegrin.....	12	8	2	2	10	6
Norwegian.....	5	5			5	5
Polish.....	5,900	2,968	250	240	5,650	2,728
Portuguese.....	7	3			7	3
Roumanian.....	100	45			100	45
Russian.....	1,265	720	26	22	1,239	698
Ruthenian.....	280	126	8	6	272	120
Servian.....	84	51	2	1	82	50
Slovak.....	9,853	5,628	437	402	9,416	5,226
Slovenian.....	1,534	914	57	54	1,477	860
Spanish.....	1	1			1	1
Swedish.....	216	210	33	33	183	177
Syrian.....	5	4	1	1	4	3
Turkish.....	4	3			4	3
Australian (race not specified).....	5	5			5	5
Austrian (race not specified).....	235	202	12	12	223	190
Belgian (race not specified).....	151	117	43	43	108	74
Swiss (race not specified).....	14	14	8	8	6	6
Total.....	33,876	19,711	1,855	1,760	32,021	17,951



TABLE 100.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in the United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	313	117	38	109	75	225	200
Bosnian.....	1	1			1	1		
Bulgarian.....	30	9	23	2	4	4	3	3
Canadian, French.....	10	10			1	1	9	9
Croatian.....	1,945	1,054	1,103	494	666	425	176	135
Dalmatian.....	6	3	3		3	3		
Danish.....	10	7	2	1	5	3	3	3
Dutch.....	56	47	13	8	12	9	31	30
Finnish.....	39	26	7	3	12	8	20	15
Flemish.....	3	3					3	3
French.....	328	235	63	18	95	64	170	153
German.....	1,511	1,375	181	117	209	174	1,121	1,084
Greek.....	75	49	28	10	28	22	19	17
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3	1	2	1	1			
Herzegovinian.....	3	1	2				1	1
Italian, North.....	3,323	1,953	1,585	649	1,114	778	624	526
Italian, South.....	2,197	1,324	1,034	439	756	542	407	343
Italian (not specified).....	90	54	46	18	27	22	17	14
Lithuanian.....	630	448	203	79	233	194	194	175
Macedonian.....	5		5					
Magyar.....	3,489	1,774	1,837	626	1,068	694	584	454
Montenegrin.....	12	8	3	2	5	2	4	4
Norwegian.....	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	3
Polish.....	5,900	2,968	2,620	781	1,835	1,058	1,445	1,129
Portuguese.....	7	3			3	1	4	2
Roumanian.....	100	45	92	39	5	3	3	3
Russian.....	1,265	720	718	297	320	231	227	192
Ruthenian.....	280	126	143	29	66	36	71	61
Servian.....	84	51	41	19	29	22	14	10
Slovak.....	9,853	5,628	3,717	1,291	3,137	1,938	2,999	2,399
Slovenian.....	1,534	914	706	295	566	403	262	216
Spanish.....	1	1	1					
Swedish.....	216	210	17	11	23	23	176	176
Syrian.....	5	4	4	3			1	1
Turkish.....	4	3	4	3				
Australian (race not specified).....	5	5			1	1	4	4
Austrian (race not specified).....	235	202	98	77	97	86	40	39
Belgian (race not specified).....	151	117	16	6	29	18	106	93
Swiss (race not specified).....	14	14					14	14
Total.....	33,876	19,711	14,435	5,358	10,461	6,842	8,980	7,511

## III.—THE MIDDLE WEST.

TABLE 101.—Total number of households and persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Total number of persons in households.	Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White .....	22	79	43	36	79
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North.....	51	213	106	107	213
Italian, South.....	25	121	61	55	116
Lithuanian.....	50	234	111	101	212
Polish.....	23	111	52	44	96
Total.....	149	679	330	307	637
Grand total.....	171	758	373	343	716

TABLE 102.—Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White .....	43	39	82
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Italian, North.....	48	54	102
Italian, South.....	20	21	41
Lithuanian.....	59	46	105
Polish.....	22	21	43
Total.....	149	142	291
Total native-born.....	192	181	373
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North.....	58	50	108
Italian, South.....	41	31	75
Lithuanian.....	52	55	107
Polish.....	30	22	52
Scotch.....		1	1
Total foreign-born.....	181	162	343
Grand total.....	373	343	716

TABLE 103.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>		<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>	
White.....	6,003	Finnish.....	29
Negro.....	584	French.....	194
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>		German.....	864
Australia.....	1	Greek.....	12
Austria-Hungary.....	174	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2
Belgium.....	10	Irish.....	128
Canada.....	18	Italian, North.....	1,716
Denmark.....	5	Italian, South.....	422
England.....	590	Italian (not specified).....	4
France.....	67	Lithuanian.....	1,086
Germany.....	883	Magyar.....	648
Ireland.....	322	Mexican.....	1
Italy.....	56	Montenegrin.....	33
Netherlands.....	2	Norwegian.....	7
Norway.....	4	Polish.....	823
Russia.....	57	Roumanian.....	11
Scotland.....	286	Russian.....	377
Sweden.....	20	Ruthenian.....	20
Switzerland.....	10	Scotch.....	350
Wales.....	212	Scotch-Irish.....	1
Total.....	2,717	Servian.....	24
Total native-born.....	9,304	Slovak.....	796
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>		Slovenian.....	99
Bohemian and Moravian.....	253	Swedish.....	67
Bulgarian.....	17	Syrian.....	8
Canadian, French.....	11	Welsh.....	160
Canadian, Other.....	8	Australian (race not specified).....	1
Croatian.....	183	Austrian (race not specified).....	127
Danish.....	7	Belgian (race not specified).....	102
Dutch.....	22	Swiss (race not specified).....	8
English.....	812	Total foreign-born.....	9,433
		Grand total.....	18,737

TABLE 104.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	252	6	5	30	30	19	71	8	29	54
Bulgarian.....	17			4	4	1	5			3
Canadian, French.....	10			1			4		2	3
Canadian, Other.....	8			1			3			4
Croatian.....	181		2	7	15	15	90	28	16	8
Danish.....	7						4			3
Dutch.....	22	1	2	3	2	1	5		4	4
English.....	796	28	29	50	47	49	96	10	22	465
Finnish.....	29			1	2	5	12	5	2	2
French.....	192	2	8	12	12	9	68	12	22	47
German.....	856	20	20	35	36	35	106	26	151	427
Greek.....	11			1	3	1	3	1		2
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2						2			
Irish.....	125	2	2	5	1	2	10	3	6	94
Italian, North.....	1,699	16	39	104	178	158	687	176	197	144
Italian, South.....	419	2	8	39	50	45	206	37	14	18
Italian (not specified).....	4					2	1		1	
Lithuanian.....	1,086	4	6	37	83	108	426	204	160	58
Magyar.....	632	14	20	68	85	64	244	47	55	35
Mexican.....	1									1
Montenegrin.....	33			9	7	8	9			
Norwegian.....	7						1	1	2	3
Polish.....	810	22	14	70	77	65	305	86	92	79
Roumanian.....	11		1	1	3	2	3		1	
Russian.....	372	5	8	45	33	31	130	48	49	23
Ruthenian.....	20			4	3	7	4		1	1
Scotch.....	346	13	15	14	17	8	44	6	23	206
Scotch-Irish.....	1									1
Servian.....	24		2	1		1	13	4	1	2
Slovak.....	793	8	10	28	44	53	217	111	125	197
Slovenian.....	96	1	1	8	10	10	39	8	10	9
Swedish.....	67			1	4		9	3	10	40
Syrian.....	8						4	2	1	1
Welsh.....	159	3	2	2	1	3	4	5	8	131
Australian (race not specified).....	1									1
Austrian (race not specified).....	124		3	8	11	9	53	11	16	13
Belgian (race not specified).....	102	7	5	4	3	10	24	8	19	22
Swiss (race not specified).....	8						2	1		5
Total.....	9,331	154	202	593	761	721	2,904	851	1,039	2,106

TABLE 105.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian, North.....	58	.....	.....	.....	2	6	22	6	14	8
Italian, South.....	41	3	.....	2	1	3	21	8	3	.....
Lithuanian.....	52	2	1	2	.....	.....	11	18	12	6
Polish.....	30	.....	7	.....	1	3	9	4	3	3
Total.....	181	5	8	4	4	12	63	36	32	17

FEMALE.

Italian, North.....	50	.....	3	1	7	5	23	2	8	1
Italian, South.....	34	2	1	9	2	1	16	1	2	.....
Lithuanian.....	55	5	2	3	1	1	25	11	4	3
Polish.....	22	.....	2	.....	3	7	7	.....	2	1
Scotch.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	162	7	8	13	13	14	71	14	16	6

TOTAL.

Italian, North.....	108	.....	3	1	9	11	45	8	22	9
Italian, South.....	75	5	1	11	3	4	37	9	5	.....
Lithuanian.....	107	7	3	5	1	1	36	29	16	9
Polish.....	52	.....	9	.....	4	10	16	4	5	4
Scotch.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	343	12	16	17	17	26	134	50	48	23

TABLE 106.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.						Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	General laborers.	Miners.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Italian, North.....	47	1	7	11	.....	3	12	33	9	.....	9	4	.....	4
Italian, South.....	23	.....	6	1	1	3	3	14	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Lithuanian.....	46	.....	13	.....	1	1	1	16	19	.....	19	11	.....	11
Polish.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	8	.....	8	7	.....	7
Total.....	135	1	26	13	2	9	17	67	38	.....	38	29	.....	29

TABLE 107.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.				Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	Domestic serv-ice.	In other occu-pations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occu-pations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occu-pations.	Total.
Italian, North.....	42	14	.....	3	23	26	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	21	19	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	43	34	.....	6	1	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	14	11	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	120	78	.....	7	4	24	35	.....	7	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 108.—Occupation of foreign-born male employees before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who were engaged in—						
		Mln-ing.	Farm-ing or farm labor.	Gen-eral labor.	Manu-factur-ing.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	196	142	21	11	2	17	.....	3
Bulgarian.....	16	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian, French.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Canadian, Other.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Croatian.....	155	11	126	7	5	2	2	2
Danish.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Dutch.....	17	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
English.....	547	480	8	11	7	17	3	21
Finnish.....	28	2	17	3	.....	4	1	1
German.....	575	343	101	31	11	57	5	27
Greek.....	7	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	72	46	18	2	2	3	.....	1
Italian, North.....	1,551	353	806	92	64	140	14	82
Italian, South.....	361	84	226	24	.....	20	1	6
Italian (not specified).....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1,023	37	815	96	16	46	1	9
Magyar.....	581	103	405	18	8	37	2	8
Montenegrin.....	32	5	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Polish.....	741	105	525	31	15	47	2	16
Romanian.....	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	344	25	299	3	1	13	.....	3
Ruthenian.....	17	6	7	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Scotch.....	237	219	3	7	.....	1	.....	7
Scotch-Irish.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servian.....	24	2	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Slovak.....	681	103	515	16	13	27	4	6
Slovenian.....	86	30	39	4	1	11	.....	1
Swedish.....	56	10	28	5	2	9	1	1
Syrian.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Welsh.....	92	84	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Austrian (race not specified).....	108	31	57	6	.....	12	.....	2
Belgian (race not specified).....	79	73	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....
Swiss (race not specified).....	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,676	2,338	4,083	384	153	472	38	203

TABLE 109.—Number of mules 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census, with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Bituminous coal mining.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	25	23	.....	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Italian, North.....	3	.....	.....	3
Italian, South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	1	.....	.....
Polish.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	5	2	.....	3
Total native-born.....	30	25	.....	5
Foreign-born:				
Italian, North.....	53	53	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	30	27	2	1
Lithuanian.....	51	51	.....	.....
Polish.....	23	23	.....	.....
Scotch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	157	154	2	1
Grand total.....	187	179	2	6

TABLE 110.—Number of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census, with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	At home.	At school
Native-born of native father, White.....	25	25	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Italian, North.....	4	1	3
Italian, South.....	1	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	2	2	.....
Polish.....	4	4	.....
Total.....	11	8	3
Total native-born.....	36	33	3
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North.....	47	47	.....
Italian, South.....	24	24	.....
Lithuanian.....	49	49	.....
Polish.....	19	19	.....
Scotch.....	1	1	.....
Total foreign-born.....	140	140	.....
Grand total.....	176	173	3

TABLE 111.—Number of male employes 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.<sup>a</sup>

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.		
Native-born of native father:														
White.....	4,868	\$2.46	51	155	49	209	160	1,300	1,724	783	255	182		
Negro.....	533	2.43	4	21	5	53	3	118	156	141	26	6		
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:														
Australia.....	1	(a)						1						
Austria-Hungary.....	126	2.51		4	2	7	2	33	45	19	3	11		
Belgium.....	8	(a)		1		1		2	2	1	1			
Canada.....	17	2.29		1		1		7	6	1	1			
Denmark.....	5	(a)		2				2	1					
England.....	479	2.67	5	10	4	13	15	90	176	90	27	49		
France.....	57	2.57		3		1	1	16	20	5	8	3		
Germany.....	784	2.73	3	14	3	21	11	172	257	168	84	51		
Ireland.....	254	2.56	6	5	1	10	11	43	114	32	13	19		
Italy.....	33	2.67				2		10	12	1	3	5		
Netherlands.....	2	(a)				1		1						
Norway.....	3	(a)							1		2			
Russia.....	33	2.09		3		6		11	9	4				
Scotland.....	227	2.74	4	6		9	4	36	81	36	24	27		
Sweden.....	18	2.39			1	2		4	7	3		1		
Switzerland.....	9	(a)						1	6			2		
Wales.....	165	2.54	3	8		5	3	32	64	34	1	15		
Total.....	2,221	2.65	23	55	11	79	47	*461	801	394	167	183		
Total native-born..	7,622	2.52	78	231	65	341	210	1,879	2,681	1,318	448	371		
Foreign-born, by race:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	237	2.65	3	5	3	13	2	58	48	63	23	19		
Bulgarian.....	11	1.87	1	2		3		1	2	1	1			
Canadian, French.....	10	2.03		1		2	1	3	1	2				
Canadian, Other.....	5	(a)						3	1		1			
Croatian.....	176	2.89		3		5	2	15	28	90	28	5		
Danish.....	7	(a)			1			3	1	2				
Dutch.....	18	2.10	2		1	3		2	8	2				
English.....	715	2.78	3	8	1	28	17	133	227	133	69	96		
Finnish.....	16	2.09		3		1		6	3	3				
French.....	177	2.30	1	5	4	24	1	53	54	25	5	5		
German.....	803	2.75	4	13	2	33	9	143	227	239	79	54		
Greek.....	9	(a)	1	1				3	4					
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	(a)			1									
Irish.....	96	2.51	4	3	1	6	2	18	32	12	11	7		
Italar, North.....	1,538	2.42	9	59	16	138	21	534	270	321	76	94		
Italar, South.....	382	2.53		6	4	22	3	94	81	155	14	3		
Italian (not specified).....	2	(a)						1			1			
Lithuanian.....	994	2.27	3	30	5	205	17	267	254	148	35	30		
Magyar.....	509	1.98	13	31	21	117	2	190	85	37	5	8		

\* This table shows wage or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 111.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.												
Mexican.....	1	(a)				1						
Montenegrin.....	33	\$2.97				1		6	2	18	4	2
Norwegian.....	7	(a)				1		5	1			
Polish.....	682	2.14	1	21	10	134	8	286	114	90	11	7
Roumanian.....	9	(a)			1	3	1		4			
Russian.....	359	2.73		3	2	13		110	95	57	23	56
Ruthenian.....	15	2.35						12	2	1		
Scotch.....	312	2.68	2	11	2	13	6	57	106	62	15	38
Scotch-Irish.....	1	(a)				1						
Servian.....	21	2.51					1	3	13	4		
Slovak.....	721	2.41	8	30	9	91	4	204	186	87	28	74
Slovenian.....	84	2.13	2	7	1	13	1	29	12	16	2	1
Swedish.....	62	2.52			2	3	1	22	20	3	3	8
Syrian.....	8	(a)				1	5	2				
Welsh.....	135	2.53	1	3	2	7	5	36	44	19	5	13
Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)						1				
Austrian (race not specified).....	118	2.58				4	1	55	23	15	8	12
Belgian (race not specified).....	97	2.01	1	5	2	20	4	38	20	6		1
Swiss (race not specified).....	7	(a)							2	4		1
Total foreign-born..	8,379	2.45	59	250	91	906	114	2,393	1,970	1,615	447	534
Grand total.....	16,001	2.49	137	481	156	1,247	324	4,272	4,651	2,933	895	905

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 112.—Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.						
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	304	\$1.63	7	140	14	28	15	48	52
Negro.....	13	1.37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	42	1.63	.....	17	3	6	.....	12	4
Belgium.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
England.....	41	1.86	2	12	2	6	2	6	11
France.....	5	(a)	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Germany.....	42	1.80	.....	17	.....	7	2	8	8
Ireland.....	8	(a)	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Italy.....	20	1.79	1	5	1	2	.....	7	4
Russia.....	22	1.44	.....	11	2	3	.....	6	.....
Scotland.....	23	1.97	.....	5	2	3	.....	5	8
Sweden.....	2	(a)	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wales.....	15	1.67	.....	7	1	1	.....	4	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	(a)	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Canadian (other than French).....	1	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	2	(a)	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	14	1.73	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	4
French.....	3	(a)	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
German.....	8	(a)	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	2
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian, North.....	23	2.03	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	11	7
Italian, South.....	8	(a)	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Lithuanian.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	16	1.55	1	6	1	1	.....	6	1
Polish.....	7	(a)	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Russian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Servian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Slovak.....	16	1.66	1	5	2	3	.....	1	4
Slovenian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Belgian (race not specified).....	2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>115</b>

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 113.—Number of male heads of families earning each specified amount per year, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—										
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$900.	\$900 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.	18	\$690	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	8	1	2	1
Foreign-born:													
Italian, North.....	50	542	.....	.....	1	3	15	17	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	24	399	.....	.....	4	7	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	49	422	.....	.....	5	9	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	22	324	.....	.....	3	15	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	145	442	.....	.....	13	34	45	37	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	163	470	.....	.....	14	35	47	37	12	14	1	2	1

TABLE 114.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—											
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	20	\$696	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	9	3	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total native-born.....	21	677	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	9	3	1
Foreign-born:														
Italian, North.....	52	539	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	15	18	8	6	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	27	404	.....	.....	.....	3	1	8	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	50	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	19	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	23	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	152	445	.....	.....	.....	4	10	34	48	40	10	6	.....	.....
Grand total.....	173	473	.....	.....	.....	4	11	36	49	41	13	15	3	1

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 115.—Amount of family income per year, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Number of families having a total income—					
			Under \$300.	\$300 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$750.	\$750 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$1,500.	\$1,500 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	18	\$711	1	2	8	6	1	.....
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	50	569	1	15	29	4	1	.....
Italian, South.....	24	443	4	16	3	.....	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	49	504	3	20	21	4	1	.....
Polish.....	22	473	2	12	6	.....	2	.....
Total.....	145	509	10	63	59	8	5	.....
Grand total.....	163	532	11	65	67	14	6	.....

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 116.—Number of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Pay-ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	18	18	.....	1	.....	2
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	50	50	.....	1	.....	4
Italian, South.....	24	24	.....	1	3	1
Lithuanian.....	49	49	.....	2	10	1
Polish.....	22	22	.....	1	5	1
Total.....	145	145	.....	5	18	7
Grand total.....	163	163	.....	6	18	9

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 117.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White.....	18	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Foreign-born:													
Italian, North.....	50	45	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Italian, South.....	24	20	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	49	37	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Polish.....	22	15	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	145	117	.....	3	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Grand total.....	163	132	.....	4	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 118.—Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.								
		12	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.
Native-born of native father, White..	20	4	1	2	7	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total native-born.....	22	4	1	3	7	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North.....	52	.....	1	19	20	4	4	2	2	.....
Italian, South.....	27	2	.....	1	.....	11	.....	10	3	.....
Lithuanian.....	51	.....	.....	32	.....	8	2	9	.....	.....
Polish.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	18	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	153	2	1	53	20	27	6	39	5	.....
Grand total.....	175	6	2	56	27	27	8	44	5	.....

TABLE 119.—Number and class of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

["With boarders or lodgers" includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	"Family" households.					Total family households.	
		With neither boarders nor lodgers.			With boarders or lodgers.			
		Consisting of a single family.	Consisting of two or more families living together.	Total.	With boarders.	With lodgers only.		Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	22	.....	22	.....	.....	22	
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	51	51	.....	51	.....	.....	51	
Italian, South.....	25	22	.....	22	1	2	3	
Lithuanian.....	50	40	.....	40	10	.....	10	
Polish.....	23	17	.....	17	6	.....	6	
Total.....	149	130	.....	130	17	2	19	
Grand total.....	171	152	.....	152	17	2	19	

TABLE 120.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment.					
			Under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$20.
Native-born of native father, White.....	14	\$9.43	.....	1	7	4	1	1
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	15	5.97	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	15	6.23	1	10	3	1	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	32	7.16	.....	23	9	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	3	(σ)	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	65	6.63	8	39	17	1	.....	.....
Grand total.....	79	7.13	8	40	24	5	1	1

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

**TABLE 121.**—*Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room.							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	14	\$2.24			2	4	7	1		
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North.....	15	1.95			7	7		1		
Italian, South.....	15	1.95			8	3	3		1	
Lithuanian.....	32	2.14		1	6	20	4		1	
Polish.....	3	(a)			1	2				
Total.....	65	2.05		1	22	32	7	1	2	
Grand total.....	79	2.09		1	24	36	14	2	2	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

**TABLE 122.**—*Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person.								
			Under \$0.50.	\$0.50 and under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	14	\$2.81			1	1	1	4	3		4
Foreign-born:											
Italian, North.....	15	1.90			5	3	3	1	1		2
Italian, South.....	15	1.53		2	4	4	1	4			
Lithuanian.....	32	1.44		2	15	11	1	2		1	
Polish.....	3	(a)			1		1	1			
Total.....	65	1.56		4	25	18	6	8	1	1	2
Grand total.....	79	1.74		4	26	19	7	12	4	1	6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 123.—*Number of households keeping boarders and lodgers, and number of boarders and lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping—			Number of—		
		Boarders.	Lodgers only.	Total.	Boarders.	Lodgers.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22						
Foreign-born:							
Italian, North.....	51						
Italian, South.....	25	1	2	3	1	4	5
Lithuanian.....	50	10		10	22		22
Polish.....	23	6		6	15		15
Total.....	149	17	2	19	38	4	42
Grand total.....	171	17	2	19	38	4	42



TABLE 124.—Number of persons per household in apartments of each specified size, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of household.	Grand total number of apartments.	2-room apartments. <sup>a</sup>										3-room apartments.										4-room apartments.																									
		Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.										Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.										Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.																									
		Total number of apartments.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	Total number of apartments.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	Total number of apartments.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.													
Native-born of native father, White.....	22											4	3	1									11	2	5	3	1																				
Foreign-born:												6	1	2	2					1					21	2	8	3	3	2	1	2															
Italian, North.....	51	3	3	1								6	1	2	2					1					11	1	2		2	2	2	2															
Italian, South.....	25	2		1								9	1	2	2					2					17	1	2		2	2	2	2															
Lithuanian.....	50	4		1								29	4	3	7	8	4	2	1					57	5	4		4	3																		
Polish.....	23											21	4	3	3	6	1	2	1					2				1																			
Total.....	149	11	5	3	3							65	10	10	14	16	7	4	3	1					51	3	15	7	10	7	3	4	2														
Grand total.....	171	11	5	3	3							69	13	11	14	16	7	4	3	1					62	5	20	10	11	7	3	4	2														
		5-room apartments.										6-room apartments.										Apartments of 7 or more rooms.																									
General nativity and race of household.	Grand total number of apartments.	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.										Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.										Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.																									
		Total number of apartments.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	Total number of apartments.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	Total number of apartments.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.													
Native-born of native father, White.....	22											3	1											2	1											2											
Foreign-born:												15	2	1	3	7	1								2																						
Italian, North.....	51	2	1	3	7	1						15	2	1	3	7	1								2																						
Italian, South.....	25	2										9	1											11																							
Lithuanian.....	50	3		1	1							3	1											4																							
Polish.....	23											23												23																							
Total.....	149	20	2	1	3	8	3					20	2	1	3	8	3								20	2	1	3	8	3																	
Grand total.....	171	23	3	1	3	8	4	1					23	3	1	3	8	4	1					23	3	1	3	8	4	1																	

No household reporting had less than 2 rooms.

TABLE 125.—Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	4.45			4	11	3	2	2
Foreign-born:									
Italian, North.....	51	3.98		7	6	21	15	2	
Italian, South.....	25	3.48		3	9	11	2		
Lithuanian.....	50	3.44		1	29	17	3		
Polish.....	23	3.09			21	2			
Total.....	149	3.58		11	65	51	20	2	
Grand total.....	171	3.69		11	69	62	23	4	2

TABLE 126.—Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.															
	1 room.		2 rooms.		3 rooms.		4 rooms.		5 rooms.		6 rooms.		7 or more rooms.		Total.	
	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.
Native-born of native father, White.....					4	9	11	36	3	15	2	8	2	11	22	79
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....			7	19	6	23	21	90	15	60	2	12			51	213
Italian, South.....			3	8	9	38	11	60	2	15					25	121
Lithuanian.....			1	4	29	131	17	78	3	21					50	234
Polish.....					21	97	2	14							23	111
Total.....			11	31	65	289	51	242	20	105	2	12			149	679
Grand total.....			11	31	69	298	62	278	23	120	4	20	2	11	171	758

TABLE 127.—Number of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Number of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	3.59	.....	7	7	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Foreign-born:												
Italian, North.....	51	4.18	.....	8	14	10	10	3	2	3	1	.....
Italian, South.....	25	4.84	.....	4	4	3	4	5	2	2	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	50	4.68	.....	4	8	12	13	8	2	1	1	1
Polish.....	23	4.83	.....	4	3	3	7	1	1	2	2	.....
Total.....	149	4.56	.....	20	29	28	34	17	7	8	5	1
Grand total.....	171	4.43	.....	27	36	31	35	19	8	9	5	1

TABLE 128.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per room.				
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per room.	Less than 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	79	3.59	0.81	13	9	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born:									
Italian, North.....	51	213	4.18	1.05	18	29	4	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	25	121	4.84	1.39	4	16	5	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	50	234	4.68	1.36	9	31	10	.....	.....
Polish.....	23	111	4.83	1.56	4	13	5	1	.....
Total.....	149	679	4.56	1.27	35	89	24	1	.....
Grand total.....	171	758	4.43	1.20	48	98	24	1	.....

TABLE 129.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per sleeping room.					
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per sleeping room.	Less than 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	79	3.59	2.14	6	9	5	2		
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North.....	51	213	4.18	2.32	12	17	16	5	1	
Italian, South.....	25	121	4.84	2.75	3	8	9	5		
Lithuanian.....	50	234	4.68	2.46	3	30	15	2		
Polish.....	23	111	4.83	2.71	2	12	5	4		
Total.....	149	679	4.56	2.50	20	67	45	16	1	
Grand total.....	171	758	4.43	2.45	26	76	50	18	1	

TABLE 130.—Number of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms except—			
			1.	2.	3.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22		1	9	9	3
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	51		10	23	17	1
Italian, South.....	25	1	7	15	2	
Lithuanian.....	50		27	19	4	
Polish.....	23		16	7		
Total.....	149	1	60	64	23	1
Grand total.....	171	1	61	73	32	4

TABLE 131.—Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	5,833	5,684	5,641
Negro.....	566	516	501
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
Australia.....	1	1	1
Austria-Hungary.....	172	170	169
Belgium.....	9	9	9
Canada.....	17	17	17
Denmark.....	5	5	5
England.....	581	576	575
France.....	67	67	67
Germany.....	848	843	840
Ireland.....	318	313	312
Italy.....	53	51	51
Netherlands.....	2	2	2
Norway.....	4	4	4
Russia.....	56	56	56
Scotland.....	279	278	278
Sweden.....	19	19	19
Switzerland.....	10	10	10
Wales.....	208	204	203
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,618</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>8,760</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	249	243	240
Bulgarian.....	17	12	11
Canadian, French.....	11	9	9
Canadian, Other.....	8	8	8
Croatian.....	182	129	126
Danish.....	7	7	7
Dutch.....	21	21	21
English.....	803	788	786
Finnish.....	29	29	27
French.....	190	172	169
German.....	849	837	832
Greek.....	12	9	9
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	2	2
Irish.....	126	117	115
Italian, North.....	1,700	1,581	1,564
Italian, South.....	417	263	239
Italian (not specified).....	4	4	4
Lithuanian.....	1,081	869	813
Magyar.....	617	579	571
Mexican.....	1	1	1
Montenegrin.....	32	28	27
Norwegian.....	7	7	7
Polish.....	798	609	575
Roumanian.....	11	11	10
Russian.....	373	275	264
Ruthenian.....	18	14	14
Scotch.....	346	343	341
Scotch-Irish.....	1	1	1
Servian.....	23	16	15
Slovak.....	784	674	633
Slovenian.....	96	78	78
Swedish.....	67	67	65
Syrian.....	8	6	6
Welsh.....	160	153	149
Australian (race not specified).....	1	1	1
Austrian (race not specified).....	124	101	100
Belgian (race not specified).....	102	82	81
Swiss (race not specified).....	8	8	8
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>7,929</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>18,333</b>	<b>16,979</b>	<b>16,689</b>

TABLE 132.—Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White .....	58	28	28	28	30	29	29	58	57	57
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Italian, North.....	26	12	12	12	14	14	14	26	26	26
Italian, South.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
Lithuanian.....	16	9	9	9	7	7	7	16	16	16
Polish.....	9	2	2	2	7	7	7	9	9	9
Total.....	54	24	24	24	30	29	29	54	53	53
Total native-born.....	112	52	52	52	60	58	58	112	110	110
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North.....	103	54	54	54	49	49	49	103	103	103
Italian, South.....	63	35	22	22	28	14	14	63	36	36
Lithuanian.....	102	51	50	36	51	47	31	102	97	67
Polish.....	44	25	23	18	19	17	12	44	40	30
Scotch.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Total foreign-born.....	313	165	149	130	148	128	106	313	277	236
Grand total.....	425	217	201	182	208	186	164	425	387	346

TABLE 133.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North.....	54	6	6	6	20	20	20	28	28	28
Italian, South.....	35	5	4	4	19	13	13	11	5	5
Lithuanian.....	51	4	4	3	11	10	6	36	36	27
Polish.....	25	6	4	4	9	9	6	10	10	8
Total.....	165	21	18	17	59	52	45	85	79	68

## FEMALE.

Italian, North.....	49	16	16	16	22	22	22	11	11	11
Italian, South.....	28	11	6	6	14	6	6	3	2	2
Lithuanian.....	51	8	8	5	25	21	14	18	18	12
Polish.....	19	9	7	4	7	7	6	3	3	2
Scotch.....	1							1	1	
Total.....	148	44	37	31	68	56	48	36	35	27

## TOTAL.

Italian, North.....	103	22	22	22	42	42	42	39	39	39
Italian, South.....	63	16	10	10	33	19	19	14	7	7
Lithuanian.....	102	12	12	8	36	31	20	54	54	39
Polish.....	44	15	11	8	16	16	12	13	13	10
Scotch.....	1							1	1	
Total.....	313	65	55	48	127	108	93	121	114	95

TABLE 134. *Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North.....	54	4	4	4	50	50	50
Italian, South.....	35	9	8	8	26	14	14
Lithuanian.....	51	2	2	2	49	48	34
Polish.....	25	4	2	1	21	21	17
Total.....	165	19	16	15	146	133	115

## FEMALE.

Italian, North.....	49	4	4	4	45	45	45
Italian, South.....	28	7	7	7	21	7	7
Lithuanian.....	51	4	3	2	47	44	29
Polish.....	19	2	2	2	17	15	10
Scotch.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	148	18	17	15	130	111	91

## TOTAL.

Italian, North.....	103	8	8	8	95	95	95
Italian, South.....	63	16	15	15	47	21	21
Lithuanian.....	102	6	5	4	96	92	63
Polish.....	44	6	4	3	38	36	27
Scotch.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	313	37	33	30	276	244	206



TABLE 135.—Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.							
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.	Married.	Widowed.					
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.								
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>	5,920	775	16	791	939	1,245	30	2,214	208	1,730	85	2,023	11	814	67	892	1,933	3,805	182	5,920	
White.....	579	41	1	42	85	68	3	156	50	187	21	258	15	87	21	123	191	343	45	579	
Negro.....																					
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>	1				1			1	4	10		14	1			1	137	35		1	
Australia.....	172	90		90	42	25		67	4	10		14	1			1	137	35		172	
Austria-Hungary.....	10	7		7	2			2	1	1		1					9	1		10	
Belgium.....	18	1		1	2			2	1	9		10		5			2	16		18	
Canada.....					1			1	2			2					4	1			
Denmark.....					2			3													
England.....	572	96		96	126	95	1	222	30	166	3	199	5	45	5	55	257	306	9	572	
France.....	65	13		13	11	13	1	25	7	10		17	1	8	1	10	32	31	2	65	
Germany.....	808	130		132	213	128	1	342	57	217	5	279	10	96	9	115	410	443	13	808	
Ireland.....	316	20		24	54	27	2	83	39	79	10	128	13	57	11	81	126	167	23	316	
Italy.....	52	30		30	8	11		19	1	2		3					39	13		52	
Netherlands.....	2	1		1	1			1	1			2					2			2	
Norway.....	4				1			1	1	3		3					1	3		4	
Russia.....	51	37		37	10	3		13	1			1					48	3		51	
Scotland.....	281	52		52	86	54	2	142	16	51		67	3	16	1	20	157	121	3	281	
Sweden.....	20	5		5	5	6		11	2	2		4					12	8		20	
Switzerland.....	10	2		2	2			2	5	5		5		1			4			10	
Wales.....	206	29		29	44	34		78	10	61	3	74	1	23	1	25	84	118	4	206	
<b>Total.....</b>	2,633	513	6	519	608	399	7	1,014	170	616	21	807	34	251	28	313	1,325	1,272	56	2,633	
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	9,152	1,329	23	1,352	1,632	1,712	40	3,384	428	2,533	127	3,058	60	1,152	116	1,328	3,449	5,420	283	9,152	

TABLE 135.—Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Num-ber re- porting com- plete data.	Number within each specified age group.																
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.				
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>																		
Bohemian and Moravian.....	244	13	23	37	1	61	9	118	1	128	3	37	2	42	48	192	4	244
Bulgarian.....	17	2	2	2		4	1	6	1	8	8	3	3	3	5	11	1	17
Canadian French.....	10		1	2		3	3	5		5	5	2	2	2	1	9	1	10
Canadian, Other.....	8	1	1	1		2	2	2		3	3	2	2	2	3	5	3	8
Croatian.....	179	14	37	51		88	2	57	2	61	1	13	2	16	54	121	4	179
Danish.....	7		1	3		4		1		1			2	2	1	4	2	7
Dutch.....	20	1	3	3		6	4	6		10	3	3	3	3	8	12	1	20
English.....	805	28	75	82		157	64	253	11	328	12	243	36	291	179	579	47	805
Finnish.....	29	1	6	2		8	4	12		16	3	3	4	3	11	17	1	29
French.....	193	7	28	26		56	14	64	2	80	4	42	4	50	53	132	8	193
German.....	848	31	89	54		143	71	271	6	348	21	276	29	326	212	601	35	848
Greek.....	10	2	3	1		4		1		1		3	3	3	5	5	1	10
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	2													2	2		2
Irish.....	125	2	10	4		14	13	24	2	39	13	50	7	70	38	78	9	125
Italian, North.....	1,692	76	463	223	5	691	159	605	10	774	18	120	12	150	716	949	27	1,692
Italian, South.....	419	26	124	64		188	20	139	1	160	7	35	3	45	177	238	4	419
Italian (not specified).....	4					1	1	2		3					3	3		4
Lithuanian.....	1,078	15	357	116		473	160	342	6	508	9	70	3	82	541	528	9	1,078
Magyar.....	601	47	129	62		191	37	257	3	297	1	63	2	66	214	382	5	601
Mexican.....	1											1		1		1		1
Montenegrin.....	33	1	18	1		20	6	5		11		2		1	25	7	1	33
Norwegian.....	7		1	1				3		3		2		2	1	6		7
Polish.....	804	34	218	111		329	55	290	6	351	10	74	6	90	317	475	12	804
Romanian.....	11	1	4	2		6	2	1		3		1		1	7	4		11

Russian.....	375	7	.....	7	.....	172	41	113	5	159	5	32	.....	37	173	197	5	375		
Ruthenian.....	17	.....	.....	5	.....	8	2	5	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	7	10	.....	17		
Scottish.....	344	8	.....	41	37	78	21	97	3	121	3	111	17	137	79	245	20	344		
Scottish-Irish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
Servian.....	22	1	.....	4	8	12	3	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	8	14	.....	22		
Slovak.....	785	53	.....	92	153	245	20	322	5	347	7	126	7	140	172	601	12	785		
Slovenian.....	98	8	1	10	21	31	12	29	.....	41	1	16	.....	17	31	67	.....	98		
Swedish.....	67	.....	.....	12	3	15	5	25	.....	30	5	15	2	22	22	43	2	67		
Syrian.....	8	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	8		
Welsh.....	157	2	.....	13	7	21	16	36	1	53	9	63	9	81	40	106	11	157		
Australian (race not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Austrian (race not specified).....	122	3	.....	30	18	48	14	30	2	46	5	18	2	25	52	66	4	122		
Belgian (race not specified).....	102	6	.....	15	10	27	6	40	3	49	2	18	.....	20	29	68	5	102		
Swiss (race not specified).....	8	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	3	4	.....	8		
Total foreign-born.....	9,254	392	3	1,939	1,164	3,115	765	3,171	70	4,006	143	1,447	147	1,737	3,239	5,785	230	9,254		
Grand total.....	18,406	1,721	26	1,748	3,571	2,876	52	6,499	1,193	5,704	197	7,094	293	2,599	268	3,065	6,688	11,205	513	18,406

TABLE 136.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 41.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father. White.....	3			3	8		8	12		12		2		2	3	22			25	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North.....	3			3											3				3	
Lithuanian.....	1			1											1				1	
Polish.....				1			1								1				1	
Total.....	4			4	1		1								5				5	
Total native-born.	7			7	1	8	9	12	12	2	2	8	22		30				30	
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North.....	2			2	14		14	31		31	5	1	6	2	50	1			53	
Italian, South.....	3			3	1	9	10	14	14	3	3	4	26		30				30	
Lithuanian.....				1	11		12	36		36	3	1	50		51				51	
Polish.....					9		9	12		12	2		23		23				23	
Total foreign-born.	5			5	2	43	45	93	93	13	1	14	7	149	1				157	
Grand total.....	12			12	3	51	54	105	105	15	1	16	15	171	1				187	

## FEMALE.

Native-born of native father. White.....		4		4	10		10	9		9	2		2	25					25
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																			
Italian, North.....	3			3	1		1							3	1				4
Italian, South.....					1		1							1	1				1
Lithuanian.....	1			1	1		1							1	1				2
Polish.....	1	1		2	2		2							1	3				4
Total.....	5	1		6	5		5							5	6				11
Total native-born.	5	5		10	15		15	9		9	2		2	5	31				36
Foreign-born:																			
Italian, North.....	1	1		2	28		28	16		16	1		1	46					47
Italian, South.....		2		2	10		10	11		11	1		1	24					24
Lithuanian.....		1		1	26		26	21		21	1		1	49					49
Polish.....		2		2	10		10	6		6	1		1	19					19
Scotch.....											1		1	1					1
Total foreign-born.	1	6		7	74		74	54		54	5		5	1	139				140
Grand total.....	6	11		17	89		89	63		63	7		7	6	170				176

TABLE 136.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

## TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White .....	3	4	...	7	...	18	...	18	...	21	...	21	...	4	...	4	3	47	...	50
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North.....	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7	
Italian, South.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Lithuanian.....	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	
Polish.....	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	9	1	...	10	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	16	
Total native-born.	12	5	...	17	1	23	...	24	...	21	...	21	...	4	...	4	13	53	...	66
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North.....	3	1	...	4	...	42	...	42	...	47	...	47	...	6	1	7	3	96	1	100
Italian, South.....	3	2	...	5	1	19	...	20	...	25	...	25	...	4	...	4	4	50	...	54
Lithuanian.....	...	1	...	1	1	37	...	38	...	57	...	57	...	4	...	4	1	99	...	100
Polish.....	...	2	...	2	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	18	...	3	...	3	...	42	...	42
Scotch.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Total foreign-born.	6	6	...	12	2	117	...	119	...	147	...	147	...	18	1	19	8	288	1	297
Grand total.....	18	11	...	29	3	140	...	143	...	168	...	168	...	22	1	23	21	341	1	363



TABLE 137.—Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	176	170	6
Bulgarian.....	11	9	2
Canadian, French.....	8	8	.....
Canadian, Other.....	5	4	1
Croatian.....	105	60	45
Danish.....	4	4	.....
Dutch.....	11	7	4
English.....	544	520	24
Finnish.....	17	13	4
French.....	129	123	6
German.....	563	545	18
Greek.....	5	4	1
Irish.....	73	71	2
Italian, North.....	905	715	190
Italian, South.....	219	140	79
Italian (not specified).....	3	1	2
Lithuanian.....	514	410	104
Magyar.....	354	226	128
Mexican.....	1	1	.....
Montenegrin.....	7	2	5
Norwegian.....	6	6	.....
Polish.....	422	334	88
Roumanian.....	4	3	1
Russian.....	186	118	68
Ruthenian.....	10	4	6
Scotch.....	227	213	14
Scotch-Irish.....	1	1	.....
Servian.....	11	7	4
Slovak.....	583	516	67
Slovenian.....	56	44	12
Swedish.....	43	43	.....
Syrian.....	4	4	.....
Welsh.....	102	102	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	60	53	7
Belgian (race not specified).....	67	59	8
Swiss (race not specified).....	4	4	.....
Total.....	5,440	4,544	896

TABLE 138.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.  
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	In United States under 5 years.			In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			Total.			
	Num-ber.	Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		
		No visits.	1 visit.		2 visits.	3 or more visits.		No visits.	1 visit.		2 visits.	3 or more visits.	No visits.
Bohemian and Moravian.	219	78	2	61	59	2	78	75	3	219	212	7	
Bulgarian.	16	8		5	3	2	3	2	1	16	13	3	
Canadian, French.	8	1	1	3	3		4	2	2	8	5	1	2
Canadian, Other.	7	1		2	1	1	4	2	1	7	3	1	2
Croatian.	144	29	1	75	62	13	39	30	7	144	121	21	1
Danish.	7			4	3	1	3	3		7	6	1	
Dutch.	19	8	1	4	3		6	5	1	19	16	2	
English.	681	174	19	83	59	19	424	327	66	681	541	104	23
Finnish.	26	8		9	8	1	9	8	1	26	24	2	
French.	171	40		64	61	2	67	51	14	171	152	16	3
German.	731	127	6	94	88	6	510	469	33	731	678	44	5
Greek.	10	4		3	3		3	2		10	9		1
Hebrew (other than Rus- sian).	2			2	2					2			
Irish.	112	10		9	9		93	79	10	112	98	10	3
Italian, North.	1,589	463	27	642	524	113	484	307	133	1,589	1,265	273	37
Italian, South.	300	133	3	194	158	25	63	50	10	300	312	58	13
Italian (not specified).	4	2		1	1		1			4	2	2	
Lithuanian.	935	210	6	352	326	26	373	333	37	935	863	69	3
Magyar.	541	211	13	214	155	25	116	82	21	541	463	59	13





TABLE 139.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

## (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 41.	45 or over.	
Native-born of native father, White ..	11	7	.....	3	8	12	2	43
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	29	17	4	5	14	31	6	106
Italian, South.....	18	12	1	3	10	14	3	61
Lithuanian.....	37	21	1	1	12	36	3	111
Polish.....	19	9	.....	.....	10	12	2	52
Total.....	103	59	6	9	46	93	14	300
Grand total.....	114	66	6	12	54	105	16	373

## FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White ..	6	7	1	3	9	7	3	6
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	28	22	3	6	30	17	1	107
Italian, South.....	14	13	3	2	10	12	1	55
Lithuanian.....	33	16	1	2	28	20	1	101
Polish.....	11	8	1	4	12	7	1	44
Total.....	86	59	8	14	80	56	4	307
Grand total.....	92	66	9	17	89	63	7	343

## TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White ..	17	14	1	6	17	19	5	79
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	57	39	7	11	44	48	7	213
Italian, South.....	32	25	4	5	20	26	4	116
Lithuanian.....	70	37	2	3	40	56	4	212
Polish.....	30	17	1	4	22	19	3	96
Total.....	189	118	14	23	126	149	18	637
Grand total.....	206	132	15	29	143	168	23	716

TABLE 140.—Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>															
White	5,993	1	6	33	125	216	237	223	1,118	1,109	851	1,180	620	249	25
Negro	584			2	6	6	15	15	69	89	98	160	85	29	10
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>															
Australia	1								1						
Austria-Hungary	174		2	12	31	33	14	48	19	4	10				1
Belgium	10							1	1	1					
Canada	18						1		1	6	4	3	1		1
Denmark	5							2	1	1	1				
England	585		2	6	12	27	26	32	124	101	86	113	48	7	1
France	66				2	3	5	4	12	13	9	8	7	3	
Germany	882		1		25	24	41	47	196	151	101	180	90	23	3
Ireland	321				3	9	5	7	52	34	53	77	60	18	3
Italy	56				11	9	7	7	12	7	2	1			
Netherlands	2						1			1					
Norway	4									1	2	1			
Russia	57		5	8	9	13	8	11	2	1					
Scotland	285		1	9	18	17	10	88	55	31	36	14	4		2
Sweden	20			2			1	2	7	4	3	1			
Switzerland	10			1			1	1	1	1	4			1	
Wales	211		1	2	9	5	7	9	38	41	28	46	17	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,707</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total native-born</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>															
Bohemian and Moravian	251				4	3	3	4	21	42	48	83	25	16	2
Bulgarian	17							2	2	2	7	1	1	2	
Canadian, French	11								3	3	3	2			
Canadian, Other	8					1				2		3	2		
Croatian	182					2	6	6	43	47	21	41	14	2	
Danish	7							1	1	3		1	1		1
Dutch	20							1	5	6	4				
English	809				4	10	8	7	58	99	135	195	164	105	24
Finnish	29				1			1	2	6	7	9	1	1	1
French	193				1	2	4		21	35	36	44	34	16	
German	858				1	8	11	12	62	84	131	221	180	119	29
Greek	12							2	4	2	1		2	1	
Hebrew (other than Russian)	2					1	1								
Irish	128							2	6	9	11	28	30	31	11
Italian, North	1,711				6	20	25	30	286	413	368	411	124	27	1
Italian, South	422				2	6	4	16	96	92	80	81	32	12	1
Italian (not specified)	4									1	1	2			
Lithuanian	1,084				1	1	7	8	190	284	223	287	73	8	2
Magyar	639				10	7	17	23	88	118	129	180	53	13	1
Mexican	1														
Montenegrin	33							1	11	9	4	7	1		
Norwegian	7								2	2		3	2		
Polish	814				1	7	13	15	167	166	150	205	70	15	5
Roumanian	11							1	4	2	2	1	1		
Russian	376				1		4	2	68	104	65	95	33	3	1
Ruthenian	18								1	7	1	6	2	1	
Scotch	345					4	2	2	24	54	50	72	83	44	10
Scotch-Irish	1														
Servian	22					1			5	7	3	5		1	
Slovak	788				6	11	19	18	116	131	132	215	124	15	1
Slovenian	99				1	1	1	6	8	24	18	23	11	6	
Swedish	67								4	11	8	22	13	8	1
Syrian	8								1	3	3	1			
Welsh	157						2		8	13	25	28	41	32	8
Australian (race not specified)	1														1
Austrian (race not specified)	125					1	2		24	26	18	28	20	4	1
Belgian (race not specified)	102				1	1	1	3	15	12	17	32	17	3	
Swiss (race not specified)	8								1	2		2	1	2	
<b>Total foreign-born</b>	<b>9,370</b>				<b>42</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>18,654</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>146</b>

TABLE 141.—Number of families owning home, renting, boarding, etc., by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families—					
	Owning home.	Renting home.	Boarding.	Lodging.	In other conditions.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	8	14				22
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	36	15				51
Italian, South.....	10	15				25
Lithuanian.....	18	32				50
Polish.....	20	3				23
Total.....	84	65				149
Grand total.....	92	79				171

TABLE 142.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	11			11	1	6		7					12	6		18
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian, North.....	29			29	12		12		4		4		29	16		45
Italian, South.....	17			17	3		3						17	3		20
Lithuanian.....	37			37	6	14		20	1		1		43	15		58
Polish.....	17			17	1	3		4					18	3		21
Total.....	100			100	7	32		39	5		5		107	37		144
Total native-born.....	111			111	8	38		46	5		5		119	43		162
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....					5		5						5			5
Italian, South.....	1			1	9		9		1		1		1	10		11
Lithuanian.....					1		1						1			1
Polish.....	2			2	5		5						2	5		7
Total foreign-born.....	3			3	20		20		1		1		3	21		24
Grand total.....	114			114	8	58		66	6		6		122	64		186

TABLE 142.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	6			6	7			7	1			1	6	8		14
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian, North.....	28			28	2	17		19	3			3	30	20		50
Italian, South.....	13			13		7		7					13	7		20
Lithuanian.....	30			30	5	8		13	1			1	35	9		44
Polish.....	10			10	2	4		6	1			1	12	5		17
Total.....	81			81	9	36		45	5			5	90	41		131
Total native-born.....	87			87	9	43		52	6			6	96	49		145
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....						3		3						3		3
Italian, South.....	1			1	1	5		6	1	2		3	3	7		10
Lithuanian.....	3			3		3		3					3	3		6
Polish.....	1			1		2		2					1	2		3
Total foreign-born.....	5			5	1	13		14	1	2		3	7	15		22
Grand total.....	92			92	10	56		66	1	8		9	103	64		167

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White.....	17			17	1	13		14	1			1	18	14		32
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian, North.....	57			57	2	29		31	7			7	59	36		95
Italian, South.....	30			30		10		10					30	10		40
Lithuanian.....	67			67	11	22		33	2			2	78	24		102
Polish.....	27			27	3	7		10	1			1	30	8		38
Total.....	181			181	16	68		84	10			10	197	78		275
Total native-born.....	198			198	17	81		98	11			11	215	92		307
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....						8		8						8		8
Italian, South.....	2			2	1	14		15	1	3		4	4	17		21
Lithuanian.....	3			3		4		4					3	4		7
Polish.....	3			3		7		7					3	7		10
Total foreign-born.....	8			8	1	33		34	1	3		4	10	36		46
Grand total.....	206			206	18	114		132	1	14		15	225	128		353

TABLE 143.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	84	20	35	3	58	1	1	24	26	21	36	27	84
Bulgarian.....	5	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	2	5
Canadian, French.....	4	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	1	1	4
Canadian, Other.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Croatian.....	80	35	3	4	42	15	7	16	38	50	10	20	80
Danish.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch.....	5	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1	5
English.....	270	28	39	6	73	8	9	180	197	36	48	186	270
Finnish.....	15	.....	5	4	9	.....	3	3	6	.....	8	7	15
French.....	82	30	14	4	48	2	9	23	34	32	23	27	82
German.....	352	22	43	18	83	5	14	250	269	27	57	268	352
Greek.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Irish.....	47	5	1	1	7	1	6	33	40	6	7	34	47
Italian, North.....	739	236	113	96	445	35	48	211	294	271	161	307	739
Italian, South.....	161	93	14	17	124	12	3	22	37	105	17	39	161
Italian (not specified).....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Lithuanian.....	418	141	22	53	216	50	19	133	202	191	41	186	418
Magyar.....	238	112	36	13	161	26	16	35	77	138	52	48	238
Montenegrin.....	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Norwegian.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4
Polish.....	309	136	24	5	165	58	29	57	144	194	53	62	309
Roumanian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian.....	140	52	5	11	68	20	13	39	72	72	18	50	140
Ruthenian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Scotch.....	120	16	17	1	34	2	16	68	86	18	33	69	120
Servian.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	6
Slovak.....	285	60	25	14	99	35	34	117	186	95	59	131	285
Slovenian.....	35	15	4	1	20	3	1	11	15	18	5	12	35
Swedish.....	33	.....	4	1	5	.....	4	24	28	.....	8	25	33
Syrian.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Welsh.....	58	1	1	.....	2	5	49	56	3	6	49	58	58
Austrian (race not specified).....	45	14	10	3	27	4	5	9	18	18	15	12	45
Belgian (race not specified).....	46	13	7	.....	20	5	6	15	26	18	13	15	46
Swiss (race not specified).....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3
Total.....	3,601	1,045	430	256	1,731	289	251	1,330	1,870	1,334	681	1,586	3,601

TABLE 144.—Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Italian, North.....	29	5	11	3	19	.....	.....	10	10	5	11	13	29
Italian, South.....	16	6	.....	1	7	4	.....	5	9	10	.....	6	16
Lithuanian.....	28	4	.....	3	7	7	5	9	21	11	5	12	28
Polish.....	10	3	2	.....	5	2	.....	3	5	5	2	3	10
Total.....	83	18	13	7	38	13	5	27	45	31	18	34	83

TABLE 145.—Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Italian, North.....	45	19	19	26	25	45	44
Italian, South.....	11	3	3	8	7	11	10
Lithuanian.....	38	22	22	16	16	38	38
Polish.....	16	5	5	11	11	16	16
Total native-born.....	110	49	49	61	59	110	108
Foreign-born:							
Italian, North.....	107	58	51	49	14	107	65
Italian, South.....	73	40	21	33	16	73	37
Lithuanian.....	104	52	52	52	46	104	98
Polish.....	49	28	28	21	17	49	45
Total foreign-born.....	333	178	152	155	93	333	245
Grand total.....	443	227	201	216	152	443	353

TABLE 146.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

MALE.

Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North.....	58	8	8	50	43
Italian, South.....	40	14	10	26	11
Lithuanian.....	52	3	3	49	49
Polish.....	28	7	7	21	21
Total.....	178	32	28	146	124

FEMALE.

Italian, North.....	49	4	3	45	11
Italian, South.....	33	12	10	21	6
Lithuanian.....	52	5	5	47	41
Polish.....	21	4	3	17	14
Total.....	155	25	21	130	72

TOTAL.

Italian, North.....	107	12	11	95	54
Italian, South.....	73	26	20	47	17
Lithuanian.....	104	8	8	96	90
Polish.....	49	11	10	38	35
Total.....	333	57	49	276	196



TABLE 147.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

(By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.)

## MALE.

Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North.....	58	8	7	22	16	28	28
Italian, South.....	40	8	2	21	11	11	8
Lithuanian.....	52	5	5	11	11	36	36
Polish.....	28	9	9	9	9	10	10
Total.....	178	30	23	63	47	85	82

## FEMALE.

Italian, North.....	49	16	2	22	7	11	5
Italian, South.....	33	14	5	16	9	3	2
Lithuanian.....	52	9	4	25	25	18	17
Polish.....	21	11	9	7	5	3	3
Total.....	155	50	20	70	46	35	27

## TOTAL.

Italian, North.....	107	24	9	44	23	39	33
Italian, South.....	73	22	7	37	20	14	10
Lithuanian.....	104	14	9	36	36	54	53
Polish.....	49	20	18	16	14	13	13
Total.....	333	80	43	133	93	120	109

TABLE 148.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
			Under 14.		14 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	191	38	38	209	153
Bulgarian.....	17	10	2	2	15	8
Canadian, French.....	10	8	2	2	8	6
Croatian.....	180	142	12	10	168	132
Danish.....	7	7	1	1	6	6
Dutch.....	20	16	4	4	16	12
Finnish.....	29	24	3	3	26	21
French.....	190	130	33	33	157	97
German.....	841	752	221	221	620	531
Greek.....	11	5	1	1	10	4
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	1,685	1,145	69	67	1,616	1,078
Italian, South.....	416	209	26	22	390	187
Italian (not specified).....	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
Lithuanian.....	1,080	820	46	44	1,034	776
Magyar.....	596	298	27	24	569	274
Mexican.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Montenegrin.....	33	18	.....	.....	33	18
Norwegian.....	7	7	1	1	6	6
Polish.....	787	451	43	40	744	411
Roumanian.....	11	8	.....	.....	11	8
Russian.....	371	252	10	8	361	244
Ruthenian.....	16	6	1	1	15	5
Servian.....	21	17	1	1	20	16
Slovak.....	778	572	71	68	707	504
Slovenian.....	94	68	7	7	87	61
Swedish.....	67	62	13	13	54	49
Syrian.....	8	8	1	1	7	7
Australian (race not specified).....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	121	104	7	7	114	97
Belgian (race not specified).....	102	65	21	21	81	44
Swiss (race not specified).....	8	8	2	2	6	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,761</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>7,095</b>	<b>4,765</b>

TABLE 149.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	191	88	51	69	53	90	87
Bulgarian.....	17	10	9	3	5	5	3	2
Canadian, French.....	10	8	1	1	4	4	5	4
Croatian.....	180	142	38	22	90	74	52	46
Danish.....	7	7			4	4	3	3
Dutch.....	20	16	8	5	5	4	7	7
Finnish.....	29	24	8	4	12	11	9	9
French.....	190	130	43	13	66	45	81	72
German.....	841	752	144	81	102	88	595	583
Greek.....	11	5	5	1	3	1	3	3
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	2			2	2		
Italian, North.....	1,685	1,145	493	203	680	491	512	451
Italian, South.....	416	209	143	47	204	104	69	58
Italian (not specified).....	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Lithuanian.....	1,080	820	237	120	423	330	420	370
Magyar.....	596	298	234	62	232	133	130	103
Mexican.....	1	1					1	1
Montenegrin.....	33	18	24	11	9	7		
Norwegian.....	7	7			1	1	6	6
Polish.....	787	451	239	71	295	187	253	193
Roumanian.....	11	8	7	4	3	3	1	1
Russian.....	371	252	122	43	129	100	120	109
Ruthenian.....	16	6	12	3	2	2	2	1
Servian.....	21	17	3	1	12	10	6	6
Slovak.....	778	572	137	61	213	154	428	357
Slovenian.....	94	68	30	18	37	28	27	22
Swedish.....	67	62	5	2	9	7	53	53
Syrian.....	8	8			4	4	4	4
Australian (race not specified).....	1	1					1	1
Austrian (race not specified).....	121	104	30	20	51	45	40	39
Belgian (race not specified).....	102	65	29	8	24	14	49	43
Swiss (race not specified).....	8	8			2	2	6	6
Total.....	7,761	5,410	2,091	856	2,693	1,913	2,977	2,641

## IV.—THE SOUTHWEST.

TABLE 150.—Total number of households and persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Total number of persons in households.	Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>					
White.....	53	236	117	119	236
Negro.....	27	120	54	66	120
<b>Foreign-born:</b>					
Croatian.....	21	84	41	43	84
Irish.....	39	226	125	101	226
Italian, North.....	96	473	265	174	439
Italian, South.....	35	167	99	63	162
Lithuanian.....	36	185	111	65	176
Magyar.....	15	72	36	34	70
Mexican.....	42	196	112	84	196
Polish.....	36	170	89	76	165
Slovak.....	49	250	124	126	250
Welsh.....	27	126	68	58	126
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1,894</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>2,250</b>

TABLE 151.—Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	124	121	245
Negro.....	54	66	120
Indian.....		3	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Canadian (other than French).....		1	1
Croatian.....	11	15	26
English.....		3	3
German.....		1	1
Irish.....	75	65	140
Italian, North.....	66	64	130
Italian, South.....	29	21	50
Lithuanian.....	32	24	56
Magyar.....	14	20	34
Mexican.....	45	39	84
Polish.....	27	30	57
Scotch.....		1	1
Slovak.....	57	70	127
Welsh.....	32	22	54
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>764</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1,132</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....		1	1
Canadian (other than French).....		1	1
Croatian.....	30	28	58
Danish.....		1	1
English.....		2	2
German.....		2	2
Irish.....	49	29	78
Italian, North.....	197	109	306
Italian, South.....	68	40	108
Lithuanian.....	80	41	121
Magyar.....	21	15	36
Mexican.....	64	40	104
Polish.....	61	45	106
Scotch.....		1	1
Slovak.....	67	55	122
Spanish.....	3		3
Welsh.....	35	33	68
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1,118</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>2,250</b>

TABLE 152.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>		<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>	
White.....	1,675	English.....	254
Negro.....	396	Finnish.....	2
Indian.....	2	French.....	215
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>		German.....	185
Austria-Hungary.....	26	Greek.....	3
Belgium.....	9	Irish.....	99
Canada.....	4	Italian, North.....	1,169
Denmark.....	2	Italian, South.....	429
England.....	180	Italian (not specified),.....	10
France.....	36	Lithuanian.....	125
Germany.....	104	Magyar.....	49
Ireland.....	141	Mexican.....	114
Italy.....	64	Norwegian.....	2
Mexico.....	9	Polish.....	221
Netherlands.....	4	Romanian.....	4
Russia.....	20	Russian.....	107
Scotland.....	147	Scotch.....	148
Sweden.....	6	Servian.....	1
Switzerland.....	1	Slovak.....	133
Wales.....	40	Slovenian.....	196
Africa (country not specified).....	2	Spanish.....	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>795</b>	Swedish.....	19
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,868</b>	Syrian.....	3
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>		Welsh.....	37
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	West Indian.....	1
Bulgarian.....	6	Australian (race not specified).....	2
Canadian, French.....	4	Austrian (race not specified).....	455
Canadian, Other.....	1	Belgian (race not specified).....	115
Croatian.....	14	Swiss (race not specified).....	1
Danish.....	1	<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>4,168</b>
Dutch.....	9	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,036</b>

TABLE 153.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	1	2	5	3	5	1	4	8	
Bulgarian.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Canadian, French.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Canadian, Other.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Croatian.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Danish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dutch.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
English.....	246	3	3	4	7	10	25	10	15	
Finnish.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
French.....	212	5	6	16	15	14	50	14	30	
German.....	181	4	6	9	8	9	24	7	31	
Greek.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Irish.....	92	1	6	2	3	7	3	6	64	
Italian, North.....	1,160	57	61	86	136	106	426	113	92	
Italian, South.....	427	15	20	31	49	59	151	57	21	
Italian (not specified).....	9	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	
Lithuanian.....	121	1	3	3	12	10	42	21	17	
Magyar.....	48	3	2	7	7	19	3	3	4	
Mexican.....	109	2	5	8	8	6	26	24	21	
Norwegian.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Polish.....	216	7	7	30	27	15	67	30	19	
Roumanian.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Russian.....	106	1	1	9	10	9	40	14	7	
Scotch.....	137	1	2	6	4	13	3	6	102	
Servian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Slovak.....	128	8	4	13	17	13	35	8	21	
Slovenian.....	195	7	12	19	21	19	65	19	19	
Spanish.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Swedish.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Syrian.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Welsh.....	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
West Indian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Australian (race not specified).....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Austrian (race not specified).....	447	29	10	59	43	56	181	19	34	
Belgian (race not specified).....	114	1	8	8	12	29	2	20	34	
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	4,089	144	153	315	384	358	1,222	360	377	

TABLE 154.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Croatian.....	30		3	1		6	14	2	4	
Irish.....	49			1	5	1	1	1	1	39
Italian, North.....	197	13	8	27	14	19	82	14	14	6
Italian, South.....	68	6	1	8	9	11	25	5	1	2
Lithuanian.....	80	2	3	6	6	3	36	15	4	5
Magyar.....	21	2		1	2	1	8		3	4
Mexican.....	64	2			2	1	14	16	18	11
Polish.....	61	4	7	11	3	3	16	10	2	5
Slovak.....	67		9	7	3	1	19	9	9	10
Spanish.....	3	1		2						
Welsh.....	35	2				2	3	2	7	19
Total.....	675	32	31	64	44	48	218	74	63	101

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1		1							
Canadian (other than French).....	1									1
Croatian.....	28		3	1	1	10	8	2	3	
Danish.....	1									1
English.....	2								1	1
German.....	2									2
Irish.....	29		2		6	1				20
Italian, North.....	109	11	8	16	11	15	32	9	5	2
Italian, South.....	40	1	3	10	5	4	13	4		
Lithuanian.....	41	4		4	4	1	15	10	1	2
Magyar.....	15	1	4		2	1	1	1	3	2
Mexican.....	40			1	4	1	8	8	13	5
Polish.....	45	7	5	9	1	4	9	6	2	2
Scotch.....	1									1
Slovak.....	55	1	6	9	1		16	6	8	6
Welsh.....	33	6				3	2	1	4	17
Total.....	443	31	32	50	35	40	104	49	40	62

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1		1							
Canadian (other than French).....	1									1
Croatian.....	58		6	2	1	16	22	4	7	
Danish.....	1									1
English.....	2								1	1
German.....	2									2
Irish.....	78		2	1	11	2	1	1	1	59
Italian, North.....	306	24	16	43	25	34	114	23	19	8
Italian, South.....	108	7	4	18	14	15	38	9	1	2
Lithuanian.....	121	6	3	10	10	4	51	25	5	7
Magyar.....	36	3	4	1	4	2	9	1	6	6
Mexican.....	104	2		1	6	2	22	24	31	16
Polish.....	106	11	12	20	4	7	25	16	4	7
Scotch.....	1									1
Slovak.....	122	1	15	16	4	1	35	17	17	16
Spanish.....	3	1		2						
Welsh.....	68	8				5	5	3	11	36
Total.....	1,118	63	63	114	79	88	322	123	103	163



TABLE 155.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.					Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.			
			Farm laborers.	General laborers.	Miners.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	20	.....	.....	.....	9	1	6	16	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Irish.....	28	1	1	1	14	.....	.....	16	7	1	8	3	.....	3
Italian, North.....	166	.....	25	10	9	16	9	69	62	1	63	33	1	34
Italian, South.....	52	.....	19	1	1	3	2	26	13	.....	13	12	1	13
Lithuanian.....	65	1	16	.....	.....	5	3	24	35	.....	35	4	1	5
Magyar.....	18	.....	11	2	1	1	1	16	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	45	.....	13	4	22	.....	2	41	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Polish.....	43	.....	4	1	9	4	3	21	16	2	18	4	.....	4
Slovak.....	52	.....	7	3	16	1	1	27	23	.....	23	2	.....	2
Spanish.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	18	2	.....	.....	15	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	510	5	98	21	96	32	27	274	159	4	163	64	4	68

TABLE 156.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.				Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.				
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.		
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	14	12	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	86	64	6	.....	8	14	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	28	17	9	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	29	22	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	13	4	4	3	.....	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	26	21	1	2	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	30	22	1	1	2	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	36	31	1	2	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	17	15	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	304	232	28	12	14	54	17	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 157.—Occupation of foreign-born male employees before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who were engaged in—							
		Min- ing.	Farm- ing or farm labor.	Gen- eral labor.	Manu- factur- ing.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Busi- ness for self.	Other occupa- tions.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	18	15	2						1
Bulgarian.....	5	2	3						
Canadian, French.....	2	2							
Croatian.....	11		9	2					
Danish.....	1		1						
Dutch.....	7	4		2	1				
English.....	129	113	7		1	5			3
French.....	144	130	5	3	2	1	1		2
German.....	114	75	17	8	1	10	1		2
Greek.....	3		1	2					
Irish.....	58	42	13	3					
Italian, North.....	853	184	399	166	10	69	1		24
Italian, South.....	319	30	128	141	2	9	2		7
Italian (not specified).....	5	3	1	1					
Lithuanian.....	109	12	71	12		12			2
Magyar.....	48	9	34	1	1	2			1
Mexican.....	98	70	17	5		5			1
Norwegian.....	2		1			1			
Polish.....	175	58	78	9	3	14	1	1	11
Roumanian.....	4	1	2	1					
Russian.....	88	12	59	6	6	3			2
Scotch.....	90	79	3	3		4			1
Servian.....	1	1							
Slovak.....	122	66	42	7	1	4			2
Slovenian.....	99	53	35	6		2			3
Spanish.....	5	4	1						
Swedish.....	13	1	9	2		1			
Welsh.....	21	20							1
Australian (race not spec- ified).....	2		1						1
Austrian (race not specified).....	408	257	106	17		22			6
Belgian (race not specified).....	81	63	5	4	7	2			
Swiss (race not specified).....	1				1				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>

TABLE 158.—Number of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census, with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Agricultural pursuits.	Domestic and personal service.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	Bituminous coal mining.	Trade.	Transportation.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	74			1	70		2		1
Negro.....	32	1			31				
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Irish.....	27				22	2	1		2
Italian, North.....	2				1				1
Lithuanian.....	1				1				
Magyar.....	3				3				
Mexican.....	1				1				
Polish.....	1								1
Slovak.....	5				5				
Welsh.....	11				9			1	1
Total.....	51				42	2	1	1	5
Total native-born.....	157	1		1	143	2	3	1	6
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	22				22				
Irish.....	47				47				
Italian, North.....	175				172			2	1
Italian, South.....	53				52			1	
Lithuanian.....	72				71				1
Magyar.....	20				19	1			
Mexican.....	62				60			2	
Polish.....	51				50			1	
Slovak.....	55				55				
Spanish.....	3				3				
Welsh.....	33		1		31			1	
Total foreign-born.....	593		1		582	1		7	2
Grand total.....	750	1	1	1	725	3	3	8	8

TABLE 159.—Number of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Agricultural pursuits.	Domestic and personal service.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	Professional service.	Trade.	Transportation.	At home.	At school.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	67		3	1		1		61	1
Negro.....	32		4		1			25	2
Indian.....	3							3	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
Canadian (other than French).....	1							1	
English.....	3							3	
German.....	1							1	
Irish.....	23	1			6	2		10	4
Italian, North.....	2							2	
Lithuanian.....	3							3	
Magyar.....	4							4	
Mexican.....	5							5	
Polish.....	1							1	
Scotch.....	1							1	
Slovak.....	11			1				9	1
Welsh.....	9							8	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1							1	
Canadian (other than French).....	1							1	
Croatian.....	23							21	2
Danish.....	1							1	
English.....	2							2	
German.....	2							2	
Irish.....	24						1	23	
Italian, North.....	93					1		92	
Italian, South.....	36							36	
Lithuanian.....	37							37	
Magyar.....	14							14	
Mexican.....	36							36	
Polish.....	35							35	
Scotch.....	1							1	
Slovak.....	45							45	
Welsh.....	25		1		1			23	
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>376</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>11</b>

TABLE 160.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4. or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	1,531	\$2.60	1	15	1	22	21	311	871	171	45	73
Negro.....	376	2.48		3	1	22	10	70	210	37	12	11
Indian.....	2	(a)				1		1				
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>												
Austria-Hungary.....	16	2.47				1	1	3	10			1
Belgium.....	7	(a)						2	5			
Canada.....	4	(a)				1		2		1		
Denmark.....	2	(a)							2			
England.....	158	2.60		1	1	9	7	23	90	12	1	14
France.....	27	2.56		1	1		1	2	19	1		2
Germany.....	90	2.56			1	3	2	12	64	3	2	3
Ireland.....	126	2.64		1		3		7	96	9	6	4
Italy.....	43	2.47		4		1		2	33	1		2
Mexico.....	7	(a)		1				1	5			
Netherlands.....	3	(a)						2	1			
Russia.....	11	2.08		2			2	1	6			
Scotland.....	119	2.61				3	1	13	84	10	1	7
Sweden.....	4	(a)				1			2	1		
Switzerland.....	1	(a)							1			
Wales.....	33	2.59					1	3	26	2		1
Africa (country not specified).....	2	(a)				1		1				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>2.57</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Total native-born..</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	28	2.36				5		3	19			1
Bulgarian.....	5	(a)							3	2		
Canadian, French.....	3	(a)							2	1		
Canadian, Other.....	1	(a)							1			
Croatian.....	14	2.52						1	13			
Danish.....	1	(a)							1			
Dutch.....	8	(a)							6	2		
English.....	236	2.65		4		6		23	160	23	4	16
Finnish.....	2	(a)						1	1			
French.....	205	2.55		6	3	1	1	11	166	11		6
German.....	174	2.80			1	2	2	18	96	27	10	18
Greek.....	3	(a)							3			
Irish.....	85	2.58		1		2		5	70	3		4
Italian, North.....	1,087	2.63		15		16	2	44	832	124	17	37
Italian, South.....	389	2.91		8		7	2	20	203	46	49	54
Italian (not specified).....	9	(a)							8	1		
Lithuanian.....	118	3.02		1		2	5	12	31	31	7	29
Magyar.....	48	2.62				1		3	39	5		
Mexican.....	104	2.46				2		24	68	8	1	1
Norwegian.....	1	(a)							1			
Polish.....	208	2.48	2	5	1	33	2	22	86	43	3	11
Roumanian.....	4	(a)							4			
Russian.....	102	2.54		2		3	1	15	58	18	2	3

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 160.—Number of male employes 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.										
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.	
Foreign-born, by race—Con.													
Scotch.....	132	\$2.70				1	1	12	90	16	2	10	
Servian.....	1	(a)							1				
Slovak.....	123	2.53		2		8	1	8	94	2	5	3	
Slovenian.....	181	2.59			1	4		16	131	24	1	4	
Spanish.....	4	(a)							4				
Swedish.....	18	2.87							12	3	1	2	
Syrian.....	3	(a)						2	1				
Welsh.....	32	2.69							26	5		1	
West Indian.....	1	(a)							1				
Australian (race not specified).....	2	(a)							1	1			
Austrian (race not specified).....	433	2.66		8	1	7	5	32	270	79	10	21	
Belgian (race not specified).....	110	2.62						8	90	8		4	
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)							1				
Total foreign-born..	3,876	2.66	2	52	7	100	22	280	2,503	483	112	225	
Grand total.....	6,438	2.62	3	80	12	168	68	736	4,118	731	179	343	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 161.—Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.						
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	86	\$1.91	1	21	2	3	15	11	33
Negro.....	13	1.69		5		3		2	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	10	1.68		5		1	1		3
Belgium.....	2	(a)				1			1
England.....	17	2.22		3			1	2	11
France.....	9	(a)		1		1		2	5
Germany.....	10	2.17		1	1	1			7
Ireland.....	5	(a)		1			1		3
Italy.....	19	1.88		8			2		9
Mexico.....	2	(a)							2
Russia.....	8	(a)		6				1	1
Scotland.....	24	2.25		3			1	4	16
Sweden.....	2	(a)							2
Wales.....	6	(a)		1		1	1		3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2.05</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Dutch.....	1	(a)		1					
English.....	5	(a)		3					2
French.....	5	(a)					1	1	3
German.....	2	(a)		1					1
Italian, North.....	17	2.59						1	16
Italian, South.....	8	(a)		5			1		2
Italian (not specified).....	1	(a)							1
Lithuanian.....	1	(a)		1					
Mexican.....	3	(a)		1					2
Polish.....	1	(a)		1					
Russian.....	2	(a)					1		1
Scotch.....	1	(a)		1					
Slovak.....	5	(a)		1					4
Slovenian.....	4	(a)		2					2
Welsh.....	1	(a)					1		
Austrian (race not specified).....	6	(a)						1	5
Belgian (race not specified).....	1	(a)							1
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2.14</b>		<b>17</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>139</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 162.—Number of male heads of families earning each specified amount per year, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—												
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$900.	\$900 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>															
White.....	39	\$583		2	13	5	4	4	4	1					6
Negro.....	24	384		2	14	7	1								
<b>Foreign-born:</b>															
Croatian.....	20	397		1	12	4	3								
Irish.....	35	513	1	6	5	4	7	8	1						2
Italian, North.....	71	422	2	4	27	26	9	2	1					1	
Italian, South.....	32	446	1	1	4	19	6	1							
Lithuanian.....	32	568			1	12	8	9							2
Magyar.....	15	387	1	2	6	5		1							
Mexican.....	38	391		4	20	10	3								
Polish.....	35	432	2	2	13	7	7	2	1	1					
Slovak.....	45	380	3	6	20	8	5		3						
Welsh.....	22	656	1	3	4	1	2	2	3					2	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>			

TABLE 163.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—												
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>															
White.....	65	\$496		4	4	2		21	8	9	5	5	1		6
Negro.....	30	377			1	3	17	8	1						
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>															
Irish.....	19	404	1		3	2	2	2	2	2	4	1			
Lithuanian.....	1	(a)						2		1					
Magyar.....	3	(a)						1	1	1					
Slovak.....	2	(a)						1		1					
Welsh.....	7	(a)						1	4						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>															
Croatian.....	22	406					1	12	5	4					
Irish.....	46	532			2	2	4	6	6	9	10	3	1	3	
Italian, North.....	143	411			2	4	6	78	55	14	2	2			
Italian, South.....	45	438			1		2	8	26	7	1				
Lithuanian.....	67	549				1	4	22	17	20		1		2	
Magyar.....	17	405	1				1	8	5	1	1				
Mexican.....	57	379	1			3	4	31	12	4	2				
Polish.....	48	453			3	1	1	18	7	11	4	1	1	1	
Slovak.....	52	366	1	2	1	7	23	9	5		4				
Spanish.....	2	(a)						1		1		5	3		
Welsh.....	29	624	1	1	1	3	5	1	3	2	5	3		4	
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>447</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 164.—Amount of family income per year, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Number of families having a total income—					
			Under \$300.	\$300 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$750.	\$750 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$1,500.	\$1,500, or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	39	\$679	2	15	9	4	8	1
Negro.....	24	470	1	17	4	1	1	.....
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	21	427	1	16	3	1	.....	.....
Irish.....	35	827	2	3	17	5	3	5
Italian, North.....	75	537	4	43	17	7	4	.....
Italian, South.....	32	548	1	16	10	4	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	32	764	.....	4	16	4	7	1
Magyar.....	15	557	.....	9	5	.....	1	.....
Mexican.....	39	472	3	24	9	2	1	.....
Polish.....	35	512	4	15	10	6	.....	.....
Slovak.....	45	434	8	25	9	1	2	.....
Welsh.....	26	818	3	2	9	2	8	2
Total.....	355	579	26	157	105	32	27	8
Grand total.....	418	582	29	189	118	37	36	9

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 165.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—					
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	2	(a)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	5	(a)	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Irish.....	7	(a)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total.....	7	(a)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total native-born.....	14	\$229	4	2	1	1	1	2
Foreign-born:								
Welsh.....	2	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total foreign-born.....	2	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand total.....	16	235	4	3	1	1	1	2

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 166.—Number of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	39	39		7	2	2
Negro.....	24	24	3	3	1	14
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	21	20		1		1
Irish.....	35	35		17	2	6
Italian, North.....	75	71		6	23	16
Italian, South.....	32	32		3	7	10
Lithuanian.....	32	32		3	20	30
Magyar.....	15	15		4	3	12
Mexican.....	39	38		4	7	32
Polish.....	35	35		2	11	15
Slovak.....	45	45	1	5	2	9
Welsh.....	26	22		13	1	8
Total.....	355	345	1	58	76	139
Grand total.....	418	408	4	68	79	155

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 167.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having entire income from—										
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	39	30		5		1						3
Negro.....	24	5	3	1		1						14
Foreign-born:												
Croatian.....	21	19							1			1
Irish.....	35	14		13								7
Italian, North.....	75	40		4		11			1		3	16
Italian, South.....	32	15		2		4						11
Lithuanian.....	32					2						30
Magyar.....	15	1		2								12
Mexican.....	39	4				2			1			32
Polish.....	35	16		1		3						15
Slovak.....	45	31		4		1						9
Welsh.....	26	7		7					3	1		8
Total.....	355	147		33		24			6	1	3	141
Grand total.....	418	182	3	39		26			6	1	3	158

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 168.—Months worked during the past year by persons 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.								
		12.	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	69	8	2	3	2	11	.....	18	23	2
Negro.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	14	.....
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Irish.....	22	1	.....	6	1	1	2	3	8	.....
Italian, North.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Slovak.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Welsh.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	41	3	.....	7	2	3	5	10	11	.....
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	142	11	2	10	4	14	7	44	48	2
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Croatian.....	22	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	11	1	.....
Irish.....	47	5	.....	14	3	7	6	2	9	1
Italian, North.....	160	.....	.....	1	30	2	4	71	52	.....
Italian, South.....	47	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12	23	9	.....
Lithuanian.....	68	1	.....	.....	1	3	59	4	.....	.....
Magyar.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	2	1
Mexican.....	58	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5	25	20	1
Polish.....	48	.....	.....	1	1	3	14	21	8	.....
Slovak.....	55	.....	.....	.....	3	18	8	16	10	.....
Spanish.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Welsh.....	31	8	.....	3	3	4	1	3	8	1
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	556	15	.....	19	49	51	113	186	119	4
<b>Grand total.....</b>	698	26	2	29	53	65	120	230	167	6

## FEMALE.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Irish.....	7	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	7	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	11	4	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	1	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Welsh.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<b>Grand total.....</b>	13	4	.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	.....

TABLE 169.—Number and class of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

["With boarders or lodgers" includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time the schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	"Family" households.						Total family households.	"Group" households.
		With neither boarders nor lodgers.			With boarders or lodgers.				
		Consisting of a single family.	Consisting of two or more families living together.	Total.	With boarders.	With lodgers only.	Total.		
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	53	48	4	52	1	1	53	2	
Negro.....	27	23	1	24	1	1	25		
Foreign-born:									
Croatian.....	21	21		21			21		
Irish.....	39	36		36	2	2	38	1	
Italian, North.....	96	64	3	67	15	9	24	5	
Italian, South.....	35	26		26	7	2	9		
Lithuanian.....	36	16		16	18	2	20		
Magyar.....	15	12		12	2	1	3		
Mexican.....	42	29	3	32	7		7	3	
Polish.....	36	25		25	11		11		
Slovak.....	49	46		46	1	1	2	1	
Welsh.....	27	25	1	26	1		1		
Total.....	396	300	7	307	64	15	79	10	
Grand total.....	476	371	12	383	65	16	81	12	

TABLE 170.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment.					
			Under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$20.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	29	\$7.10	3	17	5	3		1
Negro.....	21	5.17	9	12				
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	8	(a)	2	4	2			
Irish.....	14	5.93	1	12	1			
Italian, North.....	47	5.65	8	37	2			
Italian, South.....	12	5.17	4	8				
Lithuanian.....	16	5.97	1	13	2			
Magyar.....	7	(a)	3	4				
Mexican.....	36	4.58	27	9				
Polish.....	19	5.05	10	5	4			
Slovak.....	8	(a)	5	3				
Welsh.....	8	(a)	2	3	3			
Total.....	175	5.33	63	98	14			
Grand total.....	225	5.54	75	127	19	3		1

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 171.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room.							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	29	\$1.94		3	9	13	3			1
Negro.....	21	1.60		9	3	9				
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	8	(a)			3	5				
Irish.....	14	1.80		3	3	8				
Italian, North.....	47	1.95			13	27	4	3		
Italian, South.....	12	1.77		2	4	6				
Lithuanian.....	16	1.84		1	6	6	2	1		
Magyar.....	7	(a)			7					
Mexican.....	36	1.63		7	19	7	3			
Polish.....	19	1.88		1	7	9	2			
Slovak.....	8	(a)		2	3	3				
Welsh.....	8	(a)		4	1	2	1			
Total.....	175	1.80		20	66	73	12	4		
Grand total.....	225	1.80		32	78	95	15	4		1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 172.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person.							
			Under \$0.50.	\$0.50 and under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	29	\$1.65		3	6	9	4	2	3	2
Negro.....	21	1.18	1	8	4	3	2		2	1
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....	8	(a)			1	1	2	2	1	1
Irish.....	14	1.34		2	6	4			2	
Italian, North.....	47	1.17		11	12	12	7	2	2	1
Italian, South.....	12	1.13		3	5	2	2			
Lithuanian.....	16	1.22		5	3	6			1	1
Magyar.....	7	(a)	1		3	2		1		
Mexican.....	36	.97	1	19	8	2	5	1		
Polish.....	19	1.19		4	9	2	3		1	
Slovak.....	8	(a)	1	4	2			1		
Welsh.....	8	(a)		4		1	2			1
Total.....	175	1.15	3	52	49	32	21	7	7	3
Grand total.....	225	1.21	4	63	59	44	27	9	12	6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

**TABLE 173.**—*Number of households keeping boarders and lodgers, and number of boarders and lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping—			Number of—		
		Boarders.	Lodgers only.	Total.	Boarders.	Lodgers.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>							
White.....	53		1	1		2	2
Negro.....	27	1		1	1		1
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
Croatian.....	21						
Irish.....	39	2		2	2		2
Italian, North.....	96	15	9	24	41	53	94
Italian, South.....	35	7	2	9	13	6	19
Lithuanian.....	36	18	2	20	37	3	40
Magyar.....	15	2	1	3	3	1	4
Mexican.....	42	7	2	9	10	5	15
Polish.....	36	11		11	19		19
Slovak.....	49	1	1	2	1	2	3
Welsh.....	27	1		1	1		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>200</b>

TABLE 174.—Number of persons per household in apartments of each specified size, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	1-room apartments.			2-room apartments.									3-room apartments.														
	Grand total number of apartments.	Number occupied by each specified number of persons.			Total number of apartments.	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.									Total number of apartments.	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.											
		1.	2.	3.		4 or more.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.	10 or more.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father:																											
White.....	53				7	3	2	1	1																		
Negro.....	27				3	2	1																				
Foreign-born:																											
Croatian.....	21				3	3																					
Irish.....	39				2	1	1																				
Italian, North.....	96			1	18	1	8	6	2	1																	
Italian, South.....	35				8	2	4		1	1																	
Lithuanian.....	36				4	2			2																		
Magyar.....	15																										
Mexican.....	42				13	5	3	2	2																		
Polish.....	36				15	5	2	3	1																		
Slovak.....	49				9	1	1	3	1	1																	
Welsh.....	27				1	1																					
Total.....	396	1		1	73	1	28	16	11	10	2	4															
Grand total.....	476	1		1	83	1	33	19	12	11	2	4															







TABLE 175.—Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	53	3.85		7	17	20	5	1	3
Negro.....	27	3.26		3	16	6	2		
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Croatian.....	21	3.19		3	12	5	1		
Irish.....	39	4.18		2	15	7	8	4	3
Italian, North.....	96	3.09	1	18	55	18	1	3	
Italian, South.....	35	3.11		8	19	5	2	1	
Lithuanian.....	36	3.50		4	16	10	6		
Magyar.....	15	3.20			12	3			
Mexican.....	42	2.86		13	22	7			
Polish.....	36	2.78		15	15	5	1		
Slovak.....	49	3.00		9	33	5	2		
Welsh.....	27	4.41		1	6	9	5	4	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>

TABLE 176.—Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.										Total.					
	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 or more rooms.									
	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.				
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>																
White.....		7	21	17	70	20	97	5	26	1	4	3	18	53	236	
Negro.....		3	7	16	75	6	33	2	5					27	120	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>																
Croatian.....			3	6	12	54	5	20	1	4				21	84	
Irish.....			2	6	15	75	7	48	8	52	4	25	3	20	39	226
Italian, North.....	1	3	18	48	55	257	18	123	1	12	3	30		96	473	
Italian, South.....			8	28	19	88	5	31	2	11	1	9		35	167	
Lithuanian.....			4	14	16	76	10	57	6	38				36	185	
Magyar.....					12	57	3	15						15	72	
Mexican.....			13	44	22	116	7	36						42	196	
Polish.....			15	56	18	72	5	32	1	10				36	170	
Slovak.....			9	44	33	166	5	29	2	11				49	250	
Welsh.....			1	2	6	30	9	34	5	25	4	27	2	8	27	126
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,949</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,305</b>

TABLE 177.—Number of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Number of households of each specified number of persons.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>														
White.....	53	4.45	.....	7	14	11	5	6	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	27	4.44	1	6	4	3	4	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>														
Croatian.....	21	4.00	.....	7	1	4	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	39	5.79	.....	4	2	7	6	5	4	5	4	2	2	7
Italian, North.....	96	4.93	1	11	20	20	14	8	8	5	2	3	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	35	4.77	.....	5	10	3	4	4	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	36	5.14	.....	5	2	6	10	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	1
Magyar.....	15	4.80	.....	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexican.....	42	4.67	.....	6	7	8	10	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	36	4.72	.....	7	3	8	5	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	1
Slovak.....	49	5.10	.....	6	7	10	5	9	4	3	4	.....	.....	1
Welsh.....	27	4.67	.....	6	3	6	2	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

TABLE 178.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per room.				
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per room.	Less than 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	53	236	4.45	1.16	15	33	4	1	.....
Negro.....	27	120	4.44	1.36	6	14	6	1	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Croatian.....	21	84	4.00	1.25	6	12	3	.....	.....
Irish.....	39	226	5.79	1.39	6	22	10	1	.....
Italian, North.....	96	473	4.93	1.59	5	66	21	3	1
Italian, South.....	35	167	4.77	1.53	5	19	9	2	.....
Lithuanian.....	36	185	5.14	1.47	4	22	10	.....	.....
Magyar.....	15	72	4.80	1.50	2	9	3	1	.....
Mexican.....	42	196	4.67	1.63	2	26	12	2	.....
Polish.....	36	170	4.72	1.70	2	18	14	2	.....
Slovak.....	49	250	5.10	1.70	6	21	17	4	1
Welsh.....	27	126	4.67	1.06	11	13	3	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>

TABLE 179.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per sleeping room.					
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per sleeping room.	Less than 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	53	236	4.45	2.25	10	20	16	5	2	.....
Negro.....	27	120	4.44	2.45	5	13	8	1	.....	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Croatian.....	21	84	4.00	2.15	4	14	2	1	.....	.....
Irish.....	39	226	5.79	2.48	7	19	7	4	1	1
Italian, North.....	96	473	4.93	2.52	16	44	22	9	4	1
Italian, South.....	35	167	4.77	2.42	11	9	10	3	1	1
Lithuanian.....	36	185	5.14	2.53	7	15	8	2	4	.....
Magyar.....	15	72	4.80	2.67	2	7	3	2	1	.....
Mexican.....	42	196	4.67	3.27	1	16	8	7	6	4
Polish.....	36	170	4.72	2.66	6	14	5	5	4	2
Slovak.....	49	250	5.10	2.87	9	12	12	10	4	2
Welsh.....	27	126	4.67	2.33	8	8	6	4	.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>

TABLE 180.—Number of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms except—			
			1.	2.	3.	4 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	53	.....	21	21	9	2
Negro.....	27	.....	18	6	3	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Croatian.....	21	.....	15	5	1	.....
Irish.....	39	.....	17	13	7	2
Italian, North.....	96	1	82	12	1	.....
Italian, South.....	35	.....	31	3	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	36	.....	20	15	1	.....
Magyar.....	15	.....	10	4	1	.....
Mexican.....	42	1	22	19	.....	.....
Polish.....	36	2	33	.....	1	.....
Slovak.....	49	1	38	8	2	.....
Welsh.....	27	.....	6	7	11	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>

TABLE 181.—Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	1,616	1,576	1,565
Negro.....	374	337	332
Indian.....	2	2	2
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....	26	25	25
Belgium.....	9	9	9
Canada.....	4	4	4
Denmark.....	2	2	2
England.....	174	173	173
France.....	34	31	31
Germany.....	100	100	99
Ireland.....	135	135	135
Italy.....	53	51	51
Mexico.....	8	4	4
Netherlands.....	3	3	3
Russia.....	20	20	20
Scotland.....	138	138	138
Sweden.....	6	6	6
Switzerland.....	1	1	1
Wales.....	38	38	37
Africa (country not specified).....	2	1	1
Total.....	753	741	739
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>2,638</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	27	27
Bulgarian.....	6	5	5
Canadian, French.....	4	4	4
Canadian, Other.....	1	1	1
Croatian.....	14	13	13
Danish.....	1	1	1
Dutch.....	9	9	9
English.....	248	247	245
Finnish.....	2	2	2
French.....	205	193	193
German.....	179	177	175
Greek.....	3	2	2
Irish.....	94	92	90
Italian, North.....	1,149	1,045	1,031
Italian, South.....	412	336	322
Italian (not specified).....	10	9	9
Lithuanian.....	120	112	108
Magyar.....	49	40	40
Mexican.....	105	85	78
Norwegian.....	2	2	2
Polish.....	208	178	167
Roumanian.....	4	4	3
Russian.....	105	81	76
Scotch.....	141	141	141
Servian.....	1	1	1
Slovak.....	129	118	117
Slovenian.....	185	177	175
Spanish.....	4	2	2
Swedish.....	19	19	19
Syrian.....	2	2	2
Welsh.....	36	36	36
West Indian.....	1	1	1
Australian (race not specified).....	2	2	2
Austrian (race not specified).....	446	424	420
Belgian (race not specified).....	114	104	104
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	1
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>3,624</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>6,349</b>	<b>6,262</b>

TABLE 182.—Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	174	92	90	90	82	78	77	174	168	167
Negro.....	81	41	36	36	40	36	35	81	72	71
Indian.....	3				3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Canadian (other than French)	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian.....	2				2	2	2	2	2	2
English.....	3				3	3	3	3	3	3
German.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Irish.....	94	50	50	50	44	44	44	94	94	94
Italian, North.....	15	7	7	7	8	8	8	15	15	15
Italian, South.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuanian.....	9	2	2	2	7	7	7	9	9	9
Magyar.....	13	4	4	4	9	9	9	13	13	13
Mexican.....	14	4	1	1	10	5	5	14	6	6
Polish.....	11	2	2	2	9	9	9	11	11	11
Scotch.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak.....	43	17	16	16	26	26	26	43	42	42
Welsh.....	36	20	19	19	16	16	16	36	35	35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Canadian (other than French)	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian.....	51	24	21	21	27	21	21	51	42	42
Danish.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
English.....	2				2	2	2	2	2	2
German.....	2				2	2	2	2	2	2
Irish.....	73	47	45	43	26	26	26	73	71	69
Italian, North.....	280	180	156	153	100	77	74	280	233	227
Italian, South.....	98	59	42	40	39	20	20	98	62	60
Lithuanian.....	115	77	58	56	38	25	18	115	83	74
Magyar.....	34	20	19	19	14	14	13	34	33	32
Mexican.....	102	64	43	42	38	9	9	102	52	51
Polish.....	93	55	44	41	38	23	19	93	67	60
Scotch.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak.....	107	59	47	44	48	28	26	107	75	70
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3				3	3	3
Welsh.....	64	34	33	32	30	25	24	64	58	56
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>752</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,227</b>

TABLE 183.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Croatian.....	24	5	4	4	13	12	12	6	5	5
Irish.....	47	5	5	5	1	1	1	41	39	37
Italian, North.....	180	67	61	61	79	67	64	34	28	28
Italian, South.....	59	29	21	19	22	14	14	8	7	7
Lithuanian.....	77	18	14	14	35	26	25	24	18	17
Magyar.....	20	5	5	5	8	8	8	7	6	6
Mexican.....	64	5	3	3	14	12	12	45	28	27
Polish.....	55	22	17	15	16	11	10	17	16	16
Slovak.....	59	13	11	10	18	14	14	28	22	20
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3						
Welsh.....	34	3	3	3	3	3	3	28	27	26
Total.....	622	175	147	142	209	168	163	238	196	189

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	1	1						
Canadian (other than French).....	1							1	1	1
Croatian.....	27	14	11	11	8	6	6	5	4	4
Danish.....	1							1	1	1
English.....	2							2	2	2
German.....	2							2	2	2
Irish.....	26	6	6	6				20	20	20
Italian, North.....	100	54	43	43	30	23	21	16	11	10
Italian, South.....	39	22	13	13	13	4	4	4	3	3
Lithuanian.....	38	11	9	7	14	9	5	13	7	6
Magyar.....	14	7	7	7	1	1	1	6	6	5
Mexican.....	38	4	1	1	8	1	1	26	7	7
Polish.....	38	19	9	7	9	7	6	10	7	6
Scotch.....	1							1	1	1
Slovak.....	48	11	11	9	15	7	7	22	10	10
Welsh.....	30	6	6	6	2	2	2	22	17	16
Total.....	406	155	117	111	100	60	53	151	99	94

TABLE 183.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

## TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	1	1						
Canadian (other than French)....	1							1	1	1
Croatian.....	51	19	15	15	21	18	18	11	9	9
Danish.....	1							1	1	1
English.....	2							2	2	2
German.....	2							2	2	2
Irish.....	73	11	11	11	1	1	1	61	59	57
Italian, North.....	280	121	104	104	109	90	85	50	39	38
Italian, South.....	98	51	34	32	35	18	18	12	10	10
Lithuanian.....	115	29	23	21	49	35	30	37	25	23
Magyar.....	34	12	12	12	9	9	9	13	12	11
Mexican.....	102	9	4	4	22	13	13	71	35	34
Polish.....	93	41	26	22	25	18	16	27	23	22
Scotch.....	1							1	1	1
Slovak.....	107	24	22	19	33	21	21	50	32	30
Spanish.....	3	3	3	3						
Welsh.....	64	9	9	9	5	5	5	50	44	42
Total.....	1,028	330	264	253	309	228	216	389	295	283

TABLE 184.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

## (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Croatian.....	24	4	4	4	20	17	17
Irish.....	47	11	11	10	36	34	33
Italian, North.....	180	11	11	11	169	145	142
Italian, South.....	59	7	5	4	52	37	36
Lithuanian.....	77	9	8	8	68	50	48
Magyar.....	20	1	1	1	19	18	18
Mexican.....	61	14	8	7	50	35	35
Polish.....	55	9	7	7	46	37	34
Slovak.....	59	7	6	6	52	41	38
Spanish.....	3				3	3	3
Welsh.....	34	15	15	15	19	18	17
Total.....	622	88	76	73	534	435	421



TABLE 184.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1
Canadian (other than French)...	1	1	1	1			
Croatian.....	27	6	6	6	21	15	15
Danish.....	1				1	1	1
English.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
German.....	2	2	2	2			
Irish.....	26	7	7	7	19	19	19
Italian, North.....	100	14	12	11	86	65	63
Italian, South.....	39	8	5	5	31	15	15
Lithuanian.....	38	6	4	4	32	21	14
Magyar.....	14	1	1	1	13	13	12
Mexican.....	38	11	4	4	27	5	5
Polish.....	38	6	4	4	32	19	15
Scotch.....	1				1	1	1
Slovak.....	48	9	6	6	39	22	20
Welsh.....	30	12	12	12	18	13	12
Total.....	406	84	65	64	322	211	194

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1
Canadian (other than French)...	1	1	1	1			
Croatian.....	51	10	10	10	41	32	32
Danish.....	1				1	1	1
English.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
German.....	2	2	2	2			
Irish.....	73	18	18	17	55	53	52
Italian, North.....	280	25	23	22	255	210	205
Italian, South.....	98	15	10	9	83	52	51
Lithuanian.....	115	15	12	12	100	71	62
Magyar.....	34	2	2	2	32	31	30
Mexican.....	102	25	12	11	77	40	40
Polish.....	93	15	11	11	78	56	49
Scotch.....	1				1	1	1
Slovak.....	107	16	12	12	91	63	58
Spanish.....	3				3	3	3
Welsh.....	64	27	27	27	37	31	29
Total.....	1,028	172	141	137	856	646	615





TABLE 186.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.*  
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)  
MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															Total.		
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.		
	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.						
Native-born of native father:	9	10	11	21	31	31	13	31	19	55	74	19	55	74				
White.....	3	1	4	5	18	1	3	20	6	25	32	6	25	32				
Negro.....																		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	16	10	1	11					26	1	27	26	1	27				
Irish.....	2								2		2	2		2				
Italian, North.....	1								1		1	1		1				
Lithuanian.....	2	1		1					3		3	3		3				
Magyar.....																		
Mexican.....	1								1		1	1		1				
Polish.....	1								1		1	1		1				
Slovak.....	5								5		5	5		5				
Slovene.....	7	4		4					11		11	11		11				
Welsh.....																		
Total.....	35	15	1	16	51	1	16	51	50	1	51	50	1	51				
Total native-born.....	47	26	16	42	49	1	16	51	75	81	157	75	81	157				

Foreign-born:	1	1	2	17	17	3	3	2	20	22
Croatian.....	1	1	2	17	17	3	3	2	20	22
Irish.....	2	3	10	5	10	24	27	9	36	47
Italian, North.....	4	81	59	8	59	15	21	60	110	175
Italian, South.....	4	20	20	2	20	6	7	11	41	53
Lithuanian.....	3	34	27	3	27	4	5	30	42	72
Maagyar.....	3	4	7	1	7	5	5	5	15	20
Mexican.....	4	18	23	6	23	9	11	21	40	62
Polish.....	2	17	26	2	26	4	4	11	40	51
Slovak.....	3	8	30	1	30	13	14	5	49	55
Spanish.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3
Welsh.....	4	6	7	1	7	14	15	9	23	33
Total foreign-born.....	30	193	227	29	227	97	112	165	417	593
Grand total.....	77	235	276	30	276	113	129	240	498	750

TABLE 186. —Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	FEMALE.												Total.				
	Number within each specified age group.																
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.							
	Sin- gle.	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed.	Total.	Sin- gle.	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed.	Total.	Sin- gle.	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed.	Total.	Sin- gle.	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed.	Total.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>																	
White.....	8	5	.....	13	2	18	2	22	.....	24	.....	24	.....	8	.....	8	67
Negro.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	12	.....	12	.....	13	.....	13	.....	2	.....	2	32
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																	
Canadian (other than French).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
English.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Irish.....	12	.....	.....	12	6	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	23
Italian, North.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lithuanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Magyar.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexican.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Polish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Scotch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Slovak.....	5	1	.....	6	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Welsh.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total.....	26	2	.....	28	8	18	.....	26	.....	8	.....	8	.....	2	.....	2	64
Total native-born.....	38	8	.....	46	10	51	.....	63	.....	45	.....	45	.....	10	.....	2	166



TABLE 186.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.					
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.			
	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Sin-gle.				Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>	17	5	22	12	29	2	43	55	31	1	55	21	3	2	21	110	2	141
White.....	7	1	8	1	16	3	17	31	1	33	1	3	1	51	3	51	3	64
Negro.....							3									3		3
Indian.....																		
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																		
Canadian (other than French).....					1		1											1
English.....					1		1		2		2							3
German.....					1		1											1
Irish.....	28		28	16	2		18	3	3		3	1			44	6		50
Italian, North.....	3		3		1		1								3	1		4
Lithuanian.....	1		1		3		3								1	3		4
Mayar.....	4		4	1	2		3								5	2		7
Mexican.....	1	1	2	2	2		2	2			2				1	5		6
Polish.....	1		1		1		1								1	1		2
Scotch.....																1		1
Slovak.....	10	1	11	1	4		5					1			11	5		16
Welsh.....	13		13	5	1		6	1			1				18	2		20
<b>Total.....</b>	61	2	63	23	19		42	8	8		8	2			84	31		115
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	85	8	93	36	67	2	105	1	94	1	96	1	26	2	29	123	5	323





TABLE 187.—Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	18	4
Bulgarian.....	5	2	3
Canadian, French.....	3	3	.....
Canadian, Other.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	9	7	2
Danish.....	1	1	.....
Dutch.....	5	5	.....
English.....	177	175	2
French.....	128	125	3
German.....	108	103	5
Greek.....	1	1	.....
Irish.....	56	55	1
Italian, North.....	549	425	124
Italian, South.....	197	153	44
Italian (not specified).....	6	5	1
Lithuanian.....	47	44	3
Magyar.....	27	17	10
Mexican.....	47	44	3
Norwegian.....	2	2	.....
Polish.....	125	97	28
Roumanian.....	2	2	.....
Russian.....	58	48	10
Scotch.....	93	91	2
Servian.....	1	.....	1
Slovak.....	73	56	17
Slovenian.....	104	88	16
Swedish.....	10	10	.....
Syrian.....	2	2	.....
Welsh.....	20	20	.....
West Indian.....	1	1	.....
Australian (race not specified).....	2	2	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	224	194	30
Belgian (race not specified).....	70	67	3
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	.....
Total.....	2,176	1,864	312

TABLE 188.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States under 5 years.					In United States 5 to 9 years.					In United States 10 years or over.					Total.		
		Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		Num-ber.	Number reporting—		No visits.	1 visit.	2 visits.	3 or more visits.
		No visits.	1 visit.		2 visits.	3 or more visits.		No visits.	1 visit.		2 visits.	3 or more visits.		No visits.	1 visit.				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	28	10	9	1	5	5	13	12	1	28	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bulgarian.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canadian, French.....	3	1	1	1	6	6	5	3	2	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Croatian.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dutch.....	9	3	2	1	2	2	6	4	2	9	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
English.....	194	22	18	4	20	18	152	132	16	2	2	194	168	22	2	2	.....	.....	
Finnish.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
French.....	178	48	45	3	40	35	100	78	7	5	178	158	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
German.....	186	30	30	3	21	20	105	94	8	3	186	144	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Greek.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Irish.....	74	9	9	.....	6	4	59	51	6	2	74	64	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Italian, North.....	1,063	401	370	31	390	282	272	170	72	25	5	1,063	822	204	32	5	.....	.....	
Italian, South.....	398	156	143	11	147	111	95	48	25	12	10	398	302	69	17	10	.....	.....	
Italian (not specified).....	9	4	4	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lithuanian.....	103	24	22	2	37	36	42	31	9	1	103	89	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Magyar.....	47	18	17	1	19	18	10	7	1	2	47	42	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mexican.....	99	27	17	8	22	16	50	34	8	4	99	67	22	6	4	.....	.....	.....	
Norwegian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Polish.....	179	70	70	6	55	42	48	35	8	5	179	147	27	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Romanian.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Russian.....	91	21	21	.....	39	32	31	25	5	1	91	78	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scotch.....	123	12	7	4	13	6	98	71	25	2	123	84	34	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Slovak.....	119	53	53	.....	31	28	35	31	4	.....	119	112	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Slovenian.....	183	76	72	4	60	55	47	41	4	1	183	168	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Spanish.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Swedish.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	8	3	4	14	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Syrian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Welsh.....	30	1	1	.....	1	.....	28	25	3	.....	30	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Indian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Australian (race not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Austrian (race not specified).....	399	171	168	3	167	153	61	46	10	5	399	367	27	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Belgian (race not specified).....	85	21	21	.....	22	17	42	37	3	2	85	75	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	3,620	1,198	1,113	80	5	892	1,312	991	224	72	25	3,620	2,996	506	93	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE 189.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 41.	45 or over.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	26	19	4	7	17	31	13	117
Negro.....	7	11	4	3	5	20	4	54
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Croatian.....	11	8	.....	1	1	17	3	41
Irish.....	19	23	9	18	14	15	27	125
Italian, North.....	57	26	3	6	83	69	21	265
Italian, South.....	27	15	2	6	20	22	7	99
Lithuanian.....	24	13	2	4	33	30	5	111
Magyar.....	8	5	.....	5	5	8	5	36
Mexican.....	26	19	1	5	19	31	11	112
Polish.....	27	8	1	3	19	27	4	89
Slovak.....	31	29	4	8	8	30	14	124
Welsh.....	7	14	1	11	11	9	15	68
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,070</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,241</b>

## FEMALE.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	16	32	6	11	25	23	6	119
Negro.....	15	17	2	5	12	13	2	66
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Croatian.....	11	8	1	2	11	7	3	43
Irish.....	12	25	10	12	13	15	14	101
Italian, North.....	52	23	3	6	51	30	9	174
Italian, South.....	18	6	1	8	21	7	2	63
Lithuanian.....	13	11	1	5	18	13	4	65
Magyar.....	6	10	1	2	7	5	3	34
Mexican.....	23	11	4	7	10	21	8	84
Polish.....	18	20	1	1	18	16	2	76
Slovak.....	37	28	4	10	18	23	6	126
Welsh.....	4	15	2	7	6	9	15	58
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>824</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,009</b>

## TOTAL.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	42	51	10	18	42	54	19	236
Negro.....	22	28	6	8	17	33	6	120
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Croatian.....	22	16	1	3	12	24	6	84
Irish.....	31	48	19	30	27	30	41	226
Italian, North.....	109	49	6	12	134	99	30	439
Italian, South.....	45	21	3	14	41	29	9	162
Lithuanian.....	37	24	3	9	51	43	9	176
Magyar.....	14	15	1	7	12	13	8	70
Mexican.....	49	30	5	12	29	52	19	196
Polish.....	45	28	2	4	37	43	6	165
Slovak.....	68	57	8	18	26	53	20	250
Welsh.....	11	29	3	18	17	18	30	126
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,894</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2,250</b>

TABLE 190.—Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
Native-born of native father:															
White.....	1,651	2	1	33	51	66	61	282	331	254	370	154	40	6	
Negro.....	389		2	6	5	5	8	35	46	61	107	89	20	5	
Indian.....	2									1	1				
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:															
Austria-Hungary.....	26	1	1	7	1	7	1	5	1	1		1			
Belgium.....	9			1	1	2	1	3	1						
Canada.....	4						1				2	1			
Denmark.....	2							2							
England.....	179		3	9	5	19	18	44	20	24	22	11	4		
France.....	36			1	8	3	7	9	3	1	2	2			
Germany.....	102	1		2	7	5	3	36	13	7	15	9	4		
Ireland.....	138	1		3	1	1	1	34	27	15	36	15	4		
Italy.....	64		3	7	10	13	5	18	7	1					
Mexico.....	9			2		2		2	1	1	1				
Netherlands.....	3						1	1	1	1					
Russia.....	20			5	4	4	3	3	1						
Scotland.....	147	2	3	11	9	9	11	36	25	16	16	9			
Sweden.....	6			1	1		1		2		1				
Switzerland.....	1								1						
Wales.....	39		1	4	1	2	3	9	1	8	7	3			
Africa (country not specified).....	2											1	1		
Total.....	787	5	11	53	48	67	56	201	104	75	102	52	13		
Total native-born.....	2,829	7	14	92	104	138	125	518	481	391	580	295	73	11	
Foreign-born, by race:															
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29							4	3	11	8	2	1		
Bulgarian.....	6							1	2	2	1				
Canadian, French.....	4							1	1		2				
Canadian, Other.....	1												1		
Croatian.....	14							2	4	3	3	1		1	
Danish.....	1									1					
Dutch.....	9			1				1		1	2	4			
English.....	252		2	1	2	1		17	34	36	45	68	38	8	
Finnish.....	2					1		1							
French.....	214		1	1	3	7	2	29	37	44	34	39	13	4	
German.....	182			1	1	6	6	16	22	24	39	51	12	4	
Greek.....	3								2		1				
Irish.....	95							3	15	14	20	30	10	3	
Italian, North.....	1,146			4	13	24	20	235	282	225	240	82	20	1	
Italian, South.....	425			5	3	13	10	79	99	85	106	22	3		
Italian (not specified).....	10			1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1				
Lithuanian.....	124				1	2	1	16	33	25	29	15	2		
Magyar.....	48					1	1	13	5	8	10	9	2		
Mexican.....	109			1	2	1	3	16	16	17	26	21	2	4	
Norwegian.....	2										1	1			
Polish.....	218			1	1	2	4	31	37	37	73	29	3		
Roumanian.....	4							1	1	1	1				
Russian.....	106			2	1	3	1	18	18	19	28	15	1		
Scotch.....	146		1				1	9	18	25	27	43	18	4	
Servian.....	1										1				
Slovak.....	130			3	2	3	3	18	15	27	37	15	6	1	
Slovenian.....	193	1	1	2		4	4	28	46	40	44	14	6	3	
Spanish.....	4							1	1	1	1				
Swedish.....	19							2	2	1	4	9	1		
Syrian.....	3								2	1					
Welsh.....	35				1				3		6	13	9		
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1										1				
Australian (race not specified).....	2										2				
Austrian (race not specified).....	448		1	4	1	7	4	64	99	110	107	47	4		
Belgian (race not specified).....	114				1	3	3	11	18	23	30	23	2		
Swiss (race not specified).....	1										1				
Total foreign-born.....	4,101	1	6	26	33	78	64	618	817	786	931	554	154	33	
Grand total.....	6,930	8	20	118	137	216	189	1,136	1,298	1,177	1,511	849	227	44	

TABLE 191.—Number of families owning home, renting, boarding, etc., by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families—					Total.
	Owning home.	Renting home.	Boarding.	Lodging.	In other conditions.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	20	33			4	57
Negro.....	4	22				26
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Croatian.....	13	8				21
Irish.....	23	15				38
Italian, North.....	48	46				94
Italian, South.....	23	12				35
Lithuanian.....	20	16				36
Magyar.....	8	7				15
Mexican.....	6	35			1	42
Polish.....	17	19				36
Slovak.....	40	8				48
Welsh.....	19	8			1	28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>174</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>229</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>476</b>

TABLE 192.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>																
White.....	26			26	1	19		20	1	2	1	4	28	21	1	50
Negro.....	7			7	1	10		11		3	1	4	8	13	1	22
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																
Croatian.....	10			10	1		1						11			11
Irish.....	18			18		21		21		7	2	9	18	28	2	48
Italian, North.....	50			50		14		14					50	14		64
Italian, South.....	24			24	1	4		5					25	4		29
Lithuanian.....	24			24	2	5		7					26	5		31
Magyar.....	7			7	1	3		4					8	3		11
Mexican.....	26			26	14	3		17	1			1	41	3		44
Polish.....	23			23	1	1		2			1	1	24	1	1	26
Slovak.....	27			27	5	17		22	2	1	3	32	19	1	52	
Welsh.....	6			6	2	12		14		1		1	8	13		21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>215</b>			<b>215</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>80</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>248</b>			<b>248</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>109</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>																
Croatian.....	1			1	4	3		7					5	3		8
Irish.....	1			1		1		1					1	1		2
Italian, North.....	7			7	1	11		12		1	2	3	8	12	2	22
Italian, South.....	3			3		10		10		2		2	3	12		15
Lithuanian.....					3	3		6		2		2	3	5		8
Magyar.....	1			1									1			1
Mexican.....						2		2						2		2
Polish.....	4			4	5	1		6					9	1		10
Slovak.....	4			4		7		7		1		1	4	8		12
Welsh.....	1			1		1		1					1	1		2
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>22</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>270</b>			<b>270</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>148</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>491</b>

TABLE 192.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	16			16	5	27		32	1	4	1	6	22	31	1	54
Negro.....	15			15		17		17		2		2	15	19		34
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Croatian.....	11			11	1	3		4					12	3		15
Irish.....	10			10	1	22		23		9		9	11	31		42
Italian, North.....	48			48	1	11		12	1	1		2	50	12		62
Italian, South.....	18			18		3		3					18	3		21
Lithuanian.....	13			13		8		8					13	8		21
Magyar.....	6			6	3	6		9		1		1	9	7		16
Mexican.....	22			22	7	3		10		2		2	29	5		34
Polish.....	14			14	4	11		15					18	11		29
Slovak.....	34			34	2	20		22	2	1		3	38	21		59
Welsh.....	4			4		8		8		1		1	4	9		13
Total.....	180			180	19	95		114	3	15		18	202	110		312
Total native-born.....	211			211	24	139		163	4	21	1	26	239	160	1	400
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....						4		4		1		1		5		5
Irish.....	2			2	1	1		2		1		1	3	2		5
Italian, North.....	5			5	3	7		10	1			1	9	7		16
Italian, South.....					1	2		3		1		1	1	3		4
Lithuanian.....					2	1		3		1		1	2	2		4
Magyar.....					1			1					1			1
Mexican.....	1			1	1	1		2		2		2	3	1		4
Polish.....	4			4	4	1		5	1			1	9	1		10
Slovak.....	2			2	3	4		7	1			1	6	4		10
Welsh.....						7		7		1		1		8		8
Total foreign-born.....	14			14	15	28		43	5	5		10	34	33		67
Grand total.....	225			225	39	167		206	9	26	1	36	273	193	1	467

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father:																
White.....	42			42	6	46		52	2	6	2	10	50	52	2	104
Negro.....	22			22	1	27		28		5	1	6	23	32	1	56
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Croatian.....	21			21	2	3		5					23	3		26
Irish.....	28			28	1	43		44		16	2	18	29	59	2	90
Italian, North.....	98			98	1	25		26	1	1		2	100	26		126
Italian, South.....	42			42	1	7		8					43	7		50
Lithuanian.....	37			37	2	13		15					39	13		52
Magyar.....	13			13	4	9		13		1		1	17	10		27
Mexican.....	48			48	21	6		27	1	2		3	70	8		78
Polish.....	37			37	5	12		17			1	1	42	12	1	55
Slovak.....	61			61	7	37		44	2	3	1	6	70	40	1	111
Welsh.....	10			10	2	20		22		2		2	12	22		34
Total.....	395			395	46	175		221	4	25	4	33	445	200	4	649
Total native-born.....	459			459	53	248		301	6	36	7	49	518	284	7	809
Foreign-born:																
Croatian.....	1			1	4	7		11		1		1	5	8		13
Irish.....	3			3	1	2		3		1		1	4	3		7
Italian, North.....	12			12	4	18		22	1	1	2	4	17	19	2	38
Italian, South.....	3			3	1	12		13		3		3	4	15		19
Lithuanian.....					5	4		9		3		3	5	7		12
Magyar.....	1			1	1			1					2			2
Mexican.....	1			1		3		3	2			2	3	3		6
Polish.....	8			8	9	2		11	1			1	18	2		20
Slovak.....	6			6	3	11		14	1	1		2	10	12		22
Welsh.....	1			1		8		8		1		1	1	9		10
Total foreign-born.....	36			36	28	67		95	5	11	2	18	69	78	2	149
Grand total.....	495			495	81	315		396	11	47	9	67	587	362	9	958

TABLE 193.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	1	2	1	4	2	.....	1	3	3	2	2	7
Croatian.....	8	.....	4	1	5	.....	1	2	3	.....	5	3	8
Danish.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dutch.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4
English.....	93	6	10	.....	16	3	22	52	77	9	32	52	93
French.....	82	12	18	7	37	2	23	20	45	14	41	27	82
German.....	68	1	8	2	11	.....	12	45	57	1	20	47	68
Greek.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Irish.....	36	.....	5	1	6	.....	11	19	30	.....	16	20	36
Italian, North.....	408	83	146	21	250	26	66	66	158	109	212	87	408
Italian, South.....	139	18	63	14	95	8	15	21	44	26	78	35	139
Italian (not specified).....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	47	13	5	4	22	6	6	13	25	19	11	17	47
Magyar.....	19	7	3	1	11	1	.....	7	8	8	3	8	19
Mexican.....	43	13	.....	1	14	25	1	3	29	38	1	4	43
Norwegian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Polish.....	79	20	11	2	43	21	8	7	36	51	19	9	79
Russian.....	42	21	3	2	26	3	7	6	16	24	10	8	42
Scotch.....	54	4	8	.....	12	4	15	23	42	8	23	23	54
Slovak.....	56	9	14	4	27	1	10	18	29	10	24	22	56
Slovenian.....	76	5	36	4	45	3	10	18	31	8	46	22	76
Swedish.....	8	.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	6	1	3	4	8
Syrian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Welsh.....	14	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	11	13	.....	3	11	14
Australian (race not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Austrian (race not specified).....	178	24	94	23	141	1	13	23	37	25	107	46	178
Belgian (race not specified).....	45	4	17	1	22	.....	8	15	23	4	25	16	45
Total.....	1,513	253	449	90	792	108	232	381	721	361	681	471	1,513



TABLE 194.—Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Croatian.....	17	3	5	5	13	2	2	4	8	3	7	7	17
Irish.....	18	.....	1	1	57	1	15	17	33	1	1	16	18
Italian, North.....	82	40	14	3	57	7	11	25	43	47	21	14	82
Italian, South.....	18	10	4	1	15	1	2	3	6	11	6	1	18
Lithuanian.....	27	9	4	1	14	5	5	13	15	14	9	4	27
Magyar.....	9	2	3	.....	5	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	9
Mexican.....	30	8	.....	.....	8	22	.....	22	30	30	.....	.....	30
Polish.....	13	8	1	.....	9	1	1	4	9	3	1	1	13
Slovak.....	29	6	3	1	10	7	5	19	13	10	6	6	29
Welsh.....	13	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	8	11	3	2	8	13
Total.....	256	88	34	12	134	46	28	48	122	134	62	60	256

TABLE 195.—Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>							
Croatian.....	5	1	1	4	4	5	5
German.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Italian, North.....	32	16	16	16	16	32	32
Italian, South.....	8	5	3	3	2	8	5
Lithuanian.....	19	8	8	11	11	19	19
Magyar.....	21	7	7	14	13	21	20
Mexican.....	36	19	1	17	8	36	9
Polish.....	20	4	4	16	14	20	18
Slovak.....	66	30	27	36	35	66	62
Total native-born.....	208	90	67	118	104	208	171
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Croatian.....	57	29	23	28	20	57	43
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
German.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Italian, North.....	295	190	97	105	25	295	122
Italian, South.....	105	65	31	40	11	105	42
Lithuanian.....	121	80	53	41	9	121	62
Magyar.....	35	20	12	15	5	35	17
Mexican.....	103	64	14	39	6	103	20
Polish.....	98	57	22	41	9	98	31
Slovak.....	116	63	38	53	22	116	60
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total foreign-born.....	937	571	290	366	110	937	400
Grand total.....	1,145	661	357	484	214	1,145	571

TABLE 196.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Croatian.....	29	9	6	20	17
Italian, North.....	190	21	19	169	78
Italian, South.....	65	13	8	52	23
Lithuanian.....	80	12	11	68	42
Magyar.....	20	1	1	19	11
Mexican.....	64	14	6	50	8
Polish.....	57	11	7	46	15
Slovak.....	63	11	6	52	32
Spanish.....	3			3	
Total.....	571	92	64	479	226

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			1	
Croatian.....	28	7	7	21	13
Danish.....	1			1	1
German.....	2	2	2		
Italian, North.....	105	19	15	86	10
Italian, South.....	40	9	7	31	4
Lithuanian.....	41	9	7	32	2
Magyar.....	15	2	1	13	4
Mexican.....	39	12	5	27	1
Polish.....	41	9	5	32	4
Slovak.....	53	14	10	39	12
Total.....	366	83	59	283	51

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			1	
Croatian.....	57	16	13	41	30
Danish.....	1			1	1
German.....	2	2	2		
Italian, North.....	295	40	34	255	88
Italian, South.....	105	22	15	83	27
Lithuanian.....	121	21	18	100	44
Magyar.....	35	3	2	32	15
Mexican.....	103	26	11	77	9
Polish.....	98	20	12	78	19
Slovak.....	116	25	16	91	44
Spanish.....	3			3	
Total.....	937	175	123	762	277

TABLE 197.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Croatian.....	29	9	5	14	12	6	6
Italian, North.....	190	74	21	82	46	34	30
Italian, South.....	65	32	13	25	12	8	6
Lithuanian.....	80	20	8	36	23	24	22
Magyar.....	20	5	.....	8	5	7	7
Mexican.....	64	5	.....	14	3	45	11
Polish.....	57	24	2	16	4	17	16
Slovak.....	63	16	3	19	9	28	26
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	571	188	52	214	114	169	124

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	28	15	8	8	7	5	5
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
German.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Italian, North.....	105	57	6	32	11	16	8
Italian, South.....	40	23	6	13	3	4	2
Lithuanian.....	41	13	.....	15	3	13	6
Magyar.....	15	8	.....	1	.....	6	5
Mexican.....	39	5	.....	8	.....	26	6
Polish.....	41	22	1	9	2	10	6
Slovak.....	53	15	2	16	6	22	14
Total.....	366	159	23	102	32	105	55

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	57	24	13	22	19	11	11
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
German.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Italian, North.....	295	131	27	114	57	50	38
Italian, South.....	105	55	19	38	15	12	8
Lithuanian.....	121	33	8	51	26	37	28
Magyar.....	35	13	.....	9	5	13	12
Mexican.....	103	10	.....	22	3	71	17
Polish.....	98	46	3	25	6	27	22
Slovak.....	116	31	5	35	15	50	40
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	937	347	75	316	146	274	179

TABLE 198.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
			Under 14.		14 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	19	6	6	23	13
Bulgarian.....	6	3			6	3
Canadian, French.....	4	4	1	1	3	3
Croatian.....	14	7	1	1	13	6
Danish.....	1	1			1	1
Dutch.....	9	8	2	2	7	6
Finnish.....	2	2	1	1	1	1
French.....	206	153	55	52	151	101
German.....	177	161	38	37	139	124
Greek.....	3	1			3	1
Italian, North.....	1,129	705	50	49	1,079	656
Italian, South.....	418	276	26	24	302	252
Italian (not specified).....	9	5	1	1	8	4
Lithuanian.....	119	105	4	4	115	101
Magyar.....	48	36	2	2	46	34
Mexican.....	105	78	16	14	89	64
Norwegian.....	2	2			2	2
Polish.....	209	136	11	10	198	126
Roumanian.....	4				4	
Russian.....	101	71	2	2	99	69
Servian.....	1				1	
Slovak.....	124	81	4	4	120	77
Slovenian.....	185	126	13	13	172	113
Spanish.....	4	1			4	1
Swedish.....	18	18	3	3	15	15
Syrian.....	2	2			2	2
West Indian.....	1	1	1	1		
Australian (race not specified).....	2	2			2	2
Austrian (race not specified).....	437	316	16	15	421	301
Belgian (race not specified).....	112	85	25	24	87	61
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1			1	1
Total.....	3,482	2,406	278	266	3,204	2,140

TABLE 199.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	29	19	11	4	5	4	13	11
Bulgarian.....	6	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
Canadian, French.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2
Croatian.....	14	7	1	.....	7	3	6	4
Danish.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Dutch.....	9	8	3	2	.....	.....	6	6
Finnish.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
French.....	206	153	54	28	48	32	104	93
German.....	177	161	35	22	23	20	119	119
Greek.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Italian, North.....	1,129	705	434	152	413	305	282	248
Italian, South.....	418	276	172	75	149	112	97	89
Italian (not specified).....	9	5	4	1	3	2	2	2
Lithuanian.....	119	105	29	23	42	38	48	44
Magyar.....	48	36	19	13	19	13	10	10
Mexican.....	105	78	28	19	26	21	51	38
Norwegian.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Polish.....	209	136	85	30	66	53	58	53
Roumanian.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	101	71	26	8	39	29	36	34
Servian.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	124	81	54	19	34	29	36	33
Slovenian.....	185	126	74	33	61	48	50	45
Spanish.....	4	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	18	18	.....	.....	2	2	16	16
Syrian.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
West Indian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Australian (race not specified).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Austrian (race not specified).....	437	316	192	95	177	156	68	65
Belgian (race not specified).....	112	85	28	16	29	17	55	52
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>974</b>

## V.—THE SOUTH.

TABLE 200.—Total number of households and persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Total persons in number of households.	Persons for whom detailed information was secured.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born:					
English.....	11	55	37	18	55
German.....	21	109	64	45	109
Italian, North.....	25	123	86	29	115
Italian, South.....	76	475	343	98	441
Lithuanian.....	12	80	56	22	78
Magyar.....	74	497	334	137	471
Polish.....	69	410	271	121	392
Slovak.....	21	144	90	49	139
Total.....	309	1,893	1,281	519	1,800

TABLE 201.—Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father. White.....	5	6	11
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	7	1	8
German.....	12	13	25
Italian, North.....	12	11	23
Italian, South.....	41	23	64
Lithuanian.....	13	9	22
Magyar.....	64	43	107
Polish.....	47	26	73
Slovak.....	13	25	38
Total.....	209	151	360
Total native-born.....	214	157	371
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1		1
Croatian.....	1		1
English.....	29	17	46
French.....	1		1
German.....	47	34	81
Italian, North.....	73	18	91
Italian, South.....	305	72	377
Lithuanian.....	39	11	50
Magyar.....	240	93	333
Polish.....	222	92	314
Roumanian.....	3		3
Russian.....	37		37
Scotch.....	2		2
Slovak.....	67	26	92
Total foreign-born.....	1,067	362	1,429
Grand total.....	1,281	519	1,800

TABLE 202.—Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	4,389	English.....	119
Negro.....	4,809	French.....	38
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		German.....	112
Austria-Hungary.....	31	Greek.....	23
Belgium.....	1	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1
Canada.....	3	Herzegovinian.....	3
England.....	66	Irish.....	45
France.....	5	Italian, North.....	402
Germany.....	49	Italian, South.....	1,182
Greece.....	1	Lithuanian.....	41
Ireland.....	86	Macedonian.....	13
Italy.....	14	Magyar.....	346
Norway.....	1	Mexican.....	1
Russia.....	8	Montenegrin.....	91
Scotland.....	66	Polish.....	301
Sweden.....	3	Roumanian.....	37
Switzerland.....	2	Russian.....	86
Wales.....	6	Ruthenian.....	4
Africa (country not specified).....	1	Scotch.....	102
Total.....	343	Servian.....	21
Total native-born.....	9,541	Slovak.....	391
Foreign-born, by race:		Slovenian.....	57
Armenian.....	2	Spanish.....	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	Swedish.....	5
Bulgarian.....	123	Syrian.....	5
Canadian (other than French).....	2	Welsh.....	11
Croatian.....	258	Austrian (race not specified).....	56
Cuban.....	1	Belgian (race not specified).....	7
Danish.....	2	Swiss (race not specified).....	1
Dutch.....	19	Total foreign-born.....	3,917
		Grand total.....	13,458

TABLE 203.—Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in the United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	1								1	
Bohemian and Moravian..	8			1			3	2		2
Bulgarian.....	120	2	44	50	13	2	8	1		
Canadian (other than French).....	2		1							1
Croatian.....	258	13	12	52	53	33	87	7	1	
Cuban.....										
Danish.....	2			1			1			
Dutch.....	16	1	1	1	2	1	2		2	6
English.....	117	1	2	5	5	2	18	4	8	72
French.....	37		2	8	3	1	9	1	5	8
German.....	112	3	7	18	19	9	23	5	11	17
Greek.....	22	1	4	10	4	3				
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1						1			
Herzegovinian.....	3			3						
Irish.....	43						4	4	2	33
Italian, North.....	398	30	11	44	50	38	142	53	20	10
Italian, South.....	1,169	69	29	164	151	129	466	95	46	20
Lithuanian.....	41	2			4	3	10	9	8	5
Lithuanian.....	13		5	4	1	1	2			
Macedonian.....	343	27	19	58	49	23	117	25	16	9
Magyar.....										
Mexican.....	1						1			
Montenegrin.....	91		41	40	8	1			1	
Polish.....	300	18	13	56	41	15	104	22	17	14
Roumanian.....	36	2	8	9	7	3	7			
Russian.....	74	2	13	15	15	8	14	3	2	2
Ruthenian.....	4	1			2		1			
Scotch.....	101			3	1	2	2	4	8	81
Servian.....	21	1		6	5	1	8			
Slovak.....	389	20	19	50	49	37	138	38	21	17
Slovenian.....	55	2	2	8	2	5	22	8	2	4
Spanish.....	1									1
Swedish.....	5					1	2		1	1
Syrian.....	5				2		2	1		
Welsh.....	11			1				1		9
Austrian (race not specified).....	56	2	9	12	3	3	18	3	4	2
Belgian (race not specified).....	7			1	1		2	1		2
Swiss (race not specified).....	1									1
Total.....	3,864	197	242	620	490	321	1,214	287	77	317



TABLE 204.—Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in the United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian..	1						1			
Croatian.....	1						1			
English.....	28	1	4	8	7	1	5	1		1
French.....	1			1						
German.....	47	5	3	7	1	14	11		2	4
Italian, North.....	73	7	17	8	7	16	16	1	1	
Italian, South.....	305	14	50	62	51	36	78	7	3	4
Lithuanian.....	39	2	3	8	1	4	9	7	3	2
Magyar.....	240	10	36	35	35	33	61	11	13	6
Polish.....	222	13	47	53	26	19	46	10	6	2
Roumanian.....	3		3							
Russian.....	37	1	17	11	5		2			1
Scotch.....	2	2								
Slovak.....	67	1	4	13	11	5	18	11	1	3
Total.....	1,066	56	184	206	144	128	248	48	29	23

FEMALE.

English.....	17		5	4	2		6			
German.....	34	3	3	10		9	4		2	3
Italian, North.....	18		6	2	4	1	4		1	
Italian, South.....	72	6	14	12	7	10	17	2	3	1
Lithuanian.....	11		2			1	4	4		
Magyar.....	93	2	19	9	13	10	21	5	9	5
Polish.....	92	5	20	13	10	12	27	5		
Slovak.....	25	3	1	2	1		11	4	3	
Total.....	362	19	70	52	37	43	94	20	18	9

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian..	1						1			
Croatian.....	1						1			
English.....	45	1	9	12	9	1	11	1		1
French.....	1			1						
German.....	81	8	6	17	1	23	15		4	7
Italian, North.....	91	7	23	10	11	17	20	1	2	
Italian, South.....	377	20	64	74	58	46	95	9	6	5
Lithuanian.....	50	2	5	8	1	5	13	11	3	2
Magyar.....	333	12	55	44	48	43	82	16	22	11
Polish.....	314	18	67	66	36	31	73	15	6	2
Roumanian.....	3		3							
Russian.....	37	1	17	11	5		2			1
Scotch.....	2	2								
Slovak.....	92	4	5	15	12	5	29	15	4	3
Total.....	1,428	75	254	258	181	171	342	68	47	32

TABLE 205.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.						Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.					
			Farm laborers.	Laborers.	Miners.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1									1							
Croatian.....	1	1															
English.....	16			2	14					16							
French.....	1	1															
German.....	34		1	5	11	2	4	23	10		10	1					1
Italian, North.....	64	4	18	7	1	16	4	46	10		10	4					4
Italian, South.....	261	1	85	34	6	15	14	154	84		84	22					22
Lithuanian.....	32	1	10	3	3		1	17	12		12	2					2
Magyar.....	198	5	54	14	5	20	13	106	60	1	61	26					26
Polish.....	184	2	35	17	30	27	3	112	58	1	59	11					11
Roumanian.....	3								3		3						
Russian.....	35		4	2		3	5	14	20		20	1					1
Scotch.....	2				2			2									
Slovak.....	60		16	3		4	1	24	31		31	5					5
Total.....	892	15	223	87	72	87	45	514	289	2	291	72					72

TABLE 206.—Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number without occupation.	Number working for wages.				Number working without wages.			Number working for profit.				
			Farm laborers.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.		
English.....	10	8			2	2								
German.....	20	19			1	1								
Italian, South.....	56	56												
Lithuanian.....	8	8												
Magyar.....	71	64	2	1	2	5	2		2					
Polish.....	59	51	1	2	3	6	2		2					
Total.....	224	206	3	3	8	14	4		4					

TABLE 207.—Occupation of foreign-born male employees before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who were engaged in—							
		Mining.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Manufacturing.	Hand trades.	Trade.	Business for self.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian . . . . .	6	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Bulgarian . . . . .	115	3	103	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....
Canadian (other than French) . . . . .	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian . . . . .	242	6	208	13	2	7	3	.....	3
Danish . . . . .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dutch . . . . .	11	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
English . . . . .	76	50	6	2	4	5	1	.....	8
French . . . . .	27	21	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
German . . . . .	71	33	20	1	3	11	1	1	1
Greek . . . . .	22	4	9	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew (other than Russian) . . . . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Herzegovinian . . . . .	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish . . . . .	22	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North . . . . .	353	13	274	21	1	35	.....	.....	9
Italian, South . . . . .	1,072	55	840	57	12	77	2	2	27
Lithuanian . . . . .	40	.....	39	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macedonian . . . . .	13	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	4	1
Magyar . . . . .	322	16	252	6	5	37	.....	1	5
Montenegrin . . . . .	77	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Polish . . . . .	277	20	228	11	4	12	.....	.....	2
Roumanian . . . . .	33	.....	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Russian . . . . .	67	6	50	3	2	4	1	.....	1
Ruthenian . . . . .	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch . . . . .	47	39	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Servian . . . . .	18	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Slovak . . . . .	335	35	253	11	10	17	2	1	6
Slovenian . . . . .	50	21	23	1	1	2	.....	.....	2
Swedish . . . . .	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syrian . . . . .	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh . . . . .	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified) . . . . .	43	8	25	6	1	2	.....	.....	1
Belgian (race not specified) . . . . .	6	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Swiss (race not specified) . . . . .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>78</b>

TABLE 208.—Number of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Mining.		General labor (not otherwise entered)	Trade.	At home.
		Coal (bituminous).	Iron ore.			
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	3	3				
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>						
English.....	2	2				
German.....	1	1				
Italian, North.....	1	1				
Magyar.....	7	4			3	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>3</b>	
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>			<b>3</b>	
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1				
Croatian.....	1	1				
English.....	22	22				
French.....	1	1				
German.....	38	38				
Italian, North.....	69	66				1
Italian, South.....	286	276	4	3		
Lithuanian.....	37	35	1		1	
Magyar.....	215	211	1	1		
Polish.....	198	157	5			
Roumanian.....	3	3				
Russian.....	37	31	1			
Scotch.....	2	2				
Slovak.....	61	59				
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE 209.—Number of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade.	At home.
Native-born of native father:				
White .....	5			5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
German .....	2	1		1
Italian, North.....	1			1
Magyar .....	1		1	
Polish.....	1			1
Total.....	5	1	1	3
Total native-born.....	10	1	1	8
Foreign-born:				
English.....	11			11
German.....	25			25
Italian, North.....	15			15
Italian, South.....	60	1		59
Lithuanian.....	10			10
Magyar.....	77	1		76
Polish.....	63			63
Slovak.....	21	1		20
Total foreign-born.....	282	3		279
Grand total.....	292	4	1	287

TABLE 210.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.										
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>													
White.....	3,887	\$2.16	3	41	168	604	515	1,504	550	346	46	110	
Negro.....	4,405	1.87	13	190	551	1,300	410	1,230	362	248	33	68	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>													
Austria-Hungary.....	14	2.20				3	2	5	2	1		1	
Belgium.....	1	(a)							1				
Canada.....	3	(a)				1			1	1			
England.....	51	2.21	1		1	6	6	21	10	3	3		
France.....	5	(a)				1	1	1	2				
Germany.....	40	2.20			1	3	7	16	7	6			
Greece.....	1	(a)						1					
Ireland.....	76	2.21		1	1	8	14	33	7	8	1	3	
Italy.....	4	(a)			2			2					
Norway.....	1	(a)				1							
Russia.....	4	(a)				1	3						
Scotland.....	55	2.09			1	9	12	19	8	6			
Sweden.....	3	(a)					1	2					
Switzerland.....	2	(a)				1		1					
Wales.....	6	(a)					1	3	2				
Africa (country not specified).....	1	(a)				1							
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>182</b>	
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>													
Armenian.....	1	(a)				1							
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	(a)				2	1	4					
Bulgarian.....	118	2.09			8	29		39	26	15	1		
Canadian (other than French).....	2	(a)						1	1				
Croatian.....	239	1.97			1	64	41	94	30	6	1	2	
Danish.....	1	(a)							1				
Dutch.....	15	2.15			1	2		9	2			1	
English.....	109	2.28		2	1	10	4	52	25	12		3	
French.....	36	2.38				3	1	21	3	3		5	
German.....	109	2.26		1	3	11	2	56	20	13		3	
Greek.....	22	1.95				5	3	11	2	1			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	(a)					1						
Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)				1	2						
Irish.....	42	2.42			2	4	2	18	7	4	1	4	
Italian, North.....	363	2.07		10	3	57	56	148	49	36	3	1	
Italian, South.....	1,048	2.04		34	45	195	154	353	144	110	9	4	
Lithuanian.....	40	2.31			3	2	3	13	10	8		1	
Macedonian.....	13	1.92				8		2		3			
Magyar.....	308	2.11		1	4	58	36	133	57	15	1	3	
Mexican.....	1	(a)					1						
Montenegrin.....	82	1.83			1	41		28	11	1			
Polish.....	264	2.15			4	46	21	111	53	23	1	5	
Romanian.....	34	1.68			6	10	12	5	1				
Russian.....	72	2.07		2	5	10	6	29	14	5		1	
Ruthenian.....	4	(a)						4					
Scotch.....	94	2.29				11	3	48	17	14		1	
Servian.....	20	2.06				2		17					
Slovak.....	351	2.37	1		5	29	25	139	84	40	4	24	
Slovenian.....	48	2.17				5	3	23	18	1			
Spanish.....	1	(a)						1					

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 210.—Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Foreign-born, by race—Con.												
Swedish.....	4	(a)						2			1	1
Syrian.....	5	(a)					1	2	2			
Welsh.....	11	\$2.38			1	1		3	5			1
Austrian (race not specified).....	50	2.08			2	7	4	28	2	7		
Belgian (race not specified).....	6	(a)						2	1	2	1	
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)				1						
Total foreign-born.....	3,525	2.12	1	50	95	613	382	1,396	585	320	24	59
Grand total.....	12,084	2.04	18	282	820	2,552	1,354	4,234	1,537	939	107	241

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 211.—Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Number earning each specified amount per day							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.	
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	351	\$1.39	49	80	58	69	62	29	4	1
Negro.....	263	1.22	83	41	40	58	21	19		
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:										
Austria-Hungary.....	16	1.39	2	5	1	3	2	3		
England.....	10	1.60	1		2	3	1	3		
Germany.....	8	(a)		2	2		3			
Ireland.....	6	(a)		1	1	1	2	1		
Italy.....	9	(a)	3	4		2				
Russia.....	3	(a)		1			1		1	1
Scotland.....	11	1.34	3	4	1			1	1	2
Total.....	63	1.41	10	17	7	9	9	8	3	2
Total native-born.....	677	1.31	142	138	105	136	92	56	8	
Foreign-born, by race:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)		1						
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)			1					
Croatian.....	2	(a)		1			1			
Danish.....	1	(a)				1				
Dutch.....	2	(a)			1			1		
English.....	3	(a)	1					1		
Italian, North.....	23	1.55		5	4	5	3	5	1	
Italian, South.....	49	1.61	4	8	3	9	10	11	4	
Magyar.....	5	(a)	1			3		1		
Montenegrin.....	7	(a)				6		1		
Polish.....	6	(a)	1	1	2			2		
Roumanian.....	1	(a)					1			
Scotch.....	2	(a)			1	1				
Servian.....	1	(a)	1							
Slovak.....	8	(a)	4	1			1	1		1
Slovenian.....	2	(a)	1	1						
Austrian (race not specified).....	2	(a)					1	1		
Belgian (race not specified).....	1	(a)							1	
Total foreign-born.....	117	1.53	13	18	12	27	20	21	6	
Grand total.....	794	1.34	155	156	117	163	112	77	14	

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 212.—Number of male heads of families earning each specified amount per year, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Number earning—												
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$900.	\$900 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.		
Foreign-born:															
English.....	8	(a)									3	3		1	1
German.....	17	\$663					1	6		4	4	1			1
Italian, North.....	13	544				1	6	3	1			1		1	
Italian, South.....	54	456			4	12	23	6	4		5				
Lithuanian.....	8	(a)				2	3	2	1						
Magyar.....	58	480				20	15	10	8		2	1	2		
Polish.....	53	483			1	14	19	9	4		3	2			1
Slovak.....	19	477			3	4	3	6	1		1				1
Total.....	230	500			8	53	70	42	26		18	5	4		4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 213.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—												
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.	
Native-born of native father:															
White.....	1	(a)								1					
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:															
English.....	1	(a)								1					
German.....	1	(a)								1					
Italian, North.....	1	(a)								2					
Magyar.....	4	(a)						1	2		1				
Total.....	7	(a)						1	4	1	1				
Total native-born..	8	(a)						1	5	1	1				
Foreign-born:															
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)					1								
Croatian.....	1	(a)										1			
English.....	18	\$625						1	1		8	4	3	1	
French.....	1	(a)						1							
German.....	35	576					2	2	8	9	6	6	1	1	
Italian, North.....	56	486		1		2		11	21	10	5		6		
Italian, South.....	264	431		1	1	9	19	74	99	28	18	14	1		
Lithuanian.....	35	475						11	11	4	6	3			
Magyar.....	198	432		1		4	6	72	69	23	15	5	3		
Polish.....	186	451	2			5	7	49	64	36	12	5	5	1	
Roumanian.....	3	(a)						1		2	2				
Russian.....	35	389	2		2		3	13	10	2	2				1
Slovak.....	58	407			1	7	6	18	11	6	7	1			1
Total foreign-born..	891	449	5	2	4	27	44	252	295	120	79	39	19	5	
Grand total.....	899	449	5	2	4	27	44	253	300	121	80	39	19	5	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 214.—Amount of family income per year, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Average family income.	Number of families having a total income—					
			Under \$300.	\$300 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$750.	\$750 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$1,500.	\$1,500 or over.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
English.....	8	(b)			2	4	1	1
German.....	17	\$818			11	3	1	2
Italian, North.....	13	637		4	6	1	2	
Italian, South.....	54	582	2	21	22	6	3	
Lithuanian.....	8	(b)		1	6	1		
Magyar.....	58	774		14	13	17	14	
Polish.....	53	663		20	19	7	7	
Slovak.....	19	759	1	2	8	3	4	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

<sup>b</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 215.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—						
			Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$150.	\$150 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 or over.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Magyar.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(a)</b>				1			
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
German.....	1	(a)	1						
Italian, South.....	4	(a)	4						
Magyar.....	1	(a)	1						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>6</b>						
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>6</b>			1			

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 216.—Number of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Foreign-born:						
English.....	8	8	.....	1	2	.....
German.....	17	17	1	4	4	.....
Italian, North.....	13	13	.....	.....	10	.....
Italian, South.....	54	54	4	5	38	.....
Lithuanian.....	8	8	.....	2	7	1
Magyar.....	58	58	.....	12	37	1
Polish.....	53	53	.....	3	36	1
Slovak.....	19	19	.....	1	13	.....
Total.....	230	230	5	28	147	3

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 217.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of selected families. <sup>a</sup>	Number of families having entire income from—										
		Husband only.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children only.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.
Foreign-born:												
English.....	8	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	17	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Italian, North.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	54	10	4	2	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lithuanian.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Magyar.....	58	16	.....	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Polish.....	53	14	.....	2	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Slovak.....	19	5	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	230	65	4	11	1	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

<sup>a</sup> For selection of families, see p. 284.

TABLE 218.—Months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number working full time months specified.								
		12.	11 and under 12.	10 and under 11.	9 and under 10.	8 and under 9.	7 and under 8.	6 and under 7.	3 and under 6.	Under 3.
Native-born of native father, White.	2					2				
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	2	2								
German.....	1							1		
Italian, North.....	1			1						
Magyar.....	7	4						3		
Total.....	11	6		1				4		
Total native-born.....	13	6		1	2			4		
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1								
Croatian.....	1	1								
English.....	19	7				8	4			
French.....	1					1				
German.....	35	5		2	1	17	3	6	1	
Italian, North.....	62	16		9	15	8	8	4	2	
Italian, South.....	272	76	10	20	31	52	47	24	12	
Lithuanian.....	36	6			8	10	10	1		1
Magyar.....	207	38	1	6	22	66	36	28	9	1
Polish.....	187	22		47	14	28	41	27	7	1
Roumanian.....	3					2	1			
Russian.....	37	1	1	6	5	8	6	3	5	2
Slovak.....	60	10		2	2	11	21	8	6	
Total foreign-born.....	921	183	12	92	98	211	177	101	42	5
Grand total.....	934	189	12	92	99	213	177	105	42	5

TABLE 219.—*Number and class of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

["With boarders or lodgers" includes only households keeping boarders or lodgers at the time schedule was taken. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	"Family" households.						Total family households.	"Group" households.
		With neither boarders nor lodgers.			With boarders or lodgers.				
		Consisting of a single family.	Consisting of two or more families living together.	Total.	With boarders.	With lodgers only.	Total.		
Foreign-born:									
English.....	11	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	11	.....
German.....	21	14	1	15	4	1	5	20	1
Italian, North.....	25	2	.....	2	5	6	11	13	12
Italian, South.....	76	17	.....	17	9	36	45	62	14
Lithuanian.....	12	2	.....	2	7	2	9	11	1
Magyar.....	74	26	.....	26	38	10	48	74	.....
Polish.....	69	20	.....	20	38	8	46	66	3
Slovak.....	21	6	.....	6	11	3	14	20	1
Total.....	309	94	1	95	116	66	182	277	32

TABLE 220.—*Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per apartment.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment.						
			Under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$20.	\$20 or over.
Foreign-born:									
English.....	11	\$5.91	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	21	5.79	5	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	25	5.80	4	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	74	6.10	20	35	13	6	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	12	6.21	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	72	7.67	.....	41	16	5	4	3	.....
Polish.....	69	6.02	8	49	6	2	4	.....	.....
Slovak.....	21	6.93	1	12	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	305	6.46	40	186	51	17	8	3	.....

TABLE 221.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per room.							
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Foreign-born:										
English.....	11	\$1.41	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	21	1.58	1	3	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	25	1.58	.....	7	13	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	74	1.62	2	16	33	20	1	2	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	12	1.43	.....	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	72	2.02	.....	3	28	27	7	7	.....	.....
Polish.....	69	1.83	1	5	40	14	7	1	1	.....
Slovak.....	21	1.89	.....	2	7	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	305	1.75	4	49	143	79	18	11	1	.....

TABLE 222.—Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Number of households paying each specified rent per month per person.								
			Under \$0.50.	\$0.50 and under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
Foreign-born:											
English.....	11	\$1.18	.....	2	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	
German.....	21	1.11	.....	6	10	.....	1	1	.....	3	
Italian, North.....	25	1.18	.....	5	13	1	3	1	.....	.....	
Italian, South.....	74	.97	.....	34	22	9	6	.....	2	.....	
Lithuanian.....	12	.93	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Magyar.....	72	1.14	1	29	18	9	7	.....	5	2	
Polish.....	69	1.01	.....	27	29	6	5	1	.....	1	
Slovak.....	21	1.01	.....	7	11	2	.....	1	.....	.....	
Total.....	305	1.05	1	113	117	30	22	5	7	5	

TABLE 223.—*Number of households keeping boarders and lodgers, and number of boarders and lodgers, by general nativity and race of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping—			Total number of—		
		Boarders.	Lodgers only.	Total.	Boarders.	Lodgers only.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>							
English.....	11	4	.....	4	11	.....	11
German.....	21	4	1	5	11	1	12
Italian, North.....	25	5	6	11	13	19	32
Italian, South.....	76	9	36	45	18	165	183
Lithuanian.....	12	7	2	9	17	6	23
Magyar.....	74	38	10	48	150	38	188
Polish.....	69	38	8	46	111	27	138
Slovak.....	21	12	3	15	41	10	51
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>638</b>

TABLE 224.—Number of persons per household in apartments of each specified size, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	1-room apartments.							2-room apartments.							3-room apartments.												
	Grand total number of apartments.	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.						Total number of apartments.	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.						Total number of apartments.	Number occupied by households of each specified number of persons.											
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6 or more.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Foreign-born:																											
English.....	11						1																				
German.....	21	1	1				2																				
Italian, North.....	25	2	1	2			8				3																
Italian, South.....	76	2	1	2			8				3																
Lithuanian.....	12	1					1				1																
Magyar.....	74						4				1																
Polish.....	69	2	1	1			4				1																
Slovak.....	21						1				1																
Total.....	309	10	4	3	2	1	17		3	5	4	4			1				5	16	12	22	17	16	11	4	6





TABLE 225.—Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Number of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Foreign-born:									
English .....	11	4.18	.....	.....	1	7	3	.....	.....
German .....	21	3.67	.....	1	9	9	.....	2	.....
Italian, North.....	25	3.68	2	2	.....	20	.....	1	.....
Italian, South.....	76	3.78	5	8	19	28	5	8	3
Lithuanian.....	12	4.33	1	1	1	4	.....	5	.....
Magyar.....	74	3.85	.....	.....	28	35	6	4	1
Polish.....	69	3.29	2	4	41	17	4	1	.....
Slovak.....	21	3.67	.....	1	10	7	2	.....	1
Total.....	309	3.70	10	17	109	127	20	21	5

TABLE 226.—Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households and number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.														Total.	
	1 room.		2 rooms.		3 rooms.		4 rooms.		5 rooms.		6 rooms.		7 or more rooms.			
	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.		
Foreign-born:																
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	39	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	55
German .....	.....	.....	1	7	9	42	9	43	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	21	109
Italian, North.....	2	5	2	5	.....	.....	20	105	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	25	123
Italian, South.....	5	15	8	30	19	108	28	187	5	49	8	45	3	41	76	475
Lithuanian.....	1	5	1	4	1	12	4	24	.....	.....	5	35	.....	.....	12	80
Magyar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	172	35	243	6	38	4	33	1	11	74	497
Polish.....	2	5	4	14	41	225	17	126	4	30	1	10	.....	.....	69	410
Slovak.....	.....	.....	1	4	10	58	7	53	2	19	.....	.....	1	10	21	144
Total.....	10	30	17	64	109	620	127	820	20	149	21	148	5	62	309	1,893

TABLE 227.—Number of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Number of households of each specified number of persons.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.		
Foreign-born:														
English.....	11	5.00			3	1	5				1	1		
German.....	21	5.19		4	3	3	3		3	2	2	2		1
Italian, North....	25	4.92	2	3	4	4	1	5	2	3				1
Italian, South....	76	6.25		6	11	9	9	9	11	7	4			10
Lithuanian.....	12	6.67				1	4	2	1	2	1	1		1
Magyar.....	74	6.72		3	5	9	12	10	11	6	2	2		16
Polish.....	69	5.94		4	9	7	14	7	8	9	5	6		6
Slovak.....	21	6.86			1	3	2	4	5		2	4		4
Total.....	309	6.13	2	20	36	37	50	37	41	30	17	39		

TABLE 228.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per room.				
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per room.	Less than 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 or more.
Foreign-born:									
English.....	11	55	5.00	1.20	2	7	2		
German.....	21	109	5.19	1.42	5	10	4	2	
Italian, North....	25	123	4.92	1.34	5	15	3	2	
Italian, South....	76	475	6.25	1.66	7	36	27	4	2
Lithuanian.....	12	80	6.67	1.54		8	2		2
Magyar.....	74	497	6.72	1.74	6	37	24	6	1
Polish.....	69	410	5.94	1.81	5	31	30	3	
Slovak.....	21	144	6.86	1.87		12	8	1	
Total.....	309	1,893	6.13	1.66	30	156	100	18	5

TABLE 229.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons.			Persons per sleeping room.					
		Total number.	Average per household.	Average per sleeping room.	Less than 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 or more.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
English.....	11	55	5.00	2.50	3	5	1	2	.....	.....
German.....	21	109	5.19	3.21	.....	9	5	5	1	1
Italian, North.....	25	123	4.92	2.86	5	5	9	6	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	76	475	6.25	2.97	5	27	29	9	6	.....
Lithuanian.....	12	80	6.67	3.08	.....	7	1	2	1	1
Magyar.....	74	497	6.72	3.13	7	25	24	7	8	3
Polish.....	69	410	5.94	2.95	6	23	22	15	2	1
Slovak.....	21	144	6.86	3.06	1	7	10	1	1	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>

TABLE 230.—Number of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms.	Number of households sleeping in all rooms except—			
			1.	2.	3.	4 or more.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
English.....	11	.....	.....	9	2	.....
German.....	21	.....	5	10	6	.....
Italian, North.....	25	2	3	15	4	1
Italian, South.....	76	5	31	28	9	3
Lithuanian.....	12	1	2	4	4	1
Magyar.....	74	.....	34	29	10	1
Polish.....	69	4	45	17	3	.....
Slovak.....	21	.....	13	7	1	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>

TABLE 231.—*Literacy of male employes, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	4,242	4,043	4,012
Negro.....	4,639	3,233	3,133
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....	31	30	29
Belgium.....	1	1	1
Canada.....	3	3	3
England.....	66	64	63
France.....	5	5	5
Germany.....	48	45	45
Greece.....	1	1	1
Ireland.....	85	82	80
Italy.....	14	13	13
Norway.....	1	1	1
Russia.....	8	7	5
Scotland.....	66	65	65
Sweden.....	3	3	3
Switzerland.....	2	2	2
Wales.....	6	6	6
Africa (country not specified).....	1	1	1
Total.....	341	329	323
Total native-born.....	9,222	7,605	7,468
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			
Armenian.....	2	2	2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	7	6
Bulgarian.....	123	108	108
Canadian (other than French).....	2	2	2
Croatian.....	251	185	180
Cuban.....	1	1	1
Danish.....	2	2	2
Dutch.....	19	18	17
English.....	117	113	113
French.....	36	34	33
German.....	109	109	109
Greek.....	23	20	20
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1	1
Herzegovinian.....	3	3	3
Irish.....	44	41	41
Italian, North.....	389	268	258
Italian, South.....	1,149	667	626
Lithuanian.....	39	37	32
Macedonian.....	13	12	12
Magyar.....	341	303	302
Mexican.....	1	1	1
Montenegrin.....	91	57	57
Polish.....	296	239	231
Roumanian.....	37	29	29
Russian.....	77	59	53
Ruthenian.....	4	3	3
Scotch.....	100	100	99
Servian.....	21	20	20
Slovak.....	380	329	325
Slovenian.....	57	35	34
Spanish.....	1	1	1
Swedish.....	5	5	5
Syrian.....	5	5	2
Welsh.....	11	8	8
Austrian (race not specified).....	56	36	33
Belgian (race not specified).....	6	4	4
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	1
Total foreign-born.....	3,821	2,865	2,774
Grand total.....	13,043	10,470	10,242

TABLE 232.—Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White.....	10	4	3	3	6	3	3	10	6	6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	2	2	2	2				2	2	2
German.....	9	3	3	3	6	6	6	9	9	9
Italian, North.....	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4
Italian, South.....	4	4	3	3				4	3	3
Magyar.....	31	20	18	18	11	11	11	31	29	29
Polish.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak.....	5	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Total.....	56	32	29	29	24	24	24	56	53	53
Total native-born....	66	36	32	32	30	27	27	66	59	59
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	1	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	1	1	1	1				1	1	1
English.....	40	26	26	26	14	13	13	40	39	39
French.....	1	1						1		
German.....	66	40	36	35	26	22	22	66	58	57
Italian, North.....	85	69	64	63	16	15	15	85	79	78
Italian, South.....	356	291	156	153	65	17	17	356	173	170
Lithuanian.....	49	39	17	15	10	6	3	49	23	18
Magyar.....	304	224	208	206	80	61	61	304	269	267
Polish.....	278	207	158	156	71	49	48	278	207	204
Roumanian.....	3	3	3	3				3	3	3
Russian.....	37	37	26	26				37	26	26
Scotch.....	2	2	2	2				2	2	2
Slovak.....	88	64	53	52	24	17	16	88	70	68
Total foreign-born....	1,311	1,005	751	739	306	200	195	1,311	951	934
Grand total.....	1,377	1,041	783	771	336	227	222	1,377	1,010	993

TABLE 233.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1			
Croatian.....	1				1	1	1			
English.....	26	19	19	19	5	5	5	2	2	2
French.....	1	1								
German.....	40	24	20	19	10	10	10	6	6	6
Italian, North.....	69	51	47	46	16	15	15	2	2	2
Italian, South.....	291	202	99	96	75	44	44	14	13	13
Lithuanian.....	39	18	9	8	9	4	4	12	4	3
Magyar.....	224	137	128	127	57	50	49	30	30	30
Polish.....	207	145	112	110	44	35	35	18	11	11
Roumanian.....	3	3	3	3						
Russian.....	37	34	23	23	2	2	2	1	1	1
Scotch.....	2	2	2	2						
Slovak.....	64	31	26	25	18	15	15	15	12	12
Total.....	1,005	667	488	478	238	182	181	100	81	80

## FEMALE.

English.....	14	9	8	8	5	5	5			
German.....	26	18	15	15	3	2	2	5	5	5
Italian, North.....	16	11	10	10	4	4	4	1	1	1
Italian, South.....	65	44	9	9	15	6	6	6	2	2
Lithuanian.....	10	2	1		4	2	1	4	3	2
Magyar.....	80	42	31	31	19	16	16	19	14	14
Polish.....	71	42	27	27	21	18	17	5	4	4
Slovak.....	24	6	3	3	11	10	9	7	4	4
Total.....	306	174	104	103	85	63	60	47	33	32

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1			
Croatian.....	1				1	1	1			
English.....	40	28	27	27	10	10	10	2	2	2
French.....	1	1								
German.....	66	42	35	34	13	12	12	11	11	11
Italian, North.....	85	62	57	56	20	19	19	3	3	3
Italian, South.....	356	246	108	105	90	50	50	20	15	15
Lithuanian.....	49	20	10	8	13	6	5	16	7	5
Magyar.....	304	179	159	158	76	66	65	49	44	44
Polish.....	278	187	139	137	68	53	52	23	15	15
Roumanian.....	3	3	3	3						
Russian.....	37	34	23	23	2	2	2	1	1	1
Scotch.....	2	2	2	2						
Slovak.....	88	37	29	28	29	25	24	22	16	16
Total.....	1,311	841	592	581	323	245	241	147	114	112

TABLE 234.—Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	1				1	1	1
English.....	26	6	6	6	20	20	20
French.....	1				1		
German.....	40	4	4	4	36	32	31
Italian, North.....	69	1	1	1	68	63	62
Italian, South.....	291	13	7	7	278	149	146
Lithuanian.....	39	4	1	1	35	16	14
Magyar.....	224	16	15	15	208	193	191
Polish.....	207	15	11	11	192	147	145
Roumanian.....	3				3	3	3
Russian.....	37	1	1	1	36	25	25
Scotch.....	2				2	2	2
Slovak.....	64	4	3	2	60	50	50
Total.....	1,005	64	49	48	941	702	691

## FEMALE.

English.....	14	3	3	3	11	10	10
German.....	26	4	4	4	22	18	18
Italian, North.....	16	2	2	2	14	13	13
Italian, South.....	65	8	3	3	57	14	14
Lithuanian.....	10	1	1	1	9	5	2
Magyar.....	80	6	5	5	74	56	56
Polish.....	71	11	11	11	60	38	37
Slovak.....	24	3	2	2	21	15	14
Total.....	306	38	31	31	268	169	164

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1				1	1	1
Croatian.....	1				1	1	1
English.....	40	9	9	9	31	30	30
French.....	1				1		
German.....	66	8	8	8	58	50	49
Italian, North.....	85	3	3	3	82	76	75
Italian, South.....	356	21	10	10	335	163	160
Lithuanian.....	49	5	2	2	44	21	16
Magyar.....	304	22	20	20	282	249	247
Polish.....	278	26	22	22	252	185	182
Roumanian.....	3				3	3	3
Russian.....	37	1	1	1	36	25	25
Scotch.....	2				2	2	2
Slovak.....	88	7	5	4	81	65	64
Total.....	1,311	102	80	79	1,209	871	855

TABLE 235.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.							
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.						
		Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Sin-gle.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Sin-gle.			Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.			
Native-born of native father:	4,227	486	11	1	498	773	781	15	1,569	177	1,272	39	1,488	19	602	51	672	1,455	2,666	106	4,227
White.....	4,635	352	14	.....	396	1,114	894	31	1,979	326	1,008	72	1,406	60	672	92	824	1,852	2,588	195	4,635
Negro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	22	14	.....	.....	14	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	22
Austria-Hungary.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgium.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Canada.....	63	16	.....	.....	16	13	13	26	26	15	15	2	15	6	6	6	29	34	.....	.....	63
England.....	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	48	10	.....	.....	10	11	1	12	12	2	13	.....	15	1	10	.....	11	24	24	.....	48
Greece.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ireland.....	86	8	.....	.....	8	14	5	19	17	16	3	3	36	5	16	2	23	44	37	5	86
Italy.....	9	6	.....	.....	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Norway.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Russia.....	5	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Scotland.....	61	20	.....	.....	20	13	8	21	5	6	1	12	.....	8	.....	.....	8	38	22	1	61
Sweden.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Switzerland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wales.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Africa (country not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	317	80	.....	.....	80	67	30	.....	97	28	56	4	88	6	44	2	52	181	130	6	317
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	9,179	918	25	.....	944	1,954	1,645	46	3,645	531	2,396	115	3,042	85	1,318	145	1,548	3,488	5,384	307	9,179





TABLE 235.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.							
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 41.			45 or over.										
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.					
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Con.</b>																					
Welsli.....	11				1			3				3		6	1		7	1	9	1	11
Austrian (race not specified).....	52	7			14	8		22	3	13		16	7	7			7	24	28		52
Belgian (race not specified).....	7	1			2			2		3		3	1	1			1	3	4		7
Swiss (race not specified).....	1																				1
Total foreign-born.....	3,840	355	8	1	364	651	7	1,615	252	1,164	21	1,437	40	356	28		424	1,604	2,179	57	3,840
<b>Grand total.....</b>	13,019	1,273	33	2	1,308	2,296	53	5,260	783	3,560	136	4,479	125	1,074	173		1,972	5,082	7,563	364	13,019



TABLE 236.—*Conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*  
FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.														Total.	
	16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.			Total.			
	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Total.				
Native-born of native father. White.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
German.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Italian, North.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Magyar.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Total native-born.....	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	10
Foreign-born:																
English.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	10
German.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	22
Italian, North.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Italian, South.....	1	.....	1	.....	37	.....	37	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	4	59
Lithuanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Magyar.....	4	.....	6	.....	25	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	9	72
Polish.....	1	.....	2	.....	37	.....	37	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1	62
Slovak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Total foreign-born.....	9	.....	14	.....	127	.....	127	.....	119	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	20	271
Grand total.....	13	.....	20	.....	129	.....	129	.....	121	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	21	292

<sup>a</sup> Including 1 not reporting complete data.







TABLE 239.—Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							Total.
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	
Foreign-born:								
English.....	5	6	1	4	6	12	3	37
German.....	7	12	1	2	16	29	6	64
Italian, North.....	12	3	.....	8	32	27	4	86
Italian, South.....	42	16	3	27	141	104	10	313
Lithuanian.....	12	3	2	3	19	15	1	<sup>a</sup> 56
Magyar.....	40	34	8	23	84	119	26	334
Polish.....	54	18	1	16	86	87	9	271
Slovak.....	8	7	1	3	27	36	8	90
Total.....	180	99	17	86	411	420	67	<sup>a</sup> 1,281

## FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
English.....	2	3	2	1	2	7	1	18
German.....	7	12	1	5	4	10	6	45
Italian, North.....	8	4	1	2	8	6	.....	29
Italian, South.....	25	9	1	3	37	19	4	98
Lithuanian.....	7	3	.....	.....	5	5	2	22
Magyar.....	35	18	5	7	25	39	7	<sup>a</sup> 137
Polish.....	33	16	4	2	40	25	1	121
Slovak.....	21	10	.....	.....	8	10	.....	49
Total.....	138	75	14	20	129	121	21	<sup>a</sup> 519

## TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
English.....	7	9	3	5	8	19	4	55
German.....	14	24	2	7	20	30	12	109
Italian, North.....	20	7	1	10	40	33	4	115
Italian, South.....	67	25	4	30	178	123	14	411
Lithuanian.....	19	6	2	3	24	20	3	<sup>a</sup> 78
Magyar.....	75	52	13	30	109	158	33	<sup>a</sup> 471
Polish.....	87	34	5	18	126	112	10	392
Slovak.....	29	17	1	3	35	46	8	139
Total.....	318	174	31	106	540	541	88	<sup>b</sup> 1,800

<sup>a</sup> Including 1 not reporting complete data.<sup>b</sup> Including 2 not reporting complete data.



TABLE 240.—Number of male employees of each age or within each age group, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each age or within each specified age group.													
		Under 14.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>															
White.....	4,365	6	26	75	121	131	125	130	853	721	666	835	507	144	25
Negro.....	4,778	26	40	58	79	89	83	120	964	1,022	688	782	644	151	32
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>															
Austria-Hungary..	30		2	6	2	6	3	3	6			2			
Belgium.....	1									1					
Canada.....	3						1					2			
England.....	66			3	3	4	4	5	15	11	5	10	4	2	
France.....	5						1	1	1	1			1		
Germany.....	49			1	2	5	2	1	9	3	3	12	10	1	
Greece.....	1										1				
Ireland.....	86					6	2		10	9	9	27	19	4	
Italy.....	14		2	3	3	1	1	1	3						
Norway.....	1										1				
Russia.....	8			3			2	1	2						
Scotland.....	66		2	3	4	2	10	4	11	10	7	5	5	3	
Sweden.....	3								2		1				
Switzerland.....	2								1				1		
Wales.....	6								1	1		3	1		
Africa (country not specified).....	1													1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>															
Armenian.....	2											2			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8		1									3	3		
Bulgarian.....	122					1	2	3	27	50	12	21	4	2	
Canadian (other than French).....	2							1							
Croatian.....	27				1	2	11	5	74	50	44	54	14	1	1
Cuban.....	1								1						
Danish.....	2					1					1				
Dutch.....	19				1	1			5	2	2	4	3	1	
English.....	119			1			2	2	7	12	20	22	34	12	5
French.....	36						1		3	5	6	9	10	2	
German.....	112							4	9	12	34	31	18	3	1
Greek.....	23								15	3	2	3			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1												1		
Herzegovinian.....	3						1		1			1			
Irish.....	44							1		2	3	9	20	7	
Italian, North.....	401	1	1	6	6	10	19	26	93	77	62	68	30	1	1
Italian, South.....	1,176		2	8	14	26	57	59	292	261	185	199	63	10	
Lithuanian.....	41								11	8	8	12	2		
Macedonian.....	13								4	2	5	2			
Magyar.....	314		1		2	3	10	13	63	79	44	100	24	5	
Mexican.....	1								1						
Montenegrin.....	91				2	5	4		30	18	19	7	6		
Polish.....	296			1	4	1	5	9	57	62	59	78	17	2	1
Roumanian.....	37					1	2	2	6	5	6	9	6		
Russian.....	85						1	2	19	20	13	23	7		
Ruthenian.....	4						1		1	2					
Scotch.....	101				1	1			6	9	14	22	30	15	3
Serbian.....	21			1					10	6	1	2	1		
Slovak.....	387			4	2	3	14	11	72	76	60	96	40		
Slovenian.....	55		2				1	3	3	15	15	12	4		
Spanish.....	1											1			
Swedish.....	5								1		2	1		1	
Syrian.....	5								2	2	1	1			
Welsh.....	11									1	1	2	5	1	1
Austrian (race not specified).....	56					2	1	4	14	11	7	10	6	1	
Belgian (race not specified).....	7				1				2			3	1		
Swiss (race not specified).....	1														1
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>13,375</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>71</b>

TABLE 241.—Number of families owning home, renting, boarding, etc., by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families—					
	Owning home.	Renting home.	Boarding.	Lodging.	In other conditions.	Total.
Foreign-born:						
English.....		11	1			12
German.....		21				21
Italian, North.....		14			1	15
Italian, South.....	a 1	a 60	(a)	(a)	(a)	62
Lithuanian.....		11				11
Magyar.....	2	72				74
Polish.....		66				66
Slovak.....		20				20
Total.....	a 3	a 275	a 1	a 1	(a)	281

a Not including 1 family not reporting complete data.

TABLE 242.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....				1			1			1	1	1			1	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
English.....	4			4	1		5					5				5
German.....	5			5		5	10			1	1	5	5	1		11
Italian, North.....	10			10		1	11					10	1			11
Italian, South.....	31			31	4	5	39			1	1	35	5	1		41
Lithuanian.....	11			11	2		13					13				13
Magyar.....	36			36	2	13	51		3	2	5	38	16	3		57
Polish.....	42	1		43	2	2	47					44	3			47
Slovak.....	10			10		3	13					10	3			13
Total.....	119	1		150	11	29	140		3	4	7	160	33	5		198
Total native-born.....	149	1		150	12	29	141		3	5	8	161	33	6		200
Foreign-born:																
English.....	1			1	3	2	6			1	1	4	2	1		7
German.....	2			2		7	9					2	7			9
Italian, North.....	2			2	1	1	4					3	1			4
Italian, South.....	10			10	3	4	17			2	2	13	4	2		19
Lithuanian.....						1	1			1	1	1	1	1		2
Magyar.....	4			4	6	12	18		1	2	3	10	13	2		25
Polish.....	8	2		10	4	9	23			1	1	12	11	1		24
Slovak.....	1			1	1	3	5			1	1	2	3	1		6
Total foreign-born.....	28	2		30	18	39	77		1	8	9	46	42	8		96
Grand total.....	177	3		180	30	68	141		4	13	17	207	75	14		296

TABLE 242.—General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6 years.				6 to 13 years.				14 and 15 years.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....						1		1						1		1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
English.....	1			1								1				1
German.....	5			5		5		5	1			1	6	5		11
Italian, North.....	7			7		2		2		1		1	7	3		10
Italian, South.....	21			21	2			2				2	23			23
Lithuanian.....	8			8	1			1					9			9
Magyar.....	27	1		28	1	8		9	1	4		5	29	13		42
Polish.....	21			21	3	1		4					24	1		25
Slovak.....	17			17	2	6		8					19	6		25
Total.....	107	1		108	9	22		31	2	5		7	118	28		146
Total native-born.....	107	1		108	9	23		32	2	5		7	118	29		147
Foreign-born:																
English.....	1			1		3		3	2			2	3	3		6
German.....	2			2	2	5		7					4	5		9
Italian, North.....	1			1		2		2					1	2		3
Italian, South.....	4			4	7			7	1			1	12			12
Lithuanian.....					1			1					1			1
Magyar.....	8			8	6	2		8					14	2		16
Polish.....	13			13	4	8		12	2	2		4	19	10		29
Slovak.....	1			1	1	2		3					2	2		4
Total foreign-born.....	30			30	21	22		43	5	2		7	56	24		80
Grand total.....	137	1		138	30	45		75	7	7		14	174	53		227

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White.....						1	1		2			1	1	1	1	1	3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																	
English.....	5			5	1			1					6				6
German.....	10			10		10		10	1		1	2	11	10	1		22
Italian, North.....	17			17		3		3		1		1	17	4			21
Italian, South.....	52			52	6	5		11			1	1	58	5	1		64
Lithuanian.....	19			19	3			3					22				22
Magyar.....	63	1		64	3	21	1	25	1	7	2	10	67	29	3		99
Polish.....	63	1		64	5	3		8					68	4			72
Slovak.....	27			27	2	9		11					29	9			38
Total.....	256	2		258	20	51	1	72	2	8	4	14	278	61	5		344
Total native-born.....	256	2		258	21	52	1	74	2	8	5	15	279	62	6		347
Foreign-born:																	
English.....	2			2	3	5		8	2		1	3	7	5	1		13
German.....	4			4	2	12		14					6	12			18
Italian, North.....	3			3	1	3		4					4	3			7
Italian, South.....	14			14	10	4		14	1		2	3	25	4	2		31
Lithuanian.....					1	1		2			1	1	1	1	1		3
Magyar.....	12			12	12	14		26		1	2	3	24	15	2		41
Polish.....	21	2		23	8	17		25	2	2	1	5	31	21	1		53
Slovak.....	2			2	2	5		7			1	1	4	5	1		10
Total foreign-born.....	58	2		60	39	61		100	5	3	8	16	102	66	8		176
Grand total.....	314	4		318	60	113	1	174	7	11	13	31	381	128	14		523

TABLE 243.—Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3		1		1			2	2		1	2	3
Bulgarian.....	7	6			6	1			1	7			7
Croatian.....	66	62			62	4			4	66			66
Danish.....	1		1		1						1		1
Dutch.....	6	1	1		2	1		3	4	2	1	3	6
English.....	45	6	8		14	1	5	25	31	7	13	25	45
French.....	12	5			5	1	2	4	7	6	2	4	12
German.....	29	5	3	4	12	4		13	17	9	3	17	29
Hebrew (other than Russian)...	1	1			1					1			1
Irish.....	21	1	1		2	1	1	17	19	2	2	17	21
Italian, North.....	111	53	2	6	61	22	12	16	50	75	14	22	111
Italian, South.....	315	203	14	6	223	57	10	25	92	260	24	31	315
Lithuanian.....	15	4	1		5	5	4	1	10	9	5	1	15
Macedonian.....	2	2			2					2			2
Magyar.....	110	76	4		80	20	6	4	30	96	10	4	110
Polish.....	95	64	2		66	21	2	6	29	85	4	6	95
Roumanian.....	3	3			3					3			3
Russian.....	16	13			13	2		1	3	15		1	16
Scotch.....	38	1		1	2		5	31	36	1	5	32	38
Servian.....	5	5			5					5			5
Slovak.....	125	75	7	1	83	25	4	13	42	100	11	14	125
Slovenian.....	16	6	5		11	4	1		5	10	6		16
Swedish.....	2		1		1			1	1		1	1	2
Syrian.....	2	1			1	1			1	2			2
Welsh.....	3					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Austrian (race not specified)...	14	4	3		7	2	2	3	7	6	5	3	14
Belgian (race not specified)....	3	1			1	1		1	2	2		1	3
Swiss (race not specified).....	1							1	1			1	1
Total.....	1,067	598	54	18	670	174	55	168	397	772	109	186	1,067

TABLE 244.—Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1		1					1			1	
English.....	4	1	1	2			2	2	1	1	2	4	
German.....	11	4	4	8		1	2	3	4	5	2	11	
Italian, North.....	12	9	1	10	1		1	2	10	1	1	12	
Italian, South.....	52	44		44	5	1	2	8	49	1	2	52	
Lithuanian.....	9	5		5	4			4	9			9	
Magyar.....	68	45	2	48	13		7	20	58	2	8	68	
Polish.....	39	30	2	33	4		2	6	34	2	3	39	
Russian.....	1	1		1					1			1	
Slovak.....	24	11	2	13	8		3	11	19	2	3	24	
Total.....	221	151	12	165	35	2	19	56	186	14	21	221	

TABLE 245.—Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
German.....	15	7	7	8	8	15	15
Italian, North.....	6	2	1	4	4	6	5
Italian, South.....	12	10	10	2	1	12	11
Lithuanian.....	3	2	2	1	1	3	3
Magyar.....	43	28	28	15	15	43	43
Polish.....	9	4	4	5	5	9	9
Slovak.....	11	3	3	8	7	11	10
Total native-born.....	99	56	55	43	41	99	96
Foreign-born:							
Bohemian and Moravian..	1	1				1	
Croatian.....	1	1	1			1	1
French.....	1	1	1			1	1
German.....	77	45	29	32	15	77	44
Italian, North.....	88	71	25	17	7	88	32
Italian, South.....	363	295	89	68	12	363	101
Lithuanian.....	50	39	24	11	5	50	29
Magyar.....	321	236	91	85	23	321	114
Polish.....	291	212	59	79	22	291	81
Roumanian.....	3	3				3	
Russian.....	37	37	5			37	5
Slovak.....	90	66	25	24	5	90	30
Total foreign-born.....	1,323	1,007	349	316	89	1,323	438
Grand total.....	1,422	1,063	404	359	130	1,422	534

TABLE 246.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

## MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			1	
Croatian.....	1			1	1
French.....	1			1	1
German.....	45	9	6	36	23
Italian, North.....	71	3	1	68	24
Italian, South.....	295	17	16	278	73
Lithuanian.....	39	4	4	35	20
Magyar.....	236	28	21	208	70
Polish.....	212	20	19	192	40
Roumanian.....	3			3	
Russian.....	37	1	1	36	4
Slovak.....	66	5	5	61	20
Total.....	1,007	87	73	920	276

## FEMALE.

German.....	32	10	7	22	8
Italian, North.....	17	3	3	14	4
Italian, South.....	68	11	7	57	5
Lithuanian.....	11	2	1	9	4
Magyar.....	85	11	7	74	16
Polish.....	79	18	16	61	6
Slovak.....	24	3	1	21	4
Total.....	316	58	42	258	47

## TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			1	
Croatian.....	1			1	1
French.....	1			1	1
German.....	77	19	13	58	31
Italian, North.....	88	6	4	82	28
Italian, South.....	363	28	23	335	78
Lithuanian.....	50	6	5	44	24
Magyar.....	321	39	28	282	86
Polish.....	291	38	35	253	46
Roumanian.....	3			3	
Russian.....	37	1	1	36	4
Slovak.....	90	8	6	82	24
Total.....	1,323	145	115	1,178	323

**TABLE 247.**—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			1			
Croatian.....	1			1	1		
French.....	1	1	1				
German.....	45	28	12	11	11	6	6
Italian, North.....	71	53	11	16	12	2	2
Italian, South.....	295	204	30	77	45	14	14
Lithuanian.....	39	18	7	9	6	12	11
Magyar.....	236	145	35	61	32	30	24
Polish.....	212	148	14	46	28	18	17
Roumanian.....	3	3					
Russian.....	37	34	4	2		1	1
Slovak.....	66	33	4	18	9	15	12
Total.....	1,007	607	118	242	144	98	87

FEMALE.

German.....	32	23	8	4	2	5	5
Italian, North.....	17	12	2	4	4	1	1
Italian, South.....	68	45	2	17	5	6	5
Lithuanian.....	11	3		4	1	4	4
Magyar.....	85	45	6	21	5	19	12
Polish.....	79	47	7	27	11	5	4
Slovak.....	24	6		11	3	7	2
Total.....	316	181	25	88	31	47	33

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	1			1			
Croatian.....	1			1	1		
French.....	1	1	1				
German.....	77	51	20	15	13	11	11
Italian, North.....	88	65	13	20	16	3	3
Italian, South.....	363	249	32	94	50	20	19
Lithuanian.....	50	21	7	13	7	16	15
Magyar.....	321	190	41	82	37	49	36
Polish.....	291	195	21	73	39	23	21
Roumanian.....	3	3					
Russian.....	37	34	4	2		1	1
Slovak.....	90	39	4	29	12	22	14
Total.....	1,323	848	143	330	175	145	120

TABLE 248.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employes, by age at time of coming to the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
			Under 14.		14 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian.....	1	1			1	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	8	8	1	1	7	7
Bulgarian.....	119	39			119	39
Croatian.....	255	181	2	1	253	189
Danish.....	2	2			2	2
Dutch.....	16	14	4	3	12	11
French.....	36	21	6	6	30	15
German.....	110	99	12	12	98	87
Greek.....	22	19			22	19
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1			1	1
Herzegovinian.....	3	1			3	1
Italian, North.....	391	256	29	27	362	229
Italian, South.....	1,157	739	61	49	1,096	690
Lithuanian.....	41	38	4	4	37	34
Macedonian.....	13	6			13	6
Magyar.....	337	214	12	10	325	204
Mexican.....	1	1			1	1
Montenegrin.....	91	23	1	1	90	22
Polish.....	294	191	15	14	279	177
Roumanian.....	36	19			36	19
Russian.....	73	50	1	1	72	49
Ruthenian.....	4	1			4	1
Servian.....	21	10	1	1	20	9
Slovak.....	382	241	11	11	371	230
Slovenian.....	51	28	5	4	46	24
Spanish.....	1	1	1	1		
Swedish.....	5	5	1	1	4	4
Syrian.....	5	4			5	4
Austrian (race not specified).....	54	38	3	3	51	35
Belgian (race not specified).....	6	5	1	1	5	4
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1			1	1
Total.....	3,537	2,218	171	151	3,366	2,097



TABLE 249.—Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian.....	1	1					1	1
Bohemian and Moravian...	8	8	1	1	3	3	4	4
Bulgarian.....	119	30	110	22	8	7	1	1
Croatian.....	255	181	160	98	87	77	8	6
Danish.....	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Dutch.....	16	14	6	5	2	2	8	7
French.....	36	21	14	5	8	2	14	14
German.....	110	99	55	45	22	21	33	33
Greek.....	22	19	22	19				
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1	1			1	1		
Herzegovinian.....	3	1	3	1				
Italian, North.....	391	256	171	78	139	104	81	74
Italian, South.....	1,157	739	536	254	461	349	160	136
Lithuanian.....	41	38	9	7	10	9	22	22
Macedonian.....	13	6	11	4	2	2		
Magyar.....	337	214	172	78	115	92	50	44
Mexican.....	1	1			1	1		
Montenegrin.....	91	23	90	22			1	1
Polish.....	294	191	142	59	100	82	52	50
Roumanian.....	36	19	29	15	7	4		
Russian.....	73	50	52	33	14	11	7	6
Ruthenian.....	4	1	3	1	1			
Servian.....	21	10	13	5	8	5		
Slovak.....	382	241	173	71	134	103	75	67
Slovenian.....	51	28	17	3	20	14	14	11
Spanish.....	1	1					1	1
Swedish.....	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	2
Syrian.....	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
Austrian (race not specified).....	54	38	27	14	18	17	9	7
Belgian (race not specified).....	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	2
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1					1	1
Total.....	3,537	2,248	1,822	846	1,168	911	547	491



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