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REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

(IN TWENTY-FIVE PARTS)

PART 1: BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

(IN TWO VOLUMES: VOL. I)



PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

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

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,
Chairman.
Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE.
Senator ASBURY C. LATIMER. ^a
Senator ANSELM J. MCLAURIN. ^b
Senator LE ROY PERCY. ^c

Representative BENJAMIN F. HOWELL.
Representative WILLIAM S. BENNET.
Representative JOHN L. BURNETT.
Mr. CHARLES P. NEILL.
Mr. JEREMIAH W. JENKS.
Mr. WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

Secretaries:

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

Chief Statistician:

FRED C. CROXTON.

Extract 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; * * *

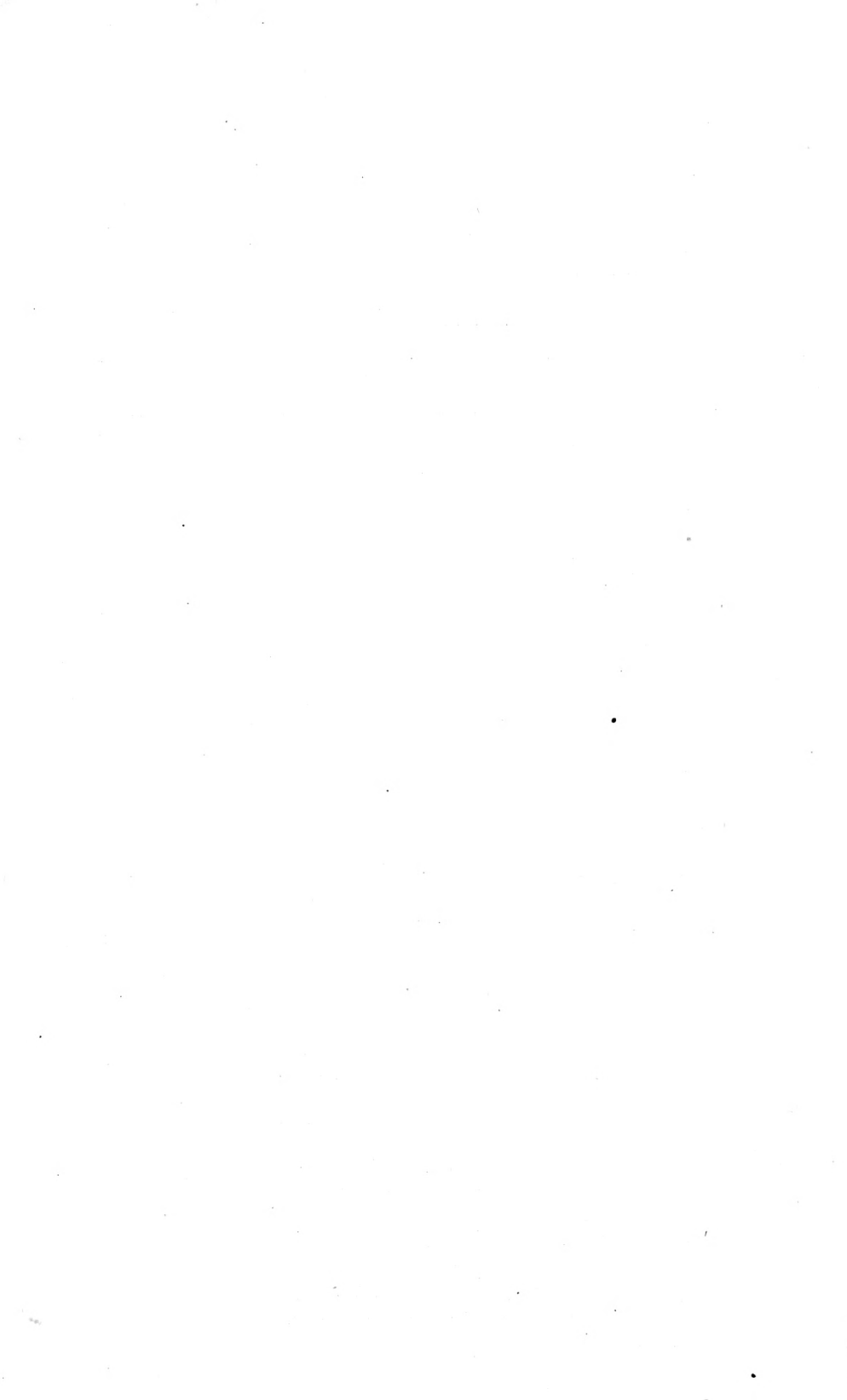
^a Died February 20, 1908.

^b Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909.

^c 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. 338, 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.)



LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1910.

To the Sixty-first Congress:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Immigration Commission, Part 1 of the Commission's general report on immigrants in industries.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, *Chairman.*

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith Part 1 of the general report of the Immigration Commission on immigrants in industries, which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by W. Jett Lauck, superintendent of agents. The part transmitted deals with immigrants in the bituminous coal-mining industry in Pennsylvania, the Middle West, the Southwest, and the South. Other parts of the general report now in preparation deal with immigrants in the following industries:

Iron and steel manufacturing.	Sugar refining.
Cotton goods manufacturing in the North Atlantic States.	Glass manufacturing.
Woolen and worsted goods manufacturing.	Agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturing.
Silk goods manufacturing and dyeing.	Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.
Clothing manufacturing.	Furniture manufacturing.
Collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturing.	Copper mining and smelting.
Leather manufacturing.	Iron ore mining.
Boot and shoe manufacturing.	Anthracite coal mining.
Glove manufacturing.	Oil refining.
Slaughtering and meat packing.	Diversified industries.

There will be included in the same general report a summary of the above-mentioned parts, and also reports on the floating immigrant labor supply, recent immigrants in agriculture, and Japanese and other immigrant races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

Respectfully,

W. W. HUSBAND, *Secretary.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, *United States Senate,*
Chairman, The Immigration Commission.



CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

	Page.
CHAPTER I.—Introduction:	
Expansion in bituminous coal-mining operations since 1860.....	3
Increase in number of employees.....	5
Geographical divisions studied.....	6
Households studied.....	6
Members of households for whom detailed information was secured.....	7
Employees for whom information was secured.....	13
Comparative scope of the investigation.....	17
Method of presenting data collected.....	19
CHAPTER II.—Racial displacements:	
Racial movements to, and displacements in, the bituminous coal-mining industry.....	21
Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households.....	24
Racial classification of employees at the present time.....	34
CHAPTER III.—Economic status:	
Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied.....	39
Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States.....	44
General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied.....	46
General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied.....	47
Status of the first and second generations compared.....	48
Occupations entered in the bituminous coal-mining industry.....	49
Daily earnings.....	50
Relation between period of residence and earning ability.....	59
Annual earnings of male heads of families studied.....	63
Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied.....	68
Annual family income.....	73
Wives at work.....	78
Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied.....	80
Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers.....	80
Sources of family income.....	84
Relative importance of the different sources of family income.....	88
CHAPTER IV.—Working conditions:	
Hours of work.....	93
Methods of wage payments.....	93
Deductions from earnings of employees.....	94
Company houses.....	94
The company-store system.....	95
Benefits received by employees in addition to wages.....	96
Regularity of employment.....	96
The immigrant and organized labor.....	100
CHAPTER V.—Housing and living conditions:	
Housing and living conditions.....	105
Living arrangements.....	105
Rent in its relation to standard of living.....	106
Boarders and lodgers.....	112
Size of apartments occupied.....	117
Size of households studied.....	121
Congestion.....	123

	Page.
CHAPTER VI.—Salient characteristics:	
Literacy.....	137
Conjugal condition.....	144
Visits abroad.....	164
Age classification of employees and members of their households.....	169
CHAPTER VII.—General progress and assimilation:	
Ownership of homes.....	177
Status of children in the households studied.....	180
Citizenship.....	182
Ability to speak English.....	194
CHAPTER VIII.—Recent immigration in its relation to accidents in coal mines:	
Death rate reported for the mines of the United States.....	209
Distribution of accidents in coal-producing areas.....	212
Comparison with conditions in foreign countries.....	213
The responsibility of employes for accidents.....	215
Inexperience as a cause of accidents.....	216
Racial composition of the operating forces of bituminous mines.....	218
Recent and old immigration compared.....	224
Lack of experience on the part of recent immigrants.....	228
Fatalities in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indiana.....	233
Opinions of state mine inspectors and agents of the Federal Government..	237
Opinions of mine workers and attitude of labor organizations.....	240
Conclusion.....	241

PART II.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL SURVEY.

	Page.
CHAPTER I.—Introduction:	
Households studied.....	245
Members of households for whom detailed information was secured.....	246
Employees for whom information was secured.....	249
CHAPTER II.—Racial displacements:	
History of immigration to Pennsylvania bituminous coal mines.....	251
Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households.....	261
Racial classification of employees at the present time.....	265
CHAPTER III.—Economic status:	
Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied..	269
Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States.....	273
General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied.	274
General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied.	275
Daily earnings.....	288
Relation between period of residence and earning ability.....	291
Annual earnings of male heads of families studied.....	295
Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied.	299
Actual annual earnings of representatives of selected races.....	301
Annual family income.....	301
Wives at work.....	303
Annual earnings of females 18 years of age or over in the households studied.	304
Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers.....	305
Sources of family income.....	307
Relative importance of the different sources of family income.....	309
CHAPTER IV.—Working conditions:	
Hours worked per day and per week.....	315
Frequency and methods of wage payments.....	315
Deductions from earnings.....	316
Regularity of employment.....	320
Description of a typical mining and coke village.....	322
Company houses.....	323
The company-store system.....	324
Benefits received by employees in addition to wages.....	327

	Page.
CHAPTER IV.—Working conditions—Continued.	
Welfare work	328
The immigrant and organized labor	330
Reasons for employing immigrants	334
CHAPTER V.—Housing and living conditions:	
Systems of domestic economy	337
General housing and living conditions	340
Rent in its relation to standard of living	344
Boarders and lodgers	346
Size of apartments occupied	346
Size of households studied	347
Congestion	347
CHAPTER VI.—General cost and standard of living:	
Explanation of study	353
Salient facts relative to the families studied	353
Food and general living expenditures	355
Detailed expenditures of families studied	357
CHAPTER VII.—Industrial progress and efficiency:	
Opinions of coal operators as to progress of immigrant employees	415
Employers' statements as to efficiency of immigrant mine workers according to specified standards	416
The use of intoxicants in its relation to efficiency	419
CHAPTER VIII.—Industrial effects of immigration:	
Employment of recent immigrants made possible a remarkable growth in the industry	423
Changes in industrial methods and organization	423
Immigration in its relation to mining accidents	424
Displacement of former employees by recent immigrants	424
Failure of native-born to enter the industry	425
CHAPTER IX.—Salient characteristics:	
Literacy	429
Conjugal condition	435
Visits abroad	443
Age classification of employees and members of their households	445
CHAPTER X.—General progress and assimilation:	
Ownership of homes	451
Public-school attendance	452
Parochial-school attendance	456
Status of children in the households studied	457
Citizenship	459
Ability to speak English	465
REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITY A.	
CHAPTER XI.—Introduction:	
Summary description of the community	473
Industrial history	476
Inducements and obstacles to immigration	476
CHAPTER XII.—History of immigration:	
Present population of the community	479
Industrial distribution of the population	479
History of immigration to the community	481
Period of residence of mine workers	482
Racial classification of mining employees	482
CHAPTER XIII.—Economic status:	
Occupations entered by immigrants	485
Daily earnings	487
Relation between period of residence and earning ability	489
CHAPTER XIV.—Working conditions:	
Regularity of employment and method of wage payments	491
Mining accidents	491
Company houses and mining villages	492
The company-store system	496
Relations among the races	499
Hospital and medical service	499
Labor disputes	500

	Page.
CHAPTER XV.—Industrial progress and efficiency:	
Industrial progress and efficiency.....	501
The use of intoxicants in its relation to efficiency.....	502
Preferences of the mining operators for mine workers.....	502
CHAPTER XVI.—Salient characteristics:	
Conjugal condition of mine workers.....	503
Location of wives of foreign-born mine workers.....	505
Age classification of employees.....	507
CHAPTER XVII.—Industrial and other effects of immigration:	
Reasons for employing immigrants.....	509
Changes in industrial methods and organization.....	509
Housing conditions.....	510
Employment of children.....	510
Segregation.....	511
Diseases peculiar to immigrants.....	511
Criminality.....	512
CHAPTER XVIII.—General progress of immigrants in the community:	
Property holdings.....	515
Bank deposits.....	516
Money sent abroad.....	516
Immigrants in business.....	517
Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees.....	518
School attendance and progress.....	520
Literacy.....	523
Citizenship and interest in political and civic affairs.....	525
Church facilities.....	527
Americanization.....	528
REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITY B.	
CHAPTER XIX.—Introduction:	
Industrial significance of the community.....	531
Description of the community.....	531
Inducements and obstacles to immigration.....	532
CHAPTER XX.—Population and racial displacements:	
Population.....	533
Racial distribution of the population.....	534
History of immigration to the community.....	534
CHAPTER XXI.—Economic status:	
Occupations of immigrant employees in the mining industry.....	537
Earnings of mining employees.....	539
Money sent abroad.....	541
CHAPTER XXII.—Working conditions:	
Wages and hours.....	543
Liability to accident or disease.....	543
Medical or hospital service.....	543
Company stores.....	544
Company houses.....	544
Methods of securing recent immigrants.....	545
Relations among the races of recent immigrants.....	545
Organized labor.....	546
CHAPTER XXIII.—Industrial progress and efficiency:	
Relative efficiency of immigrants and natives.....	549
Industriousness and effectiveness.....	549
Adaptability and supervision.....	549
Sobriety.....	550
Preferences of mining operators as regards immigrant labor.....	550
CHAPTER XXIV.—Housing conditions:	
Tendency to congregate near mines.....	551
Housing of Americans compared with that of recent immigrants.....	551
Permanent homes.....	551
CHAPTER XXV.—Immigrant institutions:	
Church facilities.....	553
Fraternal organizations.....	553
Recent immigrants in business.....	554
Employment and steamship agency.....	554
Immigrant boarding houses.....	555

	Page.
CHAPTER XXVI.—Salient characteristics:	
Criminality	557
Conjugal condition of mine workers	557
Literacy	560
Age classification of employees	562
CHAPTER XXVII.—Effects of immigration:	
Diseases peculiar to immigrants and effect on public health.....	563
Industrial and social effects of immigration upon the community.....	563
CHAPTER XXVIII.—General progress of immigrants in the community:	
Ability to speak English	567
School facilities and attendance	569
Citizenship	570
Americanization	571

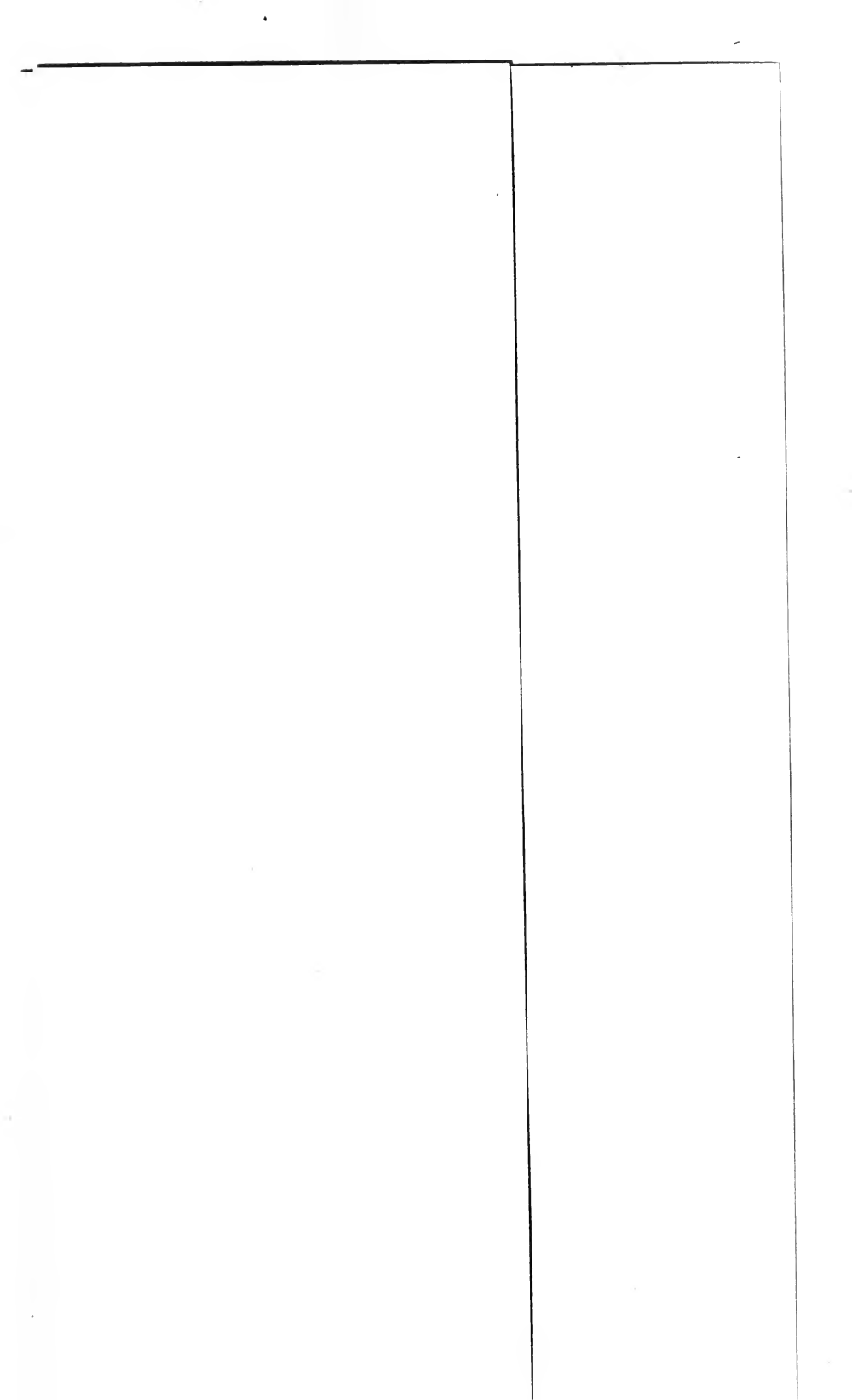
PART III.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE
MIDDLE WEST.

CHAPTER I.—Introduction:	Page.
Households studied.....	575
Members of households for whom detailed information was secured.....	576
Employees for whom information was secured.....	578
CHAPTER II.—Racial displacements:	
History of immigration to the coal fields of the Middle West.....	581
Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households	587
Racial classification of employees at the present time.....	589
Racial movements to representative localities.....	591
Representative communities in Illinois.....	591
Representative communities in Indiana.....	610
Representative districts in Ohio	614
CHAPTER III.—Economic status:	
Industrial condition abroad of members of immigrant households studied..	619
Principal occupation of immigrant employees before coming to the United States.....	622
General occupation of women at the present time, in the households studied	623
General occupation of males at the present time, in the households studied.	624
Daily earnings.....	635
Relation between period of residence and earning ability	637
Annual earnings of male heads of families studied	639
Annual earnings of males 18 years of age or over in the households studied.	641
Annual family income.....	642
Wives at work	643
Relation between the earnings of husbands and the practice of wives of keeping boarders or lodgers.....	643
Sources of family income.....	645
Relative importance of the different sources of family income.....	646
CHAPTER IV.—Working conditions:	
Hours worked per day and per week.....	649
Regularity of employment.....	649
Methods of mining.....	650
Methods of wage payments	650
The company-store system and company houses.....	650
Liability to accident and disease	651
The supply of immigrant labor	652
Relations among races employed.....	653
The immigrant and organized labor.....	654
Reasons for employing immigrants.....	656
CHAPTER V.—Industrial effects of immigration:	
Recent immigrants have made possible the development of the industry..	661
Effect of machine methods of mining upon wages.....	661
Displacement of old employees by recent immigrants.....	666
Subsequent history of old employees.....	668
Surplus labor supply of recent immigrants and its effects.....	668

	Page.
CHAPTER V.—Industrial effects of immigration—Continued.	
Increase in the chances of accidents.....	669
Deterioration of working conditions and methods caused by employment of recent immigrants.....	669
CHAPTER VI.—Housing and living conditions:	
Rent in its relation to standard of living.....	671
Boarders and lodgers.....	673
Size of apartments occupied.....	674
Size of households studied.....	675
Congestion.....	677
CHAPTER VII.—Salient characteristics:	
Literacy.....	683
Conjugal condition.....	686
Visits abroad.....	692
Age classification of employees and members of their households.....	694
CHAPTER VIII.—General progress and assimilation:	
Ownership of homes.....	699
Citizenship.....	700
Ability to speak English.....	703

PART I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL
MINING INDUSTRY.





PART I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Expansion in bituminous coal-mining operations since 1860—Increase in number of employees—Geographical divisions studied—Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—Comparative scope of the investigation—Method of presenting data collected—[Text Tables 1 to 15 and General Tables 1 to 3].

EXPANSION IN BITUMINOUS COAL-MINING OPERATIONS SINCE 1860.

During the past fifty years there has been a remarkable development of bituminous coal mining in the United States. The total production of bituminous mines in 1908 in round numbers was 332,000,000 short tons, as compared with 6,400,000 tons in the year 1860. The annual output has advanced by leaps and bounds, the increase for each decade between 1860 and 1900 being approximately 100 per cent. The rapid increase by decades, 1860 to 1900, and by years, 1900 to 1908, is made apparent by the following table:

TABLE 1.—*Bituminous coal production in the United States, 1860 to 1908.*

[From Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker. U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.]

Year.	Short tons.	Year.	Short tons.	Year.	Short tons.
1860.....	6,494,200	1901.....	225,826,149	1906.....	342,874,867
1870.....	17,371,305	1902.....	260,216,844	1907.....	394,759,112
1880.....	42,831,758	1903.....	282,749,348	1908.....	332,573,944
1890.....	111,302,322	1904.....	278,659,689		
1900.....	212,316,112	1905.....	315,062,785		

If the five principal coal-producing States in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains be selected and the annual production of each be considered during the past fifty years, the districts in which the expansion of the industry has taken place at once become evident. The tables on the page following exhibit the output in short tons of the States mentioned above during the period 1860 to 1908 and the per cent of the total production of the United States furnished by each designated State during the same period.

TABLE 2.—*Bituminous coal production in States specified.*

[From Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker. U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.]

Year.	Output, in short tons.					Total United States.
	Pennsylvania.	West Virginia.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Alabama.	
1860.....	2,690,786	.....	728,400	1,265,600	10,200	6,494,200
1870.....	7,798,518	.....	2,624,163	2,527,285	11,000	17,371,305
1880.....	18,425,163	1,608,878	6,115,377	6,008,595	323,972	42,831,758
1890.....	42,302,173	7,394,654	15,232,420	11,494,506	4,090,409	111,302,322
1900.....	79,842,326	22,647,207	25,767,981	18,988,150	8,394,275	212,316,112
1901.....	82,305,946	24,068,402	27,331,552	20,943,807	9,099,052	225,828,149
1902.....	98,574,367	24,570,826	32,939,373	23,519,894	10,354,570	250,216,844
1903.....	103,117,178	29,337,241	36,957,104	24,838,103	11,654,324	282,749,348
1904.....	97,938,287	32,406,752	36,475,060	24,400,220	11,262,046	278,659,689
1905.....	118,413,637	37,791,580	38,434,363	25,552,950	11,866,069	315,062,785
1906.....	129,293,209	43,290,350	41,480,104	27,731,640	13,107,963	342,874,867
1907.....	150,143,177	48,091,583	51,317,146	32,142,419	14,250,454	394,759,112
1908.....	117,179,527	41,897,843	47,659,690	26,270,639	11,604,593	332,573,944

TABLE 3.—*Per cent distribution of bituminous coal production in States specified.*

Year.	Per cent of total output of United States from—				
	Pennsylvania.	West Virginia.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Alabama.
1860.....	41.4	.....	11.2	19.5	0.2
1870.....	44.9	3.5	15.1	14.5	.1
1880.....	43.0	4.3	14.3	14.0	.8
1890.....	38.0	6.6	13.7	10.3	3.7
1900.....	37.6	10.7	12.1	8.9	4.0
1901.....	36.4	10.7	12.1	9.3	4.0
1902.....	37.9	9.4	12.7	9.0	4.0
1903.....	36.5	10.4	13.1	8.8	4.1
1904.....	35.1	11.6	13.1	8.8	4.0
1905.....	37.6	12.0	12.2	8.1	3.8
1906.....	37.7	12.6	12.1	8.1	3.8
1907.....	38.0	12.2	13.0	8.1	3.6
1908.....	35.2	12.6	14.3	7.9	3.5

It will be noted that during 1908 Pennsylvania produced 35.2 per cent of the total; West Virginia, which in 1870 produced 3.5 per cent, had increased in relative importance to a position of 12.6 per cent of the total production in 1908; Illinois's percentage was 11.2 in 1860 and 14.3 in 1908; Alabama in 1860 produced only 0.2 per cent, and since 1890 has produced from 3.5 to 4.1 per cent. The total production of Ohio has increased, but her relative production has decreased from 19.5 per cent in 1860 to 7.9 per cent in 1908.

In addition to the five States given, others in the same territory experienced a similar development. The table on the page following shows the increase in production of a number of such States.

TABLE 4.—*Bituminous coal production in States specified.*

[From Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker. U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.]

Year.	Output, in short tons.							
	Kansas.	Arkansas.	Texas.	Indiana.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Virginia.	Oklahoma.
1860.....		200		101,280	285,760	165,300	473,360	
1870.....	32,938			437,870	150,582	133,418	61,803	
1880.....	771,442	14,778		1,454,327	946,288	495,131	43,079	120,947
1890.....	2,259,922	399,888	184,440	3,305,737	2,701,496	2,169,585	784,011	869,229
1900.....	4,467,870	1,447,945	968,373	6,484,086	5,328,964	3,509,562	2,393,754	1,922,298
1901.....	4,900,528	1,816,136	1,107,953	6,918,225	5,409,986	3,633,290	2,725,873	2,421,781
1902.....	5,266,065	1,943,932	901,912	9,446,424	6,766,984	4,382,968	3,182,993	2,820,666
1903.....	5,839,976	2,229,172	926,759	10,794,692	10,794,692	4,798,004	3,451,307	3,517,388
1904.....	6,333,307	2,009,451	1,195,944	10,842,189	7,576,482	4,782,211	3,410,914	3,046,539
1905.....	6,423,979	1,934,673	1,200,684	11,895,252	8,432,523	5,766,690	4,275,271	2,924,427
1906.....	6,024,775	1,864,268	1,312,873	12,092,560	9,653,647	6,259,275	4,254,879	2,860,200
1907.....	7,322,449	2,670,438	1,648,069	13,985,713	10,753,124	6,810,243	4,710,895	3,642,658
1908.....	6,245,508	2,078,357	1,895,377	12,314,890	10,246,553	6,199,171	4,259,042	2,948,116

These statistics of the production in various States not only show the expansion in bituminous mining in recent and former years, but also show that the areas of the greatest development in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains are Pennsylvania, the Middle West, and certain States of the South and Southwest, such as West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

The significance of the remarkable development of the coal industry from the standpoint of recent immigration lies in the fact that, in addition to the investment of capital and the invention and use of machinery, a large and constantly increasing number of miners and laborers were required to make possible the expansion in mining operations. This fact is obvious, but the field of employment thus opened is shown in the following table, which shows the increase in the average number of wage-earners in the bituminous coal-mining industry in the States under discussion.

TABLE 5.—*Average number of wage-earners in bituminous coal mining, 1870 to 1907.*

[U. S. Census: Industry and Wealth, 1870; Mining Industries, 1880; Mineral Industries, 1890; and Special Reports, Mines and Quarries, 1902. Also Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker. U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.]

Year.	Pennsylv- ania.	Kan- sas.	Arkan- sas.	Texas.	Okla- homa.	Ala- bama.	Ken- tucky.	Ten- nessee.	Vir- ginia.	West Vir- ginia.	Ohio.	Indi- ana.	Illi- nois.
1870....	16,851	252				57	714	419	642	1,140	7,567	1,360	6,301
1880....	33,248	3,617	130			1,513	2,826	1,092	261	4,497	16,331	4,496	16,301
1889....	53,132	45,956	677	543	1,862	6,804	5,144	4,031	1,523	9,778	19,343	6,448	23,934
1902....	92,095	7,017	2,574	1,979	4,763	12,930	9,077	6,220	3,004	23,914	25,963	10,593	36,617
1907....	163,295	12,439	5,085	4,227	8,398	21,388	16,971	12,052	6,670	59,029	46,833	21,022	65,581

αIncludes Nebraska.

Some remarkable changes are indicated in the above showing. In addition to the large increase in the number of employees, due to the development of the industry in the various States since 1870, the immense growth in the number of employees in practically all the

States during the two periods of 1889 to 1902 and 1902 to 1907 should be carefully noted. In none of the States was the increase in the average number of persons employed in 1907, as compared with 1902, less than 50 per cent, and in three States it was more than 100 per cent.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS STUDIED.

In view of the rapid development of bituminous coal mining, and the extraordinary demand for labor which was thus brought into play, an investigation was made by the Immigration Commission in the different coal regions to discover how far the races of recent and former immigration had entered the industry and what effects had followed their employment.

For purposes of investigation the country was divided geographically according to the distribution and localization of bituminous coal mining at the present time. This division was made for two reasons: (1) Immigrant employees were found in largest numbers in the districts where mining development had been most extensive; (2) the various areas represented different methods of mining and conditions of employment.

The arbitrary divisions thus adopted as a basis for a working procedure were:

1. Pennsylvania, bituminous mining and coke region.
2. Middle West, including Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
3. Southwest, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas.
4. South, including Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The Immigration Commission secured detailed information from 2,371 households in the principal bituminous coal producing localities east of the Rocky Mountains. The races represented are shown in the following table:

TABLE 6.—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.....	108	4.6	Mexican.....	42	1.8
Negro.....	27	1.1	Polish.....	334	14.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			Roumanian.....	10	.4
English.....	11	.5	Russian.....	42	1.8
Irish.....	15	.6	Ruthenian.....	43	1.8
Foreign-born:			Scotch.....	11	.5
Bohemian and Moravian..	16	.7	Slovak.....	454	19.1
Croatian.....	132	5.6	Slovenian.....	12	.5
English.....	27	1.1	Welsh.....	39	1.6
French.....	11	.5	Grand total.....	2,371	100.0
German.....	51	2.2	Total native-born of foreign		
Irish.....	50	2.1	father.....	26	1.1
Italian, North.....	316	13.3	Total native-born.....	161	6.8
Italian, South.....	200	8.4	Total foreign-born.....	2,210	93.2
Lithuanian.....	179	7.5			
Magyar.....	241	10.2			

Of the 2,371 households furnishing information in this industry, by far the larger proportion, 93.2 per cent, are foreign-born. Of the native-born, the American whites show the largest proportion, or 4.6 per cent, as compared with 1.1 per cent of the negroes and less than 1 per cent each of the English and Irish.

Comparing the foreign-born races, it will be seen that the Slovaks, North Italians, Magyars, and Poles constitute 56.7 per cent of the total number studied. The Slovaks, with 19.1 per cent, show the largest proportion. The Croatians, South Italians, and Lithuanians are the only races in addition to these reporting a proportion in excess of 5 per cent, while the proportions of the others range from 2.2 per cent for the Germans to 0.4 per cent for the Roumanians.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

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

TABLE 7.—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.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	108	499	3.5	497	4.2
Negro.....	27	120	.8	120	1.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	11	54	.4	52	.4
Irish.....	15	89	.6	89	.7
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	.7	91	.8
Croatian.....	132	942	6.6	568	4.7
English.....	27	147	1.0	147	1.2
French.....	11	51	.4	51	.4
German.....	51	300	2.1	300	2.5
Irish.....	50	292	2.1	292	2.4
Italian, North.....	316	1,803	12.7	1,500	12.5
Italian, South.....	200	1,289	9.1	1,091	9.1
Lithuanian.....	179	1,021	7.2	819	6.8
Magyar.....	241	1,512	10.6	1,205	10.1
Mexican.....	42	196	1.4	196	1.6
Polish.....	334	2,087	14.7	1,781	14.9
Roumanian.....	10	51	.4	51	.4
Russian.....	42	265	1.9	173	1.4
Ruthenian.....	43	293	2.1	264	2.2
Scotch.....	11	71	.5	68	.6
Slovak.....	454	2,798	19.7	2,379	19.9
Slovenian.....	12	70	.5	56	.5
Welsh.....	39	184	1.3	184	1.5
Grand total.....	2,371	14,229	100.0	11,974	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	143	1.0	141	1.2
Total native-born.....	161	762	5.4	758	6.3
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	13,467	94.6	11,216	93.7

In the 2,371 households, consisting of 14,229 persons, 94.6 per cent of the total number of persons are foreign-born. The proportion of persons native-born of foreign father is 1 per cent, while that of the native whites born of native father is 3.5 per cent, and that of the negroes of native birth is less than 1 per cent of the total number of persons.

As regards the foreign-born, it will be seen that the Slovaks, Poles, North Italians, and Magyars, each representing over 10 per cent, constitute 57.7 per cent of the total number of persons, the proportions ranging from 19.7 per cent for the Slovaks to 10.6 per cent for the Magyars. The South Italians show the next largest proportion, or 9.1 per cent, followed by the Lithuanians and Croatians with 7.2 and 6.6 per cent, respectively, while the proportions of the other races range from 2.1 per cent each for the Germans, Irish, and Ruthenians, to 0.4 per cent for the French and Roumanians.

Of the persons for whom detailed information was secured, 93.7 per cent are foreign-born, 1.2 per cent are native-born of foreign father, 4.2 per cent are native-born white of native father, and 1 per cent are native-born negroes. Four of the foreign-born races constitute each more than 10 per cent of the total number for whom detailed information was secured; these races are the Slovak with 19.9 per cent, the Polish with 14.9 per cent, the North Italian with 12.5 per cent, and the Magyar with 10.1 per cent.

The table which follows shows the number of households studied, by race of head of household, and the number of families included, by race of head of family. A household includes all the persons living as one housekeeping group, without regard to relationship or race.

TABLE 8.—Number of households and number of families studied.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head.	Total number of households.	Total number of families.	General nativity and race of head.	Total number of households.	Total number of families.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	108	113	Mexican.....	42	42
Negro.....	27	26	Polish.....	334	336
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			Romanian.....	10	10
English.....	11	11	Russian.....	42	44
Irish.....	15	14	Ruthenian.....	43	43
Foreign-born:			Scotch.....	11	12
Bohemian and Moravian...	16	17	Slovak.....	454	457
Croatian.....	132	129	Slovenian.....	12	12
English.....	27	29	Welsh.....	39	40
French.....	11	12	Grand total.....	2,371	2,363
German.....	51	54			
Irish.....	50	50	Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	25
Italian, North.....	316	304	Total native-born.....	161	164
Italian, South.....	200	188	Total foreign-born.....	2,210	2,199
Lithuanian.....	179	178			
Magyar.....	241	242			

In these 2,363 families there were 11,974 individuals for whom detailed information was secured. These individuals are classified according to sex in the following table.

TABLE 9.—*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.....	259	238	497	52.1	47.9
Negro.....	54	66	120	45.0	55.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	25	27	52	48.1	51.9
Irish.....	48	41	89	53.9	46.1
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	48	43	91	52.7	47.3
Croatian.....	329	239	568	57.9	42.1
English.....	91	56	147	61.9	38.1
French.....	29	22	51	56.9	43.1
German.....	161	139	300	53.7	46.3
Irish.....	162	130	292	55.5	44.5
Italian, North.....	853	647	1,500	56.9	43.1
Italian, South.....	717	374	1,091	65.7	34.3
Lithuanian.....	482	337	819	58.9	41.1
Magyar.....	727	478	1,205	60.3	39.7
Mexican.....	112	84	196	57.1	42.9
Polish.....	1,018	763	1,781	57.2	42.8
Roumanian.....	34	17	51	66.7	33.3
Russian.....	100	73	173	57.8	42.2
Ruthenian.....	155	109	264	58.7	41.3
Scotch.....	39	29	68	57.4	42.6
Slovak.....	1,290	1,089	2,379	54.2	45.8
Slovenian.....	30	26	56	53.6	46.4
Welsh.....	98	86	184	53.3	46.7
Grand total.....	6,861	5,113	11,974	57.3	42.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	73	68	141	51.8	48.2
Total native-born.....	286	372	758	50.9	49.1
Total foreign-born.....	6,475	4,741	11,216	57.7	42.3

Of the total number of individuals shown in the table above, 57.3 per cent are males. For the foreign-born the proportion of males is slightly higher, while for the native-born as a whole it is 50.9 per cent. In the proportion of the two sexes there is little relative difference between the group of persons native-born of native father and that native-born of foreign father. Among the American negroes the proportion of females is relatively very high. In the case of all the foreign races the males predominate. The excess of males is, however, considerably higher for some races than for others. The highest figure is 66.7 per cent, and the lowest is 52.7 per cent. The former percentage is for the Roumanians and the latter for the Bohemians and Moravians. The races having the largest proportion of males are, in the order of mention, the Roumanians, South Italians, English, Magyars, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians; those having the lowest proportion of males are the Bohemians and Moravians, Welsh, Slovenians, Germans, and Slovaks.

The figures and percentages of the table seem to indicate no clear distinction in the matter of sex distribution between the races of recent immigration and the races of older immigration. That the proportion of females is markedly high for the native-born as compared with the foreign-born, is the salient feature of the table.

The table on the page following shows the per cent of males among persons for whom detailed information was secured, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 10.—Per cent of males among persons canvassed, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	54.4	54.4	.....	49.6	52.1
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	.....	59.5	.....	48.8	57.9
English.....	.....	58.7	67.3	.....	61.9
German.....	.....	50.8	58.7	.....	53.7
Irish.....	.....	53.3	.....	55.3	55.5
Italian, North.....	49.8	54.0	74.8	60.4	56.9
Italian, South.....	52.6	57.5	77.8	61.1	65.7
Lithuanian.....	52.4	57.8	71.8	63.1	58.9
Magyar.....	.....	53.8	70.9	51.4	60.3
Polish.....	54.2	53.9	69.1	53.9	57.2
Slovak.....	.....	54.1	64.7	49.6	54.2
Grand total.....	52.1	55.0	71.2	55.2	57.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.8
Total native-born.....	54.4	54.4	.....	48.0	50.9
Total foreign-born.....	51.8	55.0	71.2	56.5	57.7

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

As regards the proportion of males in the households studied in the bituminous coal-mining industry it will be seen that of the total number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, 57.3 per cent are of this sex, the foreign-born reporting 57.7 per cent, as compared with 50.9 per cent of the native-born.

As among the several localities, the largest proportion, 71.2 per cent, is reported from the South, and the smallest proportion, 52.1 per cent, is reported from the Middle West, while the proportions reported from Pennsylvania and the Southwest, between which there is practically no difference, are but slightly in excess of the proportion reported from the Middle West.

The South reports a larger proportion of males for each race reporting therefrom, without a single exception, than does any other locality. For example, the per cent of males among the South Italian households studied was 77.8 in the South, 61.1 in the Southwest, 57.5 in Pennsylvania, and 52.6 in the Middle West. The per cent of males among the Lithuanians was 71.8 in the South, 63.1 in the Southwest, 57.8 in Pennsylvania, and 52.4 in the Middle West.

The following table shows the persons in the households studied for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual. Attention is called to the fact that in this table the classification is by general nativity and race of individual, and not of head of household as in the preceding table.

TABLE 11.—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	321	324	645	4.7	6.3	5.4
Negro	54	66	120	.8	1.3	1.0
Indian		3	3	.0	.1	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian	24	19	43	.3	.4	.4
Canadian (other than French)		2	2	.0	(a)	(a)
Croatian	96	92	188	1.4	1.8	1.6
English	53	25	78	.8	.5	.7
French	12	11	23	.2	.2	.2
German	72	82	154	1.0	1.6	1.3
Irish	116	89	205	1.7	1.7	1.7
Italian, North	287	281	568	4.2	5.5	4.7
Italian, South	175	142	317	2.6	2.8	2.6
Lithuanian	184	139	323	2.7	2.7	2.7
Magyar	208	201	409	3.0	3.9	3.4
Mexican	45	39	84	.7	.8	.7
Polish	324	338	662	4.7	6.6	5.5
Roumanian	4	4	8	.1	.1	.1
Russian	30	19	49	.4	.4	.4
Ruthenian	44	57	101	.6	1.1	.8
Scotch	18	14	32	.3	.3	.3
Slovak	527	570	1,097	7.7	11.1	9.2
Slovenian	12	10	22	.2	.2	.2
Welsh	47	37	84	.7	.7	.7
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian	29	25	54	.4	.5	.5
Bosnian	1		1	(a)	.0	(a)
Canadian (other than French)		2	2	.0	(a)	(a)
Croatian	233	144	377	3.4	2.8	3.1
Danish		1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
English	48	39	87	.7	.8	.7
French	18	12	30	.3	.2	.3
German	81	64	145	1.2	1.3	1.2
Irish	63	36	99	.9	.7	.8
Italian, North	563	357	920	8.2	7.0	7.7
Italian, South	543	226	769	7.9	4.4	6.4
Lithuanian	236	194	430	4.3	3.8	4.1
Magyar	481	277	758	7.0	5.4	6.3
Mexican	64	40	104	.9	.8	.9
Polish	698	415	1,113	10.2	8.1	9.3
Roumanian	39	13	52	.6	.3	.4
Russian	101	54	155	1.5	1.1	1.3
Ruthenian	108	51	159	1.6	1.0	1.3
Scotch	20	19	39	.3	.4	.3
Slovak	751	521	1,272	10.9	10.2	10.6
Slovenian	18	17	35	.3	.3	.3
Spanish	3		3	(a)	.0	(a)
Welsh	50	42	92	.7	.8	.8
Grand total	6,861	5,113	11,974	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	2,278	2,171	4,449	33.2	42.5	37.2
Total native-born	2,653	2,564	5,217	38.7	50.1	43.6
Total foreign-born	4,208	2,549	6,757	61.3	49.9	56.4

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the 6,861 males for whom detailed information was secured, 61.3 per cent are foreign-born, as compared with 38.7 per cent native-born. Of the native-born, by far the largest proportion are of foreign father. Comparing the persons native-born of foreign father, it will be seen that the Slovaks constitute the largest proportion, or 7.7 per cent of the total number of males, while the Poles and North Italians follow with considerably lower percentages. The Magyars, Lithuanians, and South Italians are the only other races reporting each a proportion in excess of 2 per cent.

Among the foreign-born males, as in the case of the native-born, Slovaks report the largest proportion; their 10.9 per cent is followed closely by the Poles, North and South Italians, and Magyars, the last named reporting 7 per cent. With the exception of the Lithuanians and Croatians, who report 4.3 and 3.4 per cent, respectively, each of the remaining foreign-born races reports less than 2 per cent of the total number of males. The native whites born of native father, it will be noted, constitute less than 5 per cent, and the negroes less than 1 per cent.

Of the 5,113 females furnishing information, 49.9 per cent are foreign-born and 50.1 per cent native-born. The races showing the largest proportion of foreign-born females also show the largest proportion of females of the second generation, and, with the exception of the Slovaks, the percentages for the foreign-born are slightly higher. Of the second generation, the Slovaks show the largest proportion, or 11.1 per cent of the total number of females, followed by the Poles, reporting 6.6, and the North Italians 5.5 per cent, the proportions of the other races ranging from 3.9 per cent for the Magyars to 0.1 per cent for the Roumanians.

Of the foreign-born females, the Slovaks, with 10.2 per cent of the total number of females, show the largest proportion, followed by the Poles, North Italians, Magyars, and South Italians, with 8.1, 7, 5.4, and 4.4 per cent, respectively, while for the other races reporting females the proportions range from 3.8 per cent for the Lithuanians to 0.2 per cent for the French. The whites native-born of native father are exceeded only by the Slovaks, Poles, and North Italians of foreign birth and the Slovaks and Poles of the second generation. Only 1.3 per cent of the total number of females are negroes, and but 0.1 per cent are Indians.

A combination of the proportions of males and females, as set forth in Table 11, does not affect the relative position of the various races, as will be seen from the totals.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

In addition to the study of households, a detailed study of 88,368 individual employees was made for the bituminous coal-mining industry as a whole. The racial composition of this total is shown in Table 12 and its accompanying charts.

TABLE 12.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

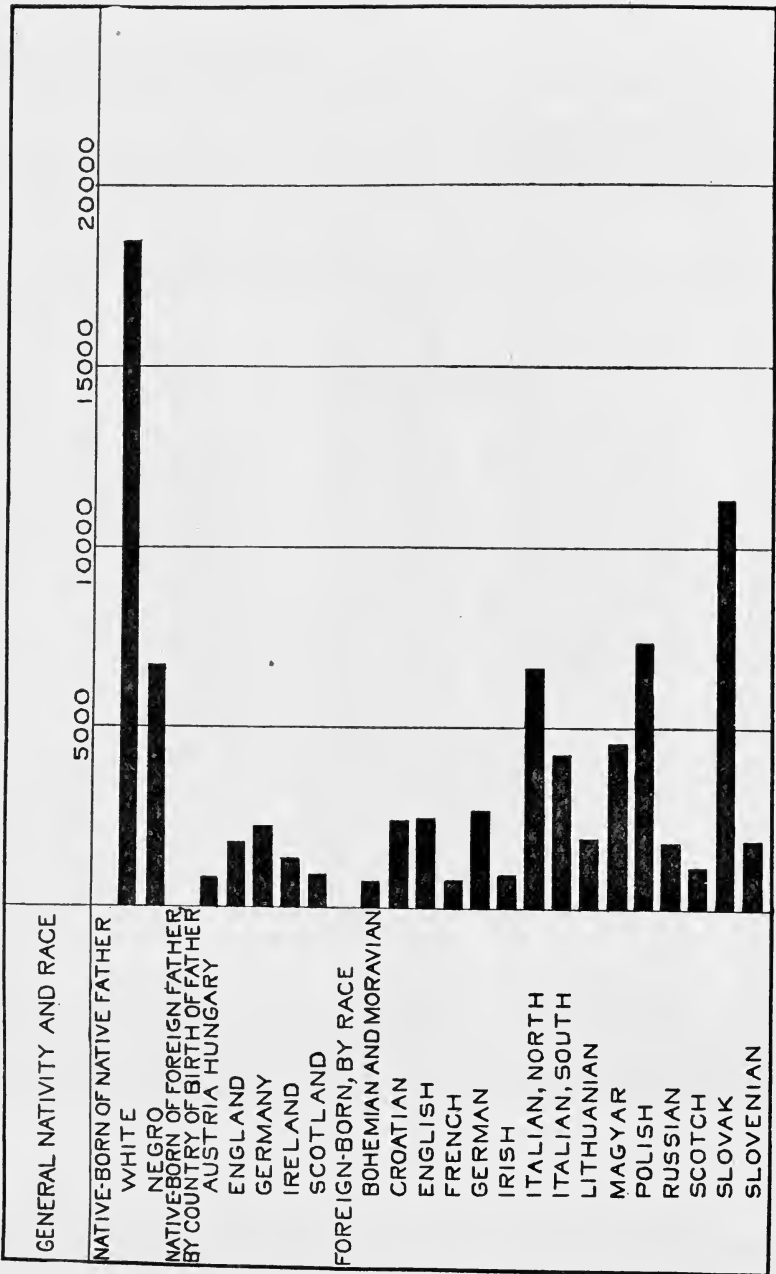
General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	18,515	21.0	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	(a)
Negro.....	6,702	7.6	Herzegovinian.....	6	(a)
Indian.....	2	(a)	Irish.....	935	1.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Italian, North.....	6,666	7.5
Australia.....	4	(a)	Italian, South.....	4,272	4.8
Austria-Hungary.....	823	.9	Italian (not specified).....	113	.1
Belgium.....	51	.1	Lithuanian.....	1,892	2.1
Canada.....	49	.1	Macedonian.....	18	(a)
Denmark.....	10	(a)	Magyar.....	4,571	5.2
England.....	1,800	2.0	Mexican.....	116	.1
France.....	173	.2	Montenegrin.....	136	.2
Germany.....	2,256	2.6	Norwegian.....	14	(a)
Greece.....	1	(a)	Polish.....	7,370	8.3
Ireland.....	1,352	1.5	Portuguese.....	7	(a)
Italy.....	196	.2	Roumanian.....	157	.2
Mexico.....	9	(a)	Russian.....	1,853	2.1
Netherlands.....	19	(a)	Ruthenian.....	308	.3
Norway.....	5	(a)	Scotch.....	1,162	1.3
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	27	(a)
Russia.....	176	.2	Servian.....	132	.1
Scotland.....	925	1.0	Slovak.....	11,318	12.8
Sweden.....	66	.1	Slovenian.....	1,912	2.2
Switzerland.....	28	(a)	Spanish.....	7	(a)
Wales.....	468	.5	Swedish.....	307	.3
Africa (country not specified).....	3	(a)	Syrian.....	21	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Turkish.....	4	(a)
Armenian.....	2	(a)	Welsh.....	399	.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	747	.8	West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	(a)
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	Australian (race not specified).....	8	(a)
Bulgarian.....	177	.2	Austrian (race not specified).....	885	1.0
Canadian, French.....	26	(a)	Belgian (race not specified).....	377	.4
Canadian, Other.....	30	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	24	(a)
Croatian.....	2,426	2.7			
Cuban.....	1	(a)	Grand total.....	88,368	100.0
Dalmatian.....	6	(a)			
Danish.....	20	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	8,415	9.5
Dutch.....	106	.1	Total native-born.....	33,634	38.1
English.....	2,497	2.8	Total foreign-born.....	54,734	61.9
Finnish.....	70	.1			
Flemish.....	3	(a)			
French.....	786	.9			
German.....	2,699	3.1			
Greek.....	113	.1			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

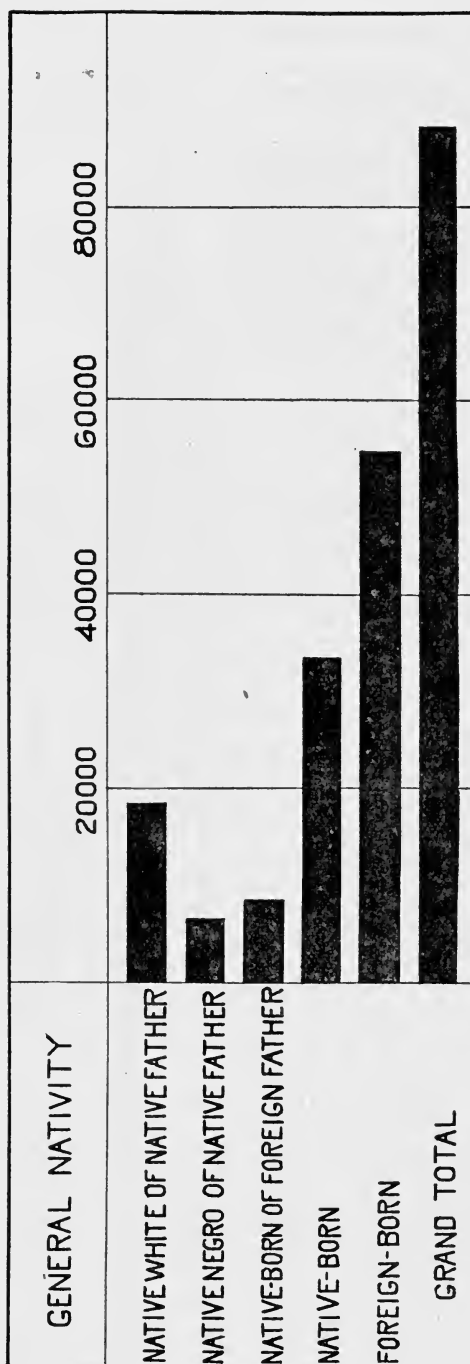
This table shows that of the 88,368 employees for whom information was secured, 61.9 per cent are foreign-born, 9.5 per cent are native-born of foreign father, 21 per cent are whites native-born of native father, and 7.6 per cent are negroes native-born of native father.

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

[This chart shows only races represented by 500 or more employees.]



Number of employees of each general nativity for whom detailed information was secured.



The following table shows, by locality, the race of the male employees for whom information was secured:

TABLE 13.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	32.0	13.1	32.6	23.8	21.0
Negro.....	3.1	1.9	35.7	5.6	7.6
Indian.....	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Australia.....	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	.9	1.2	.2	.4	.9
Belgium.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1
Canada.....	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.1
Denmark.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
England.....	3.1	2.0	.5	2.6	2.0
France.....	.4	.1	(a)	.5	.2
Germany.....	4.7	2.5	.4	1.5	2.6
Greece.....	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Ireland.....	1.7	1.6	.6	2.0	1.5
Italy.....	.3	.1	.1	.9	.2
Mexico.....	.0	.0	.0	.1	(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	(a)	.0	.1	(a)
Norway.....	(a)	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Roumania.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Russia.....	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2
Scotland.....	1.5	.9	.5	2.1	1.0
Sweden.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1
Switzerland.....	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1.1	.4	(a)	.6	.5
Africa (country not specified).....	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:					
Armenian.....	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.4	.9	.1	.4	.8
Bosnian.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Bulgarian.....	.1	.1	.9	.1	.2
Canadian, French.....	.1	(a)	.0	.1	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	1.0	4.0	1.9	.2	2.7
Cuban.....	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Dalmatian.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Danish.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
English.....	4.3	2.7	.9	3.6	2.8
Finnish.....	.2	.1	.0	(a)	.1
Flemish.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
French.....	1.0	.7	.3	3.1	.9
German.....	4.6	3.1	.8	2.6	3.1
Greek.....	.1	.2	.2	(a)	.1
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Herzegovinian.....	.0	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Irish.....	.7	1.3	.3	1.4	1.1
Italian, North.....	9.2	6.9	3.0	16.6	7.5
Italian, South.....	2.3	4.6	8.8	6.1	4.8
Italian (not specified).....	(a)	.2	.0	.1	.1
Lithuanian.....	5.8	1.3	.3	1.8	2.1
Macedonian.....	.0	(a)	.1	.0	(a)
Magyar.....	3.5	7.2	2.6	.7	5.2
Mexican.....	(a)	.0	(a)	1.6	.1
Montenegrin.....	.2	(a)	.7	.0	.2
Norwegian.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	4.4	12.3	2.2	3.1	8.3
Portuguese.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Roumanian.....	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
Russian.....	2.0	2.6	.6	1.5	2.1
Ruthenian.....	.1	.6	(a)	.0	.3
Scotch.....	1.9	1.1	.8	2.1	1.3 ^a
Scotch-Irish.....	(a)	.1	.0	.0	(a)
Servian.....	.1	.2	.2	(a)	.1
Slovak.....	4.2	20.3	2.9	1.9	12.8

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 13.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Slovenian.....	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.8	2.2
Spanish.....	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)
Swedish.....	.4	.4	(a)	.3	.3
Syrian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Turkish.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Welsh.....	.9	.4	.1	.5	.5
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	.7	.5	.4	6.5	1.0
Belgian (race not specified).....	.5	.3	(a)	1.6	.4
Swiss (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14.5	9.3	2.5	11.3	9.5
Total native-born.....	49.7	24.3	70.9	40.8	38.1
Total foreign-born.....	50.3	75.7	29.1	59.2	61.9

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

COMPARATIVE SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation in Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee was not made in as great detail as in other States, because a preliminary survey revealed the fact that comparatively small numbers of recent immigrants were employed in these States. At the time the field work was in progress conditions in Texas and Arkansas were abnormal, and it was found that an investigation would not have yielded true results. It was also planned to study the coke industry in conjunction with bituminous mining and to embody the results of the investigation in a separate report. In the present report, however, it has been found necessary to include in the tabulations of bituminous coal mining the returns secured from employees of coke works, and to make no distinction, except in historical and descriptive matter, between mines engaged exclusively in the production of coal and mines having coke ovens in connection with their coal operations. In 1905, 10,154 persons were employed in the coke industry in Pennsylvania, 2,155 in Alabama, 1,094 in Virginia, and 2,533 in West Virginia.^a Detailed information was secured for about 5,000 coke employees in Pennsylvania and a comparatively small number in Virginia, West Virginia, and Alabama. These returns are included in the tabulations of this report.

^a Twelfth Census, Special Reports on Selected Manufactures; Pt. IV, pp. 515, 528, 529.

The following comparative figures will show in a summary way the territory covered, as well as the comparative amount of information secured:

TABLE 14.—*Comparative scope of investigation of employees.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Division.	Number of employees in 1907. ^a	Number of employees covered by individual study.	Per cent of total employees.
Pennsylvania.....	163, 295	49, 137	30. 1
Middle West.....	133, 436	18, 737	14. 0
Southwest.....	20, 837	7, 036	33. 8
South.....	87, 087	13, 458	15. 5
Total.....	404, 655	88, 368	21. 8

^a The statistics as to the number of employees in the different bituminous fields in 1908 are not available. A comparison of the employees investigated with these figures would be more accurate, because the field work was done in 1908. At the same time it would make a more favorable showing for the investigation, because depression in most fields was experienced in 1908 and a smaller number employed than in 1907. It is well to note, therefore, that the investigation covered a wide territory and more mines than would seem to be indicated by the figures. The figures in this column are compiled from various state reports.

The first column in the table shows the total number of employees in the bituminous coal industry within the geographical area investigated; the second column shows the number of employees covered by the study of individual employees; the last column indicates the per cent of the employees covered by the investigation as compared with the total number employed in the industry.

The number of persons from whom data were secured, as shown in the table above, was 21.8 per cent of the total number employed in the area of the investigation. The investigation and tabulations may therefore be said to be comprehensive and representative of the territory and conditions covered.^a

In addition to the study of employees, 2,371 households, comprising 14,229 persons, were studied. The table next presented shows the number of households studied, together with the number and sex of persons within the households for whom detailed information was secured.

TABLE 15.—*Scope of investigation of households.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Division.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.	Persons for whom detailed information was secured.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	1, 340	8, 871	3, 747	3, 066	6, 813
Middle West.....	171	758	373	343	716
Southwest.....	309	1, 893	1, 281	519	1, 800
South.....	476	2, 305	1, 241	1, 009	2, 250
Total ^b	2, 371	14, 229	6, 861	5, 113	11, 974

^a The schedules used and the field methods employed in collecting data are discussed in detail in the summary report on manufacturing and mining.

^b This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

METHOD OF PRESENTING DATA COLLECTED.

In preparing the report the following divisions have been adopted in the discussion and presentation of the data:

1. *Presentation of industry as a whole.*—This part of the report affords a brief summary statement of the facts and conditions developed by the investigation.

2. *Geographical areas.*—A division has been made following the distribution of the bituminous mining industry in the United States, principally for the following reasons: (a) To show difference in working and other conditions in the different sections of the country; (b) to compare the status of the various races under different environments; (c) to exhibit relative inducements to immigration offered by different sections of the country.

3. *Detailed reports on selected communities.*—By selecting for intensive study representative communities connected with the industry, it has been thought (a) that a verification of the tendencies exhibited by the more extended tabulations might be had; (b) that direct effects of recent immigration upon American life and institutions, not covered by the statistical tables, might be presented; (c) that more definite conclusions as to the economic effects of immigration might be reached.



CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

Racial movements to, and displacements in, the bituminous coal-mining industry—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—[Text Tables 16 to 22 and General Tables 4 and 5].

RACIAL MOVEMENTS TO, AND DISPLACEMENTS IN, THE BITUMINOUS COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

Considering the bituminous coal industry as a whole, the history of the movements of the different immigrant races to the coal mines corresponds roughly to the period of immigration of each race to the United States. The time of employment of any given race in different coal fields, however, is conditioned upon the length of time each field has been developed and upon the period of its greatest expansion.

The bituminous fields of Pennsylvania have had their chief development since 1870. From that year to the present time the majority of bituminous mining employees have been of foreign birth. During the decade 1870 to 1880 the operating forces of the mines were made up of native whites and representatives of the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and German races, the miners from Great Britain and Germany usually being trained men who had had practical mining experience before coming to this country. English-speaking and northern European miners continued to arrive in large but decreasing numbers during the next ten years, but after 1890 comparatively few came to the Pennsylvania fields.

Immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were first employed about 1880. The Slovaks were the first to arrive, followed by the Magyars. Both of these races continued gradually to increase up to 1890, after which year they entered the mines in constantly increasing numbers. Scattered representatives of the Polish, Italian, and Croatian races were also employed before 1890, but the steady immigration of the Poles did not begin until 1890, of the Italians until 1895, and of the Croatians until 1900. During the past ten years practically all labor for the mines has been secured from southern and eastern Europe, and has included Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Syrians, Armenians, Croatians, Servians, Poles, North and South Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks. At the present time the operating forces of the mines are composed largely of races of recent immigration.

During the past twenty years the older employees of native stock and of races of Great Britain and northern Europe have been increasingly displaced by the races of southern and eastern Europe. The expansion of the mining industry after 1880 opened many positions requiring responsibility and training, which have been filled by natives and the races of older immigration. Many of the pioneer

operatives and races of older immigration also left the Pennsylvania field and sought work after 1890 in the coal-mining localities of the Middle West and Southwest. Others found employment in industries other than coal mining. At the present time practically no natives, nor English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, or Germans of the first or second generation, are entering the Pennsylvania bituminous coal mines. Those employed outside of positions of responsibility are principally inefficient survivors of the large numbers employed before 1890.

The bituminous coal-mining industry in the Middle West, and especially in Illinois, has also assumed remarkable proportions since 1870. Prior to 1890 very few representatives of immigrant races, except those from Great Britain and Germany, were in the field. During the decade 1890 to 1900 there was a change in the racial composition of the mine workers due to the development of two additional sources of labor supply: (1) An influx of mine workers from other coal fields of the United States; (2) the arrival of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. The migration from other fields in this country was made up principally of the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans who left the mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia because of labor disputes and the pressure of races of more recent immigration who were entering the industry in the localities mentioned. The European races which at the time were securing employment in the Middle West were North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, French and French-Belgians, and a few Magyars. The races of older immigration, however, maintained the ascendancy in numbers, the immigrants from northern Europe and Great Britain constituting about three-fourths of the total number of mine workers in 1900, while the remaining one-fourth was composed of the more recent arrivals from the south and east of Europe.

During the past ten years, there has been an increase in the proportion of employees of the newer immigration in the mines of the Middle West. This tendency has been especially marked in the more recently developed sections of Illinois and Indiana. A movement of the races of older immigration out of the mines of the Middle West to other mining localities, especially those of Kansas and Oklahoma, under the pressure of the recent arrivals, has also been noticeable. At the present time, it is estimated that slightly more than one-half of the total number of employees in the coal mines of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are of foreign birth, and that almost three-fourths of those foreign-born belong to races of southern and eastern Europe.

The racial movements to the Southwest are unique as compared with those to other coal-mining sections, for the reason that both Kansas and Oklahoma were sparsely settled about 1880, when mining on a considerable scale was begun, and the first employees were brought by special car or train loads from the mining localities of Pennsylvania and the Middle West. These pioneer operatives included representatives of all races, with English, Irish, and Scotch predominant, and the Germans, Poles, Lithuanians, French, and Croats next in order of successive numerical importance. The movement of English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish from Pennsylvania and the Middle West mining localities to the Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) mines was very strong until 1890, and to the Kansas mines until 1895. The period from 1890 to 1898 in Oklahoma was marked by labor disputes

and an exodus of the English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh from Oklahoma to Kansas.

The number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe at work in Kansas and Oklahoma was very small prior to 1895. Since that year, they have arrived in constantly increasing numbers and have largely filled the places left vacant in Oklahoma by the departure of the English-speaking miners, and have supplied the labor necessary to the expansion of the industry in both Kansas and Oklahoma. More than 30 races of foreign birth are now employed in the mines of the Southwest, the races of recent immigration which are present in largest numbers being the North and South Italians, Poles, Slovenians, and Slovaks. Employees belonging to races originating in Great Britain and northern Europe constitute about one-fourth, and those belonging to races of southern and eastern Europe about three-fourths, of the total number of mine workers of foreign birth.

The employment of immigrant labor in the South has been of more recent date than in other sections. Native whites and negroes were principally used in developing the coal resources of that section, and it was not until the decade 1890 to 1900 that mine workers of foreign birth in considerable numbers made their appearance in the coal-producing area of the South.

Immigration to the coal mines of Alabama began more than twenty years ago with the coming of the Scotch, English, and Welsh miners. Soon afterwards Slovaks, Poles, French, Irish, and a few Italians arrived. Within the past ten years immigration into the coal-mining communities has been of mixed character, the larger portion of it consisting of Italians, Bulgarians, French, Scotch, and a very considerable number of Russians, Croatians, and other races. About 30 different foreign races are at present employed in the mines of the Birmingham district.

The greatest expansion of coal mining in West Virginia has taken place since the year 1893. Prior to that time, although English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German miners were employed in considerable numbers, native white and negro labor was principally used by the coal operators. When this supply of labor became inadequate, employees of foreign birth were secured from the Pennsylvania fields and through labor agencies in the eastern cities. These new men included North and South Italians, Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, Russians, Croatians, Lithuanians, and scattering representatives of other races. During the past fifteen years the mine workers have been recruited from races of southern and eastern Europe, and during the past twenty years there has been a steady movement of native whites, together with English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, from the West Virginia mines to the coal-mining localities of the Middle West and Southwest. More than one-half of the mine workers at present are of foreign birth, and are principally of races of southern and eastern Europe.

The Virginia coal fields were developed at an even later date than those of West Virginia. Immigrants in small numbers were employed during the period 1893 to 1900, but it was not until after the year 1900 that any considerable numbers arrived. The Virginia fields are located in a sparsely settled territory, and almost all the labor used has been secured from the outside. Negroes and native

whites from other sections of the South were at first employed, but during the past ten years they have been gradually displaced by employees of foreign birth who have come from abroad and from other mining localities in this country. Magyars, North and South Italians, and Slovaks are in the majority among the mine workers of foreign birth. Poles, Roumanians, Servians, Ruthenians, Germans, Macedonians, and Lithuanians are also employed, in comparatively small numbers.

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

Original information was obtained from 54,300 bituminous coal-mining employees as to the number of years each had been in the United States. These data were also secured from the members of the households studied who were born abroad. Although some of the employees had probably had employment after reaching this country and before they entered the bituminous coal industry, the number of such cases is small, and the facts put forward in the following tables may be considered as representative of the racial movements to the bituminous coal mines.

As regards period of residence in the United States of individual employees, the number and per cent who have been in the United States each specified number of years are shown, by race, in the following tables and the accompanying chart:

TABLE 16.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, etc., 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 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian..	744	1.2	3.6	11.3	7.7	5.9	25.4	2.8	12.1	30.0
Bulgarian.....	173	1.2	34.7	34.7	11.0	3.5	10.4	1.2	1.2	2.3
Croatian.....	2,416	1.7	8.4	17.9	16.2	10.2	35.5	5.3	3.5	1.2
Dutch.....	103	3.9	5.8	8.7	5.8	5.8	18.4	4.9	17.5	29.1
English.....	2,444	1.6	2.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	9.4	3.2	5.6	65.2
Finnish.....	70	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.6	10.0	35.7	14.3	15.7	11.4
French.....	775	1.4	4.3	7.1	5.5	4.9	28.8	4.1	16.9	27.0
German.....	2,677	1.2	2.1	4.6	4.1	3.7	13.6	4.5	20.5	45.7
Greek.....	111	1.8	12.6	17.1	10.8	9.0	27.9	7.2	7.2	6.3
Irish.....	916	.3	.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	4.0	3.1	6.6	80.6
Italian, North.....	6,622	2.5	5.7	11.9	12.2	8.8	36.0	9.5	8.3	5.1
Italian, South.....	4,239	3.4	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.1	37.5	8.9	5.3	3.4
Italian (not specified).....	109	.9	9.2	16.5	11.0	11.0	31.2	7.3	7.3	5.5
Lithuanian.....	1,885	1.0	2.0	5.9	7.9	8.8	37.8	16.4	14.4	5.9
Magyar.....	4,543	3.3	9.1	16.2	12.4	9.7	32.1	7.3	6.5	3.4
Mexican.....	111	1.8	4.5	7.2	7.2	5.4	24.3	21.6	18.9	9.0
Montenegrin.....	136	.0	30.1	37.5	11.0	7.4	10.3	.0	.7	2.9
Polish.....	7,316	1.8	6.7	15.1	10.4	8.8	31.9	9.1	9.2	7.0
Roumanian.....	156	4.5	34.6	27.6	14.1	5.8	10.3	.6	1.9	.6
Russian.....	1,831	2.5	9.9	19.6	11.3	7.5	27.8	9.1	7.4	5.0
Ruthenian.....	307	1.6	8.5	21.8	9.1	11.7	23.5	11.4	7.2	5.2
Scotch.....	1,139	1.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	10.1	2.5	6.3	66.4
Servian.....	131	.8	5.3	19.1	9.2	10.7	38.2	11.5	3.0	2.3
Slovak.....	11,272	1.5	5.5	11.4	9.2	9.0	31.6	11.4	9.9	10.4
Slovenian.....	1,899	2.7	6.2	15.4	10.7	9.6	36.6	8.6	6.6	3.7
Swedish.....	306	.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	11.8	4.9	21.2	54.6
Welsh.....	397	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.5	6.0	78.3
Total.....	54,300	2.1	5.9	12.1	9.7	8.2	29.6	8.4	9.0	15.1

Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.
 [This chart shows only races with 300 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

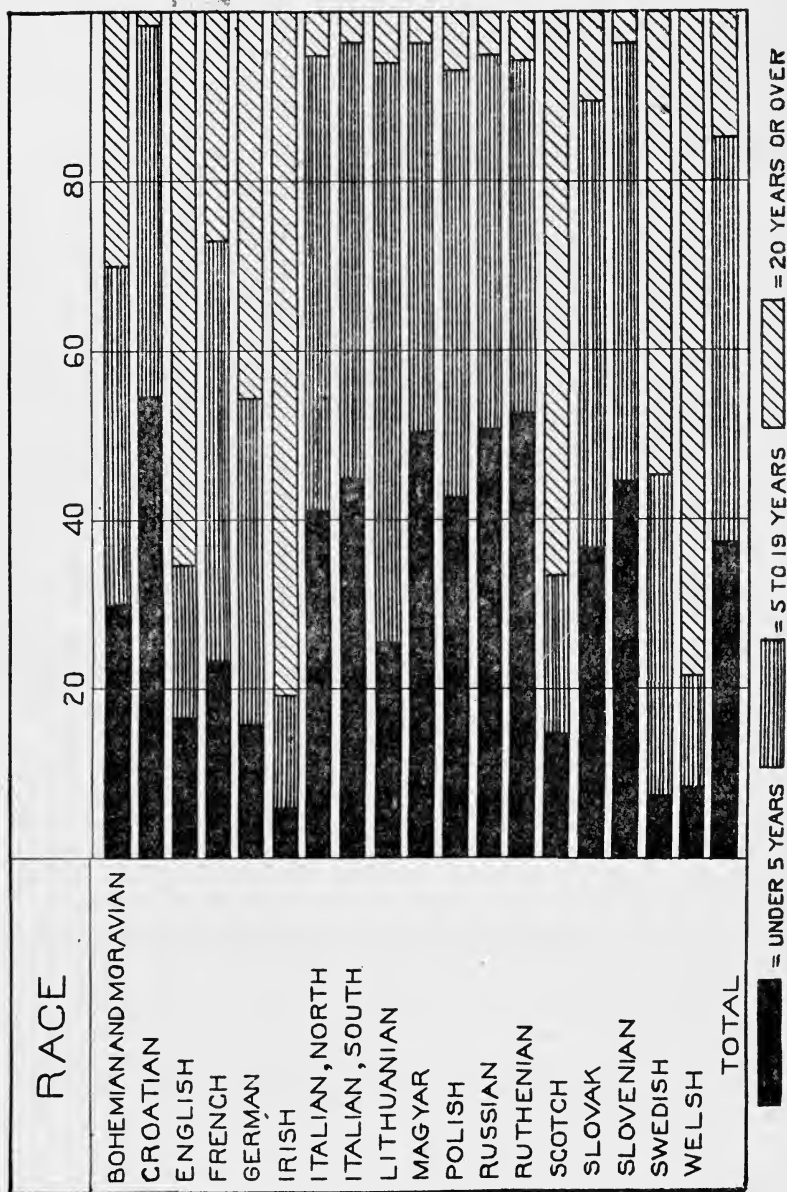


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(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[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.
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Bulgarian.....	173	85.0	10.4	1.2	1.2	2.3
Croatian.....	2,416	54.4	35.5	5.3	3.5	1.2
Dutch.....	103	30.1	18.4	4.9	17.5	29.1
English.....	2,444	16.6	9.4	3.2	5.6	65.2
Finnish.....	70	22.9	35.7	14.3	15.7	11.4
French.....	775	23.2	28.8	4.1	16.9	27.0
German.....	2,677	15.8	13.6	4.5	20.5	45.7
Greek.....	111	51.4	27.9	7.2	7.2	6.3
Irish.....	916	5.8	4.0	3.1	6.6	80.6
Italian, North.....	6,622	41.1	36.0	9.5	8.3	5.1
Italian, South.....	4,239	44.9	37.5	8.9	5.3	3.4
Italian (not specified).....	109	48.6	31.2	7.3	7.3	5.5
Lithuanian.....	1,885	25.5	37.8	16.4	14.4	5.9
Magyar.....	4,543	50.6	32.1	7.3	6.5	3.4
Mexican.....	111	26.1	24.3	21.6	18.9	9.0
Montenegrin.....	136	86.0	10.3	.0	.7	2.9
Polish.....	7,316	42.9	31.9	9.1	9.2	7.0
Roumanian.....	156	86.5	10.3	.6	1.9	.6
Russian.....	1,831	50.7	27.8	9.1	7.4	5.0
Ruthenian.....	307	52.8	23.5	11.4	7.2	5.2
Scotch.....	1,139	14.7	10.1	2.5	6.3	66.4
Servian.....	131	45.0	38.2	11.5	3.0	2.3
Slovak.....	11,272	36.7	31.6	11.4	9.9	10.4
Slovenian.....	1,899	44.5	36.6	8.6	6.6	3.7
Swedish.....	306	7.5	11.8	4.9	21.2	54.6
Welsh.....	397	8.3	2.8	4.5	6.0	78.3
Total.....	54,300	37.9	29.6	8.4	9.0	15.1

Forty-four races are represented in the 54,300 foreign-born employees, and each of 27 races has 40 or more male employees reporting. Of the total of 54,300 employees furnishing information, 20,569, or 37.9 per cent, have been in the United States under five years; 16,088, or 29.6 per cent, have been here from five to nine years; 4,582, or 8.4 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 4,875, or 9 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 8,186, or 15.1 per cent, twenty years or more. It can thus be seen that 67.5 per cent, or over two-thirds, of all individuals reporting information have been in the United States under ten years.

By a general reference to the tables already given it is found that English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German immigration to the industry has decreased greatly during the past fifteen years, and that immigration from southern and eastern European countries has increased materially during that period.

The showing made by the Irish is remarkable. Out of a total of 916 individuals studied, 80.6 per cent have resided in the United States for twenty years or more, 6.6 per cent have been here from fifteen to nineteen years, 3.1 per cent have been here from ten to fourteen years, 4 per cent from five to nine years, and 5.8 per cent under five years.

A similar showing is afforded by the Welsh. Of a total of 397 individuals studied, 78.3 per cent have been in the United States for twenty years or more, 6 per cent have been here from fifteen to nine-

teen years, 4.5 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 2.8 per cent from five to nine years, and 8.3 per cent under five years. Out of a total of 1,139 Scotch individuals reporting, 66.4 per cent have resided in the United States for twenty years or more, 6.3 per cent have been here from fifteen to nineteen years, 2.5 per cent have been here from ten to fourteen years, 10.1 per cent have been here from five to nine years, and 14.7 per cent under five years. Aside from the preponderance of those who have been in the United States for twenty years or more, the most interesting fact in connection with this race is that the number of those who have been in this country under ten years is greatly in excess of those who have been here from ten to nineteen years. The course of English immigration has been not unlike that of the Scotch. Of the English, 65.2 per cent have been in the United States for twenty years or more, 5.6 per cent have been here from fifteen to nineteen years, 3.2 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 9.4 per cent from five to nine years, and 16.6 per cent under five years. English immigration into the coal industry has, therefore, like the Scotch, evidently increased during the past ten years over what it was between ten and twenty years ago. Out of a total of 2,677 German employees, 45.7 per cent have resided in the United States for twenty years or longer, 20.5 per cent have been here from fifteen to nineteen years, 4.5 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 13.6 per cent from five to nine years, and 15.8 per cent under five years. It is apparent, therefore, that the immigration into the bituminous coal industry of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans has decreased during the past twenty years, and that these races are now entering the industry in relatively small numbers.

On the other hand, it will be seen that immigration from the southeastern European countries has increased steadily and has supplanted that just described. Out of a total of 2,416 Croatian mine workers, 54.4 per cent report that they have resided in the United States under five years; 35.5 per cent have resided here from five to nine years, 5.3 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 3.5 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 1.2 per cent for twenty years or more. In other words, 89.9 per cent of all Croatian individuals reporting this information have resided in the United States less than ten years. The course of Magyar immigration into this country runs almost parallel with that of the Croats. Out of a total of 4,543 Magyar individuals reporting, 50.6 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 32.1 per cent have been here from five to nine years, 7.3 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 6.5 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 3.4 per cent for twenty years or more. Of 4,239 South Italians furnishing information, 44.9 per cent have been in the United States under five years, 37.5 per cent from five to nine years, 8.9 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 5.3 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 3.4 per cent for twenty years or more. North Italian immigration into the coal industry, as a whole, started somewhat earlier than did that from South Italy. Of a total of 6,622 North Italians, 41.1 per cent have resided in the United States under five years, 36 per cent from five to nine years, 9.5 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 8.3 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years, and 5.1 per cent for twenty years or more. A residence in the United States of less than five years is reported by 36.7 per cent of the 11,272

Slovaks, 42.9 per cent of the 7,316 Poles, and 25.5 per cent of the 1,885 Lithuanians. A more exhaustive examination only serves to show more clearly that immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe are no longer in large numbers entering the bituminous coal-mining industry, and that the new labor forces are being recruited from races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

Data as to period of residence were also secured from the members of the households investigated. This information is set forth in the following series of tables, the first of which shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of persons in the households studied who have been in the United States each specified number of years.

TABLE 18.—*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 in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	54	57.4	70.4	83.3
Croatian.....	377	43.5	78.5	99.2
English.....	86	41.9	55.8	59.3
French.....	30	16.7	40.0	70.0
German.....	145	44.1	54.5	64.8
Irish.....	99	16.2	19.2	21.2
Italian, North.....	920	42.5	75.5	95.1
Italian, South.....	769	56.4	86.3	97.8
Lithuanian.....	490	27.3	64.3	93.5
Magyar.....	758	48.3	74.1	96.5
Mexican.....	104	10.6	31.7	84.6
Polish.....	1,113	49.7	75.4	94.2
Roumanian.....	52	69.2	100.0	100.0
Russian.....	155	64.5	89.0	97.4
Ruthenian.....	159	45.2	73.0	95.0
Scotch.....	39	20.5	46.2	46.2
Slovak.....	1,272	33.5	61.1	88.6
Slovenian.....	35	34.3	74.3	97.1
Welsh.....	92	25.0	33.7	53.3
Total.....	6,756	42.7	70.5	90.8

The above table shows clearly how large a proportion of the various races have been in the United States less than five years and how small a per cent have had a residence of twenty years or over. Of the 6,756 persons reporting complete data 42.7 per cent have been in the country under five years, 70.5 per cent under ten years, and 90.8 per cent under twenty years. For comparison, the various races may be again separated into two distinct groups, one the older, and the other the more recent immigrants; the first named to include English, French, German, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, and the second the races from southern and eastern Europe. To this first group should also be added the Mexicans, 15.4 per cent of whom have been in the United States for more than twenty years and only 10.6 per cent under five years, the smallest per cent shown by any race as having a five-year period of residence. Of the older immigrants, the largest proportion with a residence in this country of less than five years is shown by the Germans and English, who report 44.1 and 41.9 per cent, respectively,

while the smallest proportion among the older immigrants, with the exception of the Mexicans, is shown by the Irish, 16.2 per cent of whom have been in the United States less than five years. The Irish are immediately followed by the French, with 16.7 per cent, while the Scotch and Welsh show 20.5 and 25 per cent, respectively. Of the second group four races, the Roumanians, Russians, Bohemians and Moravians, and South Italians, each show over 50 per cent of their number as having been in the United States less than five years, the Roumanians showing the largest proportion, or 69.2 per cent, and the South Italians, with 56.4 per cent, the lowest. Of the other races included in this group the proportions range from 49.7 per cent for the Poles to 27.3 per cent for the Lithuanians. The above table shows that a much larger per cent of the first than of the second group have been in the United States for more than twenty years. Of the first group the Irish show the largest proportion, or 78.8 per cent, with a residence of over twenty years, and the Mexicans, with 15.4 per cent, the lowest; while of the second group the proportions range from 16.7 per cent for the Bohemians and Moravians to zero for the Roumanians.

As regards period of residence in the United States of foreign-born male employees, by locality and by race, the table presented below is instructive.

TABLE 19.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and 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 in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS.

Race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	35.7	26.2	(a)	(a)	29.7
Croatian.....	21.5	56.6	63.2	(a)	54.4
English.....	25.5	12.5	12.8	11.0	16.6
French.....	22.4	20.1	(a)	26.4	23.2
German.....	17.1	12.0	50.0	19.9	15.8
Irish.....	9.6	4.4	.0	13.0	5.8
Italian, North.....	29.1	47.7	43.5	38.4	41.1
Italian, South.....	34.4	47.0	46.4	40.7	44.9
Lithuanian.....	21.9	32.0	22.0	24.0	25.5
Magyar.....	39.7	52.7	51.3	39.6	50.6
Polish.....	30.6	44.4	47.7	39.8	42.9
Russian.....	32.8	56.6	71.6	28.3	50.7
Scotch.....	19.4	14.8	5.9	9.5	14.7
Slovak.....	18.0	37.8	45.0	43.0	36.7
Slovenian.....	31.3	46.2	34.5	40.0	44.5
Swedish.....	7.5	7.9	(a)	(a)	7.5
Welsh.....	6.9	9.9	(a)	(a)	8.3
Total.....	26.0	40.3	48.4	33.1	37.9

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 19.—Per cent of foreign-born male employes in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and by race—Continued.

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 10 YEARS.

Race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian	63.9	50.3	50.0	55.2	55.1
Bulgarian	82.4	90.0	99.2	83.3	95.4
Croatian	71.3	91.0	96.9	57.1	89.9
Dutch	65.6	44.6	50.0	33.3	48.5
English	28.8	19.5	28.2	21.1	26.0
Finnish	69.0	48.7	-----	100.0	58.6
French	57.8	48.8	62.2	50.0	52.0
German	29.4	25.8	70.5	33.1	29.3
Greek	72.7	74.7	100.0	66.7	79.3
Irish	17.6	6.9	9.3	20.7	9.8
Italian, North	69.6	81.2	79.1	75.2	77.0
Italian, South	83.5	81.5	86.2	76.1	82.4
Italian (not specified)	75.0	80.2	-----	77.8	79.8
Lithuanian	61.1	68.9	46.3	58.7	63.3
Magyar	78.3	83.4	85.4	79.2	82.8
Mexican	-----	-----	100.0	50.5	50.5
Montenegrin	100.0	66.7	98.9	-----	96.3
Polish	68.3	75.4	82.3	70.8	74.7
Roumanian	90.9	96.2	100.0	100.0	96.8
Russian	67.7	82.0	90.5	66.0	78.5
Ruthenian	90.0	74.9	100.0	-----	76.2
Scotch	32.1	24.9	7.9	19.0	24.8
Servian	70.8	82.4	100.0	100.0	83.2
Slovak	45.4	69.6	80.5	70.3	68.3
Slovenian	71.9	82.9	74.5	73.3	81.1
Swedish	20.9	18.5	60.0	11.1	19.3
Welsh	9.4	13.1	9.1	8.3	11.1
Total	57.2	69.3	79.8	63.0	67.5

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 20 YEARS.

Bohemian and Moravian	78.6	65.1	75.0	72.4	70.0
Bulgarian	82.4	96.7	100.0	100.0	97.7
Croatian	95.6	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.8
Dutch	81.8	71.4	62.5	55.6	70.9
English	41.6	31.0	38.5	31.3	34.8
Finnish	93.1	34.6	-----	100.0	88.6
French	75.5	72.5	78.4	70.8	73.0
German	50.1	54.4	84.8	54.1	54.3
Greek	81.8	93.3	100.0	100.0	93.7
Irish	24.8	16.6	23.3	30.4	19.4
Italian, North	91.5	96.9	97.5	92.8	94.9
Italian, South	95.7	96.3	98.3	94.4	96.6
Italian (not specified)	100.0	94.8	-----	88.9	94.5
Lithuanian	94.7	94.3	87.8	90.1	94.1
Magyar	94.5	96.9	97.4	91.7	96.6
Mexican	-----	-----	100.0	91.7	91.0
Montenegrin	100.0	66.7	100.0	-----	97.1
Polish	90.2	93.3	95.3	93.5	93.0
Roumanian	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
Russian	93.8	96.0	97.3	85.8	95.0
Ruthenian	95.0	94.7	100.0	-----	94.8
Scotch	40.5	33.9	19.8	25.5	33.6
Servian	91.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	97.7
Slovak	75.2	90.4	95.6	93.0	89.6
Slovenian	90.6	97.2	92.7	92.8	96.3
Swedish	40.3	46.8	80.0	33.9	45.4
Welsh	17.6	26.7	18.2	13.9	21.7
Total	77.4	86.5	91.8	81.0	84.9

An inspection of the foregoing table reveals the fact that of the total number of immigrant males in the Southern bituminous coal fields, 48.4 per cent have been in the country less than five years. This is the largest proportion shown for any one locality, as compared with the lowest, 26 per cent, entered for the Middle West. For the com-

bined industry, 37.9 per cent of the employees have been in the United States under five years. The twelve races for which full information is entered may be grouped so as to include, first, English, Irish, Scotch, and, Germans, and second, North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Slovaks, and Slovenians. In the first group, which embraces races of early immigration, it is at once noticed that the number of individuals in all localities is comparatively small, ranging from zero to 25 per cent, except in the case of the Germans in the South, for whom 50 per cent is shown. Among the races in the second group the entries exhibit a much higher proportion, varying from about 30 to 60 per cent among the several races in the different localities. The figures for the Lithuanians in the Middle West, South, and Southwest, and the Slovaks in the Middle West, show a lower percentage, however, running down to 18 for the Slovaks in the Middle West; while for the Russians in the Southern fields 71.6 per cent is shown.

The percentages of immigrant males in the country under ten years, shown by localities in the second section of the foregoing table, range from 57.2 per cent in the Middle West to 79.8 per cent in the Southern fields. Selecting a few of the races reporting full data for each of the several fields, it is noticed that the proportions of English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh in all localities run much lower than those of the races from continental Europe. For example, only 6.9 per cent of the Irish in the Pennsylvania fields are residents of less than ten years, while in the Southwest the percentage recorded for the same race is 20.7. For the Welsh even lower figures are shown, varying from 8.3 per cent in the Southwest to 13.1 per cent in Pennsylvania. Representatives of the continental races, such as the Croatian, Italian, Roumanian, and Slovak, exhibit a comparatively high percentage, all being of recent immigration. In Pennsylvania and the South over 90 per cent of the Croatians have been in the country less than ten years, as against the lowest entry for the race of 57.1 per cent in the Southwest. The Roumanians vary from 90.9 per cent in the Middle West to 100 per cent in the South and Southwest. The Slovak figures range from 45.4 per cent in the Middle West to 70.3 per cent in the Southwest, and 80.5 per cent in the Southern fields.

In the third section of the table, as in the two sections preceding, the lowest percentage for all races is found in the Middle West and the highest in the Southern fields. The percentage of foreign-born males of all races who have been in the United States less than twenty years in the combined bituminous coal-mining industry is shown to be 84.9. Races from Great Britain maintain their low proportions, showing that of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh found in the industry, from 65.2 to 80.6 per cent have lived in the United States more than twenty years, as against from 0.6 to 30 per cent of employees of the races from southern and eastern Europe. The percentage in the United States under 20 years entered for the English in Pennsylvania is 31, and that in the Southwest 31.3, the two lowest statements for the race in the table, which, when contrasted with 98.9 per cent for the Croatians in Pennsylvania and 100 per cent for those in the Southwest, fairly illustrates the variation between the proportions of the English-speaking immigrants and the races from continental Europe who have been in this

country under twenty years. On comparing the entries for the two continental races reporting the lowest proportions—the Germans and Swedes—with the Irish, for instance, the same condition is made apparent. The Germans report an average ranging from 50.1 per cent in the Middle West to 84.8 per cent in the South; the Swedes run from 38.9 per cent in the Southwest to 80 per cent in the South; while the Irish range from as low as 16.6 per cent in the Pennsylvania district to 30.4 per cent in the Southwestern fields. One hundred per cent of the Mexicans in the South and 91.7 per cent of the same race in the Southwest, report a residence of less than twenty years. Both North and South Italians show more than 90 per cent in each locality to have lived in the United States less than twenty years, and the same may be said of the Poles, Roumanians, Servians, Slovenians, and Magyars.

The period of residence in the United States of the members of the households studied is shown by locality in the table submitted below.

TABLE 20.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and 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 in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS

Race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Croatian.....	.....	43.7	(<i>b</i>)	43.1	43.5
English.....	.....	12.1	71.1	(<i>b</i>)	41.9
German.....	.....	14.8	67.9	(<i>b</i>)	44.1
Irish.....	.....	0	.....	20.5	16.2
Italian, North.....	22.2	37.8	74.7	46.4	42.5
Italian, South.....	32.0	43.1	69.5	53.7	56.4
Lithuanian.....	15.9	29.9	4.2	27.3	27.3
Magyar.....	.....	38.6	60.7	38.9	48.3
Polish.....	44.2	38.6	69.4	50.9	49.7
Russian.....	.....	50.0	91.9	.....	64.5
Slovak.....	.....	32.9	44.6	30.3	33.5
Total.....	25.7	37.4	65.8	36.4	42.7

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 10 YEARS.

Croatian.....	.....	78.0	(<i>b</i>)	81.0	78.5
English.....	.....	12.1	95.6	(<i>b</i>)	55.8
German.....	.....	14.8	86.4	(<i>b</i>)	54.5
Irish.....	.....	10.0	.....	21.8	19.2
Italian, North.....	63.9	68.0	96.7	83.7	75.5
Italian, South.....	81.3	71.8	94.7	88.9	86.3
Lithuanian.....	49.5	68.2	68.0	69.4	64.3
Magyar.....	.....	65.6	85.3	63.9	74.1
Polish.....	75.0	65.5	92.7	74.5	75.4
Russian.....	.....	82.2	97.3	.....	89.0
Slovak.....	.....	60.0	76.1	59.0	61.1
Total.....	64.7	65.5	89.7	65.2	70.5

^a This total includes persons not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 20.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by locality and by race of individual—Continued.

IN UNITED STATES UNDER 20 YEARS.

Race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Croatian.....		99.1	(b)	100.0	99.2
English.....		15.2	97.8	(b)	59.3
German.....		32.8	91.4	(b)	64.8
Irish.....		10.0		24.4	21.2
Italian, North.....	91.7	93.3	100.0	97.4	95.1
Italian, South.....	100.0	95.2	98.7	98.1	97.8
Lithuanian.....	91.6	93.4	96.0	94.2	93.5
Magyar.....		95.1	96.7	83.3	96.5
Polish.....	92.3	91.6	99.4	93.4	94.2
Russian.....		96.7	97.3		97.4
Slovak.....		88.1	96.7	86.9	88.6
Total.....	93.3	90.2	97.8	85.4	90.8

^a This total includes persons not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A study of the foregoing table shows that of those immigrants reporting in the South 65.8 per cent have been in the United States less than five years, as compared with 37.4 per cent of those in Pennsylvania, 36.4 per cent of those in the Southwest, and 25.7 per cent of those in the Middle West. In the third section of the table—under twenty years—it will be seen that, with the exception of the South, the relative position of the localities has undergone a change. The Middle West, by way of illustration, shows in the longer period of residence a higher per cent than the Southwest, whereas in the shorter period of residence the positions are reversed. Another interesting fact is that a larger proportion of the foreign-born in the Southwest than in any other locality have been in the United States over twenty years, while the smallest proportion with this period of residence is shown by the South.

To arrive at a clearer understanding of the distribution of the foreign-born throughout the several localities, by length of residence in the United States, the proportion of a race in one locality may be compared with the proportion of the same race in another. For example, 38.6 per cent of the Poles in Pennsylvania, as compared with 44.2 per cent of those in the Middle West, 69.4 per cent of those in the South, and 50.9 per cent of those in the Southwest have been in the United States less than five years, indicating that of the more recent arrivals of the Polish race a larger proportion than formerly have gone into other localities than Pennsylvania. Of the South Italians and North Italians in the Middle West, 32 per cent of the former and 22.2 per cent of the latter have been in the United States less than five years, as compared with 43.1 and 37.8 per cent, respectively, in Pennsylvania, 69.5 and 74.7 per cent, respectively, in the South, and 53.7 and 46.4 per cent, respectively, in the Southwest. The conclusion as to the Poles, above mentioned, will hold true of several other foreign races. Fifty per cent of the Russians in Pennsylvania, 43.7 per cent of the Croatians and 43.1 per cent of the South Italians, have been in the United States less than five years. Excepting the Irish, who report zero, the English in this locality,

with 12.1 per cent, show the smallest proportion with a residence of less than five years in the United States. Comparing these same races in the same locality for a longer period of residence, it will be seen that the Russians show 82.2 per cent, and the Croatians 78 per cent, less than ten years in the United States. The proportion shown by the English is the same as in the shorter period of residence, and the Irish report 10 per cent to have lived in the United States less than ten years.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The following table shows the number of male employees of each race for whom information was secured:

TABLE 21.—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—Con.		
White.....	18,515	21.0	Greek.....	113	.1
Negro.....	6,702	7.6	Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	(a)
Indian.....	2	(a)	Herzogovinian.....	6	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Irish.....	935	1.1
Australia.....	4	(a)	Italian, North.....	6,666	7.5
Austria-Hungary.....	823	.9	Italian, South.....	4,272	4.8
Belgium.....	51	.1	Italian (not specified).....	113	.1
Canada.....	49	.1	Lithuanian.....	1,892	2.1
Denmark.....	10	(a)	Macedonian.....	18	(a)
England.....	1,800	2.0	Magyar.....	4,571	5.2
France.....	173	.2	Mexican.....	116	.1
Germany.....	2,256	2.6	Montenegrin.....	136	.2
Greece.....	1	(a)	Norwegian.....	14	(a)
Ireland.....	1,352	1.5	Polish.....	7,370	8.3
Italy.....	196	.2	Portuguese.....	7	(a)
Mexico.....	9	(a)	Roumanian.....	157	.2
Netherlands.....	19	(a)	Russian.....	1,853	2.1
Norway.....	5	(a)	Ruthenian.....	308	.3
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	1,162	1.3
Russia.....	176	.2	Scotch-Irish.....	27	(a)
Scotland.....	925	1.0	Servian.....	132	.1
Sweden.....	66	.1	Slovak.....	11,318	12.8
Switzerland.....	28	(a)	Slovenian.....	1,912	2.2
Wales.....	468	.5	Spanish.....	7	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	3	(a)	Swedish.....	307	.3
Foreign-born, by race:			Syrian.....	21	(a)
Armenian.....	2	(a)	Turkish.....	4	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	747	.8	Welsh.....	399	.5
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	(a)
Bulgarian.....	177	.2	Australian (race not specified).....	8	(a)
Canadian, French.....	26	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	885	1.0
Canadian, Other.....	30	(a)	Belgian (race not specified).....	377	.4
Croatian.....	2,426	2.7	Swiss (race not specified).....	24	(a)
Cuban.....	1	(a)			
Dalmatian.....	6	(a)	Grand total.....	88,368	100.0
Danish.....	20	(a)			
Dutch.....	106	.1	Total native-born of foreign father.....	8,415	9.5
English.....	2,497	2.8	Total native-born.....	33,634	38.1
Finnish.....	70	.1	Total foreign-born.....	54,734	61.9
Finnish.....	3	(a)			
French.....	786	.9			
German.....	2,699	3.1			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon reference to the above table it is seen that 21 per cent, or slightly more than one-fifth, of the total number of employees furnishing information, are native white of native father, and 7.6 per

cent, or about one-thirteenth, are native-born negroes. About one-tenth, 9.5 per cent, are native-born persons of the second generation of immigrants, or, in other words, the native-born children of foreign fathers. Of the total number of employees furnishing information 61.9 per cent are of foreign birth. Of the second generation 7,140, or 8.1 per cent of the total number of employees and more than four-fifths of the total native-born of foreign father, are children of the older immigrants of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, and Canada. Only about 1 per cent of the total number of employees are native-born children of immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and other countries of southern and eastern Europe.

Of all races of immigrants the foreign-born Slovaks are the most extensively employed in bituminous mining, 12.8 per cent of the total number furnishing information being of this race. The foreign-born Poles and Italians come next in the extent of their employment in the industry. The Poles constitute 8.3 per cent, and the North and South Italians combined 12.3 per cent, of the total number in the table. The Magyars, Croatians, Russians, and Slovenians rank next, the Magyars constituting 5.3 per cent and the Russians, Croatians, and Slovenians each more than 2 per cent of the total number of employees. The races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe, as a whole, constitute about one-half of the total number of bituminous mine workers. The foreign-born immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe amount to approximately one-tenth of the total number of employees.

The following table shows, by locality, the race of the male employees for whom information was secured:

TABLE 22.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.				Total bituminous coal mining.
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	32.0	13.1	32.6	23.8	21.0
Negro.....	3.1	1.9	35.7	5.6	7.6
Indian.....	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Australia.....	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	.9	1.2	.2	.4	.9
Belgium.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1
Canada.....	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.1
Denmark.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
England.....	3.1	2.0	.5	2.6	2.0
France.....	.4	.1	(a)	.5	.2
Germany.....	4.7	2.5	.4	1.5	2.6
Greece.....	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Ireland.....	1.7	1.6	.6	2.0	1.5
Italy.....	.3	.1	.1	.9	.2
Mexico.....	.0	.0	.0	.1	(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	(a)	.0	.1	(c)
Norway.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Roumania.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Russia.....	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2
Scotland.....	1.5	.9	.5	2.1	1.0
Sweden.....	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 22.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.				Total bituminous coal mining.
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
Switzerland.....	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1.1	0.4	(a)	0.6	0.5
Africa (country not specified).....	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:					
Armenian.....	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.4	.9	0.1	.4	.8
Bosnian.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Bulgarian.....	.1	.1	.9	.1	.2
Canadian, French.....	.1	(a)	.0	.1	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	1.0	4.0	1.9	.2	2.7
Cuban.....	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)
Dalmatian.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Danish.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Dutch.....	4.3	2.7	.9	3.6	2.8
English.....	.2	.1	.0	(a)	.1
Finnish.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Flemish.....	1.0	.7	.3	3.1	.9
French.....	4.6	3.1	.8	2.6	3.1
German.....	.1	.2	.2	(a)	.1
Greek.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	.0	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Herzegovinian.....	.7	1.3	.3	1.4	1.1
Irish.....	9.2	6.9	3.0	16.6	7.5
Italian, North.....	2.3	4.6	8.8	6.1	4.8
Italian, South.....	(a)	.2	.0	.1	.1
Italian (not specified).....	5.8	1.3	.3	1.8	2.1
Lithuanian.....	.0	(a)	.1	.0	(a)
Macedonian.....	3.5	7.2	2.6	.7	5.2
Magyar.....	(a)	.0	(a)	1.6	.1
Mexican.....	.2	(a)	.7	.0	.2
Montenegrin.....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	4.4	12.3	2.2	3.1	8.3
Polish.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Portuguese.....	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
Roumanian.....	2.0	2.6	.6	1.5	2.1
Russian.....	.1	.6	(a)	.0	.3
Ruthenian.....	1.9	1.1	.8	2.1	1.3
Scotch.....	(a)	.1	.0	.0	(a)
Scotch-Irish.....	.1	.2	.2	(a)	.1
Servian.....	4.2	20.3	2.9	1.9	12.8
Slovak.....	.5	3.2	.4	2.8	2.2
Slovenian.....	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)
Spanish.....	.4	.4	(a)	.3	.3
Swedish.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Syrian.....	.0	(a)	.0	.0	(a)
Turkish.....	.9	.4	.1	.5	.5
Welsh.....	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	.7	.5	.4	6.5	1.0
Austrian (race not specified).....	.5	.3	(a)	1.6	.4
Belgian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....					
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14.5	9.3	2.5	11.3	9.5
Total native-born.....	49.7	24.3	70.9	40.8	38.1
Total foreign-born.....	50.3	75.7	29.1	59.2	61.9

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

From this table it will be seen that while in the Middle West, Pennsylvania, and the Southwest a larger proportion of the employees in the bituminous coal-mining industry are foreign-born than native-born, a much larger proportion in the South are native-born than foreign-born. In the South, the negroes native-born of native father show a larger proportion than do the whites native-born of native father.

As regards the native-born of foreign father it will be seen that in both the Middle West and Pennsylvania the highest per cent is reported by those whose fathers were born in Germany, while in the Southwest the highest per cent is reported by those whose fathers were born in England.

Of the different foreign-born races reporting in each specified locality, it will be seen that in the Middle West the North Italian, Lithuanian, German, Polish, English, and Slovak, and in Pennsylvania the Slovak, Polish, Magyar, North Italian, South Italian, and Croatian are the only races reporting a proportion in excess of 4 per cent. In the South, no race but the South Italian and North Italian shows a proportion as high as 3 per cent, while in the Southwest the North Italian, Austrian, South Italian, English, French, and Polish races report proportions in excess of that figure.

Of the foreign-born Pennsylvania shows the largest proportion, or 75.7 per cent, as compared with the smallest, 29.1 per cent, as shown in the South; the Southwest shows 59.2 per cent and the Middle West 50.3 per cent.

Considering the whites native-born of native father, the South and Middle West show the largest proportions, or 32.6 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, while the Southwest and Pennsylvania show 23.8 per cent and 13.1 per cent, respectively. The South shows the largest proportion, or 35.7 per cent, of the negroes native-born of native father, while the other localities range from 5.6 per cent in the Southwest to 1.9 per cent in Pennsylvania.

Of persons native-born of foreign father, the Middle West shows the largest proportion, or 14.5 per cent, followed by the Southwest with 11.3 per cent, as compared with the smallest, or 2.5 per cent, as shown in the South.

As regards those foreign-born races which constitute 1 per cent or more of the total number of employees, it will be seen that the English, Germans, and Lithuanians form a larger proportion of the total mine employees in the Middle West than in any other region, while in Pennsylvania the Croatians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Slovaks, and Slovenians show larger proportions than elsewhere. On the other hand, a larger proportion of South Italians is shown in the South than in any other locality, while the Irish, North Italians, Scotch, and Austrians are found in largest proportions in the Southwest.

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—Status of the first and second generations compared—Occupations entered in the bituminous coal-mining industry—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 23 to 58 and General Tables 6 to 18].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before entering into a detailed discussion of the present industrial condition of the members of immigrant households, the economic condition of the immigrant mine worker and his family before coming to the United States may be studied. Data relative to the industrial condition abroad are shown for both men and women in the households investigated in all sections in the tables which are submitted below.

The first series of tables shows the general industrial condition, as well as the principal occupation, abroad, for females 16 years of age or over on arrival in the United States.

TABLE 23.—*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.)

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.
Bohemian and Moravian . . .	16	9	6	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian	119	75	9	35	.....	63.0	7.6	29.4	0.0
Danish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English	22	19	3	.....	.....	86.4	13.6	.0	.0
French	7	7	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German	37	31	5	1	.....	83.8	13.5	2.7	.0
Irish	20	18	2	.....	.....	90.0	10.0	.0	.0
Italian, North	254	149	68	29	8	58.7	26.8	11.4	3.1
Italian, South	165	136	18	11	.....	82.4	10.9	6.7	.0
Lithuanian	150	89	32	26	3	59.3	21.3	17.3	2.0
Magyar	200	143	30	26	1	71.5	15.0	13.0	.5
Mexican	26	21	4	1	.....	80.8	15.4	3.8	.0
Polish	271	168	44	58	1	62.0	16.2	21.4	.4
Roumanian	10	5	.....	5	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian	40	18	4	18	.....	45.0	10.0	45.0	.0
Ruthenian	37	15	9	13	.....	40.5	24.3	35.1	.0
Scotch	9	8	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak	369	218	90	59	2	59.1	24.4	16.0	.5
Slovenian	11	4	2	5	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh	23	21	2	.....	.....	91.3	8.7	.0	.0
Total	1,787	1,155	329	288	15	64.6	18.4	16.1	.8

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 24.—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.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	119	63.0	5.0	1.7	0.8	7.6	29.4	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
English.....	22	86.4	.0	.0	13.6	13.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
German.....	37	83.8	5.4	5.4	2.7	13.5	2.7	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	20	90.0	.0	.0	10.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	254	58.7	8.7	4.3	13.8	26.8	10.6	.8	11.4	2.8	.4	3.1
Italian, South.....	165	82.4	8.5	1.2	1.2	10.9	6.7	.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	150	59.3	16.0	4.7	0.7	21.3	17.3	.0	17.3	2.0	.0	2.0
Magyar.....	200	71.5	6.0	7.0	2.0	15.0	13.0	.0	13.0	.0	.5	.5
Mexican.....	26	80.8	3.8	7.7	3.8	15.4	3.8	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	271	62.0	6.3	7.4	2.6	16.2	21.0	.4	21.4	.4	.0	.4
Russian.....	40	45.0	5.0	5.0	.0	10.0	45.0	.0	45.0	.0	.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	37	40.5	2.7	21.6	.0	24.3	35.1	.0	35.1	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	369	59.1	8.4	13.3	2.7	24.4	16.0	.0	16.0	.3	.3	.5
Welsh.....	23	91.3	.0	8.7	.0	8.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total.....	1,787	64.6	7.4	7.2	3.8	18.4	15.9	.2	16.1	.7	.2	.8

Of the total number of 1,787 females of different races represented in these tables, 64.6 per cent were without occupation before coming to the United States, 18.4 per cent were working for fixed wages, 16.1 per cent were working without any fixed wages, and 0.8 per cent were working for profit. Analyzing the principal occupations entered in the foregoing table, it is apparent that the larger number of women who had employment abroad were at work on farms, 7.4 per cent of the 1,787 females reporting being farm laborers at work for wages, 15.9 per cent at work on farms without wages, and 0.7 per cent farmers for profit, which gives a total of 24 per cent engaged in farm labor. To further illustrate the large percentage engaged in farm labor, it is interesting to note that of 632 females at work abroad, 429, or 67.9 per cent, were at work on farms. Of 329 females working for wages, 132 were at farm labor; of 288 working without wages, 285 were at work either on their fathers' farms or on a subsistence or share basis; and of 15 females working for profit, 12 were farming. The principal occupations followed in addition to farming were those of domestic servants and waitresses, 7.2 per cent of the total number reporting being employed in work of this description.

The chart and two tables which follow show the industrial condition abroad of males who were 16 years of age or over at time of arrival in the United States.

Per cent of males 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States who were in each specified industrial condition abroad.

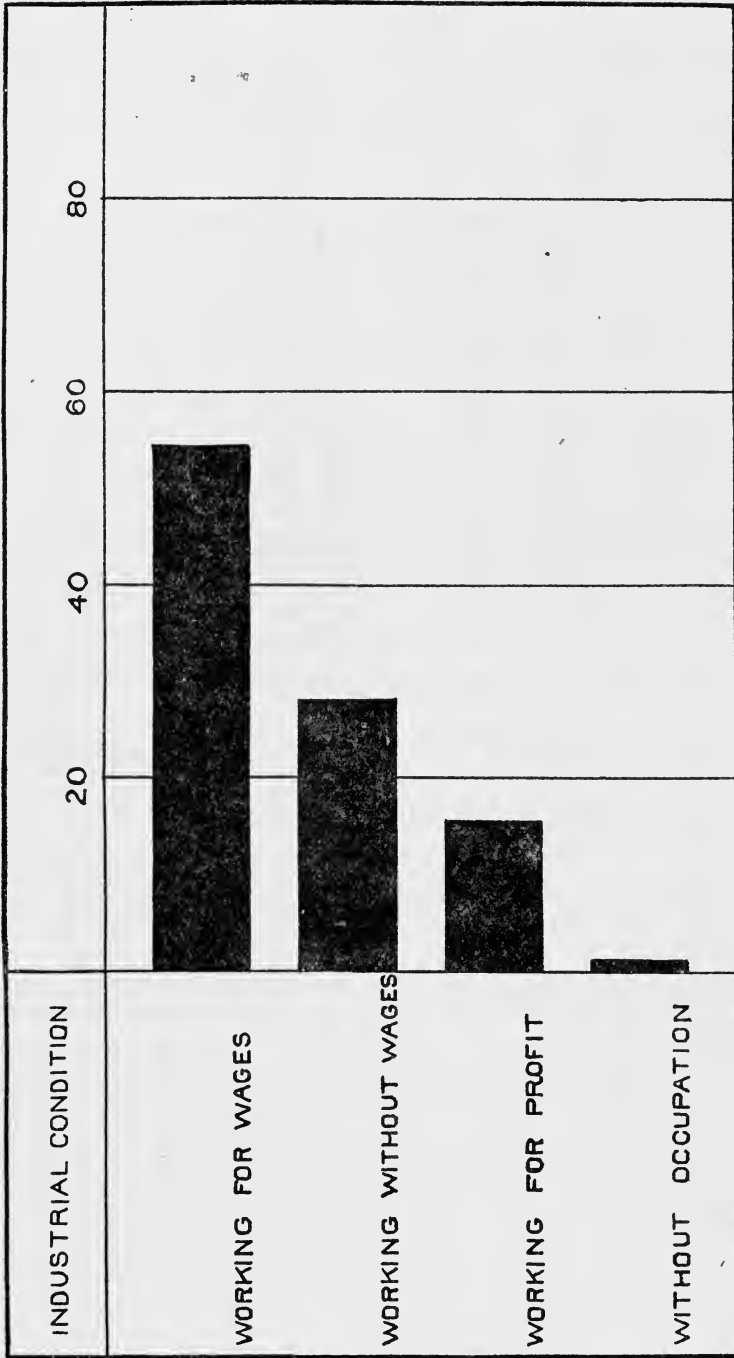


TABLE 25.—Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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.
Bohemian and Moravian . . .	18		16	2		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bosnian . . .	1			1		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian . . .	189	1	53	63	72	0.5	28.0	33.3	38.1
English . . .	28		28			.0	100.0	.0	.0
French . . .	11	1	10			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German . . .	57	1	38	16	2	1.8	66.7	28.1	3.5
Irish . . .	35	2	21	8	4	5.7	60.0	22.9	11.4
Italian, North . . .	441	6	254	91	90	1.4	57.6	20.6	20.4
Italian, South . . .	437	3	248	122	64	.7	56.8	27.9	14.6
Lithuanian . . .	248	2	109	86	51	.8	44.0	34.7	20.6
Magyar . . .	386	9	214	103	60	2.3	55.4	26.7	15.5
Mexican . . .	45		41	1	3	.0	91.1	2.2	6.7
Polish . . .	567	7	321	169	70	1.2	56.6	29.8	12.3
Roumanian . . .	36		14	8	14	.0	38.9	22.2	38.9
Russian . . .	91	2	25	51	13	2.2	27.5	56.0	14.3
Ruthenian . . .	90		52	16	22	.0	57.8	17.8	24.4
Scotch . . .	13		13			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak . . .	600	2	335	202	61	.3	55.8	33.7	10.2
Slovenian . . .	16		9	6	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spanish . . .	3	1	2			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh . . .	29	2	26	1		6.9	89.7	3.4	.0
Total . . .	3,341	39	1,829	946	527	1.2	54.7	28.3	15.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 26.—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 . . .	189	0.5	11.6	1.6	6.3	4.2	4.2	28.0	32.8	0.5	33.3	38.1	0.0	38.1
English . . .	28	.0	.0	7.1	82.1	.0	10.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
German . . .	57	1.8	7.0	15.8	29.8	5.3	8.8	66.7	21.1	7.0	28.1	3.5	.0	3.5
Irish . . .	35	5.7	5.7	2.9	40.0	.0	11.4	60.0	20.0	2.9	22.9	11.4	.0	11.4
Italian, North . . .	441	1.4	22.0	10.7	2.7	11.6	10.7	57.6	20.4	.2	20.6	19.5	.9	20.4
Italian, South . . .	437	.7	32.7	9.4	2.1	7.1	5.5	56.8	27.9	.0	27.9	14.0	.7	14.6
Lithuanian . . .	248	.8	29.0	1.2	2.0	7.3	4.4	44.0	34.7	.0	34.7	19.4	1.2	20.6
Magyar . . .	386	2.3	28.2	4.9	3.9	10.1	8.3	55.4	26.4	.3	26.7	13.7	1.8	15.5
Mexican . . .	45	.0	28.9	8.9	48.9	.0	4.4	91.1	2.2	.0	2.2	4.4	2.2	6.7
Polish . . .	567	1.2	22.2	8.6	9.7	8.8	7.2	56.6	29.1	.7	29.8	12.3	.0	12.3
Roumanian . . .	36	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	5.6	38.9	22.2	.0	22.2	38.9	.0	38.9
Russian . . .	91	2.2	9.9	2.2	3.3	5.5	6.6	27.5	56.0	.0	56.0	14.3	.0	14.3
Ruthenian . . .	90	.0	47.8	1.1	.0	3.3	5.6	57.8	16.7	1.1	17.8	24.4	.0	24.4
Slovak . . .	600	.3	30.3	4.8	6.2	7.0	7.5	55.8	33.3	.3	33.7	9.8	.3	10.2
Welsh . . .	29	6.9	.0	.0	86.2	3.4	.0	89.7	.0	3.4	3.4	.0	.0	.0
Total . . .	3,341	1.2	25.3	6.4	8.2	7.6	7.3	54.7	27.8	.5	28.3	15.1	.6	15.8

A total of 3,341 report complete data in these tables, and of this number only 39 persons, or 1.2 per cent, were without occupation; more than one-half, 54.7 per cent, were receiving money wages before coming to the United States, 28.3 per cent were working

without any fixed form of wages, and 15.8 per cent were in business for themselves or working for profit. It will be observed that the great majority of immigrant mine employees were either farm laborers or farmers before coming to this country. A combined report of all three of the general industrial groups shows that 68.2 per cent of the males reporting were thus engaged, 25.3 per cent for wages, 27.8 per cent without wages, and 15.1 per cent for profit. Those engaged in hand trades constitute 7.6 per cent of the total number, and 6.4 per cent worked as common laborers. The general showing, therefore, is that about 75 per cent of the present mine workers were engaged in farming or as common laborers, with a small percentage of persons employed in hand trades and miscellaneous occupations, the significance of this showing being that none of these persons received any training or experience abroad which would fit them for efficient work in coal mines in this country. Of the different races the representatives of which were miners before coming to the United States, the largest showing is made by the Welsh and English, more than 80 per cent of the persons of these races having been miners abroad, while 40 per cent of the Irish, 29.8 per cent of the Germans, and 48.9 per cent of the Mexicans, were engaged in mining in their native lands before they entered the mines of the United States.

The races of southern and eastern Europe, which at present form the greatest additions to the immigrant coal-mine employees in the United States, make a very small showing of experience in the industry before coming to the mines of this country. Of the Ruthenian and Roumanian employees, none had experience abroad. The Lithuanians report 2 per cent engaged in mining before coming to the United States, the South Italians 2.1 per cent, the North Italians 2.7 per cent, the Russians 3.3 per cent, the Magyars 3.9 per cent, the Slovaks 6.2 per cent, the Croatians 6.3 per cent, and the Poles 9.7 per cent.

The table next presented shows what per cent of each race in the various localities is reported as having been employed in mining before coming to the United States.

TABLE 27.—Per cent of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States who were employed abroad in mining, by locality and by race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

Race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Croatian.....		1.8	(a)	45.0	6.3
German.....		26.1	32.4		29.8
Italian, North.....	0.0	1.2	1.6	5.4	2.7
Italian, South.....	4.3	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.1
Lithuanian.....	2.2	1.0	9.4	.0	2.0
Magyar.....		5.3	2.5	(a)	3.9
Polish.....	(a)	1.9	16.3	20.9	9.7
Russian.....		.0	.0		3.3
Slovak.....		4.3	.0	30.8	6.2
Total.....	1.5	3.6	8.1	18.8	8.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the foreign-born males reporting who were 16 years of age or over on coming to the United States and who are now engaged in bituminous coal mining, 8.2 per cent were employed in mining abroad. Comparing the various localities, it is seen that the largest proportion with experience in mining abroad is in the Southwest, where 18.8 per cent of the employees are so reported. The South follows with 8.1 per cent, Pennsylvania with 3.6 per cent, and the Middle West with 1.5 per cent. The Croatians, North Italians, Poles, and Slovaks, show larger proportions of those employed in the Southwest than of those in any other section, to have had mining experience abroad, the difference being especially marked in the case of the Croatians and Slovaks. The Germans and Lithuanians in the South show larger proportions of experienced miners than do the same races in other sections. All races employed in the Middle West, and, with the exception of the Germans, all those employed in Pennsylvania, show very small proportions to have been employed abroad in mining.

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

In addition to members of the households, information was secured from individual employees as to the principal occupations in which they were engaged before leaving their native lands. Of a total of 31,325 mine workers of foreign birth furnishing information, the following table shows the per cent in principal occupations abroad by race of individual:

TABLE 28.—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.	Manufacturing.	Hand trades.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	408	57.6	16.4	5.9	1.2	16.4	2.5
Bulgarian.....	158	9.5	75.3	7.6	.0	5.1	2.5
Croatian.....	1,212	3.6	84.7	4.7	1.2	3.9	1.9
English.....	1,277	82.6	2.6	3.0	2.0	3.8	6.1
French.....	352	72.2	6.8	10.2	2.0	2.8	6.0
German.....	1,423	55.0	18.6	6.7	4.1	11.0	4.6
Irish.....	321	59.2	25.9	7.8	1.9	2.8	2.5
Italian, North.....	4,840	13.7	57.2	11.6	2.4	10.2	4.8
Italian, South.....	2,883	7.7	66.5	14.4	1.0	7.1	3.3
Lithuanian.....	1,570	4.3	79.2	8.2	1.7	5.5	1.2
Magyar.....	2,423	10.9	68.5	9.5	1.2	7.8	2.2
Mexican.....	98	71.4	17.3	5.1	.0	5.1	1.0
Montenegrin.....	118	4.2	91.5	.8	.0	1.7	1.7
Polish.....	3,771	9.8	68.9	8.8	2.9	7.5	2.1
Roumanian.....	97	7.2	82.5	5.2	1.0	3.1	1.0
Russian.....	1,389	7.8	79.8	6.3	1.8	3.1	1.2
Ruthenian.....	151	15.9	66.2	11.9	2.6	1.3	2.0
Scotch.....	561	88.2	1.8	2.5	.4	2.7	4.5
Slovak.....	5,378	10.7	68.4	12.1	1.4	5.2	2.2
Slovenian.....	1,248	20.0	57.6	5.7	2.6	11.1	3.0
Swedish.....	142	15.5	57.7	9.9	1.4	11.3	4.2
Welsh.....	178	87.6	1.7	3.4	.0	2.2	5.1
Total.....	31,325	20.7	58.0	9.3	1.9	7.0	3.0

A significant point shown by the table is that 58 per cent of the total number of the men now in the coal and coke industry were occupied abroad as farmers or farm laborers. Only 20.7 per cent had had experience in mining before they came to this country. Although the proportion of the total foreign-born is comparatively small, the several races vary widely in regard to the numbers who have had experience in mining abroad. Only 3.6 per cent of the Croatians had been in that occupation before coming to the United States, while 88.2 per cent of the Scotch had been so employed.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race, for each of the coal-mining localities studied, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who report employment in mining before coming to the United States.

TABLE 29.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who were engaged in mining before coming to the United States, by locality and by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

Race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	72.4	41.0	(a)	(a)	57.6
Croatian.....	7.1	3.4	2.5	(a)	3.6
English.....	87.8	78.5	(a)	87.6	82.6
French.....	56.9	56.9	(a)	90.3	72.2
German.....	59.7	49.9	(a)	65.8	55.0
Italian, North.....	22.8	5.3	3.7	21.6	13.7
Italian, South.....	23.3	4.8	5.1	9.4	7.7
Lithuanian.....	3.6	4.5	(a)	11.0	4.3
Magyar.....	17.7	9.2	5.0	(a)	10.9
Polish.....	14.2	7.2	7.2	33.1	9.8
Russian.....	7.3	7.3	(a)	(a)	7.8
Scotch.....	92.4	84.5	(a)	(a)	88.2
Slovak.....	15.1	8.7	10.4	54.1	10.7
Total.....	30.5	14.4	10.4	43.0	20.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The figures of the foregoing table are of twofold interest: (1) They indicate the relations existing among the different races in the matter of previous mining experience; (2) they show in what districts the proportion of immigrants who have had mining experience abroad is highest.

The figures for the various localities show that the proportion of employees with previous experience in mining is highest in the Southwest and lowest in the South. The percentage of such employees is higher in the Middle West than in Pennsylvania. In the Southwest the French, English, and German; in the Middle West the Scotch, English, Bohemian and Moravian, and German; in Pennsylvania, the Scotch, English, French, and German; and in the South the Slovak and Polish, are the races for which the highest percentages of men who had experience in mining before coming to the United States are reported. The races having the smallest proportion of men employed in mining abroad are: For the Southwest, the South Italian; for the Middle West, the Lithuanian; and for Pennsylvania and the South, the Croatian.

It is true of the majority of the races, as it is of all the employees reported, irrespective of race, that the proportion of men who were employed abroad in mining is, in general, higher in the Southwest than in the Middle West, higher in the Middle West than in Pennsylvania, and lowest of all in the South. This becomes apparent upon reference to the figures for the different races. The percentages given in this table seem to justify two general conclusions. It will appear, first, that the proportion of men who had experience in mining before immigrating to the United States is much higher for the races of northern and western Europe, the races of the old immigration, than it is for the races of southern and eastern Europe, the races of the more recent immigration. This showing is in complete harmony with, and seems, at least in a measure, to explain what is known of, the comparative merits of the men of the different races as workmen.

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

The general occupation of all females 16 years of age or over, in the households studied, is presented in the table below, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 30.—*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 and personal service.	In trade.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	184	3.3	2.7	0.7	91.3	2.2
Negro.....	32	12.5	.0	3.1	78.1	6.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	28	21.4	.0	3.6	64.3	10.7
Irish.....	34	2.9	8.8	20.6	55.9	11.8
Slovak.....	43	9.3	4.7	2.3	79.1	4.7
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	130	.8	.0	.0	97.7	1.5
English.....	31	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
German.....	53	3.8	.0	.0	96.2	.0
Irish.....	31	.0	.0	3.2	96.8	.0
Italian, North.....	301	.0	.7	.0	98.3	1.0
Italian, South.....	182	.5	.0	.5	98.9	.0
Lithuanian.....	175	.0	.0	.0	99.4	.6
Magyar.....	241	1.2	.0	.0	93.8	.0
Mexican.....	36	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	325	.3	.0	1.2	98.5	.0
Russian.....	44	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	42	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	444	.7	.0	.2	99.1	.0
Welsh.....	32	3.1	.0	3.1	93.8	.0
Grand total.....	2,560	1.6	.7	.9	95.5	1.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	202	8.9	5.0	6.9	69.8	9.4
Total native-born.....	421	6.7	3.6	3.8	80.0	5.9
Total foreign-born.....	2,139	.7	.1	.4	98.6	.3

A comparison of the totals in the foregoing table shows that the smallest proportion of females remaining at home, 69.8 per cent, is reported for those who were native-born of foreign father. In the same group 8.9 per cent are engaged in domestic service, which is higher than the entries for either the foreign-born or the whites native-born of native father, while 9.4 per cent are at school, also a higher percentage than is shown for either of the other two groups, and 5 per cent are reported in trade. The total native-born report 6.7 per cent of their number in domestic service, 3.6 per cent in trade, and 3.8 per cent in other occupations. Eighty per cent are at home, compared to 98.6 per cent of the foreign-born females. Of the white females native-born of native father, 91.3 per cent are shown to be at home, 3.3 per cent are in domestic service, and only 2.2 per cent at school, as compared to 78.1 per cent of the negroes at home, 12.5 per cent in domestic service, and 6.3 per cent at school. Of the Irish females native-born of foreign father, 55.9 per cent are at home, 8.8 per cent are engaged in trade, 20.6 per cent are in other occupations, 11.8 per cent are at school, and 2.9 per cent are employed as domestics. In contrast, 21.4 per cent of the Germans and 9.3 per cent of the Slovaks in the same group, are reported in domestic service.

Of the foreign-born females 16 years of age or over, 100 per cent of the English, Mexicans, Russians, and Ruthenians are at home, while from 93.8 to 99.4 per cent of the other races appearing in this table are reported at home. A very small percentage of foreign-born females are engaged in domestic service, the Welsh with 3.1 per cent and the Germans with 3.8 per cent reporting the highest. Only three races report females at school, the Lithuanians, with 0.6 per cent, the North Italians with 1 per cent, and the Croatians with 1.5 per cent. In miscellaneous occupations the highest percentages are the Irish, 3.2 and the Welsh, 3.1.

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

The general occupation of all males 16 years of age or over in the households studied is set forth in the following table, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 31.—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.	In other occupations.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	168	87.5	8.3	0.6	3.6
Negro.....	32	96.9	3.1	.0	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	26	76.9	23.1	.0	.0
Irish.....	56	71.4	17.9	3.6	7.1
Slovak.....	44	86.4	6.8	2.3	4.5
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Croatian.....	213	97.2	1.9	.9	.0

TABLE 31.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			
		In bituminous coal mining.	In other occupations.	At home.	At school.
Foreign-born—Continued.					
English.....	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
German.....	70	97.1	.0	2.9	.0
Irish.....	60	95.0	5.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	485	96.7	1.6	1.4	.2
Italian, South.....	481	96.7	2.1	.8	.4
Lithuanian.....	276	97.8	1.1	.4	.7
Magyar.....	426	98.6	1.2	.2	.0
Mexican.....	62	96.8	.0	3.2	.0
Polish.....	624	91.8	6.9	1.0	.3
Roumanian.....	38	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	97	93.8	6.2	.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	99	99.0	1.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	679	99.3	.3	.3	.1
Welsh.....	46	95.7	2.2	2.2	.0
Grand total.....	4,204	95.1	3.4	.8	.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	228	73.7	17.1	2.2	7.0
Total native-born.....	428	80.8	12.6	1.4	5.1
Total foreign-born.....	3,776	96.7	2.4	.8	.2

The significant fact exhibited by the totals for all races in the table above, as well as for separate races, is that practically all of the males 16 years of age or over in the households studied are engaged in work in or about the coal mines. Of the whites native-born of native father, only 8.3 per cent are in occupations other than coal mining, and only 3.1 per cent of the native negroes are engaged in other work. Of the whites native-born of native father, only 3.6 per cent above 16 years of age are at school, and 0.6 per cent at home. The males of the second generation show a stronger tendency than do either the foreign-born or the native-born of native father, to enter occupations other than coal mining, 17.1 per cent of the native-born of foreign father being engaged in other work than coal mining. Seven per cent are at school, and 2.2 per cent at home. Of the Irish of the second generation, 17.9 per cent are working outside of the coal mines, 7.1 per cent are at school, and 3.6 per cent are at home. Practically all of the foreign-born males 16 years of age or over are at work in the mines, only 2.4 per cent of the total being at work in other occupations than coal mining, 0.2 per cent at school, and 0.8 per cent at home. In general, it should be noted that in the case of all families studied for the purpose of making an exhibit of conditions existing among the bituminous mine workers, a negligible per cent of the males are engaged in outside work and consequently, for the object in view, the families are as purely those of bituminous coal-mine workers as can be selected.

STATUS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS COMPARED.

As regards the principal races for which sufficient material is available for a comparative showing, the table following, giving the per cent of males 16 years of age or over in each general occupation classified according to birth, whether in the United States or abroad, indicates the general situation for all races.

TABLE 32.—Per cent of males 16 years of age or over engaged in bituminous coal mining, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males 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 individual.	Number employed.	Per cent—	
			In bituminous coal mining.	Otherwise employed.
Native-born:				
White.....	United States.....	161	91.3	8.7
Negro.....	United States.....	32	96.9	3.1
Foreign-born:				
English.....	United States.....	26	76.9	23.1
	Abroad.....	40	100.0	0
Irish.....	United States.....	50	80.0	20.0
	Abroad.....	60	95.0	5.0
Slovak.....	United States.....	41	92.7	7.3
	Abroad.....	676	99.7	0.3

Upon reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that all the foreign-born English are engaged in mining, while of those of the second generation 76.9 per cent are in mining and 23.1 per cent are in other occupations. Of the Irish, those of foreign birth show a proportion of 95 per cent at work in the mines as contrasted with a percentage of 80 of those who were born in the United States; 5 per cent of those of foreign birth, and 20 per cent of those of native birth, are at work outside of the coal-mining industry. The only race from southern or eastern Europe for which a detailed showing has been made is the Slovak. Of the Slovaks of foreign birth, 99.7 per cent are at work in the mines, as are 92.7 per cent of the Slovaks of the second generation, 0.3 per cent of the foreign-born and 7.3 per cent of the native-born being in work other than coal mining.

OCCUPATIONS ENTERED IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

As regards the status of the immigrant mine workers within the industry itself, the races of recent immigration are engaged in the occupations of digging and loading coal, and in the rough, unskilled work both inside and outside of the mines. Practically all of the occupations requiring training and experience or carrying responsibility are filled by the races of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. The occupations which are termed day or shift places, and for which payments are made on the basis of so much per hour, day, or month, are also almost without exception held by natives and races of older immigration. This division has been brought about voluntarily by the natives and older immigrants for the purpose of avoiding direct working relations with the races of southern and eastern Europe. The races of recent immigration prefer the occupations of mining and loading because the work is paid for on a piece-rate basis and there are no fixed limitations upon earning possibilities. This preference is also largely responsible for the failure of recent immigrants to move upward in the scale of occupations.

DAILY EARNINGS.

The data secured in the study made as to the daily earnings of 79,575 individual mine workers who were 18 years of age or over are partly presented in the following table, which shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent who earn each specified amount per day.

TABLE 33.—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.]

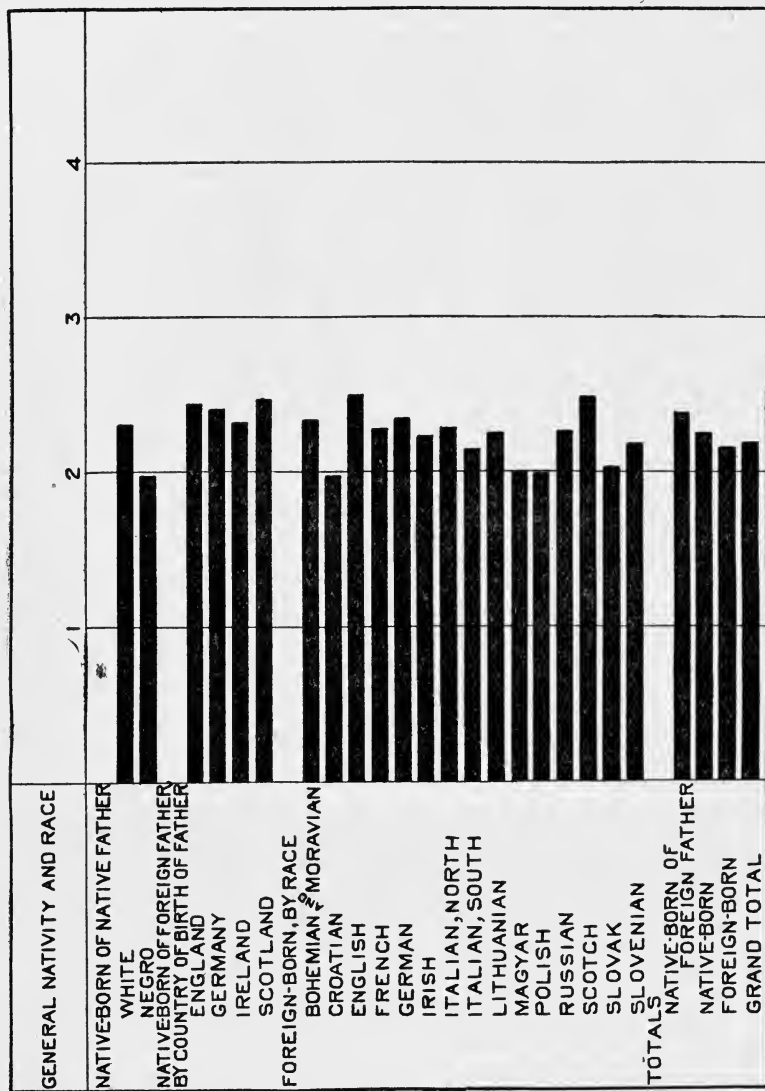
General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
			\$1.25 or over.	\$1.50 or over.	\$2 or over.	\$2.50 or over.	\$3 or over.	\$3.50 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White	15,972	\$2.31	97.8	95.6	76.7	42.2	15.3	5.0
Negro	6,179	1.98	95.7	86.3	52.5	23.7	9.9	2.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary	496	2.16	96.0	92.3	64.3	31.5	8.9	3.4
England	1,470	2.44	97.5	96.5	84.6	55.0	18.8	7.1
France	142	2.41	95.8	95.1	83.8	56.3	16.9	9.2
Germany	1,977	2.41	97.8	96.9	80.6	50.1	20.7	7.9
Ireland	1,151	2.32	97.9	96.6	77.8	45.5	12.2	4.2
Italy	107	2.36	95.3	91.6	76.6	57.0	12.1	9.3
Russia	102	1.99	88.2	86.3	57.8	33.3	4.9	1.0
Scotland	744	2.47	98.1	97.4	86.4	57.9	19.1	8.5
Wales	384	2.49	96.6	96.4	89.6	62.2	21.6	5.2
Foreign-born, by race:								
Bohemian and Moravian	705	2.34	97.3	93.0	78.4	43.8	21.3	6.8
Bulgarian	161	2.07	98.1	92.5	64.0	33.5	12.4	1.2
Croatian	2,278	1.98	97.1	89.6	52.8	19.1	7.6	1.9
Dutch	93	2.18	96.8	93.5	79.6	35.5	7.5	1.1
English	2,283	2.50	98.2	97.6	87.9	54.9	24.3	9.6
French	731	2.28	96.2	93.6	81.4	51.3	11.4	3.4
German	2,540	2.35	96.5	94.2	78.6	45.8	21.2	7.2
Greek	108	2.01	94.4	90.7	58.3	22.2	2.8	.9
Irish	841	2.24	96.9	94.1	71.5	39.1	14.3	4.2
Italian, North	6,141	2.28	97.2	95.5	78.7	44.0	16.3	4.4
Italian, South	3,909	2.14	97.7	93.2	63.6	32.4	13.4	3.7
Lithuanian	1,767	2.28	96.0	94.7	76.2	44.0	21.1	7.1
Magyar	4,171	2.00	97.6	92.3	64.9	17.1	4.0	.7
Mexican	106	2.44	100.0	100.0	96.2	73.6	9.4	1.9
Montenegrin	127	2.13	100.0	99.2	61.4	31.5	19.7	4.7
Polish	6,793	1.99	93.5	89.2	61.3	18.5	5.5	1.2
Roumanian	145	1.84	96.6	88.3	44.8	12.4	.0	.0
Russian	1,763	2.26	98.2	95.1	78.7	38.1	13.6	5.3
Ruthenian	290	1.98	95.5	87.6	53.1	14.5	2.8	.3
Scotch	1,053	2.48	98.2	97.5	88.7	56.6	22.7	6.9
Servian	124	2.04	98.4	96.8	63.7	23.4	5.6	.8
Slovak	10,575	2.03	96.9	92.7	58.3	17.8	4.9	1.7
Slovenian	1,783	2.18	97.3	95.1	78.7	37.2	7.9	1.2
Swedish	293	2.41	99.3	98.3	89.4	45.7	19.1	9.2
Welsh	356	2.41	98.0	96.9	85.4	53.7	20.2	6.2
Grand total	79,575	2.19	96.9	93.5	70.3	34.6	12.4	3.9
Total native-born of foreign father	6,768	2.38	97.3	96.1	80.7	50.4	17.1	6.5
Total native-born	28,921	2.25	97.2	93.7	72.5	40.2	14.6	4.8
Total foreign-born	50,654	2.16	96.8	93.3	69.0	31.4	11.2	3.4

* 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 information obtained for 79,575 males in this industry, it will be noted that 70.3 per cent earn \$2 or over per day, 34.6 per cent \$2.50 or over, and 12.4 per cent \$3 or over, while 3.9 per cent are earning \$3.50 or over. As between the foreign-born and the native-born of foreign father, it will be seen that a considerably smaller proportion of the former than of the latter earn the higher rates. Comparing the native-born of foreign father with the native-born of native father, it will be noted that the whites born of native father report only a slightly smaller proportion, while the negroes report a

Average earnings in dollars per day of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 500 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



very much smaller proportion, than do the native-born of foreign father earning the higher rates.

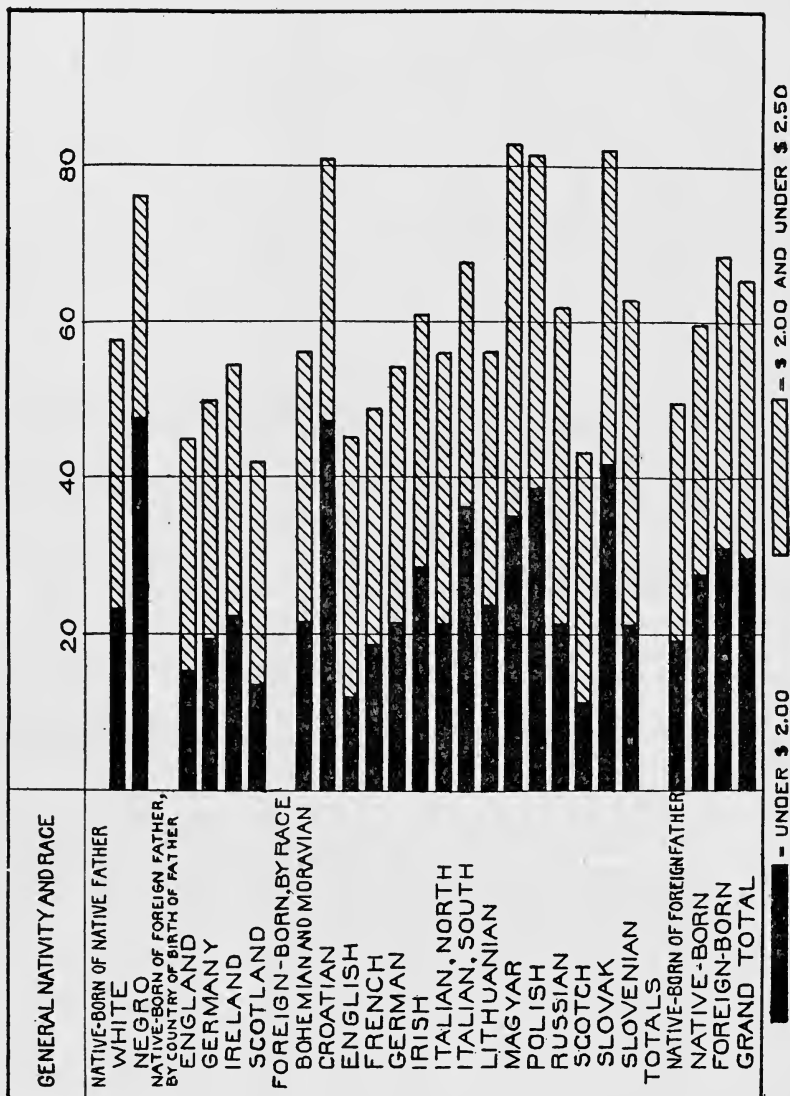
As regards the specified earnings of the various foreign-born races, it will be seen that none of the Mexicans earn under \$1.50 and none of the Montenegrins earn under \$1.25 per day. With these exceptions, each race reports a comparatively small proportion earning under \$1.50. Not, however, until the earnings reach \$2 or over per day do the proportions vary to any great extent. Of those earning as much as \$2, the Mexicans report the largest proportion, or 96.2 per cent, and the Roumanians the smallest proportion, or 44.8 per cent. Following the Mexicans are the Swedes, Scotch, English, Welsh, and French, each reporting over 80 per cent, and the Dutch, North Italians, Russians, Slovenians, Germans, Bohemians and Moravians, and Lithuanians, each reporting between 75 and 80 per cent, while the proportions of the other races range from 71.5 per cent of the Irish to 52.8 per cent of the Croatians. Among those earning \$2.50 or over per day, the Mexicans again report the largest and the Roumanians the smallest proportion, or 73.6 and 12.4 per cent, respectively. Comparing the other races earning at least \$2.50, it will be noted that the Scotch, who follow the Mexicans, report a slightly larger proportion than the English, Welsh, or French, and a considerably larger proportion than the Germans, Swedes, North Italians, Lithuanians, or Bohemians and Moravians, these races reporting, each, over 40 per cent, while the proportions of those still lower range from 39.1 per cent of the Irish to 14.5 per cent of the Ruthenians. None of the Roumanians earn \$3 or over per day, in contrast with 24.3 per cent of the English, who show the largest proportion. Closely following the English are the Scotch, Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, Lithuanians, Welsh, Montenegrins, and Swedes, the last named reporting 19.1 per cent. Of the remaining races earning this amount, the North Italians show the largest proportion, or 16.3 per cent, and the Greeks and Ruthenians, with 2.8 per cent each, the smallest proportion. The English and Swedes, each reporting a proportion slightly below 10 per cent earning \$3.50 or over per day, show a larger proportion than the Germans, Lithuanians, Scotch, Bohemians and Moravians, Welsh, or Russians, in the order named, and a much larger proportion than that shown by any other race.

Comparing the proportions of males native-born of foreign father earning each specified amount, it will be noted that, with the exception of those whose fathers were born in Russia, there is comparatively little difference among the races in the proportions earning \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day; also, in the case of each race shown in the foregoing table, only a slightly smaller proportion earn \$1.50 than earn \$1.25 a day.

As regards the males earning \$2 or over per day, those whose fathers were born in Wales report 89.6 per cent, a larger proportion than of those whose fathers were born in Scotland, England, France, Germany, Ireland, or Italy, and much in excess of the proportion of those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary or Russia, the last named reporting 57.8 per cent. The second generation of Welsh occupy the same position among those earning \$2.50 and \$3 or over per day, in that they show the largest proportion earning these specified amounts. The lowest proportions shown for those earning \$2.50 or over per day are reported for the native-born of Austro-

Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning less than \$2 per day and per cent earning \$2 and under \$2.50 per day, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 500 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



Hungarian father, with 31.5 per cent, and the native-born of Russian father, with 33.3 per cent. Among those earning \$3.00 or over per day the position of these two races is reversed, those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary reporting 8.9 per cent, while the native-born of Russian father report 4.9 per cent.

As regards the proportions of males earning the highest specified amount, or \$3.50 or over per day, it will be seen that those whose fathers were born in Italy show a slightly larger proportion than those whose fathers were born in France, Scotland, Germany, or England, and a very much larger proportion than those whose fathers were born in Wales, Ireland, Austria-Hungary, or Russia, in the order named—the last mentioned reporting only 1 per cent earning this amount per day.

As between the whites and negroes native-born of native father, the latter, while showing a slightly smaller proportion than the former earning \$1.25 and \$1.50 or over, show a very much smaller proportion earning other specified amounts per day.

The table next presented shows for the industry as a whole the per cent of males 18 years of age or over earning \$2 or more a day. The information is tabulated by localities and by general nativity and race of the individuals reporting. This table includes only those races reporting 80 or more males in each of two or more localities, the totals, however, being for all races.

TABLE 34.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$2 or over per day, by locality and by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	87.2	70.1	65.8	96.1	76.7
Negro.....	83.9	60.0	44.1	90.4	52.5
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Austria-Hungary.....	88.1	54.4	(a)	(a)	64.3
England.....	90.2	81.1	(a)	88.6	84.6
Germany.....	93.4	70.5	(a)	93.3	80.6
Ireland.....	87.0	72.1	(a)	96.8	77.8
Scotland.....	89.9	84.8	(a)	96.6	86.4
Wales.....	88.5	89.4	(a)	(a)	89.6
Foreign-born, by race:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	89.0	72.7	(a)	(a)	78.4
Croatian.....	94.3	48.1	55.6	(a)	52.8
English.....	92.0	84.2	84.4	95.8	87.9
French.....	80.2	72.3	(a)	94.6	81.4
German.....	92.4	68.3	84.4	97.1	78.6
Irish.....	83.3	65.5	(a)	96.5	71.5
Italian, North.....	84.2	71.2	65.3	97.0	78.7
Italian, South.....	90.8	54.8	59.2	95.6	63.6
Lithuanian.....	73.8	76.5	(a)	93.2	76.2
Magyar.....	63.9	64.4	67.9	(a)	64.9
Polish.....	74.5	58.4	73.1	79.3	61.3
Russian.....	95.0	73.3	(a)	94.1	78.7
Scotch.....	89.1	86.6	85.1	98.5	88.7
Slovak.....	80.3	55.2	82.9	91.1	58.3
Slovenian.....	71.4	76.5	(a)	97.2	78.7
Welsh.....	86.7	82.0	(a)	(a)	85.4
Grand total.....	85.3	64.6	58.4	94.9	70.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	90.3	73.8	66.3	92.2	80.7
Total native-born.....	87.9	70.5	54.6	94.2	72.5
Total foreign-born.....	83.1	62.9	67.6	95.3	69.0

*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.

It appears that 70.3 per cent of the individuals reporting in the entire industry earn not less than \$2 a day. The greatest proportion earning this amount are in the Southwest, where 94.9 per cent are so reported. In the South the per cent who are earning not less than \$2 a day is 58.4; in the Middle West it is 85.3, and in Pennsylvania 64.6. The earnings of the foreign-born Scotch reporting are greater than those of any other foreign-born race. In the Middle West, the per cent of Scotch employees who earn not less than \$2 a day is 89.1; in Pennsylvania it is 86.6, in the Southwest 98.5, and in the entire bituminous coal-mining industry 88.7. The English employees follow the Scotch in the percentage of those who earn not less than \$2 a day. In the Middle West the proportion is 92 per cent, in Pennsylvania 84.2, in the South 84.4, in the Southwest 94.7, and in the entire industry 87.9 per cent. These two races are representative of the northern European immigrants.

Among the southern and eastern European races, the North Italians, Russians, and Slovenians each report 78.7 per cent of their number earning \$2 or more per day. The Bohemians and Moravians in the Middle West report 89 per cent earning \$2 or more a day; in Pennsylvania their proportion is 72.9, and in the entire industry it is 78.5 per cent. The Croatian and Slovak races have smaller proportions earning not less than \$2 a day than has any other race. In the Middle West 94.3 per cent of the Croatians reporting earn \$2 or more a day; in Pennsylvania the proportion is 48.1 per cent, in the South, 55.6 per cent, and in the entire industry, 52.8 per cent.

In the Middle West the per cent of Slovaks who earn not less than \$2 a day is 80.3; in Pennsylvania it is 55.2, in the South 82.9, in the Southwest 91.1, and in the entire industry 58.3.

The table next submitted shows the per cent of males 18 years of age or over earning \$3 or more per day, by locality and by general nativity and race.

TABLE 35—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$3 or over per day, by locality and by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	25.1	7.7	12.9	18.9	15.3
Negro.....	32.5	3.7	7.9	16.0	9.9
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Austria-Hungary.....	26.2	2.4	(a)	(a)	8.9
England.....	34.7	10.0	(a)	17.1	18.8
Germany.....	38.6	8.7	(a)	8.9	20.7
Ireland.....	25.2	6.5	(a)	15.1	12.2
Scotland.....	38.3	9.0	(a)	15.1	19.1
Wales.....	30.3	16.7	(a)	(a)	21.6
Foreign-born, by race:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	44.3	10.2	(a)	(a)	21.3
Croatian.....	69.9	2.3	3.8	(a)	7.6
English.....	41.7	16.3	13.8	18.2	24.3
French.....	19.8	7.3	(a)	8.3	11.4
German.....	46.3	6.5	14.7	31.6	21.2
Irish.....	31.3	12.0	(a)	8.2	14.3

* 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.

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 35.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$3 or over per day, by locality and by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Italian, North.....	31.9	9.3	11.0	16.4	16.3
Italian, South.....	45.0	3.8	11.7	38.3	13.4
Lithuanian.....	21.4	13.5	(a)	56.8	21.1
Magyar.....	9.8	2.8	6.2	(a)	4.0
Polish.....	15.8	3.2	11.0	27.4	5.5
Russian.....	37.9	6.0	(a)	22.5	13.6
Scotch.....	36.9	15.7	16.0	21.2	22.7
Slovak.....	26.2	2.7	19.4	8.1	4.9
Slovenian.....	22.6	6.2	(a)	16.0	7.9
Welsh.....	27.4	15.7	(a)	(a)	20.2
Grand total.....	29.6	5.8	10.7	19.5	12.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	33.5	8.2	12.4	12.9	17.1
Total native-born.....	28.0	7.5	10.3	16.9	14.6
Total foreign-born.....	31.0	5.3	11.4	21.2	11.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table is of special interest for two reasons: (1) Of all employees in the industry from whom information was secured only 12.4 per cent earn \$3 or over per day; (2) the per cent of employees who earn at least this amount in the Middle West is far larger than in any other locality, while the per cent shown for Pennsylvania is by far the smallest. As between the persons native-born of foreign father and the foreign-born, it will be seen that in each locality, with the exception of the Southwest, a larger per cent of the former than of the latter earn \$3 or more a day.

While this table is presented chiefly for the purpose of comparison of the several races in one locality with the same races in some other locality, it also shows the proportion of each race who earn a specified amount in the entire industry. Of the foreign-born races, the older immigrants, from Great Britain and northern Europe, show, upon the whole, a larger per cent earning at least \$3 a day than do the more recent immigrants.

The Middle West shows a larger proportion of each foreign race, with very few exceptions, earning \$3 or more a day than does any other locality; the next largest proportions earning this amount are reported from the Southwest, while with one or two exceptions the smallest proportions are shown in Pennsylvania. For example, the Croats show 69.9 per cent of their race in the Middle West earning \$3 or over a day, as compared with 3.8 per cent in the South and 2.3 per cent in Pennsylvania. The race showing the next largest proportion in the Middle West, and also a large proportion in the Southwest, is the German, 46.3 per cent of whose people in the Middle West, as compared with 31.6 per cent in the Southwest, 14.7 per cent in the South, and 6.5 per cent in Pennsylvania, earn \$3 or over per day. The Lithuanians, on the other hand, show 56.8 per cent of their number in the Southwest and only 21.4 and 13.5 per cent in the Middle West and Pennsylvania, respectively, earning the above amount. The Poles also show a larger proportion in the Southwest than in the Middle West or other localities.

Persons native-born of foreign father whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary show only 8.9 per cent in the entire industry who earn \$3 or over a day—the Middle West showing the largest propor-

tion, or 26.2 per cent, as compared with 2.4 per cent of those in Pennsylvania, while in the other localities the number reporting is insufficient for comparison. The Middle West shows for the second generation of each race reporting a larger proportion earning the amount above specified than is shown by any other locality, the Southwest the next largest, and Pennsylvania the lowest. This is also true of persons native-born of native father. The most interesting fact, however, in this connection is that the negro shows a larger proportion than the native white of individuals who earn \$3 or over a day in the Middle West, or 32.5 per cent of the former as compared with 25.1 per cent of the latter. An extremely small proportion of native whites in Pennsylvania, and a but slightly larger per cent in the South, earn as much as \$3 a day.

That larger proportions of all races reporting who earn \$3 or over a day are found in the Middle West and Southwest than in the South and Pennsylvania, indicates that organized labor has played no small part in maintaining higher wages. In addition to the foregoing it is also safe to assume that a larger proportion of the several races in the Middle West and Southwest are, because of previous experience, gained perhaps in Pennsylvania, more efficient than the majority of those now employed in Pennsylvania and the South.

In connection with the daily earnings of bituminous mine workers 18 years of age or over, the earnings of workers of all races and nativities between the ages of 14 and 18 years may be noted. The following table embodying the information received from 3,629 employees between the age limits of 14 and 18 years shows the per cent by principal races and general nativity of those who earn each specified amount per day.

TABLE 36.—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.....	1,239	\$1.51	93.5	61.8	50.0	21.1	8.5
Negro.....	315	1.24	72.7	55.2	40.3	10.8	1.9
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:							
Austria-Hungary.....	308	1.44	93.2	57.1	43.2	20.8	4.5
England.....	222	1.64	97.3	69.8	58.6	32.9	12.2
Germany.....	189	1.60	96.8	64.0	57.7	29.1	11.1
Ireland.....	90	1.45	94.4	55.6	42.2	18.9	8.9
Italy.....	82	1.60	95.1	56.1	52.4	35.4	15.9
Russia.....	67	1.43	98.5	46.3	37.3	23.9	6.0
Scotland.....	121	1.75	97.5	71.9	64.5	44.6	22.3
Wales.....	43	1.59	97.7	65.1	62.8	23.3	11.6
Foreign-born, by race:							
Italian, North.....	135	1.91	100.0	85.2	79.3	60.0	23.7
Italian, South.....	108	1.62	95.4	75.0	66.7	30.6	8.3
Magyar.....	92	1.63	97.8	73.9	64.1	40.2	6.5
Polish.....	82	1.45	92.7	64.6	52.4	19.5	2.4
Slovak.....	184	1.57	92.4	71.2	59.8	26.6	10.3
Grand total.....	3,629	1.54	93.2	64.0	53.0	26.7	9.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,192	1.57	96.1	62.2	52.7	29.5	11.2
Total native-born.....	2,746	1.51	92.2	61.2	50.0	23.6	8.9
Total foreign-born.....	883	1.65	96.4	72.6	62.2	36.5	12.7

* 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.

Upon comparing the percentages for the totals of the different groups of younger mine workers in the foregoing table, it is seen that of the grand total 6.8 per cent are receiving less than \$1 per day, 3.9 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father, 3.6 per cent of the total foreign-born, and 7.8 per cent of the total native-born, being so reported. A relatively large proportion of foreign-born as compared with native-born persons is found in all classifications, entered in this table, and this comparison is especially significant in the classifications showing those who earn \$2 or more than \$2 a day. It is also noteworthy that the proportions of persons native-born of foreign father in the higher earning classifications are larger than those of persons native-born of native father. Another significant feature of the foregoing table is the showing of the relatively low earning capacity of the negro, 27.3 per cent of this race earning less than \$1 a day and only 55.2 per cent receiving \$1.25 or more daily, 40.3 per cent \$1.50 or more, and 10.8 per cent \$2 or more a day. About the same proportions of all races native-born of foreign father earn \$1 or more a day, with the exception of persons of Italian, Irish, and Austro-Hungarian parentage, who are a small per cent below other mine workers of the second generation. In the higher ranges of earnings, however, the distinctions among different peoples of the second generation become quite marked. In the showing as to percentages of persons earning \$1.25 or more a day the Scotch stand first, followed in the order named by those whose fathers were born in England, Wales, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Ireland, and Russia. In the next classification, receiving \$1.50 or more a day, the Scotch still show the largest proportion, but the English drop from second place to third, and the second place is taken by the Welsh. The Germans still show the fourth largest proportion, the Italians advance to fifth place, the native-born of Austro-Hungarian father go from fifth to sixth rank, and the Irish and the Russians remain seventh and eighth. In the next classification, of \$2 or over, the Scotch still show the largest proportions, the Italians enter the second place, and the English the third, while those whose fathers were from Austria-Hungary and Ireland show the lowest proportions. In the highest classifications of earnings, \$2.50 or over, the Scotch have the highest proportion, the Italians, English, Welsh, Germans, Irish, and the races of Russian and Austro-Hungarian parentage, following in the order named.

Among the races of foreign birth, the Polish and Slovak show slightly more than 7 per cent earning less than \$1 a day. None of the North Italians earn less than \$1 a day, while 23.7 per cent earn \$2.50 or over, and 60 per cent have a daily earning capacity of \$2 or more. Of the total number of South Italians only 8.3 per cent earn as much as \$2.50 a day, but 30.6 per cent earn \$2 or more. The Magyars stand next to the North Italians in the proportions earning \$2 or more per day, but are fourth in the relative proportion of races earning \$2.50 or more. Of the Slovaks 26.6 per cent, and of the Poles 19.5 per cent, receive a daily wage of \$2 or more, while 10.3 per cent of the Slovaks and 2.4 per cent of the Poles earn at least \$2.50 a day. The relatively large proportions of all races thus shown to be in the higher classifications of earnings indicate that the mine workers among the different races of foreign birth between the ages of 14 and 18 are in the same general class of work as the employees of a greater age and have almost as great earning ability. On

the other hand, the greater proportions of native-born, both of native and of foreign father, are in the lower classification of earnings, showing, as compared with foreign-born, that the younger employees of native birth are engaged as trappers (opening and shutting doors for the passage of mine cars) and in similar occupations, and are not entering to so large an extent as the foreign-born the occupations in which adults are engaged.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

In addition to studying the present earnings of the miners by race, it is important to note the progress in earning capacity of the different races by years in the United States, in order to ascertain whether or not there is any increase in earning ability with a longer period of residence. In answer to this inquiry the following tables show the percentage of foreign-born mine workers 18 years of age or over earning each specified rate per day, by race and by length of residence in the United States.

TABLE 37.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian:							
Under 5.....	208	98.6	93.8	79.8	45.7	23.6	8.7
5 to 9.....	178	97.8	94.9	82.6	49.4	30.3	7.9
10 or over.....	319	96.2	91.5	75.2	39.5	14.7	5.0
Croatian:							
Under 5.....	1,223	95.9	86.3	44.3	11.6	3.6	.7
5 to 9.....	818	98.3	92.5	60.1	24.7	10.1	2.7
10 or over.....	237	99.2	96.6	70.9	38.8	19.8	5.9
English:							
Under 5.....	378	99.5	98.7	90.5	59.8	32.8	14.6
5 to 9.....	205	98.0	98.0	91.7	60.0	27.8	12.7
10 or over.....	1,700	97.9	97.3	86.8	53.2	22.0	8.2
French:							
Under 5.....	162	96.9	95.7	86.4	53.1	9.3	2.5
5 to 9.....	211	97.2	95.3	82.0	50.7	14.2	5.2
10 or over.....	358	95.3	91.6	78.8	50.8	10.6	2.8
German:							
Under 5.....	389	97.4	95.1	83.0	50.1	23.1	4.6
5 to 9.....	339	97.9	96.2	80.5	49.6	25.4	10.0
10 or over.....	1,812	96.0	93.6	77.3	44.2	20.0	7.3
Irish:							
Under 5.....	50	100.0	100.0	88.0	64.0	22.0	14.0
5 to 9.....	36	100.0	100.0	94.4	52.8	13.9	8.3
10 or over.....	755	96.6	93.4	69.3	36.8	13.8	3.3
Italian, North:							
Under 5.....	2,487	97.0	94.6	73.9	38.0	12.1	3.2
5 to 9.....	2,211	97.6	96.2	81.3	45.8	17.4	4.4
10 or over.....	1,443	96.9	96.0	82.8	51.8	22.0	6.7
Italian, South:							
Under 5.....	1,728	96.9	90.4	56.5	26.5	8.9	2.2
5 to 9.....	1,482	98.4	95.9	69.2	37.0	18.2	4.9
10 or over.....	699	98.6	94.4	69.1	37.1	14.4	4.7
Lithuanian:							
Under 5.....	451	96.7	94.5	72.3	34.8	14.6	5.3
5 to 9.....	657	95.9	94.7	77.9	46.0	23.9	7.2
10 or over.....	659	95.6	95.0	77.1	48.3	22.6	8.2
Magyar:							
Under 5.....	2,097	97.5	91.0	61.3	12.2	2.1	.2
5 to 9.....	1,355	97.6	93.8	70.0	20.7	5.6	1.2
10 or over.....	719	97.6	92.9	65.9	24.9	6.4	1.1

*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.

TABLE 37.—Per cent of foreign-born male employes 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by race and length of residence in the United States—Con.

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.
Polish:							
Under 5.....	2,906	93.0	87.5	56.6	16.1	4.5	0.7
5 to 9.....	2,151	94.6	91.0	65.5	20.0	6.0	1.7
10 or over.....	1,736	92.9	89.9	63.7	20.5	6.6	1.6
Russian:							
Under 5.....	897	97.4	92.6	71.2	28.4	4.2	.8
5 to 9.....	493	99.4	97.6	84.6	46.0	20.7	8.5
10 or over.....	373	98.7	97.6	88.7	50.7	26.5	12.1
Ruthenian:							
Under 5.....	149	91.9	81.2	41.6	10.1	1.3	.....
5 to 9.....	69	98.6	94.2	59.4	23.2	4.3	.....
10 or over.....	72	100.0	94.5	70.8	15.3	4.2	1.4
Scotch:							
Under 5.....	155	100.0	99.4	94.8	62.6	31.0	7.1
5 to 9.....	102	95.1	95.1	85.3	59.8	26.5	5.9
10 or over.....	796	98.2	97.5	87.9	55.0	20.6	7.0
Slovak:							
Under 5.....	3,765	95.6	89.2	51.0	12.9	3.8	.8
5 to 9.....	3,399	97.8	94.7	61.1	19.6	5.7	1.8
10 or over.....	3,411	97.5	94.7	63.4	21.5	6.5	2.8
Slovenian:							
Under 5.....	780	96.8	94.0	75.5	29.4	6.9	.8
5 to 9.....	659	97.1	95.4	79.8	41.3	7.9	1.2
10 or over.....	344	98.5	97.1	83.7	44.5	9.9	2.3
Swedish:							
Under 5.....	21	100.0	100.0	95.2	19.0	9.5	.....
5 to 9.....	35	100.0	100.0	94.3	51.4	17.1	11.4
10 or over.....	237	99.2	97.9	88.2	47.3	20.3	9.7
Welsh:							
Under 5.....	31	100.0	93.5	83.9	41.9	6.5	.....
5 to 9.....	11	100.0	100.0	81.8	54.5	9.1	.....
10 or over.....	314	97.8	97.1	85.7	54.8	22.0	7.0

TABLE 38.—Comparative earnings per day of foreign-born male employes 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 UNDER 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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	208	98.6	93.8	79.8	45.7	23.6	8.7
Croatian.....	1,223	95.9	86.3	44.3	11.6	3.6	.7
English.....	378	99.5	98.7	90.5	59.8	32.8	14.6
French.....	162	96.9	95.7	86.4	53.1	9.3	2.5
German.....	389	97.4	95.1	83.0	50.1	23.1	4.6
Irish.....	50	100.0	100.0	88.0	64.0	22.0	14.0
Italian, North.....	2,487	97.0	94.6	73.9	38.0	12.1	3.2
Italian, South.....	1,728	96.9	90.4	56.5	26.5	8.9	2.2
Lithuanian.....	451	96.7	94.5	72.3	34.8	14.6	5.3
Magyar.....	2,097	97.5	91.0	61.3	12.2	2.1	.2
Polish.....	2,906	93.0	87.5	56.6	16.1	4.5	.7
Russian.....	897	97.4	92.6	71.2	28.4	4.2	.8
Ruthenian.....	149	91.9	81.2	41.6	10.1	1.3	.0
Scotch.....	155	100.0	99.4	94.8	62.6	31.0	7.1
Slovak.....	3,765	95.6	89.2	51.0	12.9	3.8	.8
Slovenian.....	780	96.8	94.0	75.5	29.4	6.9	.8
Swedish.....	21	100.0	100.0	95.2	19.0	9.5	.0
Welsh.....	31	100.0	93.5	83.9	41.9	6.5	.0

*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 38.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	178	97.8	94.9	82.6	49.4	30.3	7.9
Croatian.....	818	98.3	92.5	60.1	24.7	10.1	2.7
English.....	205	98.0	98.0	91.7	60.0	27.8	12.7
French.....	211	97.2	95.3	82.0	50.7	14.2	5.2
German.....	339	97.9	96.2	80.5	49.6	25.4	10.0
Irish.....	36	100.0	100.0	94.4	52.8	13.9	8.3
Italian, North.....	2,211	97.6	96.2	81.3	45.8	17.4	4.4
Italian, South.....	1,482	98.4	95.9	69.2	37.0	18.2	4.9
Lithuanian.....	657	95.9	94.7	77.9	46.0	23.9	7.2
Magyar.....	1,355	97.6	93.8	70.0	20.7	5.6	1.2
Polish.....	2,151	94.6	91.0	65.5	20.0	6.0	1.7
Russian.....	493	99.4	97.6	84.6	46.0	20.7	8.5
Ruthenian.....	69	98.6	94.2	59.4	23.2	4.3	.0
Scotch.....	102	95.1	95.1	85.3	59.8	26.5	5.9
Slovak.....	3,399	97.8	94.7	61.1	19.6	5.7	1.8
Slovenian.....	659	97.1	95.4	79.8	41.3	7.9	1.2
Swedish.....	35	100.0	100.0	94.3	51.4	17.1	11.4
Welsh.....	11	100.0	100.0	81.8	54.5	9.1	.0

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

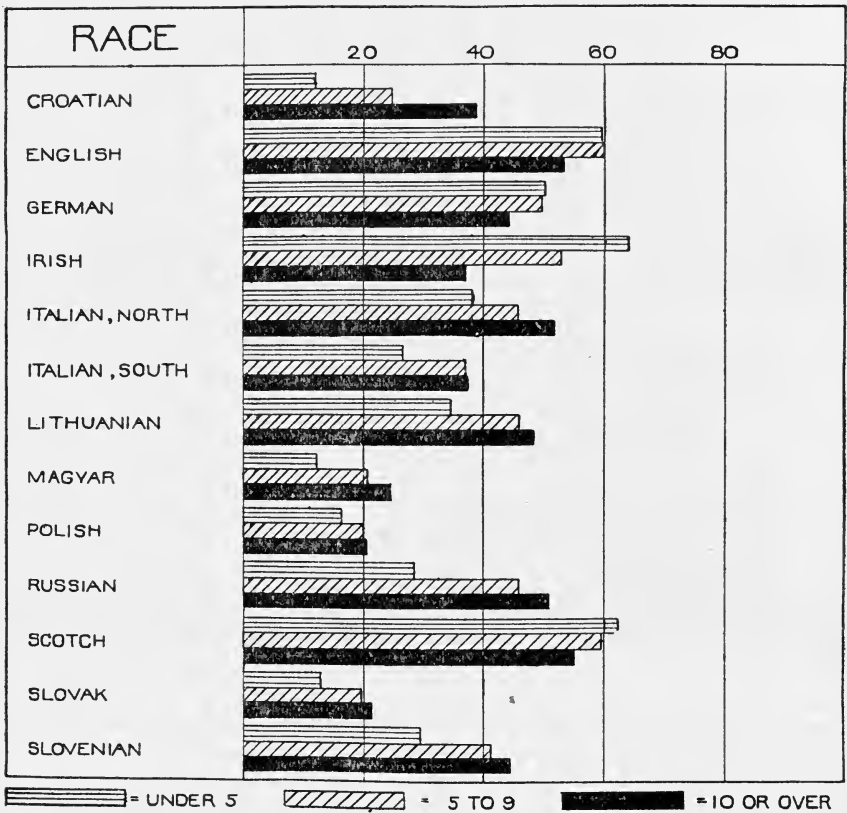
Bohemian and Moravian.....	319	96.2	91.5	75.2	39.5	14.7	5.0
Croatian.....	237	99.2	96.6	70.9	38.8	19.8	5.9
English.....	1,700	97.9	97.3	86.8	53.2	22.0	8.2
French.....	358	95.3	91.6	78.8	50.8	10.6	2.8
German.....	1,812	96.0	93.6	77.3	44.2	20.0	7.3
Irish.....	755	96.6	93.4	69.3	36.8	13.8	3.3
Italian, North.....	1,443	96.9	96.0	82.8	51.8	22.0	6.7
Italian, South.....	699	98.6	94.4	69.1	37.1	14.4	4.7
Lithuanian.....	659	95.6	95.0	77.1	48.3	22.6	8.2
Magyar.....	719	97.6	92.9	65.9	24.9	6.4	1.1
Polish.....	1,736	92.9	89.9	63.7	20.5	6.6	1.6
Russian.....	373	98.7	97.6	88.7	50.7	26.5	12.1
Ruthenian.....	72	100.0	94.5	70.8	15.3	4.2	1.4
Scotch.....	796	98.2	97.5	87.9	55.0	20.6	7.0
Slovak.....	3,411	97.5	94.7	63.4	21.5	6.5	2.8
Slovenian.....	344	98.5	97.1	83.7	44.5	9.9	2.3
Swedish.....	237	99.2	97.9	88.2	47.3	20.3	9.7
Welsh.....	314	97.8	97.1	85.7	54.8	22.0	7.0

It is evident that, with some few exceptions, the foreign-born races show an increase of earnings as the length of residence increases. Taking the Croatians as an example, it will be noted that while only 11.6 per cent of those in the United States less than five years are earning \$2.50 or over per day, 24.7 per cent of those here from five to nine years and 38.8 per cent of those here ten years or more, are earning this amount. Of those in this country under five years only 0.7 per cent are making as much as \$3.50 a day, whereas 2.7 per cent of those here from five to nine years, and 5.9 per cent of those here ten years or more, are earning that amount.

The exceptions referred to are principally the older immigrant races, such as the English, German; and Scotch. While 14.6 per cent of the English who have come to this country within the past five years are earning at least \$3.50 a day, only 8.2 per cent of those here ten years or more are earning as much as that.

Per cent of foreign-born male employees 18 years of age or over earning \$2.50 or over per day, by race and years in the United States.

[This chart shows only races with 800 or more employees reporting.]



ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race, the number and per cent of husbands at work, in the households of bituminous mine workers studied, together with their average annual earnings.

TABLE 39.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.	Average earnings of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	83	83	83	100.0	\$307
Negro.....	24	24	24	100.0	384
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	11	11	11	(b)	708
Irish.....	13	13	13	(b)	758
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	13	13	(b)	413
Croatian.....	119	117	117	100.0	401
English.....	22	22	22	100.0	570
French.....	12	11	11	(b)	380
German.....	41	41	39	95.1	613
Irish.....	44	44	44	100.0	498
Italian, North.....	275	270	270	100.0	426
Italian, South.....	169	169	169	100.0	448
Lithuanian.....	165	165	165	100.0	425
Magyar.....	216	216	216	100.0	416
Mexican.....	39	38	38	100.0	391
Polish.....	299	298	298	100.0	450
Roumanian.....	10	9	9	(b)	615
Russian.....	39	38	38	100.0	375
Ruthenian.....	39	39	39	100.0	441
Scotch.....	9	9	9	(b)	(b)
Slovak.....	411	409	409	100.0	446
Slovenian.....	11	11	11	(b)	384
Welsh.....	36	32	32	100.0	586
Grand total.....	2,100	2,082	2,080	99.9	451
Total native-born of foreign father.....	24	24	24	100.0	735
Total native-born.....	131	131	131	100.0	590
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	1,951	1,949	99.9	442

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 2,100 families studied, 18 families only are without husbands.

It is evident, from the table immediately preceding, that the husbands in all of the families classed as native white born of native father were at work. The same situation is disclosed in the case of the native-born negro, as well as in the English and Irish families of the second generation. Among the 1,969 families whose heads are of foreign birth, only two husbands (German) were not at work.

The largest average annual earnings of husbands at work are found among the Irish of the second generation. The average income of the Irish native-born of foreign father is 24.9 per cent greater than that of the native white of native father and 7.1 per cent higher than the average earnings of the English heads of families of the second generation. The English husbands native-born of foreign father, while earning less than the second generation Irish, have an average 16.6 per cent larger than the native white heads of families. The American white husbands at work, although they earn an average income less than the second generation English and Irish, receive annually 37.3 per

cent more than the average of all foreign heads of families, and 58.1 per cent more than the American negro. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the foreign-born German husbands earn more than the American, and that the Welsh and English of foreign birth receive an income but slightly lower than the American. This is probably due to the fact that the heads of families of the races from Great Britain and Germany were experienced miners before coming to the United States.

Among the foreign-born heads of families, the lowest annual earnings are shown by the Russians. These are 15.2 per cent less than the low average for the total foreign-born, and 38.2 per cent less than the American white. Moreover, the earnings of the French and Slovenian heads of households are but slightly greater than those of the Russians. The Bohemian and Moravian, Croatian, North Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, and Ruthenian figures are also below the average of the total for all husbands of foreign birth, while the Welsh, Slovak, Roumanian, Polish, South Italian, Irish, German, and English heads of households receive an annual income above the general average of those of foreign birth.

The smallness of the average annual earnings of the heads of families employed in the mines becomes more apparent when expressed in terms of a month instead of in terms of a year. By a simple division, the general averages may be presented in terms of months as follows:

Average earnings per month of husbands at work.

Grand total for all races	\$37. 58
Total foreign-born	36. 83
Total native-born.....	49. 17
Total native-born of foreign father.....	61. 25
Total native-born of native father:	
White.....	50. 58
Negro.....	32. 00

If to this general showing be added the exhibits of the heads of certain families of foreign birth who are below the general average, the showing is even more striking. A few selected races make the following exhibit:

Average earnings per month of husbands at work.

Russian.....	\$31. 25
French.....	31. 66
Mexican.....	32. 58
Slovenian.....	32. 00
Croatian.....	33. 42
Bohemian and Moravian.....	34. 41
Magyar.....	34. 67
Italian, North.....	35. 50
Lithuanian.....	35. 42
Ruthenian.....	36. 75

These tabulations indicate clearly that the average immigrant head of a family employed in or about the mines receives an annual income about equal to that of common unskilled laborers the country over.

The range of annual earnings of male heads of families, and the relative proportion in each specified wage classification, are shown in the table following. The presentation is by general nativity and race.

TABLE 40.—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 Vol. II, 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.....	83	\$607			21	40	70	76	0.0	0.0	25.3	48.3	84.3	91.6				
Negro.....	24	384			16	24	24	24	.0	.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																		
English.....	11	708			3	5	7	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Irish.....	13	758			1	6	9	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Foreign-born:																		
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	413	1		6	11	13	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Croatian.....	117	401	1	8	62	107	117	117	.9	6.8	53.0	91.5	100.0	100.0				
English.....	22	570			6	10	20	21	.0	.0	27.3	45.5	90.9	95.5				
French.....	11	380		1	6	11	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
German.....	39	613			6	20	34	37	.0	.0	15.4	51.3	87.2	94.9				
Irish.....	44	498		2	14	31	41	42	.0	4.5	31.8	70.5	93.2	95.5				
Italian, North.....	270	426		16	126	233	266	270	.0	5.9	46.7	86.3	98.5	100.0				
Italian, South.....	169	448			3	57	148	166	.0	1.8	33.7	87.6	98.2	100.0				
Lithuanian.....	165	425	5	15	67	145	163	163	3.0	9.1	40.6	87.9	98.8	98.8				
Magyar.....	216	416	1	12	109	185	211	216	.5	5.6	50.5	85.6	97.7	100.0				
Mexican.....	38	391			24	37	38	38	.0	.0	13.2	97.4	100.0	100.0				
Polish.....	298	450	1	7	122	255	289	296	.3	2.3	40.9	85.6	97.0	99.3				
Roumanian.....	9	(a)				3	9	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Russian.....	38	375	2		23	36	38	38	5.3	5.3	60.5	94.7	100.0	100.0				
Ruthenian.....	39	441	1	2	14	31	39	39	2.6	5.1	35.9	79.5	100.0	100.0				
Scotch.....	9	(a)			4	8	8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Slovak.....	409	446	2	22	180	338	403	408	.5	5.4	44.0	82.6	98.5	99.8				
Slovenian.....	11	354		1	7	10	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)				
Welsh.....	32	586			2	13	20	26	.0	6.3	40.6	62.5	81.3	87.5				
Grand total.....	2,080	451	14	91	887	1,714	2,013	2,054	.7	4.4	42.6	82.4	96.8	98.8				
Total native-born of foreign father.....	* 24	735			4	11	16	19	.0	.0	16.7	45.8	66.7	79.2				
Total native-born.....	131	590			41	75	110	119	.0	.0	31.3	57.3	84.0	90.8				
Total foreign-born.....	1,949	442	14	91	846	1,639	1,903	1,935	.7	4.7	43.4	84.1	97.6	99.3				

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The principal races to be considered in the foregoing table are the Croatian, North and South Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, and Slovak, because they appear in larger numbers than do any of the others.

Among the Croatians, 117 male heads of families reported the amount of their earnings, and of this number 0.9 per cent earned under \$100, 6.8 per cent under \$200, 53 per cent under \$400, 91.5 per cent under \$600, and 100 per cent under \$800. Of the North Italian male heads of families, 5.9 per cent earned under \$200, 46.7 per cent under \$400, 86.3 per cent under \$600, 98.5 per cent under \$800, and 100 per cent under \$1,000. Of the South Italian race 1.8 per cent earned under \$200, 33.7 per cent under \$400, 87.6 per cent under \$600, 98.2 per cent under \$800, and 100 per cent under \$1,000.

Among the Lithuanians, 165 male heads of families reported the amount of their earnings, and of this number 3 per cent earned under

\$100, 9.1 per cent under \$200, 40.6 per cent under \$400, 87.9 per cent under \$600, and 98.8 per cent under \$800. Of a total of 216 Magyar male heads of families, 0.5 per cent earned under \$100, 5.6 per cent under \$200, 50.5 per cent under \$400, 85.6 per cent under \$600, 97.7 per cent under \$800, and 100 per cent under \$1,000. Of the Poles, 0.3 per cent earned under \$100, 2.3 per cent under \$200, 40.9 per cent under \$400, 85.6 per cent under \$600, 97 per cent under \$800, and 99.3 per cent under \$1,000. Of the Slovak male heads of families, 0.5 per cent earned under \$100, 5.4 per cent under \$200, 44 per cent under \$400, 82.6 per cent under \$600, 98.5 per cent under \$800, and 99.8 per cent under \$1,000.

The showing made by the whites native-born of native father is much better than that of any race mentioned above. Out of a total of 83 heads of families, 25.3 per cent earned under \$400, 48.3 per cent under \$600, 84.3 per cent under \$800, and 91.6 per cent under \$1,000. Comparing this race group with all others reporting, it is noticeable that a greater per cent received annually over \$1,000 than did the members of any other race, excepting the Welsh.

The following table shows, by locality and by general nativity and race, the average annual earnings of heads of families:

TABLE 41.—Average yearly earnings of male heads of families, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more male heads of selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	\$690	\$586	.....	\$583	\$607
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		403	.....	397	401
German.....		573	\$663	.....	613
Italian, North	542	374	544	422	426
Italian, South	399	462	456	446	448
Lithuanian.....	422	362	(^b)	568	425
Magyar.....		393	480	387	416
Polish.....	324	458	483	432	450
Slovak.....		453	477	380	446
Grand total.....	470	429	500	460	451
Total native-born of foreign father.....					735
Total native-born.....	690	586	.....	508	590
Total foreign-born.....	442	426	500	451	442

^aThis total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table shows that the average earnings of husbands of all races at work are highest in the Southern coal fields, in which locality the general average is \$500 per annum, and that the lowest annual earnings are made in the Pennsylvania field, where the average for all persons is \$429. Persons native-born of native father, as is evidenced in the foregoing table, receive the highest wages in the Middle West, where an average of \$690 is reached.

Among the foreign-born husbands at work in the different bituminous coal fields, only the North Italians, South Italians, and Poles are

reported for all localities, and a comparison of their yearly earnings has an important bearing upon racial tendencies under different conditions. In the Middle West and the South the North Italians receive the highest wages of the three races, while the South Italians average the highest earnings in the Pennsylvania and Southwestern fields. The Poles earn more in Pennsylvania and the Southwest than the North Italians, and more in the South than the South Italians.

The highest wages received in any locality among the foreign races are those reported for the Germans in the Southern fields, who average \$663 per annum. In the Middle West the Poles receive the lowest wages reported, \$324, and in Pennsylvania the Lithuanians receive \$362, the next lowest average yearly earnings reported.

During the discussion of the industry as a whole, attention has been called to the large number of mine workers who are earning less than \$400 a year. Whether this smallness of earning capacity is a characteristic of certain races, or whether it arises from working conditions and lack of opportunity in different localities, may be inferred from the table which follows, showing, by general nativity and race, the percentage of male heads of families in the different localities who earn less than \$400 a year.

TABLE 42.—Per cent of male heads of families earning under \$400 per year, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more male heads of selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.]

General nativity and race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	(b)	15.4	.....	38.5	25.3
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	.....	50.5	.....	65.0	53.0
Italian, North.....	8.0	64.7	(b)	46.5	46.7
Italian, South.....	45.8	40.7	29.6	18.8	33.7
Lithuanian.....	28.6	65.8	(b)	3.1	40.6
Magyar.....	.....	55.9	34.5	(b)	50.5
Polish.....	81.8	39.2	28.3	48.6	40.9
Slovak.....	.....	41.7	(b)	64.4	44.0
Grand total.....	30.1	47.2	26.5	44.9	42.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.7
Total native-born.....	(b)	15.4	.....	49.2	31.3
Total foreign-born.....	32.4	47.9	26.5	44.1	43.4

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon examining the totals for all races in the foregoing table, it is at once apparent that a relatively greater number of heads of families in Pennsylvania than in any other locality are earning less than \$400 a year. As a matter of fact, nearly one-half of the heads of families employed in the Pennsylvania mines are earning less than \$400. Moreover, as compared with Pennsylvania, the Southwest makes only a slightly better showing in the percentage of all races earning less than \$400 annually.

In the Middle West only 30.1 per cent, and in the South 26.5 per cent, of all reporting, earn an annual income less than \$400.

On contrasting the individual races which are employed in all four localities some radical variations are noticeable. In the Middle West 45.8 per cent of the South Italians, for instance, as compared with 40.7 per cent in Pennsylvania, 29.6 per cent in the South, and 18.8 per cent in the Southwest, are earning less than \$400 annually. The South Italian has but recently entered the fields of the Middle West, however, and has to meet the competition of English-speaking miners and of unusually efficient North Italians and Lithuanians. Of the Poles, four-fifths are earning less than \$400 annually in the Middle West, and the Slovaks, who are the oldest and most experienced miners of southern and eastern European races in western Pennsylvania, make a comparatively poor showing in the Southwest.

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

The foregoing tables are confined to the average annual earnings and range of earnings of heads of families. A much larger number of persons is covered by the following table and chart, which show, by general nativity and race of individual, the approximate annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied who were working for wages.

TABLE 43.—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.....	140	\$549	11	44	82	132	7.9	31.4	58.6	94.3
Negro.....	30	377	1	29	30	30	3.3	96.7	100.0	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)	.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	23	527	2	9	16	21	8.7	39.1	69.6	91.3
French.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	14	475	1	6	11	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	44	532	4	14	29	41	9.1	31.8	65.9	93.2
Italian, North.....	5	(a)	.....	3	5	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	7	(a)	.....	3	6	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	6	(a)	.....	4	6	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	3	(a)	.....	2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	6	(a)	.....	5	6	6	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)
Slovak.....	16	373	1	10	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	10	466	.....	7	7	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	413	1	10	20	22	4.5	45.5	90.9	100.0
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	194	378	22	119	177	194	11.3	61.3	91.2	100.0
English.....	36	592	.....	8	15	35	0	22.2	41.7	97.2
French.....	16	341	3	10	16	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	64	562	1	13	39	62	1.6	20.3	60.9	96.9
Irish.....	58	517	3	17	39	55	5.2	29.3	67.2	94.8
Italian, North.....	438	427	18	212	388	437	4.1	48.4	88.6	99.8
Italian, South.....	435	434	8	167	385	435	1.8	38.6	88.5	100.0
Lithuanian.....	266	437	27	122	239	264	10.2	45.9	89.8	99.2
Magyar.....	386	413	19	186	343	386	4.9	48.2	88.9	100.0
Mexican.....	57	379	1	39	55	57	1.8	68.4	96.5	100.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 43.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

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.
Foreign-born—Continued.										
Polish.....	574	\$432	25	254	509	571	4.4	44.3	88.7	99.5
Roumanian.....	37	538	.....	27	27	37	.0	.0	72.7	100.0
Russian.....	94	397	6	52	85	93	6.4	55.3	90.4	98.9
Ruthenian.....	94	448	7	29	80	94	7.4	30.9	85.1	100.0
Scotch.....	16	485	.....	7	13	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	609	436	33	275	519	608	5.4	45.2	85.2	99.8
Slovenian.....	16	363	2	11	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spanish.....	2	(a)	.....	1	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	40	566	3	17	25	36	7.5	42.5	62.5	90.0
Grand total.....	3,766	443	199	1,688	3,215	3,735	5.3	44.8	85.4	99.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....										
Total native-born.....	141	471	8	65	111	136	5.7	46.1	78.7	96.5
Total foreign-born.....	3,455	438	179	1,550	2,992	3,437	5.2	44.9	86.6	99.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From this table it will be seen that for 3,766 male employees furnishing information the average yearly earnings amount to \$443. Of this number 44.8 per cent earn less than \$400, 85.4 per cent less than \$600, and 0.8 per cent \$1,000 or over per year. Of the total number, 91.7 per cent are foreign-born with average yearly earnings of \$438, and 8.3 per cent are native-born with average yearly earnings of \$497. The largest difference is found to exist between the native and foreign born earning under \$600, 86.6 per cent of the latter earning less than this amount, as compared with 71.7 per cent of the former. It will also be noted that a larger per cent of native than of foreign born earn \$1,000 or over per year, due evidently to the fact that the native-born are employed in the more responsible positions.

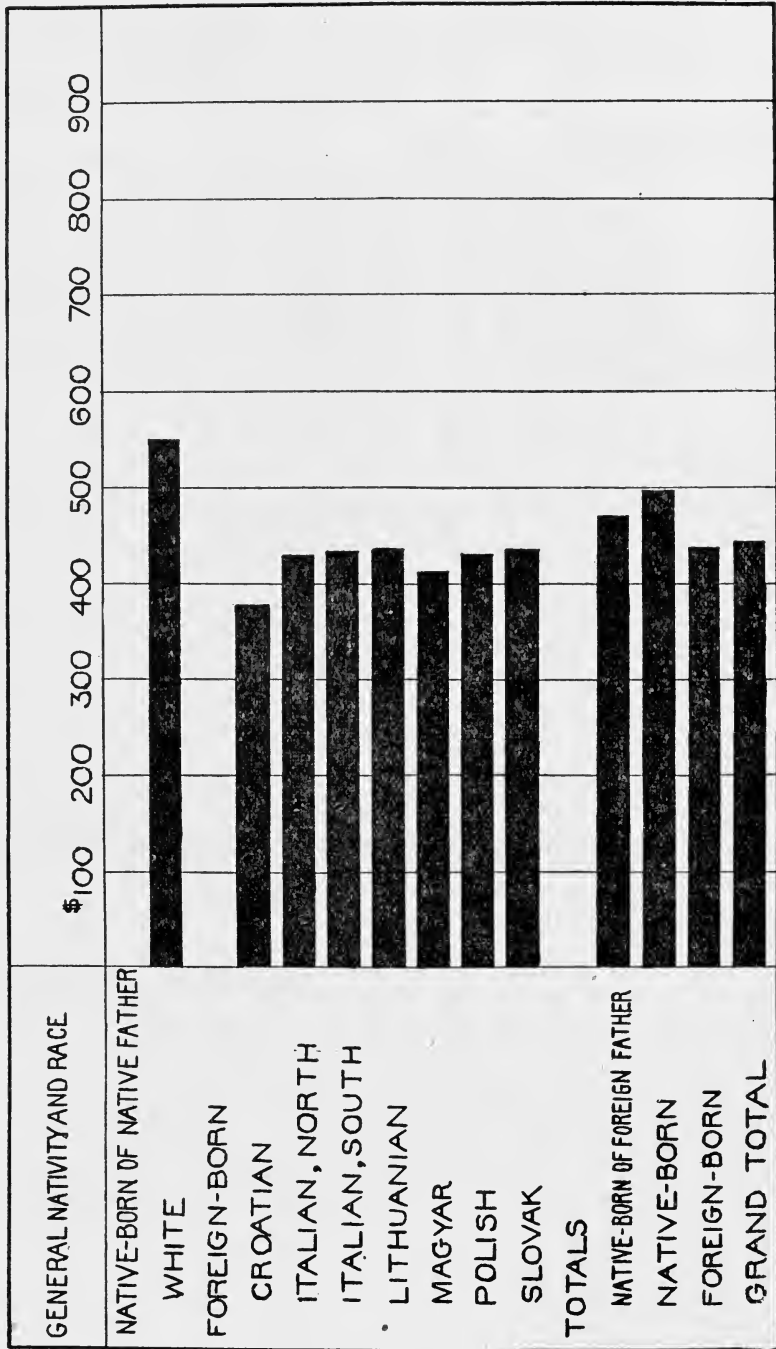
The whites native-born of native father show average yearly earnings of \$549, as compared with \$377 for the negroes. This is the more apparent when it is seen that 96.7 per cent of the negroes earn under \$400, while only 31.4 per cent of the whites native-born of native father earn under this amount.

Of the persons native-born of foreign father, the Irish show higher average annual earnings than any other race, or \$532. This is followed by the English with \$527, the Germans with \$475, and the Welsh with \$466. The second generation Slovaks show average yearly earnings of only \$373. Second generation English and Irish show proportions earning \$1,000, which are not only larger than that of any foreign-born race, except the Welsh, but larger than that of the native-born whites.

With the exception of the Roumanians, who report the high average earnings of \$538 as compared with the other more recent immigrant races, and the French, who among the older immigrants report the very low average earnings of \$341, the average earnings of the older immigrant races, or the races from Great Britain and northern Europe, are much higher than the average earnings of the races from southern and eastern Europe. Of the older immigrant races,

Average yearly earnings of males 18 years of age or over working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.

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



excluding the French, the average yearly earnings range from \$592 for the English to \$485 for the Scotch; while of the more recent immigrants, excluding the Roumanians, the average earnings range from \$448 for the Ruthenians to \$363 for the Slovenians. The English, while showing a slightly larger proportion than the Germans, a slightly smaller proportion than the Irish, and a much smaller proportion than the Welsh, earning less than \$400 a year, show a much lower per cent than any of these races earning less than \$600 a year. Of these same races the Welsh show the largest proportion earning \$1,000 a year, having 10 per cent of their number so reported, as compared with 5.2 per cent of the Irish, 3.1 per cent of the Germans, and 2.8 per cent of the English.

Only one of the more recent immigration races, the Russian, shows as much as 1 per cent earning \$1,000 a year. Of these same races the Croatians with 91.2 per cent, Bohemians and Moravians with 90.9 per cent, and Russians with 90.4 per cent, show the largest proportions earning less than \$600, the others ranging from 89.8 per cent in the case of the Lithuanians to 72.7 per cent in that of the Roumanians.

In the group of those who earn under \$400, the Croatians show 61.3 per cent, while none of the Roumanians earn less than this amount. The proportions of the other more recent immigrant races who earn less than \$400 range from 55.3 per cent of the Russians to 30.9 per cent of the Ruthenians.

Of all males who earn less than \$600 a year, the Mexicans show the largest proportion, or 96.5 per cent, while 68.4 per cent of this race earn less than \$400.

The next table presented shows the average annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 44.—Average yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over working for wages, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	\$696	\$560	(b)	\$496	\$549
Foreign-born:					
Croatian		372	(b)	406	378
English		493	\$695		592
German		545	576		562
Irish		458		532	517
Italian, North	539	389	486	411	427
Italian, South	404	450	431	438	434
Lithuanian	423	365	475	549	437
Magyar		391	432	405	413
Polish	330	422	451	453	432
Russian		368	389		397
Slovak		446	407	366	436
Grand total.....	473	423	449	448	443
Total native-born of foreign father	(b)	399	(b)	429	471
Total native-born.....	677	471	(b)	451	497
Total foreign-born.....	445	420	449	447	438

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As will be seen from this table, the average yearly earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied are higher in the Middle West and lower in Pennsylvania than in the South and Southwest. It is apparent that this condition in the Middle West is due to some extent to the high average earnings of the native whites of native father, the average in this locality amounting to \$696, as compared to \$560 in Pennsylvania and \$496 in the Southwest. Because of the small number of persons native-born of foreign father who reported, a comparison of average earnings, by locality and by race of father, is impracticable. For the total of the second generation, however, the average annual earnings are higher in the Southwest than in Pennsylvania.

Of the foreign-born, the North Italians of the Middle West show \$539 as their average annual earnings, as compared with \$486 in the South, \$411 in the Southwest, and \$389 in Pennsylvania. The South Italians, on the other hand, show average earnings higher in Pennsylvania and lower in the Middle West than in the Southwest and South. Another reversal of position is noted in the case of the Lithuanians, who show average earnings of \$549 in the Southwest, as compared with \$475 in the South, \$423 in the Middle West, and \$365 in Pennsylvania. The average earnings of the Poles in the Southwest are but little higher than in the South and in Pennsylvania, yet much higher than in the Middle West.

With the exception of the South Italians, above mentioned, and the Slovaks, both of whom show higher earnings in Pennsylvania than in other localities, the foreign-born races, when found reporting from Pennsylvania, the South, and Southwest, show higher earnings in the South and Southwest than in Pennsylvania.

The following table shows the proportion of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied who earn under \$400, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 45.—Per cent of males 18 years of age or over working for wages and earning under \$400 per year, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	10.0	18.8	(b)	47.7	31.4
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		62.0	(b)	59.1	61.3
German.....		31.0	11.4	.....	20.3
Italian, North.....	9.6	61.7	25.0	55.2	48.4
Italian, South.....	44.4	40.4	39.4	24.4	38.6
Lithuanian.....	26.0	62.8	31.4	40.3	45.9
Magyar.....		54.4	41.9	(b)	48.2
Polish.....	78.3	48.5	33.9	47.9	44.3
Russian.....		57.5	57.1	.....	55.3
Slovak.....		41.9	55.2	65.4	45.2
Grand total.....	29.5	47.7	37.3	52.0	44.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	56.7	(b)	56.3	46.1
Total native-born.....	14.3	39.8	(b)	61.4	44.4
Total foreign-born.....	31.6	48.2	37.5	49.9	44.9

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It will be seen from this table that 52 per cent of the males furnishing information from the Southwest earn less than \$400, as compared with 47.7 per cent in Pennsylvania, 37.3 per cent in the South, and 29.5 per cent in the Middle West. Only a slight variation in the proportions shown for the foreign-born is noted in the several localities, while the native-born show a much larger proportion in the Southwest than in other localities who earn less than \$400. As between persons native-born of foreign father in Pennsylvania and in the Southwest, the latter locality shows a slightly smaller proportion than the former, with earnings under this amount.

Of the foreign-born races reporting, the position of the North Italians in the several localities is of special interest. Only 9.6 per cent of this race in the Middle West earn less than \$400 as compared with 61.7 per cent in Pennsylvania, 25 per cent in the South, and 55.2 per cent in the Southwest. It is evident from these proportions that the North Italians of the Middle West and South are either more efficient or more industrious than those in Pennsylvania and the Southwest. The South Italians show a smaller proportion in the South and Southwest than in the Middle West and Pennsylvania who earn less than \$400. Of the Poles, 78.3 per cent in the Middle West earn less than \$400, as compared with 33.9 per cent in the South, 47.9 per cent in the Southwest, and 48.5 per cent in Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The earnings of heads of families and of male members of households considered as individual mining employees having been discussed, it will be next in order to set forth the family incomes of the mine workers, to show the relation of the family income to the earnings of the heads of families and to ascertain whether there are any sources of family income in addition to the earnings of the husbands, and, if so, the extent and importance of such sources. With this object in view the table submitted below shows, by general nativity and race, the average annual family income, as well as the range of family incomes, of the families studied.

TABLE 46.—*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. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native-born of native father:							
White	83	\$707	6.0	28.9	63.9	84.3	97.6
Negro	24	470	4.2	75.0	91.7	95.8	100.0
Foreign-born:							
Croatian	119	528	16.8	58.8	89.9	95.0	96.6
English	22	858	4.5	13.6	36.4	72.7	95.5
German	41	798	.0	12.2	61.0	82.9	90.2
Irish	44	803	4.5	18.2	65.9	77.3	86.4
Italian, North	275	559	10.9	51.3	84.4	93.1	98.2
Italian, South	169	547	7.1	52.7	84.6	95.3	100.0
Lithuanian	165	566	13.3	43.6	81.8	92.7	98.2

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

TABLE 46.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	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—Continued.							
Magyar	216	\$565	12.0	50.9	79.2	91.7	99.5
Mexican	39	472	7.7	69.2	92.3	97.4	100.0
Polish	299	574	6.0	45.2	83.0	93.3	99.3
Russian	39	468	10.3	64.1	94.8	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian	39	525	12.8	35.9	97.4	100.0	100.0
Slovak	411	540	11.2	50.4	83.5	94.9	99.3
Welsh	36	737	11.1	27.8	63.9	69.4	94.4
Grand total.....	2,100	577	8.7	47.2	81.2	92.1	98.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....							
.....	24	855	.0	29.2	54.2	70.8	91.6
Total native-born.....	131	691	4.6	37.4	67.2	84.0	96.9
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	569	10.1	47.8	82.1	92.6	98.4

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

The general averages of annual family income, as shown in the above table, are \$569 for the foreign-born, \$707 for whites native-born of native father, and \$855 for immigrants of the second generation, while the average for all races is \$577.

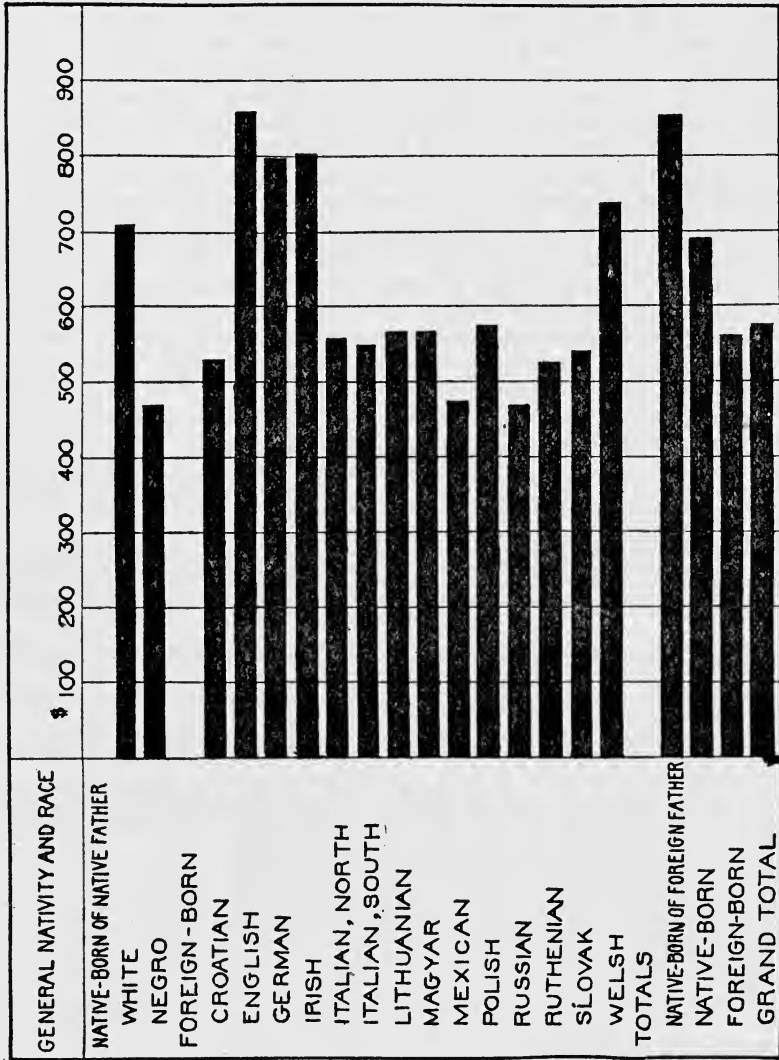
Among the foreign-born the English, Irish, German, and Welsh races rank high, with averages of from \$858 to \$737. The lowest average is shown for the Russians with \$468. It is interesting to note that the lowest average shown for the foreign-born is about the same as the lowest shown for the native-born, that of \$470, for the native negro.

As regards the range of family incomes, 63.9 per cent of the whites native-born of native father have a family income under \$750 a year, and 35 per cent have an income between \$500 and \$750 a year, as compared with 82.1 per cent of the total number of foreign-born families having an income under \$750, and 34.3 per cent with an income between \$500 and \$750. On the other hand, 20.4 per cent of the whites native-born of native father have an income between \$750 and \$1,000, while only 10.5 per cent of the foreign-born have a family income of the same amount. In the higher ranges of income, the whites native-born of native father have a proportion of 15.7 per cent with an income above \$1,000 a year, while foreign-born families have a proportion less than one-half as great. At the other extreme, it is also seen that only 28.9 per cent of the whites native-born of native father have an income less than \$500, while 47.8 per cent of the foreign-born families receive a similar income. It is also worthy of note that 22.9 per cent of the families of whites native-born of native father and 37.7 per cent of the foreign-born families, have an income between \$300 and \$500 a year.

Among the families whose heads are of foreign birth, the Mexican race in the above table makes the lowest showing, 61.5 per cent of the households of this race having an income between \$300 and \$500, and 23.1 per cent between \$500 and \$750, while 7.7 per cent have an income less than \$300. A relatively poor showing is also made by Russian households, 53.8 per cent of which receive a family income between \$300 and \$500, while 30.7 per cent have an income between

Average yearly income of family, by general nativity and race of head of family.

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



\$500 and \$750. On the other hand, 48.8 per cent of the Germans, 47.7 per cent of the Irish, 36.1 per cent of the Welsh, 33.1 per cent of the Slovaks, 61.5 per cent of the Ruthenians, 37.8 per cent of the Poles, 28.3 per cent of the Magyars, 38.2 per cent of the Lithuanians, 33.1 per cent of the North Italians, 31.9 per cent of the South Italians, and 31.1 per cent of the Croatians have a family income ranging between \$500 and \$750 a year. Of the English families 36.3 per cent, of the German 21.9 per cent, of the Welsh 5.5 per cent, of the Irish 11.4 per cent, of the Magyar 12.5 per cent, of the Slovak 11.4 per cent, of the Lithuanian 10.9 per cent, of the South Italian 10.7 per cent, and of the Polish 10.3 per cent have a yearly income between \$750 and \$1,000. The Welsh report 30.6 per cent of their families having an income of \$1,000 or more per year, the English 27.3 per cent, the Irish 22.7 per cent, and the Germans 17.1 per cent. None of the Russian or Ruthenian families have an income of \$1,000 or over, and of the total foreign-born only 7.4 per cent have an income of that amount.

The general range of incomes for all foreign-born households is between \$300 and \$750, 72 per cent of the total foreign-born coming within these two extremes. The larger part of those receiving under \$300 are recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, and the households having an income above \$750 are principally of races of Great Britain and northern Europe. In addition to the above showing for the industry as a whole, the following table exhibits the average annual family income, by general nativity and race, in the principal bituminous mining localities.

TABLE 47.—Average family income per year, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 10 or more selected families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	\$711	\$774	.....	\$679	\$707
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		550		427	528
German.....		785	\$818	.....	798
Italian, North.....	569	559	637	537	559
Italian, South.....	443	556	582	548	547
Lithuanian.....	504	515	(^b)	764	566
Magyar.....		481	774	557	565
Polish.....	473	568	663	512	574
Slovak.....		542	759	434	540
Grand total.....	532	551	699	582	577
Total native-born of foreign father.....					855
Total native-born.....	711	774	.....	599	691
Total foreign-born.....	509	546	699	579	569

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It is evident from the table above that the native-born families have the largest income in the Pennsylvania bituminous field, the high average for this section being due in large measure to the fact

that the native-born employed in the Pennsylvania mines are largely in supervisory or responsible positions and are not miners to the same extent as in other localities.

If the average for the total families whose heads are of foreign birth be taken, the highest showing is made by the South and the lowest by the Middle West, the average family income for the foreign-born in the Southwest being higher than in Pennsylvania or the Middle West. The relatively high showing for the South is largely to be attributed to the fact that the races of comparatively low efficiency which are employed in other sections are not found in such numbers in the South. Consequently the general showing for this locality is higher than it would be if a larger number of races were represented. At the same time it is worthy of note that of the races represented in the South all have a family income of larger amount than they have in any other coal-mining region.

In comparing the several races, the North Italian families are seen to have the lowest average income in the Southwest and the highest in the South, with the average showing for the Middle West higher than in Pennsylvania. The South Italian and Polish families show their lowest average family income in the Middle West and the highest in the South. The Slovak families have their smallest income in the Southwest and the largest in the South.

In order to bring out more forcibly the economic status of the various races, as well as the racial tendencies in the different coal fields, the following table is presented. It makes a comparison of the proportion of families having an income below the general level by showing the per cent of families having an annual income under \$500, by locality and by general nativity and race.

TABLE 48.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income under \$500, by locality 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 in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. 11, p. 284.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	(b)	15.4	.....	43.6	28.9
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		54.1	.....	81.0	58.8
Italian, North.....	32.0	54.0	(b)	62.7	51.3
Italian, South.....	83.3	49.2	42.6	53.1	52.7
Lithuanian.....	46.9	57.9	(b)	12.5	43.6
Magyar.....		60.8	24.1	(b)	50.9
Polish.....	63.6	44.5	37.7	54.3	45.2
Slovak.....		49.3	(b)	73.3	50.4
Grand total.....	46.6	49.8	28.3	52.2	47.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....					29.2
Total native-born.....	(b)	15.4	.....	55.6	37.4
Total foreign-born.....	50.3	50.6	28.3	51.5	47.8

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As a class the families of the mine employees show in Table 48 only 47.2 per cent of their number with incomes under \$500, and the proportion would be considerably less were it not for the foreign-born element, whose percentage of 47.8 contrasts unfavorably with the 29.2 per cent of the families native-born of foreign father and the 37.4 per cent of the native-born as a whole. The families of whites native-born of native father report 28.9 per cent.

The four races of foreign birth in the Middle West rank as follows: North Italians first, with 32 per cent reporting incomes of less than \$500; Lithuanians second, with 46.9 per cent thus reporting; Poles third, their percentage being 63.6; and the South Italians last, their proportion of families of this class being 83.3 per cent, the highest shown by any race in any geographical division. The native-born families are not reported in sufficient numbers for percentages to be computed.

In the Pennsylvania coal fields the American whites make the best showing among the races represented, only 15.4 per cent of them reporting an income under \$500 a year. The Poles follow with 44.5 per cent, and the South Italians with 49.2 per cent. The Magyar percentage of 60.8 is the highest in this locality.

In the South no native-born and only three foreign-born races are tabulated. The latter present more creditable conditions than those in some other divisions, the proportions of families with incomes of less than \$500 being only 24.1 per cent of the Magyars, 37.7 per cent of the Poles, and 42.6 per cent of the South Italians.

Eight races are included in the study of the Southwest, seven of which are represented in sufficient numbers for tabulation. In this field the Croatians show 81 per cent having an income of less than \$500 annually. The Slovaks, with 73.3 per cent, also appear unfavorably. The Lithuanians rank well, with only 12.5 per cent having an annual income of less than \$500.

WIVES AT WORK.

In order to obtain a complete understanding of the economic status of the families of the bituminous mine workers it is necessary to ascertain the sources, and the relative importance of each source, of family income in addition to the earnings of the heads of the families whose daily and annual earnings have already been studied. A partial answer to this inquiry is found in the following tabulation, which is designed to show what tendency there may be on the part of wives of employees in the bituminous coal and coke industries in the United States to engage in gainful occupations. This table, which immediately follows, shows the number and per cent of wives at work for wages.

TABLE 49.—*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. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.	Average earnings of wives at work.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	83	83	1	1.2	(b)
Negro.....	24	24	3	12.5	(b)
Foreign-born:					
French.....	12	11	1	(b)	(b)
German.....	41	40	1	2.5	(b)
Italian, South.....	169	169	4	2.4	(b)
Magyar.....	216	216	1	.5	(b)
Polish.....	299	298	3	1.0	(b)
Slovak.....	411	410	3	.7	(b)
Grand total.....	2,100	2,094	17	.8	\$80
Total native-born of foreign father.....	24	24	4	.0	
Total native-born.....	131	131	4	3.1	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	1,963	13	.7	57

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total number of families furnishing data for this table is 2,100 and the number of wives is 2,094. The table shows 17 of the wives to have been engaged in gainful occupations. Of these, 4 were the wives of native-born and 13 of foreign-born workmen. Of the former, 3 were negroes and 1 was the wife of a white man native-born of native father. The group of employees native-born of foreign father is not represented. Of the 13 foreigners having wives at work, 4 were South Italians, 3 Poles, and 3 Slovaks. The occupations of boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper have not been considered gainful occupations for the purposes of this table.

The proportion of married women of a given group who work outside the home depends upon two general factors. Of these the first is availability of work, and the second is approval on the part of the members of the group of the outside employment of married women. One of the distinguishing 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. Bituminous coal mines are seldom located in or near towns. Mining work can be done only by men. The manufacturing establishments of the cities and towns which employ such a large number of immigrant women are too far distant to be accessible to the wives of mine workers. For these, remaining in the home or entering domestic service are in general the only alternatives. Because of this small percentage of gainful employment, and inasmuch as the reason that it is no greater is in all probability the lack of opportunities of employment, it would seem unsafe to attempt to base upon the data given any deduction as to the tendency of the different races to permit or to encourage the employment of wives outside the home. The significant fact in the present connection is, however, that less than 1 per cent of the married women are employed outside the home.

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

The annual earnings of these married women together with all females 18 years of age or over in the households studied, are shown in the table which follows:

TABLE 50.—*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—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.	Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.
Total native-born of foreign father.....	24	\$272	3	8	20	24	12.5	33.3	83.3	100.0
Total native-born.....	35	256	9	17	29	33	25.7	48.6	82.9	94.3
Total foreign-born.....	17	98	15	15	16	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	52	204	24	32	45	50	46.2	61.5	86.5	96.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average earnings of the 52 females from whom information was secured for the foregoing table amount to \$204. Of the number reporting, 46.2 per cent earn less than \$200, 61.5 per cent under \$300, 86.5 per cent under \$400, and 3.8 per cent \$500 or over. Over 25 per cent of the native-born earn less than \$200, and 48.6 per cent earn less than \$300, while persons native-born of foreign father report 33.3 per cent earning less than \$300, and only 12.5 per cent earning less than \$200 per year. No race shows a sufficient number of females at work to permit of computing percentages, and it is apparent from the table as a whole that a negligible amount of the family income of families whose heads are bituminous-mine workers is derived from the earnings of wives or female members of the families working for wages.

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

It will be of value to show the proportion of wives who have employment or who keep boarders or lodgers according to the amount of income earned by their husbands, in order to see whether there is any relation between the earnings of the husbands and the tendency of the wives to work independently. The tables following show the number and per cent of wives who have employment or who keep boarders or lodgers and whose husbands earn each specified amount per year.

TABLE 51.—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.)

[The families here represented are only those where both husband and wife are present.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families.	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 husband's earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White	83	21	19	43	4	1	3	
Negro	24	16	8		4	2	2	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
English	11	3	2	6	3	1	2	
Irish	13	1	5	7				
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian	13	6	5	2	1		1	
Croatian	117	62	45	10	70	35	29	6
English	22	6	4	12	2		2	
French	10	5	5		1	1		
German	40	8	14	18	7		5	2
Irish	44	14	17	13	2		1	1
Italian, North	269	126	106	37	111	67	34	10
Italian, South	169	57	91	21	93	28	49	16
Lithuanian	165	67	78	20	92	45	36	11
Magyar	216	109	76	31	109	57	37	15
Mexican	38	24	13	1	7	1	5	1
Polish	297	122	133	42	150	54	72	24
Roumanian	9		3	6	3		2	1
Russian	38	23	13	2	23	15	6	2
Ruthenian	39	14	17	8	25	7	15	3
Scotch	8	4	3	1	3	2		1
Slovak	408	179	158	71	159	54	72	33
Slovenian	11	7	3	1	4	2	1	1
Welsh	32	13	7	12				
Grand total	2,076	887	825	364	873	372	366	135
Total native-born of foreign father ..	24	4	7	13	3	1		2
Total native-born	131	41	34	56	11	4	2	5
Total foreign-born	1,945	846	791	308	862	368	364	130

^a This column includes 2 families in which husband's earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 52.—Per cent of wives having employment or keeping 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 totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, 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 husband's earnings are—			
	Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	4.8	0.0	7.0	4.8
Negro.....	12.5	25.0	.....	16.7
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	56.5	64.4	60.0	59.8
English.....	.0	(a)	16.7	9.1
German.....	.0	35.7	11.1	17.5
Irish.....	.0	5.9	7.7	4.5
Italian, North.....	53.2	32.1	27.0	41.3
Italian, South.....	49.1	53.8	76.2	55.0
Lithuanian.....	67.2	46.2	55.0	55.8
Magyar.....	52.3	48.7	48.4	50.5
Mexican.....	4.2	38.5	(a)	18.4
Polish.....	44.3	54.1	57.1	50.5
Russian.....	65.2	46.2	(a)	60.5
Ruthenian.....	50.0	88.2	37.5	64.1
Slovak.....	30.2	45.6	46.5	39.0
Welsh.....	.0	.0	.0	.0
Grand total.....	41.9	44.4	37.1	42.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	25.0	.0	15.4	12.5
Total native-born.....	9.8	5.9	8.9	8.4
Total foreign-born.....	43.5	46.0	42.2	44.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

On reference to these tables it will be seen that, of the total number of families reporting, a proportion of 42.1 per cent of the wives either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers. The proportion of wives who are employed or who keep boarders or lodgers is much larger among the foreign-born than among the native-born families, the former reporting 44.3 per cent, as compared with only 8.4 per cent of the latter. The proportion of wives engaged either in employment or in keeping boarders or lodgers is smallest in the case of families the heads of which have incomes of \$600 or more per annum, but the proportion among families whose heads have incomes of between \$400 and \$600 is greater than among those having an income under \$400.

Of the total number of families the heads of which report an income of less than \$400 per annum, the proportion of wives who have employment or keep boarders or lodgers is 41.9 per cent. The race in this group showing the largest proportion is the Lithuanian, with 67.2 per cent; the Russians are second, and the Croatians, North Italians, Magyars, and Ruthenians follow in the order named. None of the wives of the English, German, Irish, or Welsh in this group have employment or keep boarders or lodgers, and only 4.8 per cent of the native whites and 12.5 per cent of the negroes of native father.

Of the families the heads of which have an income of from \$400 to \$600, the Ruthenians show the largest proportion of wives who either

have employment or keep boarders or lodgers, the proportion being 88.2 per cent. Of the Croatians, the proportion is 64.4 per cent, while the proportions of the Poles, South Italians, Magyars, Lithuanians, Russians, and Slovaks range from 54.1 to 45.6 per cent. Compared with these races, which are of recent immigration, the Irish show a much smaller proportion, or 5.9 per cent, while none of the wives of the Welsh or the native whites are thus engaged. The negroes of native father, on the other hand, report 25 per cent of their wives who either have employment or keep boarders or lodgers.

The extent to which wives of coal-mine operatives have employment or keep boarders or lodgers in the various localities studied is shown by the table which follows:

TABLE 53.—*Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers, by locality 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 in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, 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.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	(b)	7.7	.....	5.1	4.8
Foreign-born:					
Croatian		72.2	.....	.0	59.8
Italian, North . . . . .	.0	59.6	(b)	28.2	41.3
Italian, South	12.5	69.5	77.8	21.9	55.0
Lithuanian	20.4	72.4	(b)	62.5	55.8
Magyar		48.3	63.8	(b)	50.5
Polish	22.7	53.3	67.9	31.4	50.5
Slovak		41.9	(b)	4.4	39.0
Grand total	11.0	50.5	66.4	19.1	42.1
Total native-born of foreign father					12.5
Total native-born	(b)	7.7	.....	9.5	8.4
Total foreign-born	12.4	51.5	66.4	20.9	44.3

^a This total includes persons in households not shown in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From this table it is evident that among the foreign-born the greatest tendency for wives to work or to keep boarders or lodgers is observable in the South. Of the foreign-born households 66.4 per cent in the South, 51.5 per cent in Pennsylvania, 20.9 per cent in the Southwest, and 12.4 per cent in the Middle West, keep boarders or lodgers or have employment in some form.

As illustrating the relative tendencies of any one race in different localities, a striking comparison may be made in the case of the South Italians. Of the wives of this race only 12.5 per cent of the total in the Middle West, as compared with 21.9 per cent in the Southwest, 77.8 per cent in the South, and 69.5 per cent in Pennsylvania, keep boarders or lodgers or have other employment. Of the Polish wives, 22.7 per cent in the Middle West and 31.4 per cent in the Southwest, as well as 53.3 per cent in Pennsylvania and 67.9 per cent in the South, keep boarders or lodgers or are engaged in some other work.

Of the Lithuanian wives in Pennsylvania 72.4 per cent work or keep boarders or lodgers, as compared with 20.4 per cent in the Middle West and 62.5 per cent in the Southwest.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

That the practice of the wives of coal-mine employees of keeping boarders or lodgers is widespread affords evidence in itself of the origin of a large amount of family income from this source. The relative importance of the various sources of family income is set forth in the following series of tables.

The table first presented shows the 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.

TABLE 54.—*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.	Number of selected families. ^a	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	83	100.0	1.2	21.7	3.6	4.8
Negro	24	100.0	12.5	12.5	4.2	58.3
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	119	98.3	.0	5.9	59.7	3.4
English	22	100.0	.0	50.0	9.1	9.1
German	41	95.1	2.4	34.1	14.6	7.3
Irish	44	100.0	.0	47.7	4.5	15.9
Italian, North	275	98.2	.0	8.4	41.5	12.0
Italian, South	169	100.0	2.4	8.9	52.7	8.3
Lithuanian	165	100.0	.0	7.9	55.8	24.2
Magyar	216	100.0	.5	10.2	50.0	8.3
Mexican	39	97.4	.0	10.3	17.9	82.1
Polish	299	99.7	1.0	11.0	49.8	9.4
Russian	39	97.4	.0	7.7	61.5	5.1
Ruthenian	39	100.0	.0	7.7	64.1	5.1
Slovak	411	99.5	.7	10.9	38.7	11.4
Welsh	36	88.9	.0	44.4	2.8	22.2
Grand total	2,100	99.0	.8	13.1	41.3	12.7
Total native-born of foreign father	24	100.0	.0	29.2	12.5	8.3
Total native-born	131	100.0	3.1	21.4	5.3	15.3
Total foreign-born	1,969	99.0	.7	12.5	43.7	12.5

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

Upon information secured from 2,100 families in this industry, 99 per cent have an income from earnings of husband, 41.3 per cent from payments of boarders or lodgers, 13.1 per cent from contributions of children, 0.8 per cent from earnings of wife, and 12.7 per cent from other sources not specified.

All native-born families, as compared with 99 per cent of the foreign-born families, receive an income from earnings of husband. As regards the foreign-born races, the families of the English, Irish, South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, and Ruthenians report 100 per cent as receiving an income from the earnings of husband, while of the remaining foreign-born races furnishing information the proportions of families having an income from this source range from 99.7 per cent of the Poles to 88.9 per cent of the Welsh.

Among the races reporting an income from earnings of wife, the American negroes show the largest proportion of families, or 12.5 per cent, with incomes from such source, while of the other races reporting the proportion in no instance exceeds 2.4 per cent and in nine cases is zero.

Comparing the native-born with the foreign-born families, it will be seen that a larger proportion of the former than of the latter receive contributions from children, the proportions amounting to 21.4 and 12.5 per cent, respectively. Of the families having an income from this source, the English report the largest proportion, or 50 per cent, followed closely by the Irish and Welsh, while the smallest proportion, or 5.9 per cent, is shown by the Croatians.

Considering the proportions of families receiving an income from payments of boarders or lodgers, it will be seen that the native-born show a much smaller proportion than the foreign-born. Of the foreign-born, a much smaller proportion of the families of older immigrant races than of the families of the more recent immigrant races have an income from boarders or lodgers, the proportions of the former ranging from 14.6 per cent of the Germans to 2.8 per cent of the Welsh; while the proportions of the latter range from 64.1 per cent of the Ruthenians to 38.7 per cent of the Slovaks. The native-born whites and negroes, on the other hand, report slightly smaller proportions than do any of the older immigrant races with the exception of the Welsh.

Of the families of all races having an income from sources other than those specified, the proportions of the Mexican and the native-born negro families stand out most prominently, the former reporting 82.1 and the latter 58.3 per cent. Following these races, in the order named, are the Lithuanians, Welsh, Irish, North Italians, and Slovaks, with proportions ranging from 24.2 to 11.4 per cent, while the proportion of no other race is as much as 10 per cent, the Croatians, with 3.4 per cent, reporting the smallest.

The following table shows the source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 55.—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. ^a	Per cent 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.....	83	72.3	0.0	18.1	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Negro.....	24	20.8	12.5	4.2	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	58.3
Foreign-born:													
Croatian.....	119	37.0	.0	.0	.0	53.8	.0	.0	.0	.8	.8	.0	7.6
English.....	22	36.4	.0	45.5	.0	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.1
German.....	41	51.2	.0	22.0	2.4	9.8	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	12.2
Irish.....	44	43.2	.0	36.4	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.2
Italian, North.....	275	45.8	.0	5.1	.0	33.8	.0	.0	.4	.4	1.1	.0	13.5
Italian, South.....	169	34.3	2.4	4.1	.0	47.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.2
Lithuanian.....	165	31.5	.0	3.0	.0	38.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3
Magyar.....	216	39.4	.5	4.2	.0	43.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5
Mexican.....	39	10.3	.0	.0	.0	5.1	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.0	82.1
Polish.....	299	36.8	.7	6.7	.0	43.8	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	11.7
Russian.....	39	33.3	.0	2.6	.0	53.8	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.0	7.7
Ruthenian.....	39	25.6	.0	7.7	.0	61.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Slovak.....	411	45.3	.2	6.6	.0	34.3	.0	.2	.0	.0	.2	.0	13.1
Welsh.....	36	38.9	.0	27.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3	2.8	.0	.0	22.2
Grand total.....	2,100	40.6	.6	7.8	.1	35.0	.0	(b)	.0	.4	.2	.2	15.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	24	58.3	.0	20.8	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.5
Total native-born.....	131	60.3	2.3	16.0	.8	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.8
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	39.3	.5	7.3	.1	37.1	.0	.1	.0	.5	.3	.2	14.9

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

The most frequent source of income of the 2,100 families in this industry from which information was obtained is the husband, and the second in frequency is the husband and boarders or lodgers, 40.6 per cent of the families receiving their entire income from the former and 35 per cent from the latter source. The husband and children in 7.8 per cent of the families furnish the entire income; while less than 1 per cent of the families report entire income as coming from any one of the other specified sources, and 15 per cent report sources or combination of sources not specified in the above table.

The native-born show a larger proportion than the foreign-born of families receiving their entire income from the husband, or 60.3 per cent as compared with 39.3 per cent.

The American whites show the largest proportion, or 72.3 per cent, of families supported by the husband alone. Comparing the foreign-born races, it will be seen that the Germans, North Italians, and Slovaks, each report proportions in excess of 45 per cent supported by the husband alone; while the Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and Mexi-

cans, with 31.5, 25.6, and 10.3 per cent, respectively, show much smaller proportions. The proportions of the other races range from 43.2 per cent of the Irish to 33.3 per cent of the Russians.

Only five races, the American negroes, South Italians, Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks, show any families having their entire income from husband and wife, the negroes reporting the largest proportion, or 12.5 per cent.

The older immigrant races, such as the English, German, Irish, and Welsh, show much larger proportions of families supported entirely by husband and children than do the more recent immigrant races. Of the older immigrant races, the English show the largest and the German the smallest proportion of families having entire income from this source, the percentages being 45.5 and 22, respectively, while the proportions of the more recent immigrant races range from 7.7 per cent for the Ruthenians to zero for the Croatians.

The American whites, with 1.2 per cent, and the Germans, with 2.4 per cent, are the only races reporting any families having entire income from husband, wife, and children.

The native-born of native father and the older immigrant races show very small proportions of families supported entirely by husband and boarders or lodgers, as compared with proportions shown by the more recent immigrant races, the former reporting proportions ranging from 9.8 per cent of the Germans to 2.3 per cent of the Irish, while the proportions of the latter range from 61.5 per cent of the Ruthenians to 33.8 per cent of the North Italians. The Welsh alone report no families having entire income from this source.

The following table shows the per cent of families receiving an income from the husband only, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 56.—Per cent of families having entire income from husband, by locality 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 in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	(b)	57.7	.....	76.9	72.3
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		25.5	.....	90.5	37.0
Italian, North.....	90.0	27.7	(b)	53.3	45.8
Italian, South.....	83.3	22.0	18.5	46.9	34.3
Lithuanian.....	75.5	18.4	(b)	.0	31.5
Magyar.....		47.6	27.6	(b)	39.4
Polish.....	68.2	34.6	26.4	45.7	36.8
Slovak.....		43.2	(b)	68.9	45.3
Grand total.....	81.0	36.3	28.3	43.5	40.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....					58.3
Total native-born.....	(b)	57.7	.....	55.6	60.3
Total foreign-born.....	80.7	35.8	28.3	41.4	39.3

^aThis total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table is of special interest in that it shows that only 40.6 per cent of all families reporting for the entire industry are dependent upon the husband's income alone. The foreign-born show the smallest proportion, or 39.3 per cent, so dependent, as compared with 60.3 per cent of the total native-born. In other words, 59.4 per cent of all families furnishing information have some source of income other than the earnings of husbands in the mines. The smallest proportion, or 28.3 per cent, dependent entirely upon the income of the husband, is found in the South, and the largest proportion, or 81 per cent, is shown in the Middle West, while Pennsylvania and the Southwest report 36.3 and 43.5 per cent, respectively.

Because of the insufficient numbers of certain races reporting from all localities, or because of the entire absence of such races, it is not possible to compare more than a few of the races in the several localities. Where it is possible to compare the same race in at least three localities, it will be seen that the proportion of families dependent entirely upon the income of the husbands is larger in the Middle West than elsewhere. Of the North Italian families, for example, 90 per cent in the Middle West, as compared with 53.3 per cent in the Southwest and 27.7 per cent in Pennsylvania, are supported by earnings of husbands.

Although the South Italian families show smaller proportions supported entirely from the husbands' incomes than do the North Italians in the several localities, the same relative position of these localities is maintained, the largest proportion, or 83.3 per cent, being in the Middle West, only 22 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 18.5 per cent in the South. The data for the Poles show that 68.2 per cent of the families of that race in the Middle West are dependent upon the efforts of the husbands alone, as compared with 34.6 per cent in Pennsylvania. The proportion in the South is lower than that of Pennsylvania, only 26.4 per cent of the families being supported entirely by the earnings of husbands, while in the Southwest the proportion is 45.7 per cent.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The table which is next submitted indicates the relative importance of the various sources of income by showing the per cent of total yearly income from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 57.—*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.]

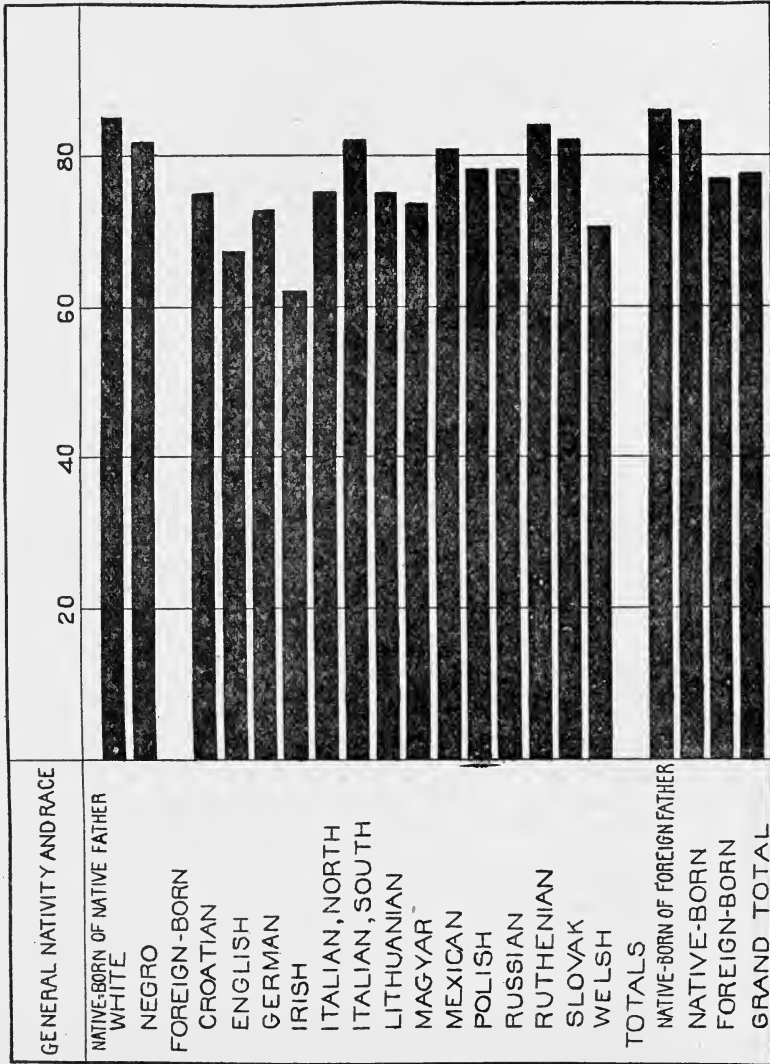
General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Con- tributions of children.	Payments of board- ers or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	83	84.9	0.6	11.7	1.6	1.3
Negro.....	24	81.7	2.6	12.9	.8	2.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	119	74.8	.0	7.4	17.6	.3
English.....	22	67.3	.0	27.9	2.9	1.9
German.....	41	73.0	.0	23.1	2.5	1.4
Irish.....	44	62.1	.0	34.1	1.3	2.5
Italian, North.....	275	74.9	.0	5.3	18.4	1.5
Italian, South.....	169	82.0	.1	5.8	11.3	.7
Lithuanian.....	165	75.0	.0	5.6	18.7	.7
Magyar.....	216	73.5	.0	6.3	19.8	.4
Mexican.....	39	80.7	.0	11.8	6.2	1.2
Polish.....	299	78.1	.2	6.4	14.5	.9
Russian.....	39	78.1	.0	5.9	15.7	.4
Ruthenian.....	39	83.9	.0	2.5	12.7	.9
Slovak.....	411	82.1	.1	7.3	9.1	1.2
Welsh.....	36	70.6	.0	23.8	.9	4.7
Grand total.....	2,100	77.4	.1	9.2	12.2	1.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	24	86.0	.0	11.8	1.7	.5
Total native-born.....	131	84.7	.7	11.9	1.5	1.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,969	76.8	.1	9.0	13.1	1.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

It is evident from the table above that the largest part (77.4 per cent) of the income of the total number of families considered, is derived from the earnings of the husband, and, furthermore, the percentage of total income contributed by the husband is higher for the native-born than it is for the foreign-born. The families of native-born whites of native parentage have a slightly lower percentage of total income from husbands' earnings than those of native-born of foreign parents. Only 0.1 per cent of the family income (considering the total number of families) is derived from earnings of wife. The contributions of children constitute 11.9 per cent of the total income of the native-born, whereas the corresponding proportion for the foreign-born is only 9 per cent. Of the Irish, English, Welsh, and German families, however, the contributions of the children are relatively very large. The payments of boarders and lodgers are only 1.5 per cent of the total income of the native-born families, while from the same source is derived 13.1 per cent of the total income of the foreign families.

Per cent which earnings of husband form of total yearly income of family, by general nativity and race of head of family.

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



Of the foreign-born, the largest proportionate income from earnings of husband, 83.9 per cent, is shown by the Ruthenians, and the smallest, or 62.1 per cent, by the Irish, no foreign race reporting a proportion as high as that shown by the whites native-born of native father. The income from earnings of wife, as shown by the various races, is too small to deserve specific mention. The largest proportionate income from contributions of children is shown by the Irish, with 34.1 per cent, followed by the English and Welsh, with 27.9 per cent and 23.8 per cent, respectively, while the smallest, or 2.5 per cent, is shown by the Ruthenians. Of the income from payments of boarders and lodgers, the largest proportion, or 19.8 per cent, is shown by the Magyars, followed by the Lithuanians and North Italians, with 18.7 per cent and 18.4 per cent, respectively, the proportions of the other races ranging from 17.6 per cent, as shown by the Croatians, to 0.9 per cent, as shown by the Welsh. Each race shows a certain proportionate income from other sources, ranging from 4.7 per cent as shown by the Welsh, to 0.3 per cent as shown by the Croatians.

The following table shows the per cent of total yearly income from husband, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 58.—*Per cent of total family income within the year from earnings of husband, by locality 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 in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	(b)	75.7	.....	86.0	84.9
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		72.5	.....	88.5	74.8
Italian, North.....	95.2	66.4	(b)	74.4	74.9
Italian, South.....	90.0	83.1	78.5	81.4	82.0
Lithuanian.....	83.8	70.2	(b)	74.3	75.0
Magyar.....		81.6	62.0	.....	73.5
Polish.....	68.6	80.1	72.8	84.4	78.1
Slovak.....		83.1	62.9	87.6	82.1
Grand total.....	88.4	77.6	71.6	77.1	77.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....					86.0
Total native-born.....	(b)	75.7	.....	84.7	84.7
Total foreign-born.....	86.9	77.7	71.6	75.7	76.8

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table shows that of the total number of families the heads of which are employed in the bituminous coal-mining industry, the proportion of the total yearly income from the earnings of husband is 77.4 per cent, the different localities ranging from 88.4 per cent, as shown in the Middle West, to 71.6 per cent, as shown in the South. The families of whites native-born of native father show the largest proportion, or 86 per cent, of total income derived from earnings of husbands in the Southwest, as compared with 75.7 per cent of the total income derived from husbands of families of the same class

in Pennsylvania. Considering the foreign-born, the North Italians and Lithuanians show larger proportions of family income from earnings of husbands among families in the Middle West than among those of the Southwest and in Pennsylvania. The South Italians of the Middle West report 90 per cent of their total income derived from earnings of husband, as compared with 81.4 per cent of the family income derived from the same source in the Southwest, 83.1 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 78.5 per cent in the South. Of the Magyars, 81.6 per cent of the family income in Pennsylvania arises from the earnings of husbands, and 62 per cent is reported for the South. The Poles and Slovaks depend more largely upon the earnings of the head for the support of the family in the Southwest and Pennsylvania than in the South and the Middle West.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours of work—Methods of wage payments—Deductions from earnings of employees—Company houses—The company-store system—Benefits received by employees in addition to wages—Regularity of employment—The immigrant and organized labor—[Text Tables 59 to 64 and General Table 19].

HOURS OF WORK.

The maximum hours worked by bituminous miners and the regular hours for other employees of coal and coke companies throughout the United States vary in the several localities, within the same locality, and, in certain localities, within the same mine. The most general difference occurs between localities controlled by organized labor and those without any formal wage agreements. In nonunion localities in Pennsylvania, for instance, both the inside and outside men, with few exceptions, work ten hours a day and sixty hours a week, while in localities that have been unionized, such as those of the Middle West and Southwest, the general practice is to work eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week. In one section of the South, the Birmingham district, ten hours a day and sixty hours a week is the rule generally followed, although the employees in certain occupations work only fifty-five hours a week. In another section, the West Virginia district, some of the mines are unionized, and where this is the case nine hours constitute a day's work; otherwise the employees work as in the nonunionized mines of Pennsylvania and the South. In both the Middle West and Southwest, where the mines are strongly unionized, as a result of an agreement between the operators and the unions, eight hours and forty-eight hours constitute a day's work and a week's work, respectively. The hours of work are irregular for certain employees of the coke companies, although the employees, generally speaking, are required to work ten hours a day and sixty hours a week.

METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

The frequency and methods of wage payments, like the required hours of work, are not the same in all localities. Throughout Pennsylvania, the Middle West, and the Southwest, the employees are paid, almost without exception, twice a month, while in the Birmingham district, and at the majority of the mines in the West Virginia and Virginia districts of the South, they are paid once a month. Where agreements with the unions are in force in West Virginia, and by a few individual companies outside of the union districts, wages are paid semimonthly.

DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES.

In all localities on regular pay days wages are nominally paid in cash. In the interim, however, in the South and Southwest, scrip or store orders, and in the Middle West store orders, are issued to the employees, while in Pennsylvania the employee may "draw checks" from the pay clerk. This scrip, store order, or check is good only at the store of the company or at some store with which the company has an agreement to honor it. These store orders, checks, or scrip are presented to the companies on pay days, and the amounts deducted from the wages of the employee. In addition, many other items, such as charges for blacksmithing, rent of "company houses," medical or hospital service, dues in benefit societies maintained by the companies, dues in the union, etc., are also deducted from the earnings of employees.

COMPANY HOUSES.

In all localities where the mines are some distance from towns or cities some provision for the care of the employees and their families has been necessary. As a result of this situation, mining camps or villages have come into existence. These villages in which the employees live are much alike in all sections of the country. Cheaply constructed frame houses, usually double, in some localities one story, in others two, are built in regular rows. The streets are but slightly improved. Some are covered with coke ashes or slate from the mines; others are the original clay, and in winter and spring are a mass of mud. The gutters are open, shallow ditches, often washed into gullies. At one end of the street is usually located the "company store," at the other a schoolhouse and a church. In some villages the ground about the houses is fenced off, with sufficient space for small gardens. The water supply is often of doubtful purity.

The type of house in which the employee lives varies in the different localities and very often in the same locality, some companies erecting a better class of house than others. In Pennsylvania, for example, the usual type is a two-story double frame building of 8 or 10 and in some cases 12 rooms, designed to accommodate two families. Some are plastered and fairly well finished inside; others are much rougher in their finish. Water is usually supplied by outside hydrants set at regular intervals on either side of the street. Toilets are invariably of the dry type and are built at the rear of the lot along the alleys. The houses in the South are of many types and sizes. In one community in Virginia, for example, many of the houses are of 2 or 3 rooms, one story high. In other communities double houses are found. These are of two sizes and are two stories high, having 6 rooms to the house and 3 to the section, or 8 and 4, respectively. Where these houses have 6 rooms, the front is built two stories and the rear one story, with a wall from front to rear dividing the house into two sections, while the 8-room houses are two stories front and rear. Houses of this type are constructed of dressed lumber, painted on the outside, and ceiled with regulation 3-inch ceiling, dressed and matched. Another type in this section, and preferred to that first described, is the 4-room single house one story in height, built of a good quality of lumber and well painted. These houses have an 8-foot hall and are either plastered or papered inside. In the West Virginia district the

houses are usually 2, 3, or 4 room single houses, or double houses containing from 6 to 12 rooms, built of cheap lumber and painted. The prevailing type of house in the Birmingham district is a one-story frame 4 or 5 room house with sufficient ground for garden or yard. The houses are in fair condition and repair. The rooms average about 10 by 12 or 12 by 12, with one or two windows of ordinary size. Almost every house has a front, and some have a rear, porch. The interiors are ceiled or whitewashed. In the Middle West most of the houses are small square or oblong structures of a temporary nature, having 3 or 4 rooms and costing from \$300 to \$400, while in the Southwest one-story frame structures, cheaply built, usually of the same size, containing from 3 to 5 rooms, are the rule in the isolated districts. The rooms in these houses vary in size, the average being 14 by 14 feet.

Where the mines are near towns the company houses are better. The usual monthly rental in all localities is from \$1.50 to \$2 a room.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

The laws of Pennsylvania prohibit a coal-mining company from owning or operating a "company store." As a consequence such stores, found in practically all mining communities, are usually organized as a separate corporation, the stockholders of which are invariably officials of the coal mining company; or, on the other hand, company stores, together with the mining company, are often operated by a holding company organized for that purpose. In a few instances the stores are owned by individuals who are members of the mining company. In all cases, however, there is a working agreement between the mining company and the store, the former deducting from the wages of the employee for all items purchased. In isolated communities, where the "company store" is the only available place for the employee to make his purchases, it has been charged that the prices at the store were too high and that stock of an inferior quality was carried. In the majority of cases, however, the reverse is true, the employee being able to secure from the company store as good, if not better, articles for the same or a less price than would be charged by an independent store. For the convenience of the employees, "checks," rarely in excess of the wages due, and good only at the company store, are furnished between pay days by the company. Many of the companies issue store books to the employees, the items purchased being recorded, and deductions for these items, as in the case of the checks, are made from the wages of the employee on pay day.

It is maintained that patronage of the company store is not compulsory, but the system of paying wages does not bear out this contention. This applies more or less to all localities. In the Southwest the miners are compelled to purchase their powder and other explosives from the stores only. In the Middle West and South patronage is said to be not compulsory; at the same time, when only scrip or store orders are obtainable between pay days, and these scrip or store orders are good only at company stores, it is apparent that patronage is practically compulsory. The same policy in making deductions is followed in all localities. Outside of Pennsylvania, however, the mining company either owns and operates the store or has

an agreement with some individual whereby the scrip or store order is honored, the amount to be deducted from the wages, as in cases previously cited.

BENEFITS RECEIVED BY EMPLOYEES IN ADDITION TO WAGES.

Benefits in one form or another, in addition to wages, are received by the operatives. Each company has its own method of dealing with the situation, some giving more liberally than others. Among these benefits may be mentioned medical and hospital service. In Pennsylvania, for example, the majority of companies pay all the cost of treating a workman injured while on duty, and furnish whatever hospital service may be necessary; others pay these items only when the man himself is unable to pay them, while still others pay only for the first treatment. Again, some of the coal companies maintain benefit societies for their workmen, paying stipulated weekly benefits for injuries suffered while at work, and if the accident prove fatal a specified sum is paid. In other localities the companies assess each employee a small sum monthly for medical and hospital service, the assessment being larger for the married than for the unmarried man for the reason that the family of the married man is also entitled to this service. Another plan of paying for accidents is followed in cases where the company carries insurance on its employees in some liability company, deducting for this purpose a nominal sum from the wages of each employee. One company in the Birmingham district gives a certain sum each year toward the maintenance of churches and schools; another provides the land on which these institutions may be erected; others erect and maintain buildings free of cost for these purposes. With an occasional exception, however, no organized or concerted welfare work is done by the mining companies.

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The operation of coal mines, because of conditions peculiar to the technical side of the industry itself, as well as by reason of seasonal and other fluctuations in the demand for coal, is irregular and, as a consequence, it is difficult to form any conclusions regarding the regularity of employment offered or the relative industriousness of employees of different races. In this connection, however, data were secured as to the time worked by the members of the households studied, during the twelve months immediately preceding the collection of the information. The results are presented in the following tables, showing, by general nativity and race of individual, the number of months worked during the past year by males 16 years of age or over employed away from home. The totals are for all races, but the showing for the individual races is confined to those with 20 or more males reporting. The information covers the entire industry, and the tabulations show what proportion of each race worked twelve, nine, six, and three months, respectively.

TABLE 59.—*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 over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	151	19.9	47.7	81.5	98.7
Negro.....	32	.0	.0	56.3	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	25	36.0	60.0	92.0	100.0
Irish.....	47	14.9	46.8	76.6	100.0
Slovak.....	32	12.5	43.8	90.6	100.0
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	22.7	50.0	95.5	100.0
Croatian.....	205	12.2	57.1	83.4	99.0
English.....	37	24.3	37.8	91.9	100.0
German.....	65	21.5	52.3	98.5	100.0
Irish.....	60	11.7	45.0	80.0	98.3
Italian, North.....	451	8.2	40.6	76.9	99.8
Italian, South.....	448	22.5	46.4	93.8	100.0
Lithuanian.....	269	11.2	36.4	89.6	95.2
Magyar.....	403	15.6	34.0	90.8	99.3
Mexican.....	58	.0	1.7	63.8	98.3
Polish.....	579	14.7	50.8	93.3	99.0
Roumanian.....	37	73.0	91.9	100.0	100.0
Russian.....	96	12.5	35.4	90.6	97.9
Ruthenian.....	96	59.4	77.1	87.5	100.0
Slovak.....	635	17.5	58.9	91.7	99.4
Welsh.....	43	18.6	32.6	74.4	97.7
Grand total.....	3,928	16.8	46.9	88.1	99.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	188	19.1	50.0	87.2	98.9
Total native-born.....	371	17.8	44.7	82.2	98.9
Total foreign-born.....	3,557	16.6	47.1	88.8	99.0

It will be seen from the foregoing table that 19.9 per cent of the whites native-born of native father had steady employment throughout the year. On the other hand, none of the negroes native-born of native father had employment for as much as nine months. Of the native-born of foreign father, 19.1 per cent were employed during the entire year, while the foreign-born fall below the other two divisions and report only 16.6 per cent of their number as having been so employed. From these comparisons, it is evident that the whites native-born of native father lead all other race groups in securing steady employment, while persons native-born of foreign father occupy an intermediate position, and the foreign-born employees come last.

Of those reporting employment for nine months or more, the persons native-born of foreign father stand first, with a percentage of 50; the whites native-born of native father follow with 47.7 per cent, and the foreign-born report 47.1 per cent.

Among the persons of foreign birth it will be observed that the Roumanians and Ruthenians report the highest averages, the former reporting 91.9 per cent of their number, and the latter 77.1 per cent, employed for nine months or over. This very high percentage is due largely to the fact that these two races are employed in certain localities in Pennsylvania in which the mines are operated regularly. The Slovaks, Croatians, Germans, Poles, and Bohemians and Moravians report from 58.9 to 50 per cent of their number working nine

months or more; the South Italians, Irish, and North Italians show from 46.4 to 40.6 per cent employed for that period, and the English, Lithuanians, Russians, Magyars, and Welsh, from 37.8 to 32.6 per cent. The Mexicans, with only 1.7 per cent of their number employed as long as nine months, show the least regularity in work.

As regards employment for six months or over, the whites native-born of native father have 81.5 per cent of their number so reported; the negroes have 56.3 per cent and the native-born of foreign father 87.2 per cent, while the foreign-born, 88.8 per cent, is the highest of all. Among the foreign-born, the Roumanians, Germans, Bohemians and Moravians, South Italians, Polish, English, Slovaks, Magyars, and Russians, report from 100 to 90.6 per cent, the Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Croatians, and Irish, from 89.6 to 80 per cent, the North Italians and Welsh 76.9 and 74.4 per cent, respectively, and the Mexicans 63.8 per cent.

Ten of the 21 races reporting show all their males to have worked at least three months of the year. One per cent of the foreign-born, 1.1 per cent of the native-born of foreign father, and 1.3 per cent of the native-born of native father white, worked less than that time. Among the foreign-born, 0.2 per cent of the North Italians, 0.6 per cent of the Slovaks, 0.7 per cent of the Magyars, 1 per cent each of the Croatians and Polish, 1.7 per cent each of the Irish and Mexicans, 2.1 per cent of the Russians, 2.3 per cent of the Welsh, and 4.8 per cent of the Lithuanians, the highest per cent reported, had employment for less than three months.

As showing additional information relative to the regularity of work among the numerous races studied, and also as affording a comparison of the same kind among the bituminous coal-producing sections of the country, the table next presented exhibits by localities, and by general nativity and race of individual, the percentage of employees who worked nine months or over during the year studied. This table includes only those races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities, but the totals are for all races studied.

TABLE 60.—*Per cent of males 16 years of age or over working 9 months or over, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	70.0	73.6	(b)	21.7	47.7
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		59.9	(b)	31.8	57.1
German.....		86.7	22.9		52.3
Italian, North.....	78.9	40.7	64.5	19.4	40.6
Italian, South.....	11.1	66.7	50.4	.0	46.4
Lithuanian.....	62.7	43.4	38.9	2.9	36.4
Magyar.....		38.8	32.4	(b)	34.0
Polish.....	4.3	64.0	44.4	4.2	50.8
Russian.....		15.0	35.1		35.4
Slovak.....		68.7	23.3	5.5	58.9
Grand total.....	52.0	59.5	42.0	15.8	46.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	57.1	(b)	29.3	50.0
Total native-born.....	68.2	63.2	(b)	19.0	44.7
Total foreign-born.....	49.7	59.2	41.8	14.9	47.1

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The North Italians, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Poles are the only races for which percentages are shown in all four of the different localities, while percentages for the whites native-born of native father and for foreign-born Slovaks run through three of the localities.

In the Middle West 76.9 per cent of the North Italians reporting worked for nine months or more, in Pennsylvania 40.7 per cent of this race worked for the same period, in the South 64.5 per cent, and in the Southwest 19.4 per cent, showing, in general, that 40.6 per cent of all North Italians reporting in the entire bituminous coal-mining industry worked for nine months or longer. On the other hand, it is found that of the South Italians reporting from the Middle West only 11.1 per cent, and of those in the Southwest none, worked for nine months or more, while in Pennsylvania the proportion is 66.7 per cent, and in the South 50.4 per cent.

In the Middle West 62.7 per cent of the Lithuanians worked nine months or more, in Pennsylvania 43.4 per cent of their number worked for a like period, in the South 38.9 per cent, and in the Southwest 2.9 per cent. In Pennsylvania 64 per cent of the Poles worked for nine months or more, while in the Middle West only 4.3 per cent are so reported, in the South 44.4 per cent, and in the Southwest 4.2 per cent.

In the Middle West 70 per cent of the whites native-born of native father worked for nine months or more, in Pennsylvania 73.6 per cent, and in the Southwest 21.7 per cent. In the South the number of American white operatives reporting was not sufficiently large for computation and comparison with other localities.

The Slovaks report 68.7 per cent in Pennsylvania, 23.3 per cent in the South, and 5.5 per cent in the Southwest as working nine months or more.

The table next presented shows, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual, the proportion of males who worked six or more months during the year studied. It includes only those races with 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities, but contains the totals for all races.

TABLE 61.—Per cent of males 16 years of age or over working 6 months or over, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	100.0	94.3	(b)	63.8	81.5
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		81.9	(b)	95.4	83.4
German.....		100.0	97.1	.....	98.5
Italian, North.....	96.2	72.9	96.8	67.5	76.9
Italian, South.....	88.9	96.1	95.6	80.9	93.8
Lithuanian.....	100.0	76.1	97.2	100.0	89.6
Magyar.....		86.5	95.2	(b)	90.8
Polish.....	100.0	92.5	95.7	83.3	93.3
Russian.....		95.0	81.1	.....	90.6
Slovak.....		92.9	90.0	81.8	91.7
Grand total.....	97.1	88.4	95.0	75.2	88.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	(b)	89.0	(b)	73.2	87.2
Total native-born.....	100.0	91.0	(b)	64.8	82.2
Total foreign-born.....	96.7	88.2	94.9	77.9	88.8

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Discussion of the foregoing table is limited to the North Italian, South Italian, Lithuanian, and Polish races, represented in all of the four geographical groups, and to the whites native-born of native father and the foreign-born Slovaks, with percentages in three.

The whites native-born of native father, the Lithuanians and the Poles, each show that 100 per cent of the individuals tabulated from the Middle West worked six months or longer during the year studied, and the Lithuanians report the same figure in the Southwest. In no other locality do these races make so good a showing. In the South more than 95 per cent of the North Italians, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Poles, worked at least half the year. No percentage is given for the American whites in the South, as the number reporting is too small to be representative. In the Pennsylvania fields, the South Italians have 96.1 per cent, which is a higher proportion working six months or over than is shown in any other locality by this race. The Lithuanians, North Italians, and Poles in Pennsylvania, however, fall below the average shown by these races for the industry as a whole.

The best showing made by any of these six races in the bituminous coal fields is made by the South Italians, who show that 93.8 per cent of the total number worked six months or over. The Poles come next, with 93.3 per cent. The other races, following in the order of their percentages, are the Slovaks, Lithuanians, whites native-born of native father, and North Italians.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The extent to which the employee of foreign birth is affiliated with labor organizations is largely a matter of local conditions of employment. The mines of the Middle West and Southwest are operated under an agreement between trade unions and operators and employment in the mines is conditional upon membership in the local unions. Only a few scattered mines in the South are unionized. The coke region in Pennsylvania is without labor organizations, and, outside of the Pittsburg mining district, with the exception of one or two communities, there is no collective bargaining between operators and employees. Statistics as to the affiliation of foreign-born employees with trade unions, therefore, do not admit of any satisfactory conclusions as to racial tendencies, and should be considered in the light of the foregoing explanation.^a

The table following shows the number and per cent of males 21 years of age or over in the households studied, who are affiliated with trade unions. The exhibit is by general nativity and race.

^a For a detailed discussion of the immigrant employee as a unionist in Pennsylvania, see pp. 330-334.

TABLE 62.—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.		General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:				Foreign-born—Continued.			
White.....	132	78	59.1	Italian, North.....	451	328	72.7
Negro.....	29	29	100.0	Italian, South.....	427	93	21.8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				Lithuanian.....	259	182	70.3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1		(a)	Magyar.....	396	88	22.2
English.....	16	3	(a)	Mexican.....	56	56	100.0
German.....	7		(a)	Polish.....	507	92	16.2
Irish.....	27	15	55.6	Roumanian.....	34		.0
Italian, North.....	1		(a)	Russian.....	84	37	44.0
Magyar.....	2	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	77	11	14.3
Polish.....	3	1	(a)	Scotch.....	16	2	(a)
Scotch.....	3		(a)	Slovak.....	632	76	12.0
Slovak.....	7		(a)	Slovenian.....	16		(a)
Welsh.....	5	3	(a)	Spanish.....	3	3	(a)
Foreign-born:				Welsh.....	40	33	82.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	2	9.1	Grand total.....	3,676	1,226	33.4
Bosnian.....	1	1	(a)				
Croatian.....	189	41	21.7	Total native-born of foreign father.....	72	23	31.9
English.....	38		.0	Total native-born.....	233	130	55.8
French.....	14	9	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	3,443	1,096	31.8
German.....	64	2	3.1				
Irish.....	57	40	70.2				

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the table above it is seen that of the white mine employees who are native-born of native father, 59.1 per cent are affiliated with labor organizations, as compared with 31.8 per cent of the total foreign-born. Among the immigrant races, the high proportion of the Mexicans, Welsh, North Italians, Lithuanians, and Irish affiliated with trade unions, as compared with other races, is apparent. This showing does not, however, indicate any relatively greater tendency on the part of the races mentioned to unite with organized labor, but is due to the fact that these races are more extensively employed in the Middle West and Southwest where organized labor controls the labor supply and membership in the union is a condition of employment. On the other hand, the larger proportions of the other races furnishing information are employed in the nonunion districts of Pennsylvania and the South. The general showing as to affiliation with labor organizations on the part of the immigrant workers, therefore, is largely affected by the relative proportions which are employed in different localities. The accuracy of this statement becomes manifest by a glance at the table on page 103, which shows the extent of affiliation with labor organizations, by race and by locality.

Per cent of males 21 years of age or over working for wages, who are affiliated with trade unions, by general nativity and race of individual.

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

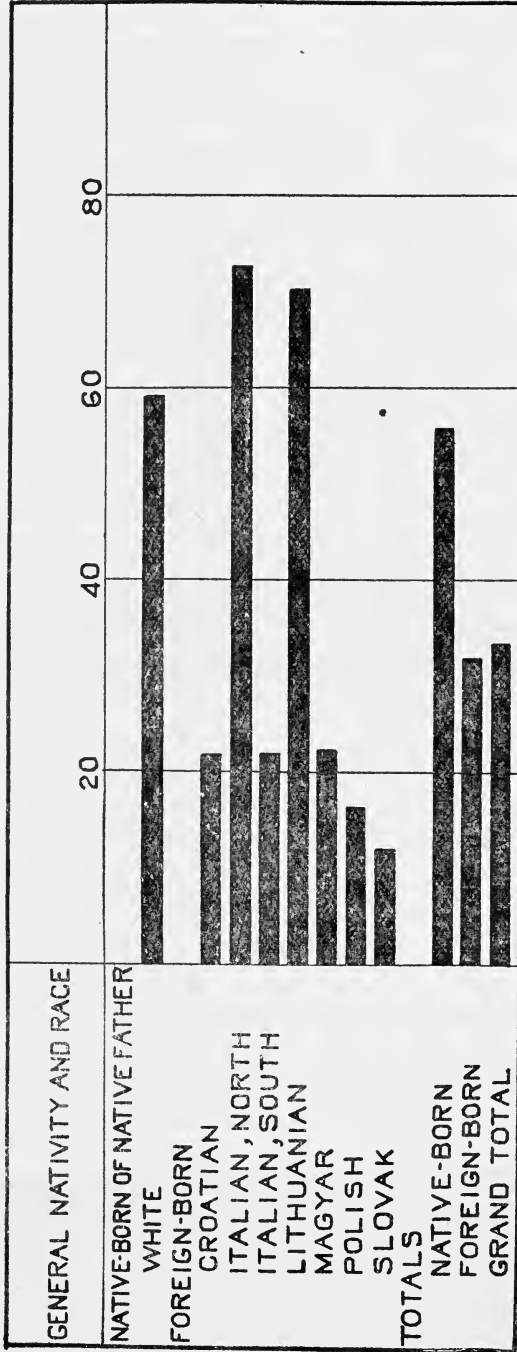


TABLE 63.—Per cent of males 21 years of age or over working for wages, who are affiliated with trade unions, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	100.0	2.2	(b)	87.1	59.1
Foreign-born:					
Croatian		12.0	(b)	100.0	21.7
German .....		.0	5.7	.....	3.1
Italian, North	100.0	51.4	40.7	97.6	72.7
Italian, South	65.4	.0	11.6	97.9	21.8
Lithuanian	98.0	59.4	5.9	98.5	70.3
Magyar		38.3	.5	(b)	22.2
Polish	100.0	1.3	4.5	97.9	16.2
Russian		80.0	3.8	.....	44.0
Slovak		4.6	1.8	100.0	12.0
Grand total	94.2	17.0	8.0	96.2	33.4
Total native-born of foreign father	(b)	7.7	(b)	(b)	31.9
Total native-born	100.0	4.2	(b)	91.1	55.8
Total foreign-born	93.4	17.5	7.9	97.1	31.8

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon comparing the localities in the table above, it is seen that practically all of the mine workers of all the races in the Middle West and Southwest are affiliated with trade unions, while the proportions vary materially in Pennsylvania and the South. In the South a relatively large proportion of the North Italians, and in Pennsylvania a relatively large proportion of the Russians, Lithuanians, and North Italians are affiliated with labor organizations. In Pennsylvania this is due largely to the fact that the North Italians, Russians, and Lithuanians from whom information was received, were principally employed in unionized localities; also, in a large measure, to the fact that the North Italians and Lithuanians tend more extensively, as compared with other races, to identify themselves with labor organizations and to seek work in localities in which the unions are in control.

As regards the effect of period of residence upon the extent of affiliation with trade unions on the part of the immigrant mine employees, the table next presented is of value. It shows for members of the households studied, the number and proportion of those of the different races, according to period of residence in the United States, who are affiliated with trade unions.

TABLE 64.—*Affiliation with trade unions of foreign-born males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

Race of individual.	Number 21 years of age or over working for wages, by years in United States.			Affiliated with trade unions, by years in United States.					
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Number.			Per cent.		
				Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Italian, North	151	158	142	98	127	103	64.9	80.4	72.5
Italian, South	230	127	70	44	31	18	19.1	24.4	25.7
Lithuanian	55	88	116	26	65	91	47.3	73.9	78.4
Magyar	173	116	107	14	31	43	8.1	26.7	40.2
Polish	260	149	158	34	31	27	13.1	20.8	17.1
Slovak	187	150	295	11	27	38	5.9	18.0	12.9
Total	1,284	977	1,182	265	374	457	20.6	38.3	38.7

Of the total for all races in the above table, an increased proportion is seen to be affiliated with trade unions as the period of residence in the United States increases, 20.6 per cent of those who have been in the United States under five years, as compared with 38.3 per cent of those with a residence of from five to nine years and 38.7 per cent of those who have been in the country ten years or more, being affiliated with labor organizations. The general tendency exhibited by the totals is also apparent in the case of the several races, the proportions invariably increasing largely for the five to nine year period, and showing a still further increase, in the case of three of the races, for the period of ten years or more.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

Housing and living conditions—Living arrangements—Rent in its relation to standard of living—Boarders and lodgers—Size of apartments occupied—Size of households studied—Congestion—[Text Tables 65 to 93 and General Tables 20 to 31].

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

The statistical study of housing and living conditions, with special reference to rent paid and to congestion within the household, in the bituminous coal-mining industry is based on a detailed investigation of 2,371 households.

The great majority of the immigrant employees in the bituminous mining industry in all localities live in the "company houses" of the mining towns or villages.^a The tendency of the recent immigrant is more pronounced in this direction than is that of the older immigrant or the employee of native birth. These latter as a rule prefer to live wherever possible in houses of their own or as tenants of private landlords in the larger towns or centers of population. Where no such living arrangement can be conveniently made, however, the mine workers of native birth or of races from Great Britain and northern Europe will be found living, along with the races of recent immigration, in the houses of the company village. Within these villages or towns there is not much segregation into colonies according to race, for the reason that the greater number of mining companies follow the policy of renting vacant houses without regard to the race of the applicant. An exception to this procedure, however, is to be found in the South, where the living quarters of negroes are usually separate from those of the native white and other employees.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS.

As regards the domestic arrangements of the immigrant households, it is characteristic of all localities that family life in an independent form scarcely exists, and the distinguishing mode of living is that of the group. The family life, which more largely prevails among the native-born and races of older immigration, needs no detailed discussion. The boarding group method of living, which is usual among races of recent immigration, may be divided into two general systems. The first is the ordinary American plan by which the boarder pays a fixed amount each week or month for food, lodging, and washing. This system is not followed to any considerable extent by the races of southern and eastern Europe. The second plan, however, which is the one generally adopted by these races, is

^a See general description of company houses in each locality, pp. 94, 95.

termed the "boarding boss" system, and under its provisions each lodger pays a fixed sum per month, usually between \$2 and \$3, for lodging, cooking, and washing, the individual members of the group sharing equally the cost of food. There are many variations of this plan, but it constitutes the basis for the prevailing system. The boarding boss is usually a married employee, whose wife does the cooking, washing, and other household work.

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

As regards rent as an item of cost of living, the series of tables next presented will be found to be of value, but the figures are chiefly of significance as an indication of the standard of living maintained by households of bituminous mining communities. If no boarders or lodgers were kept, the rent paid per apartment would be indicative, in a general way, of the standard of living; but inasmuch as many races follow the custom of renting larger houses than are needed for their immediate family for the purpose of adding to the family income by keeping boarders or lodgers, it is believed that the rent per person is the only fair basis of comparison of standard of living.

The fairest comparison possible would be the rent paid per "adult," a presentation which is highly desirable; but such a plan would involve an arbitrary fixing of age limits and a large amount of work in tabulating, and it has, therefore, not been followed in this report. A table showing the average monthly rent per apartment, per room, and per person, for the 1,848 households studied, by race, is next presented.

TABLE 65.—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.....	61	\$8.43	\$2.10	\$1.95
Negro.....	21	5.17	1.60	1.18
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	115	7.21	1.79	.96
English.....	21	7.60	1.77	1.49
German.....	35	7.10	1.78	1.26
Irish.....	17	6.59	1.93	1.47
Italian, North.....	215	6.42	1.79	1.08
Italian, South.....	157	6.25	1.67	.92
Lithuanian.....	134	6.90	1.91	1.16
Magyar.....	225	6.96	1.87	1.10
Mexican.....	36	4.58	1.63	.97
Polish.....	269	6.27	1.72	.97
Roumanian.....	10	6.70	1.31	1.31
Russian.....	40	5.30	1.67	.85
Ruthenian.....	38	7.01	1.80	1.05
Slovak.....	390	6.10	1.65	.97
Slovenian.....	10	6.20	1.68	1.29
Welsh.....	15	7.73	1.73	1.57
Grand total.....	1,848	6.54	1.77	1.06
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	8.84	1.96	1.63
Total native-born.....	96	7.78	1.99	1.73
Total foreign-born.....	1,752	6.48	1.75	1.03

The highest rent per apartment, per room, and per person is paid by the white households native-born of native father, the averages being \$8.43 per apartment, \$2.10 per room, and \$1.95 per person. The Welsh pay the second highest average rent per apartment and per person, although eight other foreign races pay a higher average rent per room. The Irish pay the second highest average rent per room. The Mexicans pay the lowest average rent per apartment, \$4.58. The employees of this race are found in the mines of the Southwest and occupy the least desirable, the most dilapidated, and consequently the cheapest, houses in the mining communities. The Roumanians pay the lowest average rent per room, \$1.31. The Russians pay the lowest average rent per person, \$0.85, and the third lowest average per apartment, \$5.30.

The average rent per person paid by some of the foreign races, compared with the average paid by whites native-born of native father, shows that the Russians pay 56.4 per cent less than the native-born whites, the South Italians 52.8 per cent less, the Croatians 50.8 per cent less, and the Mexicans, Poles, and Slovaks 50.3 per cent less. The Welsh most nearly approach the whites native-born of native father, but at the same time pay 19.5 per cent less; the English pay 23.6 per cent less, and the Irish 24.6 per cent less.

The table showing, by geographical divisions, the average rent per apartment is next presented.

TABLE 66.—Average rent per month per apartment, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	\$9.43	\$9.81	.....	\$7.10	\$8.43
Foreign-born:					
English.....	.....	9.45	\$5.91	.....	7.00
German.....	.....	9.07	5.79	.....	7.10
Italian, North.....	5.97	6.88	5.80	5.65	6.42
Italian, South.....	6.23	6.68	6.10	5.17	6.25
Lithuanian.....	7.16	7.10	6.21	5.97	6.90
Magyar.....	.....	6.70	7.67	(b)	6.96
Polish.....	(b)	6.49	6.02	5.05	6.27
Slovak.....	.....	6.08	6.93	(b)	6.10
Grand total	7.13	6.65	6.46	5.54	6.54
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.84
Total native-born.....	9.43	9.81	.....	6.29	7.78
Total foreign-born.....	6.63	6.60	6.46	5.33	6.48

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table shows that the white households, native-born of native father, in each geographical division in which they are represented, pay the highest average rent per apartment. In the South the whites native-born of native father are not represented, and the highest average is paid by the Magyars. In the Middle West the second rank is taken by the Lithuanians, in Penn-

sylvania by the English, in the South by the Slovaks, and in the Southwest by the Lithuanians. The lowest average in the Middle West is paid by the North Italians, in Pennsylvania by the Slovaks, in the South by the Germans, and in the Southwest by the Poles.

The table next submitted shows the average rent per room paid in each geographical division.

TABLE 67.—Average rent per month per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	\$2.24	\$2.21	.....	\$1.94	\$2.10
Foreign-born:					
English.....		2.15	\$1.41	.....	1.77
German.....		2.02	1.58	.....	1.78
Italian, North.....	1.95	1.77	1.58	1.95	1.79
Italian, South.....	1.95	1.64	1.62	1.77	1.67
Lithuanian.....	2.14	1.92	1.43	1.84	1.91
Magyar.....		1.81	2.02	(b)	1.87
Polish.....	(b)	1.66	1.83	1.88	1.72
Slovak.....		1.64	1.89	(b)	1.65
Grand total.....	2.09	1.73	1.75	1.80	1.77
Total native-born of foreign father.....					1.96
Total native-born.....	2.24	2.21	.....	1.81	1.99
Total foreign-born.....	2.05	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.75

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The households whose heads are whites native-born of native father pay the highest average rent per room in the Middle West and in Pennsylvania. In the South this race is not represented, and the highest rent is paid by the Magyars. The North Italians in the Southwest pay a slightly higher average than do the native whites. Second rank in average rent per room is taken by the Lithuanians in the Middle West, by the English in Pennsylvania, by the Slovaks in the South, and by the native whites of native father in the Southwest. The lowest average in the Middle West is paid by the North and South Italians, in Pennsylvania by the Slovaks, in the South by the English, and in the Southwest by the South Italians. The average for all families studied is \$2.09 per room in the Middle West, \$1.80 in the Southwest, \$1.75 in the South, and \$1.73 in Pennsylvania.

For reasons already set forth, rent payments per apartment and per room are not so satisfactory as rents per person for the purpose of determining comparative living conditions and standards of living. It is believed, however, that the rent per person is an entirely satisfactory basis of comparison, the only disturbing factor being the varying proportions of women and children among different races. Consequently the best indication as to standard of living afforded by rent payments is to be found in the table following, which shows the average rent per person in each geographical division.

TABLE 68.—Average rent per month per person, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	\$2.81	\$1.92	.....	\$1.65	\$1.95
Foreign-born:					
English		1.82	\$1.18	.....	1.49
German		1.44	1.11	.....	1.26
Italian, North	1.90	1.00	1.18	1.17	1.08
Italian, South	1.53	.78	.97	1.13	.92
Lithuanian	1.44	1.09	.93	1.22	1.16
Magyar		1.07	1.14	(b)	1.10
Polish	(b)	.93	1.01	1.19	.97
Slovak .....		.97	1.01	(b)	.97
Grand total	1.74	1.00	1.05	1.21	1.06
Total native-born of foreign father					1.63
Total native-born	2.81	1.92		1.45	1.73
Total foreign-born	1.56	.99	1.05	1.15	1.03

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It is at once evident from the foregoing table that the households whose heads are native-born white of native father pay the highest average rent per person in each of the three geographical divisions in which they are represented. In the South, where no households of that group are included, the English and North Italians average highest, the showing being the same for those two races, but very much smaller than the average of the native whites in the other localities. In the Middle West the North Italians rank second, in Pennsylvania the English, in the South the Magyars, and in the Southwest the Lithuanians. The Lithuanians rank lowest in average rent per person in the Middle West, the South Italians in Pennsylvania, the Lithuanians in the South, and the South Italians in the Southwest.

The average rent per person may be compared for some of the foreign races with the average of households whose heads are whites native-born of native father in the Middle West, in Pennsylvania, and in the Southwest. Taking as a standard households whose heads are whites native-born of native father, it appears that in the Middle West the Lithuanians are 48.8 per cent less than the standard in the rate of rent they pay, the South Italians 45.6 per cent less, and the North Italians 32.4 per cent less. In Pennsylvania the South Italians are 59.4 per cent less, the Poles 51.6 per cent less, the Slovaks 49.5 per cent less, the North Italians 47.9 per cent less, the Magyars 44.3 per cent less, the Lithuanians 43.2 per cent less, the Germans 25 per cent less, and the English 5.2 per cent less, than the households native-born of native father. In the Southwest the South Italians are 31.5 per cent less, the North Italians 29.1 per cent less, the Poles 27.9 per cent less, and the Lithuanians 26.1 per cent less.

Three races only can be compared in all three geographical divisions with the whites native-born of native father. They are the North

Italians, South Italians, and Lithuanians. The average rent per person reported by each of these three races, compared with the average rent per person reported by the whites native-born of native father, shows that the North Italians are 32.4 per cent less in the Middle West, 47.9 per cent less in Pennsylvania, and 29.1 per cent less in the Southwest; the South Italians are 45.6 per cent less in the Middle West, 59.4 per cent less in Pennsylvania, and 31.5 per cent less in the Southwest; and the Lithuanians are 48.8 per cent less in the Middle West, 43.2 per cent less in Pennsylvania, and 26.1 per cent less in the Southwest.

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 69.—*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.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	61	\$8.43	4.9	42.6	70.5	88.5
Negro.....	21	5.17	42.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	115	7.21	2.6	75.7	82.6	98.3
English.....	21	7.60	4.8	52.4	66.7	100.0
German.....	35	7.10	14.3	65.7	77.1	94.3
Italian, North.....	215	6.42	13.0	76.7	95.3	98.6
Italian, South.....	157	6.25	20.4	73.9	93.6	100.0
Lithuanian.....	134	6.90	10.4	63.4	91.8	100.0
Magyar.....	225	6.96	9.3	69.8	88.9	96.4
Mexican.....	36	4.58	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	269	6.27	14.9	79.6	97.8	98.5
Russian.....	40	5.30	32.5	95.0	97.5	100.0
Ruthenian.....	38	7.01	2.6	60.5	89.5	100.0
Slovak.....	390	6.10	13.8	86.9	99.2	100.0
Grand total.....	1,848	6.54	14.0	75.7	92.5	98.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	8.84	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	96	7.78	13.5	53.1	74.0	92.7
Total foreign-born.....	1,752	6.48	14.0	76.9	93.6	98.6

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the households whose heads were foreign-born, the Mexicans, with 75 per cent, present the largest proportion paying less than \$5 per month for their apartments. The Russians rank second, with 32.5 per cent. The Ruthenian, Croatian, and English households have the smallest per cents in this column. Of the households paying under \$7.50, the Mexican still hold the lead, every household coming under this rate. The Russian follow with 95 per cent. The Slovak, Polish, North Italian, Croatian, South Italian, Magyar, German, Lithuanian, Ruthenian, and English households, follow in the order named. Of the households paying under \$10, the Mexicans are followed closely by the Slovaks. If any criterion as to the relative standard of living may be taken from the above, it is obvious

that the Mexican households have the lowest standard, while the races which belong to the old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe have the highest.

The next table shows the per cent of households paying each specified monthly rent per room. The percentages are cumulative, or, in other words, the number under each rate includes the numbers under all lower rates.

TABLE 70.—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	61	\$2.10	0.0	36.1	93.4	96.7
Negro	21	1.60	.0	57.1	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	115	1.79	.0	69.6	94.8	100.0
English	21	1.77	.0	71.4	90.5	100.0
German	35	1.78	2.7	71.4	97.1	100.0
Italian, North	215	1.79	.0	55.3	95.8	100.0
Italian, South	157	1.67	1.3	66.9	98.1	100.0
Lithuanian	134	1.91	.0	42.5	95.5	98.5
Magyar	225	1.87	.0	56.4	95.1	100.0
Mexican	36	1.63	.0	72.2	100.0	100.0
Polish	269	1.72	.4	75.1	98.5	100.0
Russian	40	1.67	.0	82.5	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian	38	1.80	.0	63.2	100.0	100.0
Slovak	390	1.65	.3	79.7	97.9	99.2
Grand total	1,848	1.77	.3	65.2	96.8	99.6
Total native-born of foreign father	14	1.96	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born	96	1.99	.0	39.6	95.8	97.9
Total foreign-born	1,752	1.75	.3	66.6	96.8	99.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table shows that 36.1 per cent of the white households native-born of native father, pay under \$2 per month per room, 93.4 per cent pay under \$3, and 96.7 per cent pay under \$4. The Russians have the highest percentage among those who pay under \$2, their figure being 82.5; the Slovaks are second, with 79.7, and the Poles third, with 75.1. The lowest among the foreign-born is 42.5 for the Lithuanians, and the next is 55.3 for the North Italians. Only four races report households paying less than \$1 per room, and only three races report households paying as much as \$4. The Slovaks appear in both these groups.

The table next submitted shows the per cent of households paying each specified monthly rent per person. The percentages are cumulative.

TABLE 71.—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	61	\$1.95	4.9	45.9	72.1	86.9
Negro.....	21	1.18	42.9	76.2	85.7	95.2
Foreign-born:						
Croatian	115	.96	45.2	79.1	93.9	98.3
English.....	21	1.49	9.5	71.4	90.5	100.0
German.....	35	1.26	25.7	74.3	88.6	100.0
Italian, North.....	215	1.08	35.3	80.5	93.5	97.7
Italian, South.....	157	.92	48.4	87.3	98.1	99.4
Lithuanian.....	134	1.16	27.6	88.8	96.3	99.3
Magyar.....	225	1.10	35.6	81.8	93.8	99.1
Mexican.....	36	.97	55.6	83.3	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	269	.97	46.1	89.6	98.5	100.0
Russian.....	40	.85	52.5	90.0	95.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	38	1.05	39.5	89.5	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	390	.97	44.4	90.8	96.9	99.7
Grand total.....	1,848	1.06	38.6	83.5	94.7	98.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14	1.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	96	1.73	13.5	54.2	78.1	89.6
Total foreign-born.....	1,752	1.03	40.0	85.1	95.6	99.1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 61 white households in the foregoing table the heads of which are of native birth, 4.9 per cent pay under \$1 per person, 45.9 per cent under \$2, 72.1 per cent under \$3, and 86.9 per cent under \$4. The Russians and Mexicans show a very low rent per person. Of the Russians, 52.5 per cent pay under \$1, 90 per cent pay under \$2, 95 per cent pay under \$3, and all households pay under \$4.

The highest per cent paying under \$1 per person is 55.6 for the Mexicans, the second 52.5 for the Russians, and the third 48.4 for the South Italians. Of the foreign-born races, the English have the lowest, 9.5 per cent, and the Germans the next, 25.7 per cent.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The presence of boarders and lodgers in a household has a direct bearing on housing and living conditions. They affect not only congestion within the household, but also the family income and, in a greater or less degree, the family life.

Data relative to the number of households which keep boarders or lodgers, and the average number per household, are presented in the series of tables which immediately follows. The first table in the series shows for the entire industry the number and per cent of households which keep boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 72.—*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.....	108	3	2.8
Negro.....	27	1	3.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
English.....	11	3	(a)
Irish.....	15	1	(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	2	(a)
Croatian.....	132	80	60.6
English.....	27	4	14.8
French.....	11	—	(a)
German.....	51	—	13.7
Irish.....	50	3	6.0
Italian, North.....	316	119	37.7
Italian, South.....	200	103	51.5
Lithuanian.....	179	98	54.7
Magyar.....	241	129	53.5
Mexican.....	42	9	21.4
Polish.....	334	174	52.1
Roumanian.....	10	4	(a)
Russian.....	42	24	57.1
Ruthenian.....	43	27	62.8
Scotch.....	11	3	(a)
Slovak.....	454	175	38.5
Slovenian.....	12	5	(a)
Welsh.....	39	1	2.6
Grand total.....	2,371	975	41.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	4	15.4
Total native-born.....	161	8	5.0
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	967	43.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 2,371 households studied, 975, or 41.1 per cent, have boarders or lodgers. Of the races with 20 or more households reporting, the Welsh have the lowest per cent keeping boarders or lodgers. The households whose heads are whites native-born of native father rank next, and the native-born negroes third. On the other hand, the Ruthenians have the highest per cent which keep boarders or lodgers, and the Croatians the next to the highest.

The proportions keeping boarders or lodgers, of the households of the various races for which percentages have been computed, rank as follows:

	Per cent.
Ruthenian.....	62.8
Croatian.....	60.6
Russian.....	57.1
Lithuanian.....	54.7
Magyar.....	53.5
Polish.....	52.1
South Italian.....	51.5
Slovak.....	38.5
North Italian.....	37.7
Mexican.....	21.4
English.....	14.8

	Per cent.
German.....	13.7
Irish.....	6.0
American negro.....	3.7
American white.....	2.8
Welsh.....	2.6

From this exhibit it is seen that the per cent of households which keep boarders or lodgers is low among the English-speaking races and the Germans, and high among the races from southern and eastern Europe, the difference being quite marked between the races of the old and those of the new immigration.

The table next presented shows for each of the bituminous coal-mining areas the per cent of households which keep boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 73.—Per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by locality and 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. The races included are only those with 20 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.0	6.1	.....	1.9	2.8
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	.....	72.1	.....	.0	60.6
German.....	.....	6.7	23.8	.....	13.7
Italian, North.....	.0	58.3	44.0	25.0	37.7
Italian, South.....	12.0	71.9	59.2	25.7	51.5
Lithuanian.....	20.0	72.8	(b)	55.6	54.7
Magyar.....	.....	51.3	64.9	(b)	53.5
Polish.....	26.1	55.1	66.7	30.6	52.1
Slovak.....	.....	41.1	71.4	4.1	38.5
Grand total.....	11.1	50.5	59.2	17.4	41.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.4
Total native-born.....	.0	6.1	.....	2.5	5.0
Total foreign-born.....	12.8	51.6	59.2	20.5	43.8

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The differences among the geographical divisions, as can be readily seen from this table, are almost as great as the differences among the various races. Three races, the North Italian, South Italian, and Polish, are represented in each of the four bituminous areas. Of the North Italian households, none in the Middle West, 58.3 per cent in Pennsylvania, 44 per cent in the South, and 25 per cent in the Southwest keep boarders or lodgers. The per cent of the South Italian households which have boarders or lodgers is 12 in the Middle West, 71.9 in Pennsylvania, 59.2 in the South, and 25.7 in the Southwest. The Poles show 26.1 per cent of their households in the Middle West keeping boarders or lodgers, 55.1 per cent in Pennsylvania, 66.7 per cent in the South, and 30.6 per cent in the Southwest.

The preceding tables, showing the per cent of households which have boarders or lodgers, should be studied in connection with

those following, which give the average number of boarders or lodgers per household. In one tabulation the average is based on the total number of households reporting, and in another it is based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 74.—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.....	108	3	4	0.04	(a)
Negro.....	27	1	1	.04	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English.....	11	3	3	.27	(a)
Irish.....	15	1	1	.07	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	2	4	.25	(a)
Croatian.....	132	80	448	3.39	5.60
English.....	27	4	11	.41	(a)
French.....	11				
German.....	51	7	15	.29	(a)
Irish.....	50	3	3	.06	(a)
Italian, North.....	316	119	419	1.33	3.52
Italian, South.....	200	103	398	1.99	3.86
Lithuanian.....	179	98	282	1.58	2.88
Magyar.....	241	129	505	2.10	3.91
Mexican.....	42	9	15	.36	(a)
Polish.....	334	174	576	1.72	3.31
Roumanian.....	10	4	20	2.00	(a)
Russian.....	42	24	113	2.69	4.71
Ruthenian.....	43	27	89	2.07	3.30
Scotch.....	11	3	4	.36	(a)
Slovak.....	454	175	628	1.28	3.59
Slovenian.....	12	5	10	1.58	(a)
Welsh.....	39	1	1	.03	(a)
Grand total.....	2,371	975	3,559	1.50	3.65
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	4	4	.15	(a)
Total native-born.....	161	8	9	.06	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	967	3,550	1.61	3.67

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The column in the table above which presents the average number of boarders or lodgers per household based on the total number of households, indicates the differences in practice among the races regarding boarders or lodgers. The last column shows the degree of congestion within the households.

The column containing the averages based on the total number of households shows for the Croatians an average of 3.39 boarders or lodgers for each household studied, for the Russians an average of 2.69, for the Magyars 2.10, for the Ruthenians 2.07, and for the Roumanians 2 boarders or lodgers. The 108 households whose heads are whites native-born of native father have only 4 boarders or lodgers, or an average of but 0.04 per household.

The last column of the table, which indicates the degree of crowding within the household, shows that the Croatians have an average of 5.60 boarders or lodgers, the Russians 4.71, the Magyars 3.91, and the South Italians 3.86.

The same contrast between the native-born and the older immigrant races on the one hand, and the recent immigrant races on the other, is shown by this table as by the previous tables relating to boarders or lodgers.

The table next submitted exhibits for each of the bituminous coal-mining areas studied, the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, based on the total number of households studied.

TABLE 75.—Average number of boarders or lodgers, based on total number of households, by locality and 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. The races included are only those with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	0.00	0.06		0.04	0.04
Foreign-born:					
Croatian		4.04		.60	3.39
English		.00	1.00		.41
German		.10	.57		.29
Irish		.10		.05	.06
Italian, North	.00	2.03	1.28	.98	1.33
Italian, South	.20	2.98	2.41	.54	1.99
Lithuanian	.44	2.43	1.92	1.11	1.58
Magyar		2.06	2.54	.27	2.10
Polish	.65	2.03	2.00	.53	1.72
Slovak		1.49	2.43	.06	1.38
Grand total	.25	1.98	2.06	.42	1.50
Total native-born of foreign father					.15
Total native-born		.06		.04	.06
Total foreign-born	.28	2.03	2.06	.50	1.61

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

It would seem from the table above that the number of boarders or lodgers per household is as much a matter of locality as of race. For all households the average number of boarders or lodgers per household is: Middle West 0.25, Southwest 0.42, Pennsylvania 1.98, and South 2.06; or, in other words; in the Middle West the number of boarders or lodgers is at the rate of 25 to every 100 households, in the Southwest 42 to every 100 households, in Pennsylvania 198 to every 100 households, and in the South 206 to every 100 households. Four races—North Italians, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Poles—are represented in each of the four geographical divisions. For each of these races it will be seen that the average number of boarders or lodgers is highest in Pennsylvania; for the North Italians, South Italians, and Lithuanians the lowest average is in the Middle West; for the Poles the lowest average is in the South. The Magyars and Slovaks are represented in all geographical divisions except the Middle West. Each of these races has the highest average number of

boarders or lodgers per household in the South and the lowest average in the Southwest. The highest average for any race in any locality is reported by the Croatians in Pennsylvania, who average 4.04 boarders or lodgers per household. It is apparent that no races have an average number per household of 2 or more, except in Pennsylvania and the South, and that in these two localities the average is 2 or more in the households of immigrants from the south and east of Europe only.

The table which immediately follows supplements the one preceding by showing for each mining area the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 76.—Average number of boarders or lodgers, based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by locality and 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. The races included are only those with 10 or more households reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North		3.49	2.91	3.92	3.52
Italian, South	(b)	4.15	4.07	(b)	3.86
Lithuanian	2.20	3.34	(b)	2.00	2.88
Magyar		4.01	3.92	(b)	3.91
Polish	(b)	3.68	3.00	1.73	3.31
Slovak		3.63	3.40	(b)	3.59
Grand total.....	2.21	3.92	3.49	2.41	3.65
Total native-born of foreign father.....					(b)
Total native-born.....		(b)		(b)	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	2.21	3.92	3.49	2.43	3.67

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows that the average number of boarders or lodgers per household is much higher for practically all the races in Pennsylvania than in any other division. The South Italian households have an average number of boarders or lodgers of 4.15 in Pennsylvania and 4.07 in the South. The Magyar households have an average of 4.01 in Pennsylvania and 3.92 in the South. The North Italian households have an average of 3.92 in the Southwest, 3.49 in Pennsylvania, 2.91 in the South, and none in the Middle West.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

The series of tables next presented gives data relative to the number of rooms in the apartments occupied.

The first of the tables shows for each race the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 77.—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 tables 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	108	4.41	0.0	7.4	21.3	36.1	14.8	10.2	10.2
Negro	27	3.26	.0	11.1	59.3	22.2	7.4	.0	.0
Foreign-born:									
Croatian	132	3.99	.0	4.5	14.4	61.4	17.4	2.3	.0
English	27	4.88	.0	.0	14.8	40.7	29.6	11.1	3.7
German	51	4.31	.0	2.0	19.6	49.0	7.8	17.6	3.9
Irish	50	4.32	.0	4.0	30.0	24.0	22.0	14.0	6.0
Italian, North	316	3.68	.9	11.1	30.1	42.4	9.5	5.1	.9
Italian, South	200	3.74	2.5	10.0	29.0	39.0	12.0	6.0	1.5
Lithuanian	179	3.63	2.2	7.8	36.9	39.1	6.1	7.8	.0
Magyar	241	3.73	.4	6.2	31.5	47.7	10.0	3.7	.4
Mexican	42	2.86	.0	31.0	52.4	16.7	.0	.0	.0
Polish	334	3.60	.9	10.8	32.3	43.4	8.4	3.9	.3
Russian	42	3.21	2.4	26.2	21.4	47.6	2.4	.0	.0
Ruthenian	43	3.91	.0	4.7	27.9	46.5	14.0	7.0	.0
Slovak	454	3.66	.0	14.5	22.9	51.1	7.5	3.3	.7
Welsh	39	4.54	.0	2.6	25.6	30.8	23.1	10.3	7.7
Grand total	2,371	3.77	.7	10.2	28.1	43.7	10.3	5.5	1.5
Total native-born of foreign father	26	4.73	.0	.0	19.2	26.9	34.6	7.7	11.5
Total native-born	161	4.27	.0	6.8	27.3	32.3	16.8	8.1	8.7
Total foreign-born	2,210	3.73	.8	10.4	28.1	44.5	9.9	5.3	1.0

The table shows that among the employees in bituminous coal mining 4 rooms is the usual size of apartment. Of the 2,371 households studied, 43.7 per cent occupy 4-room apartments. The size ranking second is 3 rooms, 28.1 per cent of the households occupying apartments of that size. The 4-room apartment is more common than any other one type for each race except the native-born negroes, the Irish, and the Mexicans. Of the negro households, 59.3 per cent occupy 3-room apartments and 22.2 per cent 4-room apartments; of the Irish, 30 per cent occupy 3-room apartments, 24 per cent 4-room apartments, and 22 per cent 5-room apartments; of the Mexicans, 31 per cent occupy 2-room apartments, 52.4 per cent 3-room apartments, and 16.7 per cent 4-room apartments.

The Slovak race is represented by the largest number of households, 14.5 per cent of which occupy 2-room apartments, 22.9 per cent 3-room apartments, 51.1 per cent 4-room apartments, 7.5 per cent 5-room apartments, 3.3 per cent 6-room apartments, and 0.7 per cent apartments of 7 or more rooms. Of the 334 Polish households, 0.9 per cent occupy 1-room apartments, 10.8 per cent 2-room apartments, 32.3 per cent 3-room apartments, 43.4 per cent 4-room apartments, 8.4 per cent 5-room apartments, 3.9 per cent 6-room apartments, and 0.3 per cent apartments of 7 rooms or over.

Six races report no households in apartments of as many as 7 rooms, but the whites native-born of native father, the Welsh, and the Irish have relatively large proportions thus housed. No negro or Russian households have more than 5 rooms, and no Mexican

household has more than 4. The South Italians, Russians, and Lithuanians have higher per cents of households with only 1 room than have the other races reporting.

The table which follows shows for each race the per cent of households occupying apartments of less than 4 rooms. The exhibit is by geographical divisions.

TABLE 78.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of less than 4 rooms, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	18.2	9.0	.....	45.3	28.7
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		9.0	.....	71.4	18.9
German.....		3.3	47.7	.....	21.6
Italian, North.....	25.5	29.2	16.0	77.1	42.1
Italian, South.....	48.0	18.8	42.1	77.2	41.5
Lithuanian.....	60.0	38.3	(b)	55.5	46.9
Magyar.....		34.3	37.8	(b)	38.1
Polish.....	91.3	21.7	68.1	83.4	44.0
Slovak.....		30.5	52.4	85.6	37.4
Grand total.....	46.8	26.5	44.0	67.6	39.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....					19.2
Total native-born.....					34.1
Total foreign-born.....	51.0	27.1	44.0	70.5	39.3

^aThis total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^bNot computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows great differences among the various coal-producing areas. Sixty-seven and six-tenths per cent of the households in the Southwest, 46.8 per cent of those in the Middle West, 44 per cent of those in the South, and 26.5 per cent of those in Pennsylvania, occupy apartments of less than 4 rooms. The differences in the geographical divisions are marked for practically all of the races. The households whose heads are whites native-born of native father, are reported in three divisions; the per cent occupying apartments of less than 4 rooms is 45.3 in the Southwest, 18.2 in the Middle West, and 9 in Pennsylvania. The Poles have a very high percentage in each division except Pennsylvania. The per cent for this race is 91.3 in the Middle West, 83.4 in the Southwest, 68.1 in the South, and 21.7 in Pennsylvania.

The table next submitted shows the average number of rooms per apartment in each of the four geographical divisions.

TABLE 79.—Average number of rooms per household, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	4.45	5.27	-----	3.85	4.41
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		4.14	-----	3.19	3.98
English.....		4.09	4.18	-----	4.48
German.....		4.77	3.67	-----	4.31
Irish.....		4.90	-----	4.18	4.32
Italian, North.....	3.98	3.97	3.68	3.09	3.68
Italian, South.....	3.48	4.13	3.78	3.11	3.74
Lithuanian.....	3.44	3.69	4.33	3.50	3.63
Magyar.....		3.73	3.85	3.20	3.73
Polish.....	3.09	3.95	3.29	2.78	3.60
Slovak.....		3.74	3.67	3.00	3.66
Grand total.....	3.09	3.92	3.70	3.34	3.77
Total native-born of foreign father.....					4.73
Total native-born.....	4.45	5.27	-----	3.65	4.27
Total foreign-born.....	3.58	3.89	3.70	3.27	3.73

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

If the total number of households shown by the above table be considered, the average number of rooms per apartment is lowest in the Southwest, second in the Middle West, third in the South, and highest in Pennsylvania. In the three localities where the native-born and foreign-born are represented, the average for the native-born is higher than the average for the foreign-born. The figures are: In the Middle West, native-born 4.45 rooms and foreign-born 3.58; in Pennsylvania, native-born 5.27 and foreign-born 3.89; and in the Southwest, native-born 3.65 and foreign-born 3.27.

The variations by race within localities are of interest. In the Southwest the Irish report 4.18 rooms per apartment, the highest average for the locality. They are followed by the whites native-born of native father, with 3.85 rooms, and by the Lithuanians, with 3.50 rooms. The Poles report an average of 2.78 rooms, the lowest in the locality. In Pennsylvania, where the average number of rooms per apartment is highest, the households whose heads are whites native-born of native father have the largest apartments, the average number of rooms being 5.27. The Irish, with an average of 4.90, are second, and the Lithuanians, with an average of 3.69 rooms, are the lowest in the locality.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the range in size of households, the table which follows shows for each race the per cent of households of each specified number of persons.

TABLE 80.—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	108	4.62	0.0	14.8	25.9	15.7	7.4	13.9	11.1	6.5	4.6			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	132	7.14	.0	7.6	9.8	11.4	11.4	14.4	9.1	6.8	6.8			22.7
English	27	5.44	.0	3.7	18.5	7.4	22.2	18.5	11.1	14.8	3.7			.0
German	51	5.88	.0	9.8	5.9	15.7	17.6	2.0	23.5	13.7	5.9			5.9
Irish	50	5.84	.0	8.0	6.0	18.0	12.0	20.0	10.0	12.0	8.0			6.0
Italian, North	316	5.71	.9	9.2	14.2	16.5	13.0	13.0	7.6	9.5	5.1			11.1
Italian, South	200	6.45	.0	8.0	14.5	9.5	11.0	12.5	11.0	12.0	7.0			14.5
Lithuanian	179	5.70	.0	7.8	7.3	15.6	21.2	17.3	9.5	8.9	6.7			5.6
Magyar	241	6.27	.0	6.6	10.8	16.2	14.5	8.3	11.6	12.9	3.3			15.8
Mexican	42	4.67	.0	14.3	16.7	19.0	23.8	7.1	7.1	9.5	.0			2.4
Polish	334	6.25	.0	5.4	10.8	11.7	15.0	13.2	12.3	12.6	8.4			10.8
Russian	42	6.31	.0	16.7	14.3	9.5	7.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	7.1			16.7
Ruthenian	43	6.81	.0	2.3	2.3	7.0	23.3	14.0	18.6	11.6	7.0			14.0
Slovak	454	6.16	.0	6.2	8.4	15.9	12.8	15.9	13.7	10.6	6.2			10.6
Welsh	39	4.72	.0	17.9	12.8	17.9	15.4	17.9	7.7	5.1	5.1			.0
Grand total ..	2,371	6.00	.2	7.9	11.8	14.2	14.1	13.4	11.3	10.3	6.0			10.7
Total native-born of foreign father ..	26	5.50	.0	3.8	23.1	15.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	7.7	11.5			3.8
Total native-born ..	161	4.73	.6	14.3	23.6	14.9	9.3	13.7	11.2	5.6	6.2			.6
Total foreign-born ..	2,210	6.09	.1	7.5	10.9	14.2	14.5	13.4	11.3	10.7	6.0			11.4

The average number of persons in the 2,371 households covered by the above table is 6. Two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total number of households include but 1 person each; 7.9 per cent, 2 persons; 11.8 per cent, 3 persons; 14.2 per cent, 4 persons; 14.1 per cent, 5 persons; 13.4 per cent, 6 persons; 11.3 per cent, 7 persons; 10.3 per cent, 8 persons; 6 per cent, 9 persons; and 10.7 per cent, 10 or more persons.

The Croatians have the highest average, 7.14 persons per household, no fewer than 22.7 per cent of the Croatian households consisting of 10 or more persons. Other races having a considerable percentage of households of 10 or more persons are the Russian with 16.7 per cent, the Magyar with 15.8 per cent, the South Italian with 14.5 per cent, and the Ruthenian with 14 per cent.

The following table shows for each race the per cent of households in each of the four geographical divisions having 6 or more persons per household:

TABLE 81.—*Per cent of households of 6 or more persons each, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	18.1	57.6	.....	30.2	36.1
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		67.5	.....	19.1	59.8
German.....		60.0	38.1	.....	51.0
Italian, North.....	17.7	66.7	44.0	31.2	46.2
Italian, South.....	40.0	78.1	54.0	37.1	57.0
Lithuanian.....	26.0	65.3	.....	36.1	48.0
Magyar.....		49.9	60.8	.....	51.9
Polish.....	26.0	67.6	50.6	36.2	57.2
Slovak.....		57.8	71.3	42.9	56.8
Grand total.....	24.6	61.5	53.1	34.4	51.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....					46.2
Total native-born.....	18.1	57.6	.....	31.3	37.3
Total foreign-born.....	25.6	61.5	53.1	35.1	52.9

^aThis total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

It has already been pointed out that, for the 2,371 households studied, the average number of persons per household is 6. The foregoing table gives the per cent of households in which the number of persons is the average or greater than the average, by race, for each geographical division.

The per cents for the total number of households studied are: Pennsylvania, 61.5; South, 53.1; Southwest, 34.4; and Middle West, 24.6. Pennsylvania has the highest proportion of large households, not only when the total number of households is considered, but also for the households of each race excepting the Magyar and the Slovak. For these two races the percentages are: Magyars in Pennsylvania 49.9 and in the South 60.8; Slovaks in Pennsylvania 57.8 and in the South 71.3.

In Pennsylvania, households of 6 or more persons are most common among the South Italians, who have 78.1 per cent. Then follow in order the Poles with 67.6 per cent, the Croatians with 67.5 per cent, and the North Italians with 66.7 per cent. The household of 6 or more persons is least common among the Magyars, the percentage of such households being 49.9, or about one-half. This is the only foreign race in this locality with a lower per cent than that of the whites native-born of native father.

CONGESTION.

The degree of congestion indicated in the foregoing tables is set forth in greater detail in the series of tabulations next presented. The first table submitted shows for each race the average number of persons occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 82.—Average number of persons in 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 100 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White		(a)	3.96	4.46	5.31	5.27	6.18	4.62
Foreign-born:								
Croatian		(a)	5.11	7.37	8.61	(a)	.....	7.14
Italian, North	(a)	3.11	5.02	6.47	6.10	8.25	(a)	5.71
Italian, South	(a)	3.45	5.12	7.37	9.21	5.91	(a)	6.45
Lithuanian	(a)	4.21	5.27	6.10	6.64	7.14	.....	5.70
Magyar	(a)	3.93	5.58	6.63	7.17	(a)	(a)	6.27
Polish	(a)	4.14	5.33	7.17	7.14	8.23	(a)	6.25
Slovak		4.74	5.78	6.61	6.59	6.60	(a)	6.16
Grand total	2.88	3.93	5.28	6.59	6.90	7.08	7.50	6.00
Total native-born of foreign father	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born		2.73	4.20	4.63	5.48	5.46	6.21	4.73
Total foreign-born	2.88	3.99	5.36	6.70	7.08	7.26	8.32	6.09

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table shows that, on the whole, the worst crowding is found in the small apartments. Of all households studied, there are but 17 occupying 1-room apartments, in which the average number of persons is 2.88; the average number of persons per household in 2-room apartments is 3.93, or 1.97 per room; the average in the 3-room apartments is 5.28, or 1.76 per room; in 4-room apartments 6.59, or 1.65 per room; in 5-room apartments 6.90, or 1.38 per room; in 6-room apartments 7.08, or 1.18 per room; and in apartments of 7 or more rooms 7.50 per household. Omitting the few households living in 1-room apartments, the greatest congestion is in the 2-room apartments, among the Lithuanians, the Magyars, the Poles, and the Slovaks. The greatest degree of congestion in the 3-room apartments is shown by the Slovaks, in the 4-room apartments by the South Italians and Croatians, in the 5-room apartments by the South Italians, and in those of 6 rooms by the North Italians and Poles. In the case of all races except the Croatian and the South Italian, there is in general a gradual lessening of the crowding per room as the number of rooms increases.

The following table shows, in summary form for all races represented by 10 or more households, the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room:

TABLE 83.—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.....	108	4.62	1.05	2.24
Negro.....	27	4.44	1.36	2.45
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
English.....	11	4.91	1.04	2.16
Irish.....	15	5.93	1.25	2.78
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	5.94	1.64	3.17
Croatian.....	132	7.14	1.79	3.14
English.....	27	5.44	1.21	2.58
French.....	11	4.64	1.59	2.68
German.....	51	5.88	1.36	2.83
Irish.....	50	5.84	1.35	2.47
Italian, North.....	316	5.71	1.55	2.77
Italian, South.....	200	6.45	1.73	3.08
Lithuanian.....	179	5.70	1.57	2.67
Magyar.....	241	6.27	1.68	3.05
Mexican.....	42	4.67	1.63	3.27
Polish.....	334	6.25	1.73	3.21
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	1.00	2.83
Russian.....	42	6.31	1.96	3.08
Ruthenian.....	43	6.81	1.74	3.22
Scotch.....	11	6.45	1.29	2.37
Slovak.....	454	6.16	2.29	3.29
Slovenian.....	12	5.83	1.56	3.50
Welsh.....	39	4.72	1.04	2.39
Grand total.....	2,371	6.00	1.59	2.97
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	5.50	1.16	2.51
Total native-born.....	161	4.73	1.11	2.32
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	6.09	1.63	3.02

It may be noted that the averages per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room are all considerably higher for the total foreign-born than for the total native-born, and that all three of the averages for the total native-born of foreign father are higher than the corresponding averages for white persons native-born of native father.

The average number of persons per apartment is given for each mining area in the table next presented.

TABLE 84.—Average number of persons per apartment, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native born of native father, White	3.59	5.58	.....	4.45	4.62
Foreign-born:					
Croatian .....	.....	7.73	.....	4.00	7.14
English .....	.....	5.75	5.00	.....	5.41
German .....	.....	6.37	5.19	.....	5.88
Irish .....	.....	6.00	.....	5.79	5.84
Italian, North	4.18	6.90	4.92	4.93	5.71
Italian, South	4.84	8.22	6.25	4.77	6.45
Lithuanian	4.68	6.44	6.67	5.14	5.70
Magyar .....	.....	6.30	6.72	4.80	6.27
Polish	4.83	6.86	5.94	4.72	6.25
Slovak .....	.....	6.26	6.86	5.10	6.16
Grand total.....	4.43	6.62	6.13	4.84	6.00
Total native-born of foreign father .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Total native-born.....	3.59	5.58	.....	4.45	4.73
Total foreign-born.....	4.56	6.65	6.13	4.92	6.09

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

The average number of persons per apartment for the total number of households studied, as shown by the above table, is 6.62 in Pennsylvania, 6.13 in the South, 4.84 in the Southwest, and 4.43 in the Middle West. The lowest average number of persons per apartment shown for any race in any locality is 3.59 for the whites native-born of native father, in the Middle West; the highest average number per household in any case is 8.22, reported by the South Italians in Pennsylvania. It will be noted that no race in the Middle West reports an average as high as 5 and that no race in Pennsylvania reports an average as low as 5. In the South the lowest average is 4.92, reported by the North Italians, and the highest is 6.86, reported by the Slovaks. In the Southwest the Croatians have the lowest average, 4, and the whites native-born of native father the next lowest, 4.45. The Irish report an average of 5.79 persons, the highest average for this locality.

The tabulation next presented shows the number and per cent of households having each specified average number of persons per room. Both numbers and percentages are cumulative, as indicated by the column headings.

TABLE 85.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

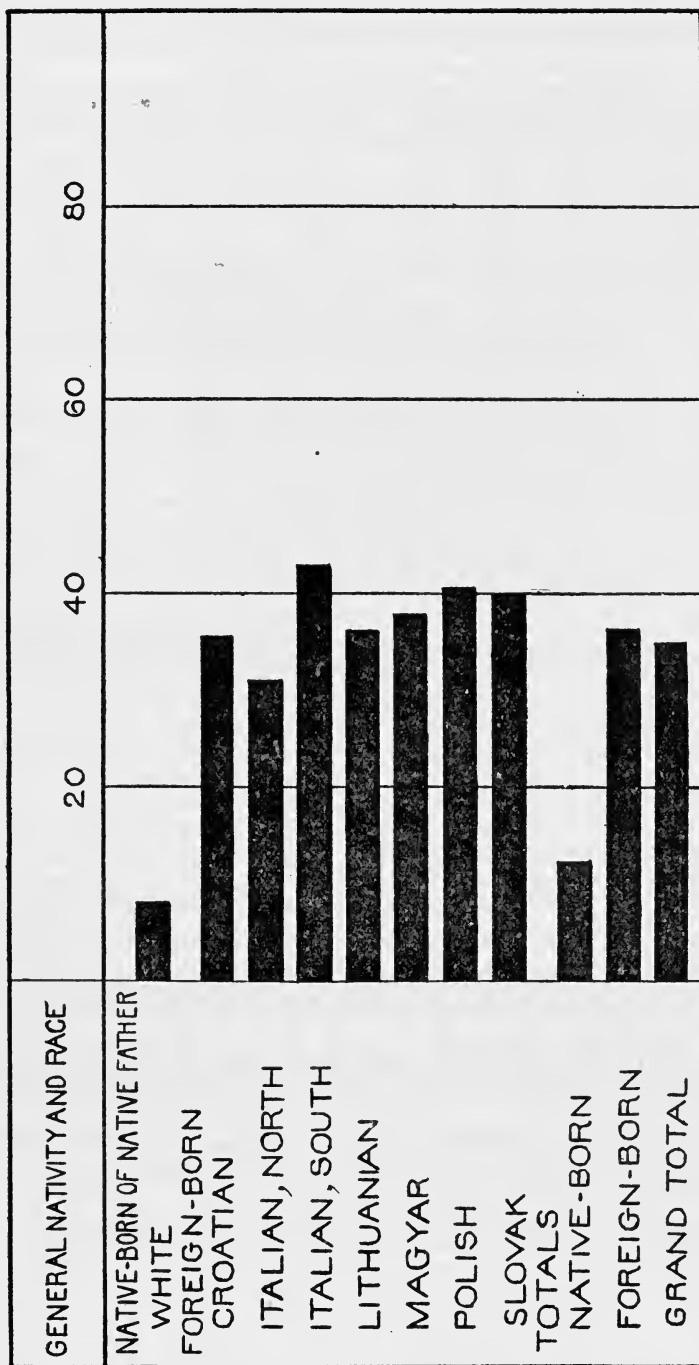
General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	108	1.05	67	9	1	.....	62.0	8.3	0.9	0.0
Negro.....	27	1.36	21	7	1	.....	77.8	25.9	3.7	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	11	1.04	5	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	15	1.25	12	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	1.64	14	6	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	132	1.79	113	47	18	3	85.6	35.6	13.6	2.3
English.....	27	1.21	21	4	.....	.....	77.8	14.8	.0	.0
French.....	11	1.59	10	5	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	51	1.36	43	10	2	.....	84.3	19.6	3.9	.0
Irish.....	50	1.35	43	11	1	.....	86.0	22.0	2.0	.0
Italian, North.....	316	1.55	274	98	16	1	86.7	31.0	5.1	.3
Italian, South.....	200	1.73	180	86	17	3	90.0	43.0	8.5	1.5
Lithuanian.....	179	1.57	160	65	11	3	89.4	36.3	6.1	1.7
Magyar.....	241	1.68	215	91	18	3	89.2	37.8	7.5	1.2
Mexican.....	42	1.63	40	14	2	.....	95.2	33.3	4.8	.0
Polish.....	334	1.73	308	136	23	2	92.2	40.7	6.9	.6
Roumanian.....	10	1.00	4	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	42	1.96	38	21	8	2	90.5	50.0	19.0	4.8
Ruthenian.....	43	1.74	38	17	5	1	88.4	39.5	11.6	2.3
Scotch.....	11	1.29	10	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	454	2.29	409	182	50	10	90.1	40.1	11.0	2.2
Slovenian.....	12	1.56	6	5	2	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	39	1.04	26	4	.....	.....	66.7	10.3	.0	.0
Grand total.....	2,371	1.59	2,057	825	176	28	86.8	34.8	7.4	1.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	1.16	17	4	.....	.....	65.4	15.4	.0	.0
Total native-born.....	161	1.11	105	20	2	.....	65.2	12.4	1.3	.0
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	1.63	1,952	805	174	28	88.3	36.4	7.9	1.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The Slovaks in the foregoing table show the highest average number of persons per room, the Russians the second, and the Croatians the third. The Roumanians have the lowest average number of persons per room, the native-born of English parentage and the Welsh rank next, and the households whose heads are white native-born of native father, third.

Considerable difference in respect to number of persons per room is noted among the various races. If only the races represented by 20 or more households are considered, the per cent of households averaging 3 or more persons per room varies from none of the English and Welsh to 19 per cent of the Russian households. The per cent averaging 2 or more persons per room varies from 8.3 per cent of the households whose heads are white native-born of native father to 50 per cent of the Russian households. The per cent averaging 1 or more persons per room varies from 62 per cent of the households whose heads are white native-born of native father to 95.2 per cent of the Mexican households. It is noteworthy that the households whose heads are white native-born of native father have the lowest per cents with 1 or more persons per room and with 2 or more persons per room, next to the lowest per cent of households having 3 or more persons per room, and no households with 4 or more persons per room.

Per cent of households having 2 or more persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.
 [This chart shows only races with 100 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



The following table shows, by locality, the per cent of households with 2 or more persons per room:

TABLE 86.—*Per cent of households having 2 or more persons per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.0	12.1	.....	9.4	8.3
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		39.6	.....	14.3	35.6
German.....		13.3	28.6	.....	19.6
Italian, North.....	7.8	44.4	20.0	26.0	31.0
Italian, South.....	20.0	57.8	43.4	31.4	43.0
Lithuanian.....	20.0	50.6	(b)	27.8	36.3
Magyar.....		36.8	41.9	(b)	37.8
Polish.....	26.1	38.9	47.8	44.4	40.7
Slovak.....		39.3	42.9	44.9	40.1
Grand total.....	14.6	39.3	39.8	27.5	34.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....					15.4
Total native-born.....		12.1		15.0	12.4
Total foreign-born.....	16.8	40.0	39.8	30.1	36.4

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this table much variation is apparent both by race and by locality. Three races are represented by percentages in all of the four localities. The North Italians vary from 7.8 per cent in the Middle West to 44.4 per cent in Pennsylvania; the South Italians from 20 per cent in the Middle West to 57.8 per cent in Pennsylvania; and the Poles from 26.1 per cent in the Middle West to 47.8 per cent in the South. The households whose heads are white native-born of native father have the lowest per cent in each of the three localities in which they are represented.

Another comparison of geographical divisions appears in the table below, which exhibits the average number of persons per room in each locality.

TABLE 87.—*Average number of persons per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	0.81	1.06	.....	1.16	1.05
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		1.87	.....	1.25	1.79
English.....		1.23	1.20	.....	1.21
German.....		1.34	1.42	.....	1.36
Irish.....		1.22	.....	1.39	1.35

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

TABLE 87.—Average number of persons per room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Foreign-born—Continued:					
Italian, North.....	1.05	1.74	1.34	1.59	1.55
Italian, South.....	1.39	1.99	1.66	1.53	1.73
Lithuanian.....	1.36	1.75	1.54	1.47	1.57
Magyar.....		1.66	1.74	1.50	1.68
Polish.....	1.56	1.74	1.81	1.70	1.73
Slovak.....		1.67	1.87	1.70	2.29
Grand total.....	1.20	1.69	1.66	1.45	1.59
Total native-born of foreign father.....					1.16
Total native-born.....	.81	1.06		1.22	1.11
Total foreign-born.....	1.27	1.71	1.66	1.50	1.63

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

The average number of persons per room for all the households of bituminous coal miners studied is, as shown by the above table, 1.59. The average in the Middle West is 1.20, in the Southwest 1.45, in the South 1.66, and in Pennsylvania 1.69. The variations by race are noteworthy. In Pennsylvania, the locality which has the highest general average, the average number of persons per room ranges from 1.06 in the case of the households whose heads are white native-born of native father to 1.99 in the case of the South Italian households. This average for the South Italians in Pennsylvania is the highest for any race in any locality. The lowest average in any locality, 0.81, is found in the households in the Middle West whose heads are whites native-born of native father.

The averages in the Southwest vary from 1.16 persons per room in the households of the whites native-born of native father, to 1.70 reported by both Poles and Slovaks. In the South the foreign-born English have the lowest average number of persons per room, 1.20, and the Slovaks have the highest, 1.87.

The significance of these averages is greater when studied in connection with certain other figures taken from tables of this series.

TABLE 88.—Rooms per apartment, persons per apartment, and persons per room, by locality.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Locality.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Average number of persons per—	
		Apartment.	Room.
Middle West.....	3.69	4.43	1.20
Pennsylvania.....	3.92	6.62	1.69
South.....	3.70	6.13	1.66
Southwest.....	3.34	4.84	1.45

In Pennsylvania, where the average apartment is considerably larger than in any other locality, the tendency toward large households results in the largest average number of persons per room in

any locality. The average number of rooms in the South is approximately the same as in the Middle West. The households of the South, which, it will be remembered, average 2.06 boarders or lodgers, the highest number in any locality, are sufficiently large to bring the average of persons per room far above the average for the Middle West and almost as high as the average in Pennsylvania. In the Southwest, where the apartments average the smallest number of rooms, the average number of persons per apartment is also comparatively low.

A much better conception of crowding or congestion and the resultant effects upon living conditions among bituminous mine workers than that afforded by persons per apartment and per room, is furnished by an analysis of the number of persons per sleeping room in the households studied. Such an exhibit is made in the following table, which shows the number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room. Both the numbers and per cents are cumulative.

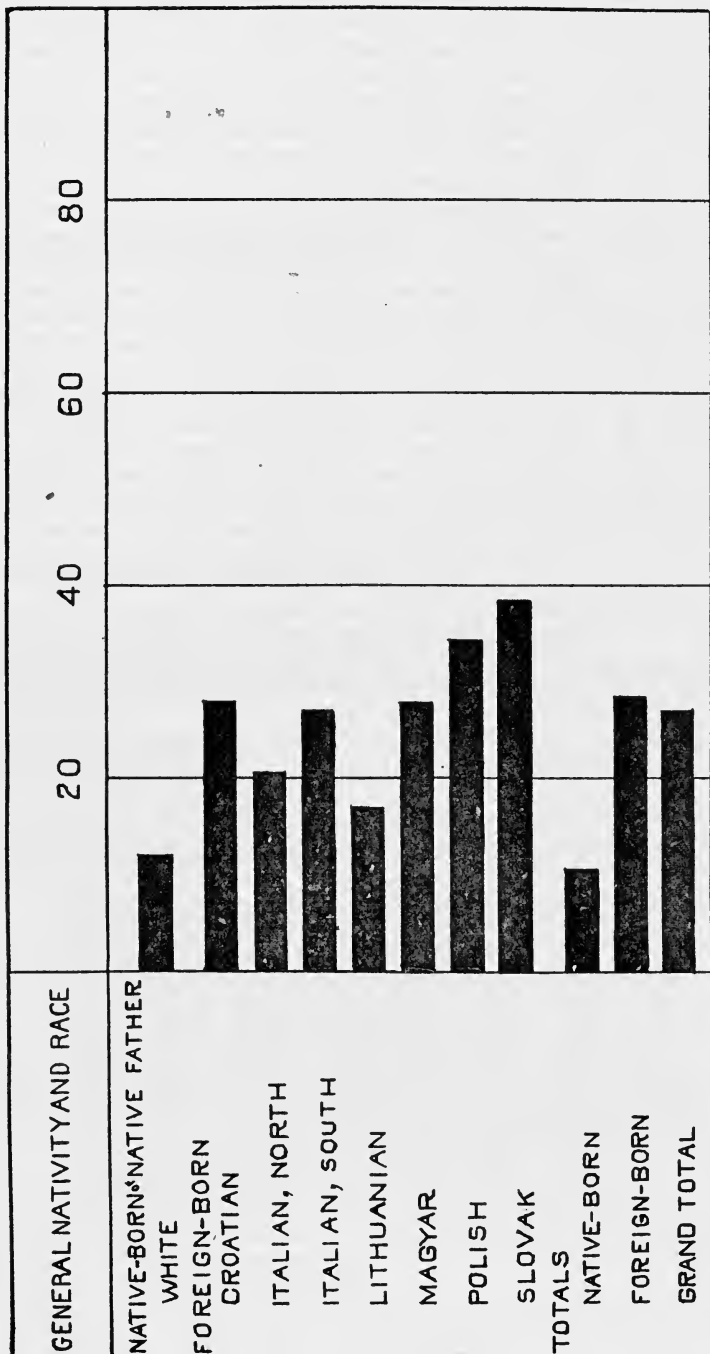
TABLE 89.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(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.		
Native-born of native father:														
White.....	108	2.24	80	41	13	3	1	74.1	38.0	12.0	2.8	0.9		
Negro.....	27	2.45	22	9	1			81.5	33.3	3.7	.0	.0		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:														
English.....	11	2.16	8	2	1			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Irish.....	15	2.78	13	10	2			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Foreign-born:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	3.17	14	9	8	5		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Croatian.....	132	3.14	118	73	37	19	9	89.4	55.3	28.0	14.0	6.8		
English.....	27	2.58	21	10	3	1	1	77.8	37.0	11.1	3.7	3.7		
French.....	11	2.68	9	8	3			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
German.....	51	2.83	48	23	9	2	1	94.1	45.1	17.6	3.9	2.0		
Irish.....	50	2.47	41	17	6	2	1	82.0	34.0	12.0	4.0	2.0		
Italian, North.....	316	2.77	269	159	65	23	7	85.1	50.3	20.6	7.3	2.2		
Italian, South.....	200	3.08	178	120	54	19	7	89.0	60.0	27.0	9.5	3.5		
Lithuanian.....	179	2.67	159	78	30	13	3	88.8	43.6	16.8	7.3	1.7		
Magyar.....	241	3.05	219	124	67	26	5	90.9	51.5	27.8	10.8	2.1		
Mexican.....	42	3.27	41	25	17	10	4	97.6	59.5	40.5	23.8	9.5		
Polish.....	334	3.21	310	219	115	44	18	92.8	65.6	34.4	13.2	5.4		
Roumanian.....	10	2.83	8	6	2			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Russian.....	42	3.08	37	23	13	5	4	88.1	54.8	31.0	11.9	9.5		
Ruthenian.....	43	3.22	40	25	14	9	3	93.0	58.1	32.6	20.9	7.0		
Scotch.....	11	2.37	8	3	1			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Slovak.....	454	3.29	425	303	175	83	45	93.6	66.7	38.5	18.3	9.9		
Slovenian.....	12	3.50	10	8	4	4	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Welsh.....	39	2.39	28	18	8	4	2	71.8	46.2	20.5	10.3	5.1		
Grand total.....	2,371	2.97	2,106	1,313	648	272	113	88.8	55.4	27.3	11.5	4.8		
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	2.51	21	12	3			80.8	46.2	11.5	.0	.0		
Total native-born.....	161	2.32	123	62	17	3	1	76.4	38.5	10.6	1.9	.6		
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	3.02	1,983	1,251	631	269	112	89.7	56.6	28.6	12.2	5.1		

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Per cent of households having 4 or more persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.
 [This chart shows only races with 100 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



From the column showing average number of persons per sleeping room, it appears that no race averages as few as two persons per sleeping room nor as many as four persons. The Slovenians have the highest average, the Slovaks the second, and the Mexicans the third. The persons classed as native-born of English parentage have the lowest average, and the whites native-born of native father the next.

The average for the total foreign-born is 3.02 and for the total native-born 2.32. In this, as in other comparisons of the native-born and foreign-born in respect to crowding, it should be remembered that the relative number of adults in foreign households is larger than in native households.

Percentages have been computed for all races represented by 20 or more households. Of the races with this representation, the Mexicans have the highest per cent of households sleeping two or more persons per room, the Germans the second, and the Slovaks the third. The Welsh rank lowest, the white persons native-born of native father rank second, and the English third in ascending order. It is noteworthy that all races represented by any considerable number of households have households with six or more persons per sleeping room. The Slovaks have 45 such households, the Poles 18, the Croatians 9, the North and South Italians each 7, and the Magyars 5, as compared with the whites native-born of native father and several other races reporting only 1.

The per cent of households having 3 or more persons per sleeping room is given for each of the bituminous mining areas in the table next submitted.

TABLE 90.—*Per cent of households having 3 or more persons per sleeping room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	31.8	33.3	.....	43.4	38.0
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		63.1	.....	14.3	55.3
German.....		36.7	57.1	.....	45.1
Italian, North.....	43.1	59.7	60.0	37.5	50.3
Italian, South.....	56.0	73.4	57.9	42.9	60.0
Lithuanian.....	34.0	51.9	(^b)	38.9	43.6
Magyar.....		50.0	56.8	(^b)	51.5
Polish.....	39.1	75.8	58.0	44.4	65.6
Slovak.....		68.2	61.9	57.1	66.7
Grand total.....	40.4	62.2	56.3	41.8	55.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....					46.2
Total native-born.....	31.8	33.3	.....	40.0	38.5
Total foreign-born.....	41.6	62.9	56.3	42.2	56.6

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of all the races engaged in bituminous coal mining and included in the above table, the Slovaks have the highest per cent of households with 3 or more persons per sleeping room, or 66.7; the Poles rank next

with 65.6 per cent, and the South Italians third with 60 per cent. The figures for these three races by locality show marked variations in the frequency of the specified degree of crowding. In the Southwest, 57.1 per cent of the Slovak households, in the South 61.9 per cent, and in Pennsylvania 68.2 per cent, show an average of three or more persons per sleeping room. The Poles have 39.1 per cent in the Middle West, 44.4 per cent in the Southwest, 58 per cent in the South, and 75.8 per cent in Pennsylvania. The South Italians have 42.9 per cent in the Southwest, 56 per cent in the Middle West, 57.9 per cent in the South, and 73.4 per cent in Pennsylvania.

The white persons native-born of native father have 31.8 per cent of households in the Middle West with 3 or more persons per sleeping room, 33.3 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 43.4 per cent in the Southwest. In the Middle West and in Pennsylvania the white persons native-born of native father have the lowest per cents reported from these localities. In the Southwest four of the six races have lower per cents than the whites native-born of native father.

The per cents for the total of all races indicate that the specified degree of crowding per sleeping room is least common in the Middle West, most common in Pennsylvania, and more common in the South than in the Southwest.

The average number of persons per sleeping room, which has already been presented for the industry as a whole, is given in the following table for each locality.

TABLE 91.—Average number of persons per sleeping room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining, ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	2.14	2.27	.....	2.25	2.24
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....		3.29	.....	2.15	3.14
English.....		2.63	2.50	.....	2.58
German.....		2.65	3.21	.....	2.83
Irish.....		2.50	.....	2.48	2.47
Italian, North.....	2.32	3.03	2.86	.....	2.77
Italian, South.....	2.75	3.63	2.97	.....	3.08
Lithuanian.....	2.46	2.78	3.08	.....	2.67
Magyar.....	.....	3.00	3.13	.....	3.05
Polish.....	2.71	3.46	2.95	.....	3.21
Slovak.....	.....	3.36	3.06	.....	3.29
Grand total.....	2.45	3.18	3.00	2.54	2.97
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.51
Total native-born.....	2.14	2.27	.....	2.31	2.32
Total foreign-born.....	2.50	3.21	3.00	2.59	3.02

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

The foregoing table shows the average number of persons per sleeping room for the entire industry and for all the races, to be 2.97. The lowest average reported is 2.14 for the whites native-born of native father in the Middle West; the highest average is 3.63, reported by the South Italians in Pennsylvania. The averages for all races show that

the crowding per sleeping room is greatest in Pennsylvania, followed by the South, the Southwest, and the Middle West.

In Pennsylvania the lowest average number of persons per sleeping room is 2.27, reported by white persons native-born of native father. Four other races average fewer than three persons. Of the six races which average three or more persons per sleeping room, the South Italians, with 3.63 persons, stand highest.

The effect of the congestion by apartment, by room, and by sleeping room, upon the general living conditions of the households studied is quickly apparent from a showing of the number and per cent of the rooms of the households not used for sleeping. The reduction of the number of persons per household and per room makes the use of separate rooms for cooking, eating, and general living purposes possible, while an increase in the number of persons per apartment and per room obviously has the opposite effect, reducing or wholly eliminating the space which may be utilized separately for other purposes than sleeping. The living conditions thus brought about are set forth in the tables which are submitted below, showing the number and percentage of rooms not used for sleeping, according to general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 92.—*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.	
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	108	4.41	2.06	.....	25	38	0.0	23.1	35.2
Negro.....	27	3.26	1.81	.....	18	6	.0	66.7	22.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
English.....	11	4.73	2.27	.....	.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	15	4.73	2.13	.....	1	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	3.63	1.88	.....	8	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	132	3.98	2.27	.....	3	57	2.3	43.2	36.4
English.....	27	4.48	2.11	.....	1	16	.0	3.7	59.3
French.....	11	2.91	1.73	.....	2	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	51	4.31	2.08	.....	7	27	.0	13.7	52.9
Irish.....	50	4.32	2.36	.....	18	18	.0	36.0	36.0
Italian, North.....	316	3.68	2.06	.....	3	165	.9	52.2	33.9
Italian, South.....	200	3.74	2.09	.....	6	90	3.0	45.0	40.0
Lithuanian.....	179	3.63	2.13	.....	8	99	4.5	55.3	29.1
Magyar.....	241	3.73	2.06	.....	2	112	.8	46.5	39.8
Mexican.....	42	2.86	1.43	.....	1	22	2.4	52.4	45.2
Polish.....	334	3.60	1.95	.....	11	152	3.3	45.5	36.5
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	1.80	.....	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	42	3.21	2.05	.....	2	31	9	4.8	73.8
Ruthenian.....	43	3.91	2.12	.....	18	16	.0	41.9	37.2
Scotch.....	11	5.00	2.73	.....	2	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	454	3.66	1.87	.....	10	189	2.2	41.6	38.1
Slovenian.....	12	3.75	1.67	.....	3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	39	4.54	1.97	.....	6	15	.0	15.4	38.5
Grand total.....	2,371	3.77	2.02	48	1,032	874	2.0	43.5	36.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	26	4.73	2.19	.....	1	14	.0	3.8	53.8
Total native-born.....	161	4.27	2.04	.....	44	58	.0	27.3	36.0
Total foreign-born.....	2,210	3.73	2.02	48	988	816	2.2	44.7	36.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this table 161 native-born and 2,210 foreign-born households are represented. The average number of rooms per apartment is 4.27 in the case of the native-born, and 3.73 in the case of the foreign-born. The corresponding average numbers of sleeping rooms per apartment are 2.04 and 2.02, or, in other words, the apartments used by the native-born average about half a room more than the apartments occupied by the foreign-born, and this additional space is not devoted to sleeping purposes. Not any of the native-born households use all rooms for sleeping, but 27.3 per cent use all but one room, and 36 per cent use all but two. Of the foreign-born households, 2.2 per cent use all rooms for sleeping, 44.7 per cent use all but one room, and 36.9 per cent use all but two rooms. The 108 households whose heads are whites native-born of native father, have an average of 4.41 rooms per apartment; this race has no households which use all rooms for sleeping, but 23.1 per cent use all but one room for that purpose, and 35.2 per cent use all but two.

The three foreign-born races represented by the largest number of households are the North Italians, Poles, and Slovaks. The North Italians report 3.68 rooms and 2.06 sleeping rooms per apartment. Nine-tenths of 1 per cent of their households use all rooms for sleeping, 52.2 per cent all but one room, and 33.9 per cent all but two rooms. The Poles report 3.60 rooms and 1.95 sleeping rooms per household. Of their households, 3.3 per cent use all rooms for sleeping, 45.5 per cent all but one room, and 36.5 per cent all but two rooms. The Slovak apartments average 3.66 rooms and 1.87 sleeping rooms. Two and two-tenths per cent of the Slovak households use all rooms for sleeping, 41.6 per cent all but one room, and 38.1 per cent all but two rooms.

The per cent of households of the principal races who use either all rooms or all but one room as sleeping rooms, is shown by geographical divisions in the next table presented.

TABLE 93.—Per cent of households regularly sleeping in all rooms, or all except 1 room, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of head of household.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	4.5	9.1	.....	39.6	23.1
Foreign-born:					
Croatian		40.5	.....	71.4	45.5
German		6.7	23.8	.....	13.7
Italian, North	10.6	48.6	20.0	86.5	53.1
Italian, South	32.0	32.8	47.4	88.6	48.0
Lithuanian	54.0	70.4	(b)	55.6	59.8
Magyar		46.1	45.9	(b)	47.3
Polish	69.6	29.3	71.0	97.2	48.8
Slovak		38.3	61.9	79.6	43.8
Grand total	35.7	39.9	46.9	66.8	45.5
Total native-born of foreign father					3.8
Total native-born	4.5	9.1	.....	48.7	27.3
Total foreign-born	40.9	40.6	46.9	70.5	46.9

^a This total includes households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The great variations in the percentages within each locality indicate that the use for sleeping purposes of all rooms, including the kitchen, or the use of all rooms except one, which is usually the joint kitchen, dining room, and living room, is not entirely the result of local custom. The proportions vary in the Middle West from 4.5 per cent of the households whose heads are whites native-born of native father to 69.6 per cent of the Polish; in Pennsylvania, from 6.7 per cent of the German households to 70.4 per cent of the Lithuanian; in the South, from 20 per cent of the North Italian to 71 per cent of the Polish; and in the Southwest, from 39.6 per cent of the whites native-born of native father to 97.2 per cent of the Polish.

It will be seen that the Poles have generally the highest per cent of households occupying all rooms or all but one room for sleeping. This is the case in every locality except Pennsylvania, in which locality they rank third from the lowest among the races of the community.

CHAPTER VI.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 94 to 111 and General Tables 32 to 41].

LITERACY.

As regards the literacy of mine workers, the following table shows for 86,908 individual bituminous mining employees, by general nativity and race, the per cent who can read and the per cent who can both read and write.

TABLE 94—Per cent of male employees who read, and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

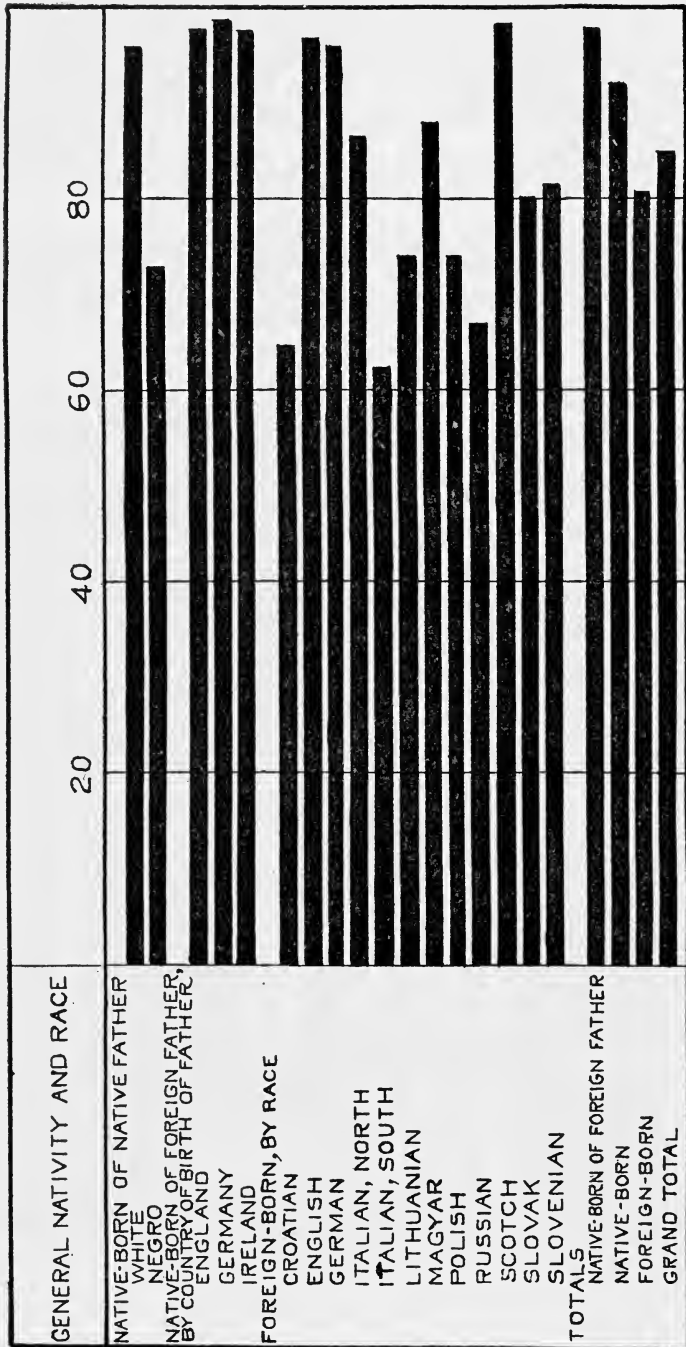
[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who—		General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.			Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:				Foreign-born, by race—			
White.....	18,097	96.9	96.1	Cont'd.			
Negro.....	6,479	75.3	73.0	Greek.....	113	65.5	62.8
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				Irish.....	924	93.5	91.2
Austria-Hungary.....	813	96.4	95.8	Italian, North.....	6,584	87.8	86.6
Belgium.....	50	98.0	98.0	Italian, South.....	4,197	65.7	62.7
Canada.....	47	100.0	100.0	Italian (not specified)	112	89.3	87.5
England.....	1,775	98.5	98.1	Lithuanian.....	1,878	79.5	74.2
France.....	168	97.6	97.6	Magyar.....	4,515	89.2	88.0
Germany.....	2,184	99.1	98.9	Mexican.....	107	81.3	74.8
Ireland.....	1,340	98.3	97.8	Montenegrin.....	134	69.4	68.7
Italy.....	182	94.0	93.4	Polish.....	7,293	77.3	74.1
Russia.....	171	95.9	94.2	Roumanian.....	154	74.7	72.7
Scotland.....	906	99.6	99.6	Russian.....	1,826	70.8	67.1
Sweden.....	64	100.0	100.0	Ruthenian.....	303	59.4	57.4
Wales.....	462	98.5	96.5	Scotch.....	1,148	99.1	98.5
Foreign-born, by race:				Servian.....	130	77.7	75.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	737	94.6	93.6	Slovak.....	11,238	82.4	80.3
Bulgarian.....	176	78.4	76.7	Slovenian.....	1,877	83.6	81.6
Croatian.....	2,404	66.9	64.8	Swedish.....	305	100.0	99.3
Dutch.....	104	98.1	97.1	Welsh.....	396	94.7	92.7
English.....	2,478	97.7	97.1	Grand total.....	86,908	86.7	85.1
Finnish.....	70	95.7	91.4	Total native-born of foreign father.....	8,240	98.3	97.9
French.....	765	91.0	89.9	Total native-born.....	32,818	93.0	92.0
German.....	2,659	96.8	96.1	Total foreign-born.....	54,090	82.9	80.9

Of the 86,908 male employees covered by this table, 54,090 are foreign-born and 32,818 are native-born. Of the native-born, 8,240 were born of foreign father, 18,097 are whites born of native father, and 6,479 are negroes born of native father. Of the whole number

Per cent of male employees who read and write, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



reporting, 14.9 per cent are unable to read and write. Of the foreign-born, 80.9 per cent are reported as being able to read and write, while 92 per cent of all native-born, 96.1 per cent of native whites born of native father, and 97.9 per cent of natives born of foreign father can read and write. Of native negroes, only 73 per cent are able to read and write.

Of the native-born of foreign father, 2.1 per cent are unable to read and write. This is a better showing than that made by the native-born whites of native father, of whose number 3.9 per cent are unable to read and write.

In practically all cases, the per cent able to read is but slightly higher than the per cent able to both read and write. Of the total number reporting, 1.6 per cent more are able to read than are able to both read and write. Considerable difference in this respect is noted among the Mexicans, Lithuanians, and Finns. The native-born whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, Italy, or Russia are the only representatives of the persons native-born of foreign father who have a larger per cent of illiterates than have the whites native-born of native father. The greatest degree of illiteracy among persons native-born of foreign father is found among those whose fathers were born in Italy. Of 1,775 reporting father born in England, 98.1 per cent are able to read and write, and of 2,184 natives with fathers born in Germany, 98.9 per cent are able to read and write.

Of the foreign-born, the Dutch, English, Scotch, and Swedes report a higher per cent of literacy than do native whites born of native father. The Germans report practically the same per cent, but all other foreign-born races have a lower per cent of literacy than have the native whites born of native father.

Only 64.8 per cent of the Croatians and 67.1 per cent of the Russians are able to both read and write, as compared with 80.3 per cent of the Slovaks, 81.6 per cent of the Slovenians, and 88 per cent of the Magyars. Of the North Italians, 86.6 per cent read and write. The South Italians, on the other hand, have only 62.7 per cent able both to read and to write. Of the races of southern Europe, the Bohemians and Moravians lead in the point of literacy. The following races rank in the order named, the first having the highest per cent of literacy: Bohemian and Moravian, Magyar, North Italian, Slovenian, Slovak, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Croatian, Greek, South Italian, and Ruthenian. As a whole, this table emphasizes the fact that there are more illiterates among immigrants from southern and eastern Europe than among those from northern Europe and Great Britain.

In the households studied the heads of which were mine workers, information relative to literacy was also obtained from 7,834 persons 10 years of age or over. Of this number, 4,747 were males and 3,087 were females. As to general nativity, 6,257 were foreign-born, 1,041 were native-born of foreign father, 452 were native-born white of native father, and 81 were native-born negroes. The number and per cent who read and who read and write are presented in the table following, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 95.—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.....	222	230	452	98.2	96.1	97.1	97.3	95.7	96.5
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:									
English.....	37	15	52	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
German.....	33	46	79	100.0	97.8	98.7	100.0	97.8	98.7
Irish.....	84	58	142	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	99.3
Italian, North.....	53	49	102	100.0	98.0	99.0	100.0	98.0	99.0
Italian, South.....	22	19	41	95.5	78.9	87.8	95.5	78.9	87.8
Lithuanian.....	23	17	40	95.7	100.0	97.5	95.7	100.0	97.5
Magyar.....	42	39	81	95.2	97.4	96.3	95.2	97.4	96.3
Polish.....	57	69	126	96.5	98.6	97.6	96.5	98.6	97.6
Slovak.....	105	116	221	95.2	95.7	95.5	95.2	95.7	95.5
Welsh.....	28	23	51	96.4	100.0	98.0	96.4	100.0	98.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	23	19	42	100.0	94.7	97.6	100.0	94.7	97.6
Croatian.....	218	140	358	56.4	50.0	53.9	55.0	45.0	51.1
English.....	44	30	74	97.7	96.7	97.3	97.7	96.7	97.3
German.....	73	55	128	91.8	92.7	92.2	90.4	92.7	91.4
Irish.....	61	33	94	96.7	97.0	96.8	93.4	97.0	94.7
Italian, North.....	517	326	843	87.0	73.9	82.0	86.1	72.7	80.9
Italian, South.....	505	202	707	57.2	35.1	50.9	56.2	35.1	50.2
Lithuanian.....	287	180	467	70.7	65.0	68.5	63.1	46.7	56.7
Magyar.....	451	255	706	93.1	85.1	90.2	91.6	83.9	88.8
Mexican.....	64	38	102	67.2	23.7	51.0	65.6	23.7	50.0
Polish.....	654	358	1,012	75.5	70.1	73.6	72.3	64.0	69.6
Roumanian.....	39	13	52	82.1	61.5	76.9	82.1	61.5	76.9
Russian.....	99	44	143	61.6	27.3	51.0	61.6	25.0	50.3
Ruthenian.....	106	46	152	71.7	52.2	65.8	71.7	50.0	65.1
Slovak.....	707	478	1,185	82.6	76.8	80.3	81.0	71.1	77.1
Welsh.....	48	38	86	97.9	84.2	91.9	95.8	81.6	88.4
Grand total.....	4,747	3,087	7,834	80.9	75.9	78.9	79.1	72.5	76.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	530	511	1,041	97.2	96.1	96.6	97.2	95.9	96.5
Total native-born.....	793	784	1,577	97.0	95.8	96.4	96.7	95.4	96.1
Total foreign-born.....	3,954	2,303	6,257	77.6	69.1	74.5	75.6	64.7	71.6

Of the total number furnishing information for this table 23.5 per cent are not able to read and write, and 21.1 per cent are not able to read. In comparing the whites native-born of native father with the foreign-born, it is seen that among the former there are only 3.5 per cent unable to read and write as against 28.4 per cent among the latter. Comparing the native whites with natives born of foreign father, the same per cent able to read and write is found in both groups.

Of the foreign-born, the Bohemians and Moravians have only 2.4 per cent illiterate, the English 2.7 per cent, the Germans 8.6 per cent, the Irish 5.3 per cent, and the Welsh 11.6 per cent. The Magyars have 88.8 per cent able to read and write, while only 65.1 per cent of the Ruthenians and 56.7 per cent of the Lithuanians are able to read and write. Another striking difference is found in comparing the North Italians and South Italians, there being a considerably larger proportion unable to read and write among the South Italians than among the North Italians. A larger per cent of illiteracy is

found among the women than among the men, for all races except the German and Irish. This difference between the sexes is especially marked among the South Italians, the Mexicans, and the Russians.

The next table shows by locality the per cent of persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied who read, by sex and by general nativity and race.

TABLE 96.—Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read, by locality, by sex, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Per cent of males who read in each specified locality.					Per cent of females who read in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White	100.0	98.7	(b)	97.8	98.2	96.7	98.6	(b)	95.1	96.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Slovak	95.3	(b)	94.1	95.2	.....	94.3	(b)	100.0	95.7
Foreign-born:										
Croatian	52.3	(b)	87.5	56.4	.....	43.4	.....	77.8	50.0
German	93.9	90.0	.....	91.8	.....	100.0	84.6	(b)	92.7
Italian, North	82.2	92.7	86.7	87.0	100.0	62.1	93.8	77.0	73.9
Italian, South	62.9	57.5	53.6	71.2	57.2	50.0	28.6	26.2	51.3
Lithuanian	98.0	65.5	43.6	75.3	70.7	92.2	48.1	60.0	65.8
Magyar	93.2	92.9	(b)	93.1	.....	88.2	76.3	(b)
Polish	92.0	73.2	76.3	80.0	75.5	89.5	70.0	69.0	60.5
Slovak	82.9	82.8	79.7	82.6	.....	79.3	70.8	58.3
Grand total	92.6	79.9	75.2	85.7	80.9	89.4	73.7	67.6	78.6
Total native-born of foreign father	100.0	97.7	90.6	95.3	97.2	96.7	95.2	100.0	96.4
Total native-born	100.0	97.9	88.9	95.0	97.0	96.7	95.9	90.0	95.1
Total foreign-born	90.3	76.6	74.7	82.2	77.6	86.5	67.9	65.4	68.0

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The foregoing table shows the Middle West in the lead, with 92.6 per cent of males and 89.4 per cent of females able to read. The Southwest ranks second, with 85.7 per cent of the males and 78.6 per cent of the females thus reported; Pennsylvania third, with 79.9 per cent and 73.7 per cent, respectively; and the South last, the percentage in this section being 75.2 for the males and 67.6 for the females. The males show a greater per cent of literacy than the females in each division.

The table next submitted shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied who read, and the per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and by race of individual.

TABLE 97.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian . . .	42	95.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	100.0
Croatian	358	56.0	54.3	49.4	52.7	52.8	45.7
English	74	96.8	100.0	97.0	96.8	100.0	97.0
German	128	85.7	92.3	97.0	83.7	92.3	97.0
Irish	94	100.0	(a)	96.3	100.0	(a)	93.8
Italian, North	843	82.4	82.2	80.9	81.8	80.6	80.0
Italian, South	707	48.3	51.6	59.0	47.0	51.6	53.0
Lithuanian	467	59.3	69.0	74.3	52.5	54.6	61.7
Magyar	706	93.2	89.9	90.8	89.4	87.2	89.3
Mexican	102	44.4	59.1	49.3	44.4	59.1	47.9
Polish	1,012	72.9	72.2	76.3	69.7	67.0	71.2
Roumanian	52	80.6	68.8	.....	80.6	68.8	.....
Russian	143	46.7	50.0	76.5	46.7	50.0	70.6
Ruthenian	152	64.2	69.0	65.1	62.7	69.0	65.1
Slovak	1,185	83.8	82.8	76.0	80.2	81.9	71.7
Welsh	86	94.1	100.0	90.2	94.1	100.0	86.9
Total	6,257	72.5	73.8	77.5	70.4	70.8	73.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the persons in the United States from five to nine years, the Bohemians and Moravians, the English, and the Welsh, show 100 per cent able to read and write. The Germans follow, with 92.3 per cent, and the Magyars report 87.2 per cent. The Slovaks and North Italians each report in excess of the general average. The Russians, with 50 per cent, have the smallest proportion, although the South Italians with 51.6 per cent and the Croatians with 52.8 per cent are only a little higher. The Lithuanians with 54.6 per cent able to read and write, and the Mexicans with 59.1 per cent, are far below the average for the total of all races with a residence of five to nine years.

The North Italians, Magyars, and Roumanians who have been in the United States less than five years show a greater proportion able to read and write than is shown by those of their races here a longer time. The race ranking first in this classification is the Irish, all of whom can read and write. The English follow, with 96.8 per cent, and the Bohemians and Moravians with 95 per cent. The Welsh percentage for those with a residence under five years is 94.1; the Magyar, 89.4; the German, 83.7; and the North Italian, 81.8. The Roumanians and Slovaks, each showing a little over 80 per cent, are considerably above the general average for all races with a period of residence less than five years, while the Poles, with 69.7 per cent, fall just below it. The Mexicans show the greatest illiteracy among the most recent comers, only 44.4 per cent being able to read and write. The Russians come next, with 46.7 per cent, the South Italians next with 47 per cent, and the Lithuanians and Croatians show 52.5 and 52.7 per cent, respectively, able to read and write.

Of persons ten or more years in the United States, the Bohemians and Moravians, with 100 per cent able to read, stand highest. The English and Germans follow, with 97 per cent in each case, and the

Irish, with 96.3 per cent are not far behind. The Magyars report 90.8 per cent able to read, the Welsh percentage is 90.2, and the North Italian is 80.9. These races are the only ones exceeding the general average of 77.5 per cent. The Mexicans rank the lowest of all, with the Croatians but slightly higher, their percentages being 49.3 and 49.4 respectively.

Of those in the United States as much as five years but less than ten, all of the Bohemians and Moravians, English, and Welsh are able to read. The Germans, Magyars, Slovaks, and North Italians follow in the order indicated, and each exceeds the general average of 73.8 per cent for all races. The Russians, with only 50 per cent of their people able to read, rank the lowest, and the South Italian 51.6, Croatian 54.3, and Mexican 59.1, are percentages which make a very unfavorable showing.

The most recent immigrants, or those who have a residence under five years, show 72.5 per cent of their number able to read. All of the Irish furnishing information are able to read. The English take second rank with 96.8 per cent, followed by the Bohemians and Moravians with 95 per cent, the Welsh with 94.1 per cent, and the Magyars with 93.2 per cent. The Mexican 44.4 per cent is the lowest among the races with this period of residence. The percentages for the Russians, South Italians, Croatians, and Lithuanians are also very low.

The table next presented makes a comparison of the races with regard to literacy of all persons who at the time of furnishing information were 10 years of age or over, by age at time of arrival in the United States, and by race.

TABLE 98.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	42	(a)	97.4	100.0	97.4
Croatian.....	358	81.3	51.2	75.0	48.8
English.....	74	95.2	98.1	95.2	98.1
German.....	128	100.0	90.2	100.0	89.2
Irish.....	94	100.0	95.7	96.0	94.2
Italian, North.....	843	93.3	80.3	92.5	79.2
Italian, South.....	707	67.6	49.1	66.2	48.4
Lithuanian.....	467	81.0	67.3	78.6	54.6
Magyar.....	706	93.4	89.8	92.1	88.4
Mexican.....	102	48.0	51.9	44.0	51.9
Polish.....	1,012	87.0	71.6	86.3	66.9
Roumanian.....	52	(a)	75.5	100.0	75.5
Russian.....	143	83.3	49.6	83.3	48.9
Ruthenian.....	152	83.3	63.4	83.3	62.7
Slovak.....	1,185	92.5	78.5	91.8	75.0
Welsh.....	86	100.0	87.0	100.0	83.3
Total.....	6,257	88.0	72.5	86.4	69.4

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

From the foregoing table it appears that foreign-born persons, with the exception of the English and Mexicans, who were under 14 at time of coming to the United States show a larger proportion who are literate than do those who were 14 or over at time of coming. This difference in literacy in favor of those under 14 at time of coming is most marked among the Russians, Croatians, and Roumanians.

Comparing those who were under 14 at time of coming, it will be seen that the Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, Roumanians, and Welsh report their entire numbers as being able to both read and write, while the English, Irish, North Italians, Magyars, and Slovaks report larger proportions with ability to both read and write than that shown for the total of all races. Those below the percentage for the total are the Poles, Russians, Ruthenians, South Italians, and Mexicans.

Of the foreign-born who were 14 or over at the time of coming to the United States, the English, Bohemians and Moravians, Irish, Germans, Magyars, Welsh, North Italians, and Roumanians, in the order named, show larger proportions with ability to both read and write than is shown for the total in this class.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The conjugal condition of the immigrant labor supply is also of importance in its bearing upon living arrangements, migratory habits, and permanent assimilation.

The following table is entered for the purpose of showing, by general nativity and race, the per cent of males 20 years of age or over who are single, married, or widowed.

TABLE 99.—*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.....	15,697	24.3	72.8	2.8
Negro.....	6,023	31.7	63.1	5.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	309	65.0	35.0	.0
Canada.....	46	15.2	84.8	.0
England.....	1,329	36.3	61.9	1.9
France.....	120	35.8	60.8	3.3
Germany.....	1,820	38.3	59.9	1.5
Ireland.....	1,147	39.7	56.3	4.0
Italy.....	65	60.0	40.0	.0
Russia.....	53	64.1	35.8	.0
Scotland.....	666	44.7	53.6	1.7
Wales.....	377	27.6	70.0	2.4
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	698	18.8	80.4	.9
Bulgarian.....	164	28.7	67.7	3.7
Croatian.....	2,180	38.9	59.8	1.3
Dutch.....	95	27.4	71.6	1.1
English.....	2,406	18.1	76.9	5.0
Finnish.....	67	35.8	64.2	.0
French.....	728	25.3	71.3	3.4
German.....	2,551	20.7	76.0	3.3
Greek.....	105	33.3	66.7	.0
Irish.....	913	24.8	68.3	6.9

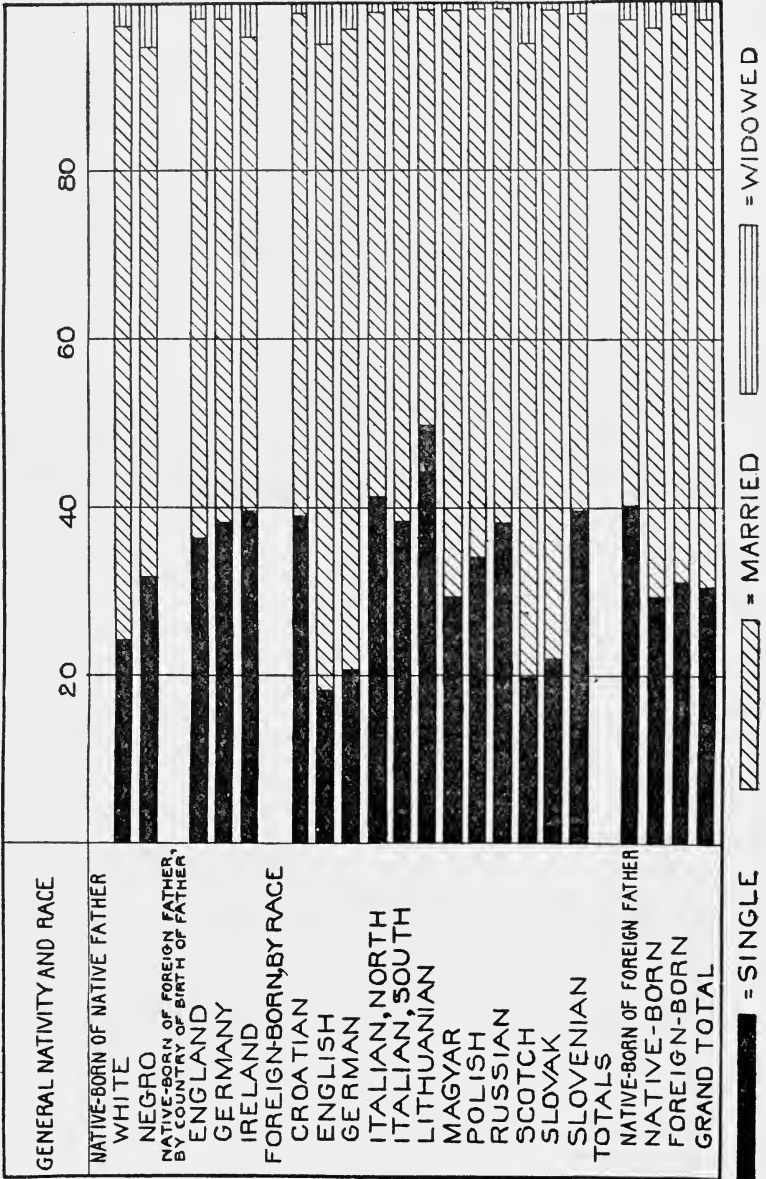
TABLE 99.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity and race—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Italian, North	6,074	41.6	57.1	1.3
Italian, South	3,815	38.5	60.7	.8
Italian (not specified)	100	45.0	55.0	.0
Lithuanian	1,846	49.8	49.4	.8
Magyar	4,126	29.3	69.9	.8
Mexican	104	44.2	52.9	2.9
Montenegrin	124	63.7	35.5	.8
Polish	6,892	34.0	65.3	.7
Roumanian	138	28.3	70.3	1.4
Russian	1,740	38.2	61.2	.6
Ruthenian	270	23.7	76.3	.0
Scotch	1,101	19.7	75.4	4.9
Servian	119	39.5	59.7	.8
Slovak	10,383	22.0	77.2	.8
Slovenian	1,730	39.6	59.1	1.3
Swedish	301	28.2	67.8	4.0
Welsh	386	20.2	72.0	7.8
Grand total	78,290	30.5	67.4	2.1
Total native-born of foreign father	6,049	40.1	57.8	2.1
Total native-born	27,771	29.4	67.5	3.2
Total foreign-born	50,519	31.1	67.3	1.6

A total of 78,290 male individuals report complete data, and of this number 30.5 per cent are single, 67.4 per cent are married, and 2.1 per cent are widowed. The native-born show a greater proportion of married males than do any of the other general nativity groups. Out of a total of 27,771 native-born males, 29.4 per cent are single, 67.5 per cent are married, and 3.2 per cent are widowed. Out of a total of 6,049 males who are native-born of foreign father, 40.1 per cent are single, 57.8 per cent are married, and 2.1 per cent are widowed. Thirty-one and one-tenth per cent of the total of 50,519 foreign-born males are single, 67.3 per cent are married, and 1.6 per cent are widowed. Among the different races of foreign birth the Slovak reports in largest numbers; of a total of 10,383 individuals reporting, 22 per cent are single, 77.2 per cent are married, and 0.8 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married males is greater with this race than with any other except the Bohemian and Moravian. The Poles, who also report in very large numbers, make a showing not unlike that of the Slovaks. Information was secured from 6,892 Polish males, of which number 34 per cent are single, 65.3 per cent are married, and 0.7 per cent are widowed. Comparing the North Italians with the South Italians, it is found that a greater proportion of unmarried men report from the former than from the latter race. Of a total of 6,074 North Italians, 41.6 per cent are single, 57.1 per cent are married, and 1.3 per cent are widowed, while of the 3,815 South Italians reporting, 38.5 per cent are single, 60.7 per cent are married, and 0.8 per cent are widowed. Twenty-nine and three-tenths per cent of the Magyars are single, 69.9 per cent are married, and 0.8 per cent widowed, while out of a total of 2,551 Germans reporting, 20.7 per cent are single, 76 per cent are married, and 3.3 per cent are widowed.

Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over who are single, married, and widowed, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



■ = SINGLE ▨ = MARRIED ▩ = WIDOWED

Comparing, by country of birth of father, those who are native-born of foreign father, the same wide diversity is found as in the case of those who are foreign-born. Employees reporting fathers born in England, Germany, or Ireland, are represented in large numbers, and those of English parentage show the highest percentage married. Of a total of 1,329 of that race, 36.3 per cent are single, 61.9 per cent are married, and 1.9 per cent are widowed. Out of a total of 1,820 males whose fathers were born in Germany, 38.3 per cent are single, 59.9 per cent are married, and 1.8 per cent are widowed. The 1,147 males of Irish parentage report 39.7 per cent single, 56.3 per cent married, and 4 per cent widowed.

The information concerning the conjugal condition of males reporting from the entire coal and coke industry is important when considered by age groups. In this way there can be shown not only the proportion of married males but the proportion who are married at a given age. The first general group in the table following is for those reporting who are from 20 to 29 years of age, the second for those from 30 to 44 years of age, and the third for those who are 45 years of age and over.

The detailed tabulations for the different age groups are presented on the pages following.

TABLE 100.—Per cent of male employees in each conjugal

(STUDY OF

[This table includes only races with 100 or more males

General nativity and race.		20 to 29 years of age.			
		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1	Native-born of native father:				
	White	6,436	46.7	52.3	1.0
2	Negro	2,465	54.0	44.4	1.5
	Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
3	Austria-Hungary	278	68.7	31.3	.0
4	England	668	57.0	42.4	.5
5	France	62	46.8	51.6	.6
6	Germany	842	63.8	36.1	.1
7	Ireland	411	67.6	31.6	.7
8	Scotland	395	62.5	36.5	1.0
9	Wales	154	49.4	50.6	.0
	Foreign-born, by race:				
10	Bohemian and Moravian	210	44.3	55.2	.5
11	Bulgarian	101	40.6	57.4	2.0
12	Croatian	1,195	61.3	38.2	.4
13	English	483	45.3	53.6	1.0
14	French	204	53.9	44.1	2.0
15	German	509	58.0	42.0	.0
16	Greek	56	60.7	39.3	.0
17	Irish	123	52.8	47.2	.0
18	Italian, North	2,870	67.6	32.0	.3
19	Italian, South	1,939	62.2	37.4	.3
20	Italian (not specified)	56	73.2	26.8	.0
21	Lithuanian	843	74.6	25.4	.0
22	Magyar	1,751	57.7	42.1	.2
23	Mexican	33	57.6	42.4	.0
24	Montenegrin	72	79.2	19.4	1.4
25	Polish	3,034	62.9	37.1	.0
26	Roumanian	55	56.4	43.6	.0
27	Russian	830	62.3	37.5	.2
28	Ruthenian	126	47.6	52.4	.0
29	Scotch	215	53.5	45.6	.9
30	Servian	77	55.8	44.2	.0
31	Slovak	4,380	44.3	55.6	.1
32	Slovenian	843	63.9	35.6	.5
33	Swedish	53	73.6	26.4	.0
34	Welsh	52	55.8	42.3	1.9
35	Grand total	32,568	56.0	43.5	.5
36	Total native-born of foreign father	3,008	62.1	37.5	.4
37	Total native-born	11,909	52.1	46.9	.1
38	Total foreign-born	20,659	58.3	41.5	.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

condition, by age groups and by general nativity and race.

EMPLOYEES.)

reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

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.	
6,306	11.3	85.8	3.0	2,955	3.5	90.1	6.5	15,697	24.3	72.8	2.8	1
2,299	20.6	74.0	5.4	1,259	8.5	79.8	11.7	6,023	31.7	63.1	5.1	2
28	28.6	71.4	.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	309	65.0	35.0	.0	3
510	18.2	80.4	1.4	151	5.3	85.4	9.3	1,329	36.3	61.9	1.9	4
33	33.3	63.6	3.0	25	12.0	80.0	8.0	120	35.8	60.8	3.3	5
654	20.3	77.7	2.0	324	8.3	86.1	5.6	1,820	38.3	59.9	1.8	6
465	29.5	66.0	4.5	271	14.8	77.1	8.1	1,147	39.7	56.3	4.0	7
208	22.6	75.0	2.4	63	6.3	90.5	3.2	666	44.7	53.6	1.7	8
164	14.0	82.3	3.7	59	8.5	86.4	5.1	377	27.6	70.0	2.4	9
362	8.6	91.2	.3	126	5.6	91.3	3.2	698	18.8	80.4	.9	10
51	11.8	80.4	7.8	12	.0	100.0	.0	164	28.7	67.7	3.7	11
825	13.1	85.5	1.5	160	5.0	88.1	6.9	2,180	38.9	59.8	1.3	12
964	16.7	80.5	2.8	959	5.7	85.1	9.2	2,406	18.1	76.9	5.0	13
329	17.0	80.5	2.4	195	9.2	84.1	6.7	728	25.3	71.3	3.4	14
1,083	16.3	82.0	1.8	959	6.0	87.3	6.7	2,551	20.7	76.0	3.3	15
38	.....	100.0	.0	11	9.1	90.9	.0	105	33.3	66.7	.0	16
295	30.8	64.7	4.4	495	14.1	75.8	10.1	913	24.8	68.3	6.9	17
2,699	19.3	79.1	1.6	505	10.3	82.2	5.5	6,074	41.6	57.1	1.3	18
1,549	15.8	83.3	.8	327	5.5	91.1	3.4	3,815	38.5	60.7	.8	19
36	11.1	88.9	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	45.0	55.0	.0	20
848	32.1	66.9	1.1	155	12.3	84.5	3.2	1,846	49.8	49.4	.8	21
1,963	9.0	90.2	.8	412	4.9	91.5	3.6	4,126	29.3	69.9	.8	22
43	41.9	55.8	2.3	28	32.1	60.7	7.1	104	44.2	52.9	2.9	23
43	48.8	51.2	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	124	63.7	35.5	.8	24
3,116	12.7	86.3	.9	742	5.0	92.6	2.4	6,892	34.0	65.3	.7	25
64	10.9	87.5	1.6	19	5.3	89.5	5.3	138	28.3	70.3	1.4	26
756	18.3	81.0	.8	154	6.5	92.2	1.3	1,740	38.2	61.2	.6	27
124	2.4	97.6	.0	20	5.0	95.0	.0	270	23.7	76.3	.0	28
417	15.6	82.0	2.4	469	7.9	83.2	9.0	1,101	19.7	75.4	4.9	29
36	11.1	88.9	.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	119	39.5	59.7	.8	30
4,798	6.1	93.0	.9	1,235	4.5	92.8	2.8	10,383	22.0	77.2	.8	31
711	18.3	80.5	1.3	176	9.1	85.8	5.1	1,730	39.6	59.1	1.3	32
139	22.3	74.8	2.9	109	13.8	78.9	7.3	301	28.2	67.8	4.0	33
137	21.9	75.2	2.9	197	9.6	77.7	12.7	386	20.2	72.0	7.8	34
32,840	14.6	83.4	2.0	12,882	6.7	86.8	6.6	78,290	30.5	67.4	2.1	35
2,124	21.9	75.6	2.5	917	9.8	83.4	6.8	6,049	40.1	57.8	2.1	36
10,731	15.4	81.2	3.4	5,131	5.8	86.4	7.8	27,771	29.4	67.5	3.2	37
22,109	14.2	84.5	1.3	7,751	7.2	87.1	5.7	50,519	31.1	67.3	1.6	38

The total number of males between the ages of 20 and 29 years reporting the information is 32,568, of whom 56 per cent are single, 43.5 per cent married, and 0.5 per cent widowed. In the same age group the total number of persons native-born of foreign father reporting is 3,008, of whom 62.1 per cent are single, 37.5 per cent are married, and 0.4 per cent are widowed. The proportion of married people is smaller in this group than in any of the others. The total of persons native-born is 11,909, of whom 52.1 per cent are single, 46.9 per cent are married, and 0.1 per cent are widowed. The total foreign-born reporting is 20,659, of whom 58.3 per cent are single, 41.5 per cent are married, and 0.3 per cent are widowed. The race of foreign birth reporting the largest number of persons is the Slovak. Out of a total of 4,380 male Slovaks, 44.3 per cent are single, 55.6 per cent are married, and 0.1 per cent are widowed. A total of 3,034 Polish males reported; of that number 62.9 per cent are single and 37.1 per cent are married. The North and South Italians show proportions that are almost parallel. Of a total of 2,870 North Italians, 67.6 per cent are single, 32 per cent are married, and 0.3 per cent are widowed. Of a total of 1,939 South Italians, 62.2 per cent are single, 37.4 per cent are married, and 0.3 per cent are widowed. A total of 1,751 Magyar males report complete information, and of that number 57.7 per cent are single, 42.1 per cent are married, and 0.2 per cent are widowed. Like the other races just considered, the Croatians show a high proportion of single persons; 61.3 per cent of a total of 1,195 males are single, 38.2 per cent are married, and 0.4 per cent are widowed.

It has been pointed out in this consideration of the males 20 to 29 years of age that in the totals a greater proportion of the males native-born of foreign father than of any other group are single. Of a total of 842 males whose fathers were born in Germany, 63.8 per cent are single, 36.1 per cent are married, and 0.1 per cent are widowed. Those who are native-born of English parentage are the next in numbers; 57 per cent of a total of 668 males are single, 42.4 per cent are married, and 0.5 per cent are widowed. Of a total of 411 persons whose fathers were born in Ireland, 67.6 per cent are single, 31.6 per cent are married, and 0.7 per cent are widowed.

Information was furnished by 32,840 males between the ages of 30 and 44 years. Of this number, 14.6 per cent are single, 83.4 per cent are married, and 2 per cent are widowed. Of the 2,124 males native-born of foreign father, 21.9 per cent are single, 75.6 per cent are married, and 2.5 per cent are widowed. The native-born males reporting are 10,731, and of that number 15.4 per cent are single, 81.2 per cent are married, and 3.4 per cent are widowed. Of the 22,109 males of foreign birth, 14.2 per cent are single, 84.5 per cent are married, and 1.3 per cent are widowed. It will be seen from these totals that the proportion of married males is greater in the group of foreign-born persons than in either of the others. Of the foreign-born races reporting in large numbers, the Slovaks show the largest proportion married. Of a total of 4,768 males reporting from this race, 93 per cent are married, 6.1 per cent are single, and 0.9 per cent are widowed. In the proportion of married males, the Magyars are second among the races that report in large numbers. Of a total of 1,963 males, 90.2 per cent are married, 9 per cent are single, and 0.8 per cent are widowed. Among the 3,116 Polish males reporting the proportion of married men is also large; 86.3 per cent are married,

12.7 per cent are single, and 0.9 per cent are widowed. Of 1,549 South Italians, 15.8 per cent are single, 83.3 per cent are married, and 0.8 per cent are widowed. A total of 1,083 foreign-born Germans report in this age group, and of that number 16.3 per cent are single, 82 per cent are married, and 1.8 per cent are widowed. The only other foreign-born race in this group reporting 1,000 or more males is the North Italian. Of a total of 2,699 of that race, 19.3 per cent are single, 79.1 per cent are married, and 1.6 per cent are widowed.

From information reported for 12,882 males 45 years of age or over, it is found that 86.8 per cent are married, 6.7 per cent are single, and 6.6 per cent are widowed. The most interesting fact in connection with the totals is that slight difference exists between the percentages for the native-born and those for the foreign-born. Of the native-born, 86.4 per cent are married, as compared with 87.1 per cent of the foreign-born; 5.8 per cent of the native-born are single, as compared with 7.2 per cent of the foreign-born; and 7.8 per cent of the native-born are widowed, as compared with 5.7 per cent of the foreign-born.

Of the males 45 years of age or over who are native-born of native father, the negroes show a proportion of 11.7 per cent who are widowed, as compared with 6.5 per cent of the whites. The whites show a larger proportion of married males, however, the proportion being 90.1 per cent, as compared with 79.8 per cent of the negroes.

Of the foreign-born males in this group, the Bulgarians show 100 per cent married. The Bohemians and Moravians, Greeks, South Italians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Ruthenians, and Slovaks each report 90 per cent or more married males, while in no case among these races does the proportion of widowed males equal 4 per cent. The Mexicans show the smallest proportion of married males, 60.7 per cent, and next to this race come the Irish, of whom only 75.8 per cent are married. The Croatians, English, French, Germans, North Italians, Lithuanians, Montenegrins, Roumanians, Scotch, Servians, and Slovenians each report a proportion not less than 80 per cent nor more than 90 per cent of married males.

The Mexicans report the largest proportion of single males, 32.1 per cent, and the Servians the largest proportion of widowed males, 16.7 per cent.

Of the native-born of foreign father, or second generation immigrants, those whose fathers were born in Scotland report 90.5 per cent of married males, with Wales, Germany, and England following in the order named.

In addition to the information secured from individual employees, the household study, as shown in the following table, exhibits the conjugal condition of male members of such households, by age groups and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 101.—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.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.	48	43.8	56.3	0.0	57	8.8	89.5	1.8
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	89	30.3	69.7	.0	91	6.6	93.4	.0
German.....	12	66.7	33.3	.0	35	17.1	82.9	.0
Irish.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	25.0	75.0	.0
Italian, North.....	187	46.5	53.5	.0	215	7.4	91.6	.9
Italian, South.....	218	61.5	38.5	.0	192	10.4	89.1	.5
Lithuanian.....	92	57.6	42.4	.0	148	13.5	86.5	.0
Magyar.....	140	38.6	61.4	.0	208	8.2	89.4	2.4
Mexican.....	18	55.6	44.4	.0	29	20.7	79.3	.0
Polish.....	248	53.6	46.0	.4	285	6.3	93.0	.7
Russian.....	43	41.9	55.8	2.3	44	13.6	86.4	.0
Ruthenian.....	32	53.1	46.9	.0	38	7.9	92.1	.0
Slovak.....	235	28.1	71.9	.0	324	3.1	96.9	.0
Grand total.....	1,507	48.5	51.2	.2	1,789	8.4	90.8	.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	75	88.0	10.7	1.3	12	.0	100.0	.0
Total native-born.....	128	68.8	30.5	.8	89	6.7	91.0	2.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,379	46.6	53.2	.1	1,700	8.5	90.8	.7

General nativity and race of individual.	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—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.	35	0.0	94.3	5.7	140	18.6	79.3	2.1
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	18	.0	100.0	.0	198	16.7	83.3	.0
German.....	20	5.0	90.0	5.0	67	22.4	76.1	1.5
Irish.....	32	3.1	90.6	6.3	57	15.8	80.7	3.5
Italian, North.....	60	8.3	83.3	8.3	462	23.4	75.1	1.5
Italian, South.....	32	.0	96.9	3.1	442	34.8	64.7	.5
Lithuanian.....	23	4.3	95.7	.0	263	28.1	71.9	.0
Magyar.....	51	.0	98.0	2.0	399	17.8	80.7	1.5
Mexican.....	11	9.1	81.8	9.1	58	29.3	69.0	1.7
Polish.....	53	5.7	92.5	1.9	586	26.3	73.0	.7
Russian.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	92	26.1	72.8	1.1
Ruthenian.....	10	.0	100.0	.0	80	25.0	75.0	.0
Slovak.....	95	1.1	93.7	5.3	654	11.8	87.5	.8
Grand total.....	515	3.3	92.2	4.5	3,811	23.6	75.4	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	70.5	28.4	1.1
Total native-born.....	47	4.3	91.5	4.3	264	36.4	61.7	1.9
Total foreign-born.....	468	3.2	92.3	4.5	3,547	22.6	76.4	1.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 101.—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.				
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White..	57	19.3	77.2	3.5	68	2.9	97.1	0.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	74	.0	100.0	.0	40	.0	97.5	2.5
German.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	29	.0	100.0	.0
Irish.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	13	.0	100.0	.0
Italian, North.....	139	.0	100.0	.0	121	.0	98.3	1.7
Italian, South.....	94	1.1	98.9	.0	63	.0	100.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	87	2.3	97.7	.0	69	.0	100.0	.0
Magyar.....	107	.0	100.0	.0	93	.0	100.0	.0
Mexican.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	16	.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	159	.6	99.4	.0	127	.0	100.0	.0
Russian.....	30	.0	100.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	20	.0	100.0	.0	20	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	189	1.1	98.9	.0	195	.5	98.5	1.0
Grand total.....	1,103	4.2	95.5	.4	941	.6	98.5	.9
Total native-born of foreign father...	84	31.0	67.8	1.2	17	5.9	94.1	.0
Total native-born.....	156	23.7	74.4	1.9	98	3.1	96.9	.0
Total foreign-born.....	947	1.0	98.9	.1	843	.4	98.7	.9

General nativity and race of individual.	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—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White..	25	0.0	96.0	4.0	150	8.7	89.3	2.0
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	122	.0	96.7	3.3
German.....	13	.0	92.3	7.7	49	.0	98.0	2.0
Irish.....	15	.0	93.3	6.7	31	.0	96.8	3.2
Italian, North.....	24	.0	91.7	8.3	284	.0	98.6	1.4
Italian, South.....	14	.0	92.9	7.1	171	.6	98.8	.6
Lithuanian.....	11	.0	90.9	9.1	167	1.2	98.2	.6
Magyar.....	21	.0	100.0	.0	221	.0	100.0	.0
Mexican.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	31	.0	90.3	9.7
Polish.....	21	.0	95.2	4.8	307	.3	99.3	.3
Russian.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	.0	97.6	2.4
Ruthenian.....					40	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	39	.0	97.4	2.6	423	.7	98.6	.7
Grand total.....	255		91.4	8.6	2,299	2.3	96.3	1.4
Total native-born of foreign father...	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	105	25.7	73.3	1.0
Total native-born.....	31	.0	90.3	9.7	285	14.0	83.9	2.1
Total foreign-born.....	224	.0	91.5	8.5	2,014	.6	98.1	1.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 101.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White..	105	30.5	67.6	1.9	125	5.6	93.6	0.8
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	163	16.6	83.4	.0	131	4.6	94.7	.8
German.....	19	42.1	57.9	.0	64	9.4	90.6	.0
Irish.....	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	33	15.2	84.8	.0
Italian, North.....	326	26.7	73.3	.0	336	4.8	94.0	1.2
Italian, South.....	312	43.3	56.7	.0	255	7.8	91.8	.4
Lithuanian.....	179	30.7	69.3	.0	217	9.2	90.8	.0
Magyar.....	247	21.9	78.1	.0	301	5.6	92.7	1.7
Mexican.....	25	40.0	60.0	.0	45	13.3	86.7	.0
Polish.....	407	32.9	66.8	.2	412	4.4	95.1	.5
Russian.....	73	24.7	74.0	1.4	53	11.3	88.7	.0
Ruthenian.....	52	32.7	67.3	.0	58	5.2	94.8	.0
Slovak.....	424	16.0	84.0	.0	519	2.1	97.5	.4
Grand total.....	2,610	29.8	70.0	.3	2,730	5.7	93.5	.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	159	57.9	40.9	1.3	29	3.4	96.6	.0
Total native-born.....	284	44.0	54.6	1.4	187	4.8	94.1	1.1
Total foreign-born.....	2,326	28.0	71.8	.1	2,543	5.8	93.4	.8

General nativity and race of individual.	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—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White..	60	0.0	95.0	5.0	290	13.4	84.5	2.1
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	26	.0	88.5	11.5	320	10.3	88.4	1.3
German.....	33	3.0	90.9	6.1	116	12.9	85.3	1.7
Irish.....	47	2.1	91.5	6.4	88	10.2	86.4	3.4
Italian, North.....	84	6.0	85.7	8.3	746	14.5	84.0	1.5
Italian, South.....	46	.0	95.7	4.3	613	25.3	74.2	.5
Lithuanian.....	34	2.9	94.1	2.9	430	17.7	82.1	.2
Magyar.....	72	.0	98.6	1.4	620	11.5	87.6	1.0
Mexican.....	19	5.3	73.7	21.1	89	19.1	76.4	4.5
Polish.....	74	4.1	93.2	2.7	893	17.4	82.1	.6
Russian.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	133	18.0	80.5	1.5
Ruthenian.....	10	.0	100.0	.0	120	16.7	83.3	.0
Slovak.....	134	.7	94.8	4.5	1,077	7.4	91.8	.7
Grand total.....	770	2.2	92.9	5.8	6,110	15.5	83.2	1.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	12	8.3	91.7	.0	200	47.0	52.0	1.0
Total native-born.....	78	2.6	91.0	6.4	549	24.8	73.2	2.0
Total foreign-born.....	692	2.2	92.1	5.8	5,561	14.6	84.2	1.1

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The 3,811 males 20 years of age or over furnishing complete data, are apportioned into age groups as follows: 1,507 are from 20 to 29 years of age, 1,789 are from 30 to 44 years of age, and 515 are 45 years of age or over. Of the total number of males, 75.4 per cent of whom are married and 1 per cent widowed, 93.1 per cent are foreign-born and 6.9 per cent native-born. A comparison of the foreign and the native born shows that a larger proportion of the former than of the latter are married, while a smaller proportion of the former than

of the latter are widowed. Of the native-born, however, 95 are born of foreign father, of which number 70.5 per cent are single and 28.4 per cent married, which proportions are practically the reverse of those shown by either the whites native-born of native father or the foreign-born.

A comparison of all races represented by males 20 years of age or over shows that only five, the Mexicans, South Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians, report less than three-fourths of their numbers married, while the proportions of the others range from 87.5 per cent of the Slovaks to 75 per cent of the Ruthenians. Those races immediately following the Slovaks, and in the order named, are the Croatians, Irish, Magyars, and native whites.

In the first group, of those from 20 to 29 years of age, 48.5 per cent are single and 51.2 per cent married. The native-born, especially the native-born of foreign father, show a much smaller per cent married than do the foreign-born. A majority of the foreign races in the 20 to 29 year group show over 50 per cent of their males single, the proportions ranging from 66.7 per cent of the Germans to 53.1 per cent of the Ruthenians. Of those showing less than 50 per cent single, the Slovaks with 28.1 per cent, and the Croatians with 30.3 per cent, are the lowest; the others range from 38.6 per cent of the Magyars to 46.5 per cent of the North Italians, the native whites reporting 43.8 per cent single and not any widowed. The Russians and Poles in this group report as widowed 2.3 and 0.4 per cent, respectively.

In the second group, 30 to 44 years of age, it is seen that, of 1,789 males reporting, 90.8 per cent are married, as compared with 51.2 per cent in the first group. Of special interest in this group is the large gain shown by the native-born, 91 per cent of whom are married, as compared with 30.5 per cent in the previous group.

As between the native and foreign born males of the third group, 45 years of age or over, little difference in the proportions of single and married exists. The Croatians and Ruthenians each show 100 per cent married. The Mexicans and North Italians show the smallest proportions married and the largest proportions widowed, the former reporting 81.8 per cent married and 9.1 per cent widowed, while the latter report 83.3 per cent married and 8.3 per cent widowed. It is evident, in general, from the above comparisons that a larger per cent of all races marry between 30 and 44 years of age than during any other age period.

The conjugal condition of males by age groups having been discussed, it is important to note also this condition for the females in the households studied. The table shows that 96.3 per cent of the 2,299 females 20 years of age or over are married and only 1.4 per cent widowed. A very large majority, 2,014, reporting 98.1 per cent married and 1.4 per cent widowed, are foreign-born, only 285, reporting 83.9 per cent married and 2.1 per cent widowed, being native-born. Of all races represented by females 20 years of age or over, only two show over 1 per cent single, the native whites reporting 8.7 per cent and the Lithuanians 1.2 per cent. The largest proportion of married females is shown by the Magyars and Ruthenians, each race reporting 100 per cent, while the native whites, with 89.3 per cent, show the smallest proportion.

Of the foreign-born females from 20 to 29 years of age, 98.9 per cent are married, as compared with 74.4 per cent of the native-born. Of the

native-born 84 are born of foreign father, and of this number 67.8 per cent are married and 31 per cent single. With the exception of the native whites, 77.2 per cent of whom are married and 3.5 per cent widowed, and the Poles, South Italians, Slovaks, and Lithuanians, all the races report 100 per cent as married.

In the second group, of females 30 to 44 years of age, only two races, the native whites with 2.9 per cent and the Slovaks with 0.5 per cent, show a proportion of their numbers as single; and only three races, the Croatians, North Italians, and Slovaks, show any of their numbers widowed. With the exceptions above noted, the races in this age group report each 100 per cent married.

The third age group is of interest in that it shows not one female from any of the races to be single, a very large proportion, as compared to the other age groups, being widowed.

The following table shows the per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over who are married, by locality and by general nativity and race.

TABLE 102.—Per cent of male employees 20 years of age or over who are married, by locality and by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

General nativity and race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	73.9	72.8	71.2	73.5	72.8
Negro.....	63.7	74.4	60.3	68.9	63.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Austria-Hungary.....	42.7	34.1	(a)	(a)	35.0
England.....	64.3	58.4	72.3	67.7	61.9
France.....	59.6	62.5	(a)	(a)	60.8
Germany.....	59.9	60.0	(a)	57.8	59.9
Ireland.....	55.8	55.9	47.4	64.8	56.3
Scotland.....	52.8	51.4	53.5	62.0	53.6
Wales.....	66.7	72.9	(a)	(a)	70.0
Foreign-born, by race:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	83.1	79.1	(a)	(a)	80.4
Croatian.....	73.3	58.9	56.5	(a)	59.8
English.....	74.5	77.1	82.9	81.3	76.9
French.....	71.0	73.1	(a)	69.7	71.3
German.....	73.6	78.4	64.8	73.9	76.0
Irish.....	63.4	69.6	62.8	68.4	68.3
Italian, North.....	58.7	56.7	63.5	53.9	57.1
Italian, South.....	60.6	61.2	62.9	52.2	60.7
Lithuanian.....	49.7	49.4	34.1	52.6	49.4
Magyar.....	69.0	70.6	66.1	60.9	69.9
Polish.....	61.7	66.2	54.3	68.8	65.3
Russian.....	53.5	63.9	54.9	62.2	61.2
Scotch.....	72.9	75.1	83.7	76.6	75.4
Slovak.....	82.1	77.4	66.0	66.7	77.2
Slovenian.....	74.2	57.5	69.4	61.5	59.1
Swedish.....	64.2	70.5	(a)	(a)	67.8
Welsh.....	68.4	74.7	(a)	(a)	72.0
Grand total.....	67.1	68.6	64.3	64.8	67.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	59.3	56.4	54.9	61.0	57.8
Total native-born.....	69.2	67.5	65.1	69.9	67.5
Total foreign-born.....	65.3	68.9	62.5	61.7	67.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total reporting, 67.4 per cent are married. The native-born and the foreign-born show almost identical percentages. The persons

native-born of foreign father, however, have only 57.8 per cent married, as compared to 67.3 per cent of the foreign-born and 72.8 per cent of the whites native-born of native father. The totals show very little difference in the relative number of married men in each locality. Pennsylvania, with 68.6 per cent, has the largest proportion of married men. For the same reason that there is a larger proportion of married men in Pennsylvania, as shown by the totals, there are more races in that locality than in the others with high percentages of married males. The reason for the presence of a relatively larger number of married males in Pennsylvania is probably the longer residence of immigrants in that section. Native whites born of native father show about the same proportions of married men in the different localities. The variation is a little more noticeable among the persons native-born of foreign father, 61 per cent of those in the Southwest and only 54.9 per cent of those in the South being married. The Croatians, the Bohemians and Moravians, the Slovaks, and Slovenians show their highest relative number of married men in the Middle West. The Croatians there have 73.3 per cent married as compared with 58.9 per cent in Pennsylvania and 56.5 per cent in the South.

The French, the Germans, the Irish, the Magyars, the Russians, the Swedish, and the Welsh have larger proportions of married males in Pennsylvania than in the other localities. The English, the North Italians, the South Italians, and the Scotch have their highest percentages of married men in the South. Of the English in the South, 82.9 per cent are married, as compared with 74.5 per cent of those of the Middle West. The Lithuanians and the Poles are the only races showing their largest proportions of married men in the Southwest. In that section 52.6 per cent of the Lithuanians are married as compared with 34.1 per cent of the same race in the South.

The table next presented shows the per cent of all males 20 years of age or over in the households studied who are married, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 103.—Per cent of males 20 years of age or over who are married, by locality and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of native father, White		70.2		84.6	79.3
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North	98.0	85.5		64.3	75.1
Italian, South		75.5	53.5		64.7
Lithuanian	98.0	79.4		60.9	71.9
Magyar		92.9	68.8		80.7
Polish		77.7	58.3		73.0
Slovak		88.4	72.9		87.5
Grand total	97.7	82.3	57.8	74.0	75.4
Total native-born of foreign father	(b)	2.8	(b)	(b)	28.4
Total native-born	(b)	41.0	(b)	73.6	61.7
Total foreign-born	98.0	84.2	58.2	74.1	76.4

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The household study gives results different from those of the study of employees, and indicates that the four localities differ widely in their proportions of married males, the percentages being 57.8 in the South, 74 in the Southwest, 82.3 in Pennsylvania, and 97.7 in the Middle West. The proportions of the foreign-born in the several localities are slightly higher than these figures. Of the native-born, 73.6 per cent in the Southwest are married, as compared with 41 per cent in Pennsylvania. In the Middle West, two races, the North Italians and Lithuanians, each report 98 per cent married, a larger proportion than is shown in Pennsylvania, and a much larger proportion than is shown in the Southwest by either of these races. The Slovaks, the whites native-born of native father, and the Poles show larger proportions married in the Southwest than in Pennsylvania. The South Italians and Magyars, represented in but two localities, show larger proportions married in Pennsylvania than in the South.

Because of economic conditions, the difficulty of securing a foothold in a new country when handicapped by the presence of a family, and the additional expense involved in the transportation of more than one, many of the married immigrants leave their wives abroad when coming to the United States. Money is, in most cases, sent abroad for the support of the wife in the old country. When sufficiently well established, the husband, if he intends to make the United States his permanent place of residence, sends for the wife, or, going abroad upon a visit, brings her back with him. On the other hand, the immigrant employee who is unmarried at the time of his arrival in the United States may, after a period of residence, marry and establish his home in this country. The place of residence of the wives of the married employees of foreign birth constitutes, therefore, a fair indication of the economic condition of the husband, upon the one hand, and of his intention to become a permanent resident of the United States, upon the other.

TABLE 104.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

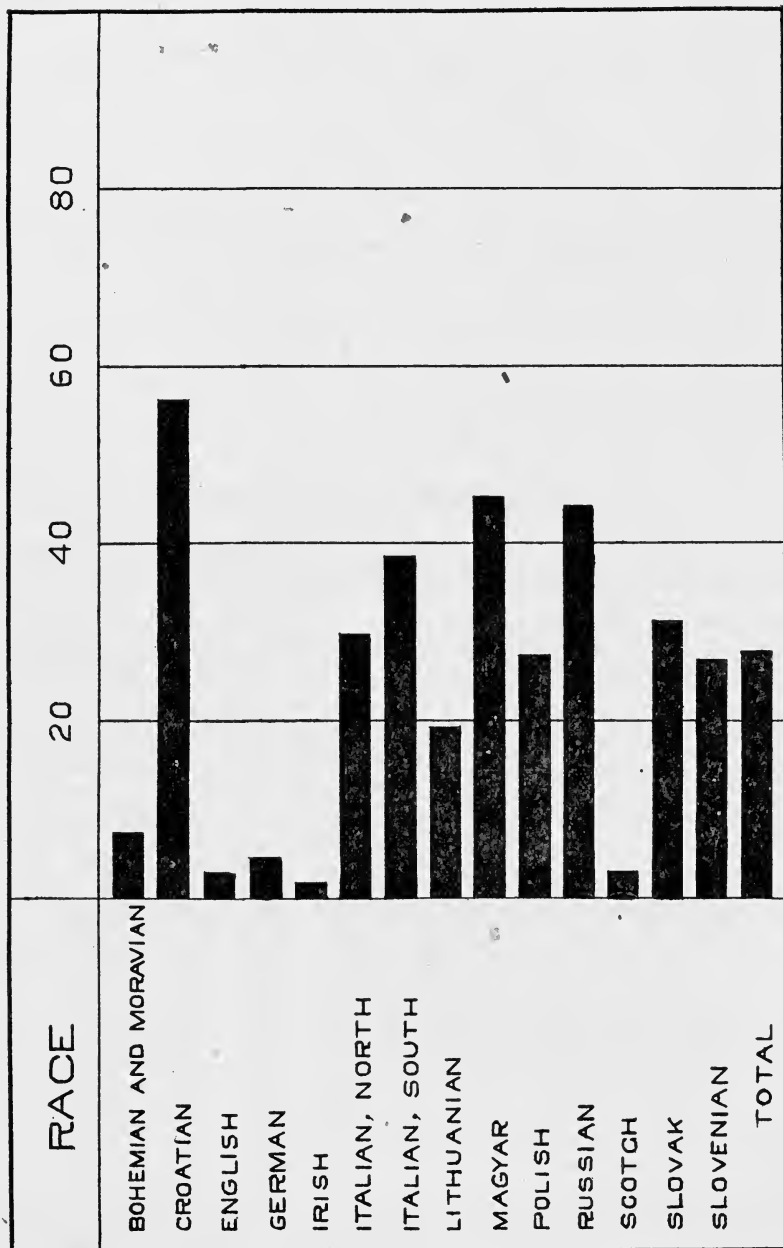
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[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—		Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.			In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian	536	92.5	7.5	Mexican	48	93.8	6.3
Bulgarian	109	23.9	76.1	Montenegrin	44	22.7	77.3
Croatian	1,268	43.5	56.5	Polish	4,367	72.5	27.5
Dutch	66	81.8	18.2	Roumanian	97	19.6	80.4
English	1,754	97.0	3.0	Russian	1,025	55.6	44.4
Finnish	43	74.4	25.6	Ruthenian	204	56.4	43.6
French	498	94.0	6.0	Scotch	787	97.0	3.0
German	1,864	95.3	4.7	Servian	68	61.8	38.2
Greek	68	63.2	36.8	Slovak	7,862	68.5	31.5
Irish	597	98.2	1.8	Slovenian	992	72.9	27.1
Italian, North	3,361	70.0	30.0	Swedish	201	98.5	1.5
Italian, South	2,237	61.3	38.7	Welsh	266	98.5	1.5
Italian (not specified)	53	60.4	39.6				
Lithuanian	882	80.5	19.5				
Magyar	2,818	54.5	45.5	Total	32,966	72.1	27.9

Per cent of foreign-born employees who report wife abroad, by race of husband.

[This chart shows only races with 500 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



On the basis of the information furnished by 32,966 individuals in the foregoing table, it is seen that 72.1 per cent of this number, or nearly three-fourths, have their wives in the United States.

The table also shows that one-third of the races furnishing information report that more than 90 per cent of the husbands have their wives in the United States. The races that comprise this group are the older immigrants to this country, principally from Great Britain and northern Europe, together with the Bohemians and Moravians and the Mexicans. The proportions of these races with wives in the United States range from 98.5 per cent of the Swedish and Welsh to 92.5 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians.

Among the more recent immigrant races the proportion of husbands with wives in the United States is by no means so large. Only one race, the Lithuanian, shows 80 per cent or over of husbands having wives in this country; four races, the Finnish, North Italian, Polish, and Slovenian, show from 70 to 75 per cent each; five, the Greek, South Italian, Italian not specified, Servian, and Slovak, show between 60 and 70 per cent; and three, the Magyar, Russian, and Ruthenian, show between 50 and 60 per cent. The Croatian shows 43.5 per cent of husbands with wives in the United States, while the Bulgarian, Montenegrin, and Roumanian races show 23.9, 22.7, and 19.6 per cent, respectively.

The following table shows the per cent of husbands who report wife abroad, by locality and race of husband:

TABLE 105.—Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by locality and by race of husband.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all races.]

Race of husband.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3.4	8.7	(a)	(a)	7.5
Croatian.....	42.9	57.0	65.4	(a)	56.5
English.....	4.4	2.7	1.1	1.1	3.0
French.....	4.7	8.6	(a)	2.3	6.0
German.....	3.2	4.8	14.9	4.6	4.7
Irish.....	2.7	1.8	(a)	1.8	1.8
Italian, North.....	21.0	36.7	33.5	22.6	30.0
Italian, South.....	36.1	39.4	43.4	22.3	38.7
Lithuanian.....	20.2	20.2	(a)	6.4	19.5
Magyar.....	36.2	46.8	48.3	(a)	45.5
Polish.....	20.9	28.1	34.9	22.4	27.5
Russian.....	36.6	47.1	(a)	17.2	44.4
Scotch.....	6.2	2.1	.0	2.2	3.0
Slovak.....	11.5	32.9	40.2	23.3	31.5
Slovenian.....	21.4	29.6	(a)	15.4	27.1
Swedish.....	.0	2.0	(a)	(a)	1.5
Welsh.....	.0	2.9	(a)	(a)	1.5
Total.....	16.5	30.7	40.7	14.3	27.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of all husbands reporting in the foregoing table 27.9 per cent report that their wives are abroad. The greatest proportion of husbands whose wives are not in this country is found in the South. Of all husbands reporting from that locality 40.7 per cent report their wives

abroad, as compared with 30.7 per cent of those reporting from Pennsylvania, 16.5 per cent from the Middle West, and 14.3 per cent from the Southwest.

The Croatians show a greater proportion of husbands whose wives are abroad than do any of the other races for whom information was secured.

The Croatians in Pennsylvania show a much larger proportion of wives abroad than is reported by this race in the Middle West, and those in the South report a percentage considerably higher still.

In the South and Pennsylvania there is little difference in the proportions of Magyar husbands reporting their wives abroad, each of these localities, however, showing a larger proportion than does the Middle West.

In regard to the South Italians, Poles, and Slovaks there is, as with the Magyars, very little difference between the South and Pennsylvania in the proportions of husbands whose wives are not living in the United States, the South in each instance reporting a slightly larger proportion than Pennsylvania, and each of these localities showing a larger proportion than the Middle West or Southwest.

As previously stated, the above-mentioned races in the South show larger proportions with wives abroad than are shown in any other locality, whereas of the North Italians, Russians, and Slovenians, larger proportions are noted in Pennsylvania than elsewhere. Because of the small number of Russians and Slovenians reported from the South, a comparison of this with other localities is precluded. It will be noted, however, that the Russians' 47.1 per cent in Pennsylvania is a proportion considerably larger than that for the Middle West and very much larger than that for the Southwest. A similar statement is true of the Slovenians, except that there is not such a marked difference in the proportions. The proportions of the Lithuanian husbands in Pennsylvania and in the Middle West reporting wives abroad are identical, and are much higher than the proportion reported from the Southwest.

As regards the remaining foreign-born husbands, the Bohemians and Moravians, French, Swedes, and Welsh show larger proportions in Pennsylvania with wives abroad, and the English, Irish, and Scotch larger proportions in the Middle West, than in any other locality.

With the exception of the German husbands, 14.9 per cent of whom in the South report their wives abroad, the husbands among the older immigrant races in not a single locality report proportions equal to 10 per cent, while in the majority of cases these proportions are less than 5 per cent.

The table next presented indicates the relation between period of residence in the United States of married males and the location of their wives, or, in other words, the tendency on the part of wives who have been living abroad to join their husbands after the husbands have been in the United States a specified number of years.

TABLE 106.—*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 recent years 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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	129	144	263	536	24.8	4.2	0.8	7.5
Croatian.....	561	526	181	1,268	78.1	43.9	26.0	56.5
English.....	245	159	1,350	1,754	15.5	6.3	.3	3.0
French.....	96	137	265	498	15.6	3.6	3.8	6.0
German.....	221	240	1,403	1,864	26.7	7.1	.8	4.7
Irish.....	22	19	556	597	4.5	5.3	1.6	1.8
Italian, North.....	930	1,326	1,105	3,361	58.8	24.8	11.9	30.0
Italian, South.....	715	948	574	2,237	67.0	30.8	16.6	33.7
Lithuanian.....	138	305	439	882	52.2	17.7	10.5	19.5
Magyar.....	1,145	1,033	640	2,818	69.3	34.7	20.3	45.5
Polish.....	1,354	1,559	1,454	4,367	56.6	20.9	7.4	27.5
Russian.....	422	306	297	1,025	81.0	25.8	11.4	44.4
Ruthenian.....	82	55	67	204	76.8	32.7	11.9	43.6
Scotch.....	87	71	629	787	17.2	7.0	.6	3.0
Slovak.....	2,049	2,685	3,128	7,862	63.6	27.8	13.6	31.5
Slovenian.....	284	436	272	992	48.6	22.0	12.9	27.1
Swedish.....	4	15	182	201	25.0	6.7	.5	1.5
Welsh.....	15	7	244	266	13.3	28.6	.0	1.5

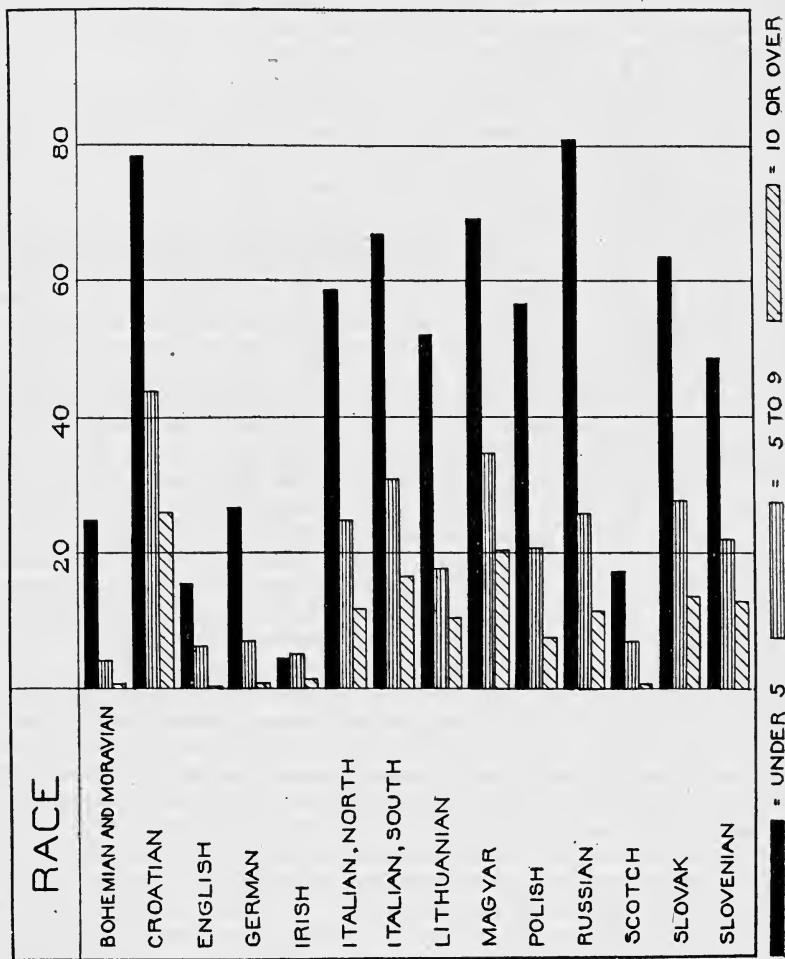
That a much larger proportion of males of the races from Great Britain and northern Europe than of those from southern and eastern Europe are accompanied by their wives upon entering this country, or send for them within a short time after their arrival, is apparent from the above table. For example, the English show that only 15.5 per cent of those who have been in the United States less than five years, 6.3 per cent of those with a residence of from five to nine years, and 0.3 per cent of those who have been in the United States ten years or over, have their wives abroad.

Of the more recent immigrants, those in the United States less than five years, the Russians show a larger proportion having their wives abroad than does any other race, their figure being 81 per cent. Closely following the Russians are the Croats and Ruthenians, each showing over 75 per cent without their wives in this country. In the second period of residence group, comprising those in the United States from five to nine years, it is noticeable that, of these three races, the Russians have only 25.8 per cent with their wives abroad, as compared with 43.9 per cent of the Croats and 32.7 per cent of the Ruthenians. Twenty-four and eight-tenths per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians with a residence of less than five years report wives abroad, as do only 4.2 per cent of those with a residence of from five to nine years, and 0.8 per cent of those who have been in the United States ten years or over. These percentages, it will be noted from the above table, are the smallest shown by any one of the more recent immigrant races.

The fact that a large proportion of the males of foreign-born races do eventually bring their wives to the United States, as shown in the above table, indicates a certain tendency on the part of these races, greater with some than others, toward making a permanent residence here.

Per cent of foreign-born employees who report wife abroad, by race of husband and by years husband has been in the United States.

[This chart shows only races with 500 or more husbands reporting.]



VISITS ABROAD.

Among the mine workers of recent immigration there is a constant movement in progress both within this country and between this country and Europe. Owing to the fact that a large proportion of mining employees of recent immigration are unmarried, and even when married are not in any considerable numbers property holders, and, at the same time, are unimpeded by personal belongings which are of value or difficult to transport, they move readily from one community to another of the coal industry, and, with equal facility, from coal mining to another industry, according to the fluctuating demands for labor. This tendency is especially noticeable in times of industrial depression, when there is an exodus of immigrant mine workers from the affected districts and an influx into communities and localities where work is still available. The mobility of the immigrant labor supply is also evident in the development of new coal fields, as in the case of the opening of the coal-producing territory of the Southwest, where immigrants are brought long distances to operate the new mines.

Immigrants also make many visits abroad. These visits may be made for one or all of several reasons. Many immigrants who have been in this country for a period of years return to their native land to bring over their wives and families; others owning property abroad return to settle up their affairs preparatory to making the United States their permanent home; a great many immigrants, especially those from southern and eastern Europe, come to this country with the idea of remaining only a few years, or until they can save sufficient money to return to their native land, and others go to Europe solely for a visit to friends and relatives. Very often during a strike or suspension in the coal-mining industry, numbers of immigrants return to Europe and remain there until work in the mines is resumed. For example, during a recent strike in Oklahoma, over 100 South Italians left one small mining town within a week and returned to Italy, where they remained until mining was resumed, bringing other immigrants with them when they returned to the United States. In other coal fields many immigrants declared that the cost of living was so much lower in Europe that in times of unsteady work or strikes in this country they could return to their native country and in five or six months' time the difference between what they would have to spend for living in the United States while idle and the cost of living abroad would pay their traveling expenses to and from Europe.

In the course of the individual study of foreign-born mining employees information regarding the number of visits made abroad was secured. These data are set forth in the table next presented, by race and period of residence in the United States.

TABLE 107.—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.]

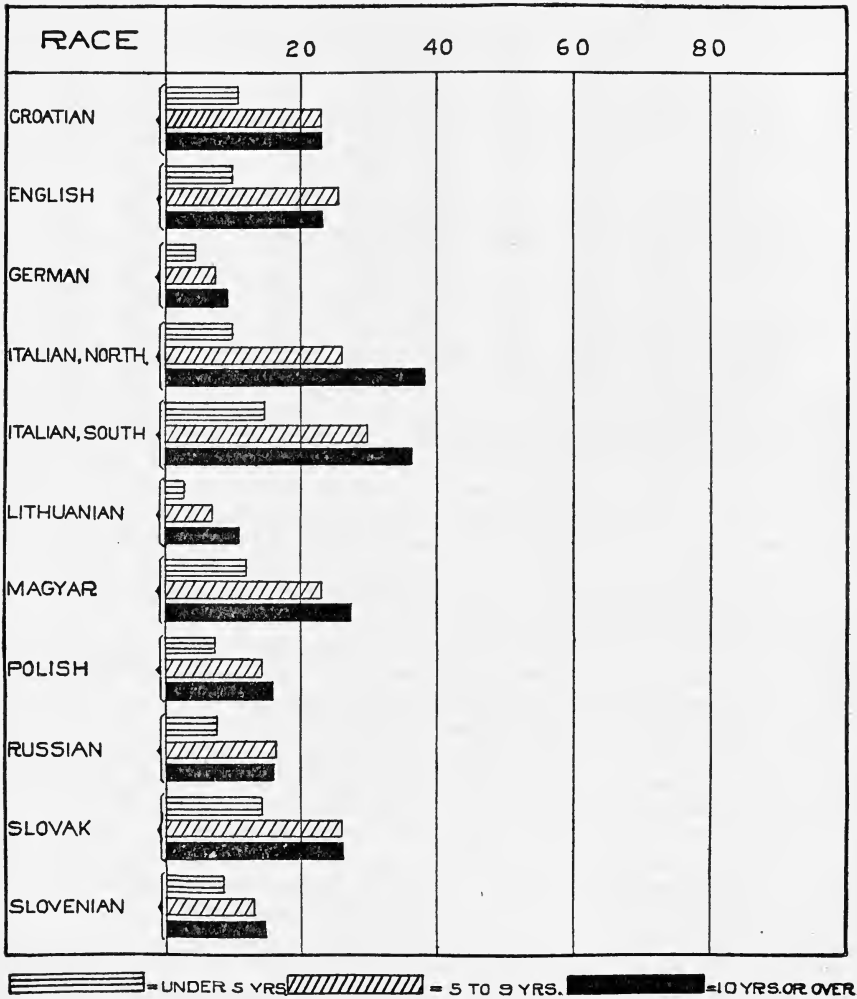
Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting one or more visits, who have been in United States—			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	164	133	197	494	4.3	6.0	3.6	4.5
Bulgarian.....	130	17	7	154	.8	35.3	14.3	5.2
Croatian.....	619	419	131	1,169	10.7	22.7	22.9	16.3
English.....	315	184	1,231	1,730	9.8	25.5	23.1	20.9
French.....	140	181	294	615	2.1	8.8	21.4	13.3
German.....	311	246	1,319	1,876	4.2	7.3	9.1	8.0
Irish.....	28	25	399	452	7.1	12.0	15.3	14.6
Italian, North.....	1,943	1,922	1,280	5,145	9.9	26.0	38.3	23.0
Italian, South.....	1,279	1,148	509	2,936	14.5	29.9	36.3	24.3
Lithuanian.....	365	557	568	1,490	2.7	6.8	10.9	7.4
Magyar.....	1,070	802	488	2,360	11.9	23.1	27.5	18.9
Mexican.....	27	23	51	101	37.0	30.4	31.4	32.7
Montenegrin.....	110	12	3	125	.9	16.7	33.3	3.2
Polish.....	1,602	1,173	870	3,645	7.2	14.3	15.6	11.5
Roumanian.....	84	12	4	100	7.1	33.3	.0	10.0
Russian.....	691	368	258	1,317	7.2	16.3	15.9	11.5
Ruthenian.....	64	42	41	147	15.6	28.6	34.1	24.5
Scotch.....	106	79	618	803	15.1	36.7	27.8	27.0
Slovak.....	1,948	1,709	1,713	5,370	14.3	26.1	26.2	21.9
Slovenian.....	533	491	259	1,283	8.4	13.0	14.7	11.5
Swedish.....	13	21	136	170	7.7	14.3	19.1	17.6
Welsh.....	21	9	247	277	28.6	33.3	21.5	22.4
Total.....	12,020	10,051	11,117	33,188	10.0	21.0	22.4	17.5

Of the 33,188 foreign-born males reporting, 17.5 per cent are shown by the foregoing table to have made one or more visits abroad. Those who have been in this country under five years show 10 per cent who have made visits abroad; those here between five and nine years show 21 per cent; and those with a residence of ten years or over show 22.4 per cent of their number making such visits; indicating for the total foreign-born an increasing per cent visiting their native lands as the period of residence in the United States is extended.

Immigrants from Mexico show the highest per cent visiting their native land, 37 per cent of those who have been in this country under five years, 30.4 per cent of those here between five and nine years, and 31.4 per cent of those with a residence of ten years or over, having made one or more visits to Mexico. Most of the Mexicans reporting were from the coal mines of Oklahoma, and as the trip from there to Mexico is neither a long nor an expensive one, many Mexicans visit their native land each summer, returning to this country in the fall, when work is more steady. Montenegrins show the lowest per cent who make visits abroad, only 3.2 per cent of the total number reporting having visited abroad. On account of the small number of this race from whom data were secured, however, the figures given are not conclusive. Races from northern Europe given in the table include English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French, German, and Swedish. Of these races the Scotch show the highest per cent visiting Europe, or 27 per cent of the 803 reporting. Of Scotchmen 15.1 per cent of those who have been in this country under five years, 36.7 per cent of those here between five and nine years, and 27.8 of those

Per cent of foreign-born male employees reporting one or more visits abroad, by years in the United States and race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting.]



with a residence of ten years or over, have made visits to their native land. Germans rank the lowest in the matter of visits abroad among the races in this group, or 8 per cent of a total of 1,876 reporting. Of the total number in the United States under five years 4.2 per cent have visited abroad; of those with a residence of between five and nine years 7.3 per cent, and of those here ten years or over 9.1 per cent. It was found that many Germans came to this country in order to escape military service and, consequently, do not visit Europe for fear of being forced into the army. The small numbers returning to their home country would also indicate that the interests of members of this race who are here are thoroughly centered in the United States. The percentages show that more visits abroad were made by races from Great Britain than by the other races included in the group from northern Europe. Of the English-speaking races, the Irish show the lowest per cent; of 452 reporting, only 14.6 per cent have visited abroad.

Both North and South Italians show a large per cent visiting abroad. Of the 5,145 North Italians reporting, 23 per cent have visited their native country. Those of this race in this country under five years show 9.9 per cent making visits abroad; those here between five and nine years show 26 per cent, and those with a residence of ten years or over show 38.3 per cent. Data were secured from 2,936 South Italians, 24.3 per cent of whom have made one or more visits abroad; the proportions of those visiting abroad are 14.5 per cent of those in this country under five years, 29.9 per cent of those here between five and nine years, and 36.3 per cent of those with a residence of ten years or over.

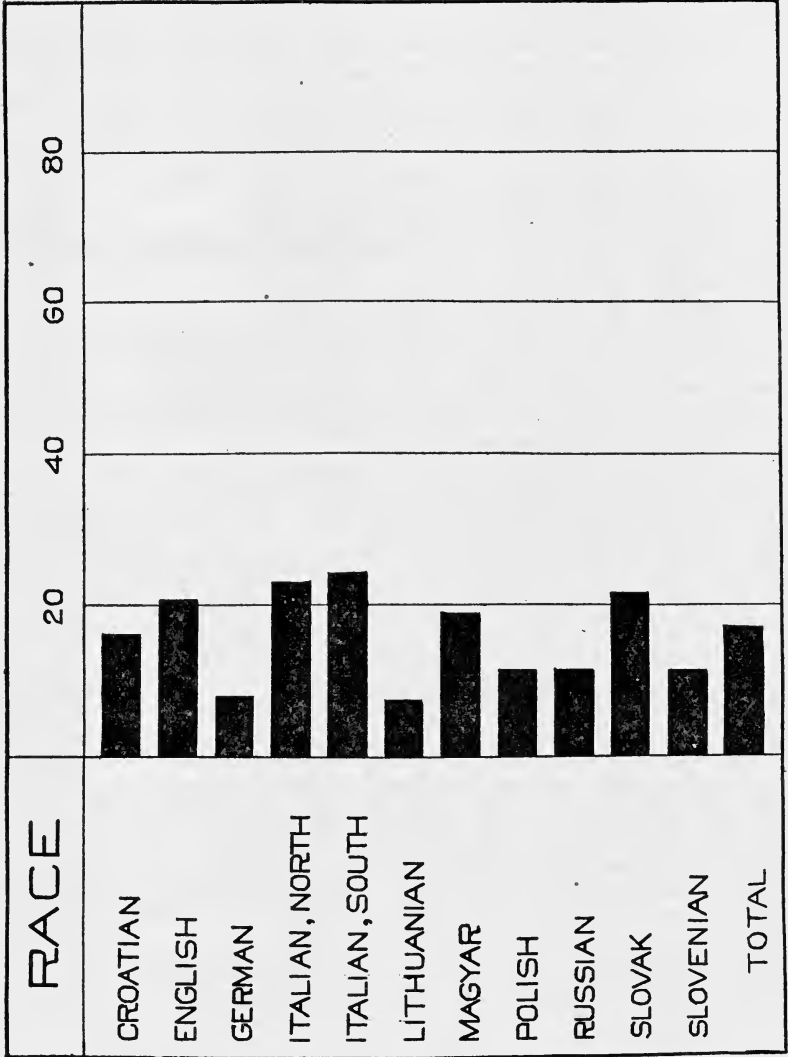
Slavic races include the Croatian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Slovenian, and other races reporting in smaller numbers. Of the races in this group, the Polish, Russian, and Slovenian each report 11.5 per cent visiting abroad, and the Croatians report 16.3 per cent. Of the 5,370 of the Slovak race reporting, 21.9 per cent have visited their native land.

Lithuanians, numbering 1,490, show only 7.4 per cent making visits abroad. Of those of this race in the United States under five years, 2.7 per cent have made one or more visits to the home country; those with a residence between five and nine years show 6.8 per cent, and those here ten years or over show 10.9 per cent. Members of this race have come to this country with the idea of making it their permanent home, and of those interviewed very few expressed any desire to visit their native land.

The significant showing of the table in its bearing upon the character of recent immigration as contrasted with that of past years is the fact that the races of old immigration, as a rule, revisit their native lands only after an extended residence in the United States, indicating that the races have become more or less permanently established in this country, and the visits abroad are mainly for the purpose of renewing temporarily old ties and associations. On the other hand, the races of recent immigration revisit Europe with comparatively greater frequency and after a shorter period of residence in this country, which makes them a more floating and transitory part of the population.

Per cent of foreign-born male employees reporting one or more visits abroad, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 1,000 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



The percentage of foreign-born males making one or more visits abroad is set forth by locality and by race in the following table:

TABLE 108.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees reporting one or more visits abroad, by locality and by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

Race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3.2	4.6	(a)	(a)	4.5
Croatian.....	16.0	16.4	16.4	(a)	16.3
English.....	20.6	22.6	25.0	13.4	20.9
French.....	11.1	16.4	(a)	11.2	13.3
German.....	7.3	8.6	9.2	7.7	8.0
Irish.....	12.5	15.8	(a)	(a)	14.6
Italian, North.....	20.4	24.0	29.1	22.7	23.0
Italian, South.....	20.0	27.6	22.3	24.1	24.3
Lithuanian.....	7.7	4.4	(a)	13.6	7.4
Magyar.....	14.4	20.5	20.5	(a)	18.9
Polish.....	7.9	12.1	10.5	17.9	11.5
Russian.....	10.1	12.1	(a)	14.3	11.5
Scotch.....	24.3	25.4	36.3	31.7	27.0
Slovak.....	10.3	24.6	19.4	5.9	21.9
Slovenian.....	7.0	12.7	(a)	8.2	11.5
Welsh.....	22.0	21.4	(a)	(a)	22.4
Total.....	14.0	18.8	19.1	17.2	17.5

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

An inspection of the totals of the preceding table shows that the percentages of males of all races, making trips abroad differ but little for the several localities. The variation among the entries is within 6 points, the highest percentage for any one locality being entered for the South.

There are seven races for which percentages are computed in every locality. These may be divided into two groups, the first to include Germans, English, and Scotch, and the second, Poles, Slovaks, and North and South Italians. In the first group the Germans show the lowest percentages for all localities, ranging from 7.3 in the Middle West to 9.2 in the South. On the other hand, the Scotch included in the same group show not only the highest percentage for this group, but, with the exception of the South Italians in Pennsylvania, the highest percentage for all localities. In the second group the Italians report the highest average proportions, varying between 20 and 30 per cent. The entries for the other two races in the second group are comparatively low, except for the Poles in the South-west and the Slovaks in Pennsylvania and the South.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

Information as to the ages of the coal-mining employees and the members of their households is of value as indicating both the general composition of the working body and something of the conditions under which the workers live. Data upon this subject were secured by means of the household study, and are presented in the tables which follow. The classification is according to age groups, sex, and general nativity and race of heads of households. The presentation is by percentages.

TABLE 109.—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.....	259	19.7	19.3	3.5	8.1	15.1	21.2	13.1
Negro.....	54	13.0	20.4	7.4	5.6	9.3	37.0	7.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	48	18.8	29.2	6.3	4.2	16.7	12.5	12.5
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	48	18.8	27.1	6.3	6.3	16.7	14.6	10.4
Croatian.....	329	24.9	9.4	.9	4.6	26.7	28.0	5.5
English.....	91	11.0	22.0	5.5	11.0	18.7	17.6	14.3
German.....	161	15.5	21.7	4.3	6.8	16.1	22.4	13.0
Irish.....	162	14.8	17.9	6.2	15.4	13.6	12.3	19.8
Italian, North.....	853	24.2	14.7	2.2	4.3	22.3	25.4	6.9
Italian, South.....	717	20.8	10.0	1.8	6.3	30.5	26.1	4.5
Lithuanian.....	481	26.6	13.7	1.7	3.5	18.9	31.0	4.6
Magyar.....	727	18.6	14.3	1.9	5.2	22.3	30.1	7.6
Mexican.....	112	23.2	17.0	.9	4.5	17.0	27.7	9.8
Polish.....	1,018	22.9	13.6	1.3	4.8	23.6	28.4	5.5
Russian.....	100	25.0	7.0	2.0	1.0	33.0	31.0	1.0
Ruthenian.....	155	18.7	12.9	.6	14.8	20.6	24.5	7.7
Slovak.....	1,290	23.3	17.1	2.4	4.7	19.9	25.3	7.3
Welsh.....	98	10.2	23.5	2.0	13.3	15.3	14.3	21.4
Grand total.....	6,860	21.6	14.9	2.3	5.7	22.0	26.1	7.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	73	19.2	27.4	5.5	4.1	15.1	17.8	11.0
Total native-born.....	386	18.7	21.0	4.4	7.0	14.2	22.8	11.9
Total foreign-born.....	6,474	21.8	14.5	2.1	5.7	22.4	26.3	7.2

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:								
White.....	238	14.7	24.4	4.2	9.2	19.7	18.9	8.8
Negro.....	66	22.7	25.8	3.0	7.6	18.2	19.7	3.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	41	14.6	24.4	7.3	9.8	19.5	19.5	4.9
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	43	20.9	23.3	2.3	14.0	16.3	14.0	9.3
Croatian.....	239	31.4	11.3	1.3	3.8	31.4	17.6	3.3
English.....	56	16.1	21.4	7.1	5.4	14.3	21.4	14.3
German.....	139	17.3	24.5	5.0	10.1	11.5	20.1	11.5
Irish.....	130	12.3	25.4	8.5	10.8	14.6	13.8	14.6
Italian, North.....	647	28.6	19.0	2.5	4.3	22.7	19.0	3.9
Italian, South.....	374	27.0	18.2	2.9	4.5	25.7	17.6	4.0
Lithuanian.....	337	28.5	15.1	1.5	3.0	27.9	20.5	3.6
Magyar.....	477	30.0	15.5	2.3	5.2	23.1	20.1	3.8
Mexican.....	84	27.4	13.1	4.8	8.3	11.9	25.0	9.5
Polish.....	763	29.8	21.4	3.0	3.3	21.9	18.0	2.8
Russian.....	73	24.7	15.1	.0	4.1	41.1	13.7	1.4
Ruthenian.....	109	33.9	20.2	4.6	4.6	18.3	18.3	.0
Slovak.....	1,089	31.6	21.1	2.9	4.1	18.8	17.6	3.8
Welsh.....	86	11.6	23.3	4.7	10.5	9.3	17.4	23.3
Grand total.....	5,112	27.3	19.4	3.2	5.1	21.6	18.5	5.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	68	17.6	23.5	8.8	7.4	17.6	22.1	2.9
Total native-born.....	372	16.7	24.5	4.8	8.6	19.1	19.6	6.7
Total foreign-born.....	4,740	28.2	19.1	3.0	4.8	21.8	18.3	4.9

TABLE 109.—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.....	497	17.3	21.7	3.8	8.7	17.3	20.1	11.1
Negro.....	120	18.3	23.3	5.0	6.7	14.2	27.5	5.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.....	89	16.9	27.0	6.7	6.7	18.0	15.7	9.0
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	91	19.8	25.3	4.4	9.9	16.5	14.3	9.9
Croatian.....	568	27.6	10.2	1.1	4.2	28.7	23.6	4.6
English.....	147	12.9	21.8	6.1	8.8	17.0	19.0	14.3
German.....	300	16.3	23.0	4.7	8.3	14.0	21.3	12.3
Irish.....	292	13.7	21.2	7.2	13.4	14.0	13.0	17.5
Italian, North.....	1,500	26.1	16.5	2.3	4.3	22.5	22.7	5.6
Italian, South.....	1,091	22.9	12.8	2.2	5.7	28.9	23.2	4.3
Lithuanian.....	818	27.4	14.3	1.6	3.3	22.6	26.7	4.2
Magyar.....	1,204	23.1	14.8	2.1	5.2	22.6	26.2	6.1
Mexican.....	196	25.0	15.3	2.6	6.1	14.8	26.5	9.7
Polish.....	1,781	25.8	16.9	2.0	4.2	22.9	23.9	4.3
Russian.....	173	24.9	10.4	1.2	2.3	36.4	23.7	1.2
Ruthenian.....	264	25.0	15.9	2.3	10.6	19.7	22.0	4.5
Slovak.....	2,379	27.1	18.9	2.7	4.5	19.3	21.8	5.7
Welsh.....	184	10.9	23.4	3.3	12.0	12.5	15.8	22.3
Grand total.....	11,972	24.0	16.8	2.7	5.5	21.8	22.8	6.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	141	18.4	25.5	7.1	5.7	16.3	19.9	7.1
Total native-born.....	758	17.7	22.7	4.6	7.8	16.6	21.2	9.4
Total foreign-born.....	11,214	24.5	16.4	2.5	5.3	22.1	22.9	6.2

The total number of individuals for whom complete data were reported is 11,972. Of these, 6,860, or 57.3 per cent, are males. It will be noted that the great majority of individuals of both sexes belong to households the heads of which are foreign-born. This is due to the fact that the taking of data was confined almost entirely to households whose heads are foreign-born, a small number of native-born schedules having been taken in each district for purposes of comparison. Of the males for whom information is incorporated in the tables, 6,474, or 94.4 per cent, of the females 4,740, or 92.7 per cent, and of both males and females 11,214, or 93.7 per cent, are classified as "foreign-born." Inasmuch as the classification according to race is based upon the birthplace of the heads of households, it is obvious that the tables give no exact indication of the nativity of the individuals. This fact is, however, immaterial for the purposes of the tables.

Of the total number of individuals for whom information was reported, it will be seen that 51 per cent, or about one-half, are 20 years of age or over. Twenty-four per cent, or about one-fourth, are children under 6. Children of school age constitute 16.8 per cent, or about one-sixth of the entire number. There is a very small proportion, 6.4 per cent, of individuals 45 years of age or over. A comparison of households the heads of which are foreign-born with those the heads of which are native-born shows for the native-born a lower percentage of young children and a higher percentage of children of school age and of persons 45 or over than for the foreign-born. Among the native households the proportion of individuals from 14

to 19 years of age is higher than among the foreign households. The proportion of individuals 20 years of age or over is less for the native-born than for the foreign-born. In the group of households whose heads are classified as native-born of foreign father the percentage of children under 6 years of age and of individuals 20 to 44 years of age is lower than for either the foreign-born or the total number of individuals. Among the foreign households the races having the largest percentage of young children are the Croatians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, and North Italians; those having the largest percentage of children of school age are the Bohemians and Moravians, Welsh, Germans, English, and Irish; and those having the largest percentage of individuals 45 years of age or over are the Welsh, Irish, English, and Germans.

Comparing the table for males with that for females, it will be noted that, for all individuals for whom information was reported as well as for the individuals in households the heads of which are foreign-born, the percentage of males who are 15 years of age or over is considerably higher than the percentage of females who are 15 years of age or over. The relation of the percentages for the sexes is indicated by general nativity in the following table:

TABLE 110.—*Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity of head of household and sex of individual.	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 foreign father:								
Male.....	73	19.2	27.4	5.5	4.1	15.1	17.8	11.0
Female.....	68	17.6	23.5	8.8	7.4	17.6	22.1	2.9
Native-born:								
Male.....	386	18.7	21.0	4.4	7.0	14.2	22.8	11.9
Female.....	372	16.7	24.5	4.8	8.6	19.1	19.6	6.7
Foreign-born:								
Male.....	6,474	21.8	14.5	2.1	5.7	22.4	26.3	7.2
Female.....	4,740	28.2	19.1	3.0	4.8	21.8	18.3	4.9
Total male.....	6,860	21.6	14.9	2.3	5.7	22.0	26.1	7.5
Total female.....	5,112	27.3	19.4	3.2	5.1	21.6	18.5	5.0

From this table it appears that among the foreign households the proportion of females in the lower age groups is higher than the proportion of males in the same groups. Summarizing briefly, it may be said that the proportion of children under 6 years of age is greater in the foreign households than in the native; that the proportion of persons 45 or over is greater among the native than among the foreign; and that for all households the proportions of females under 15 years of age are higher than for the males of the same age group, the difference in age between the sexes being especially marked in the case of the foreign-born.

As regards the age characteristics of the immigrant mine workers, the following table shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees within each age group.

TABLE 111.—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.]

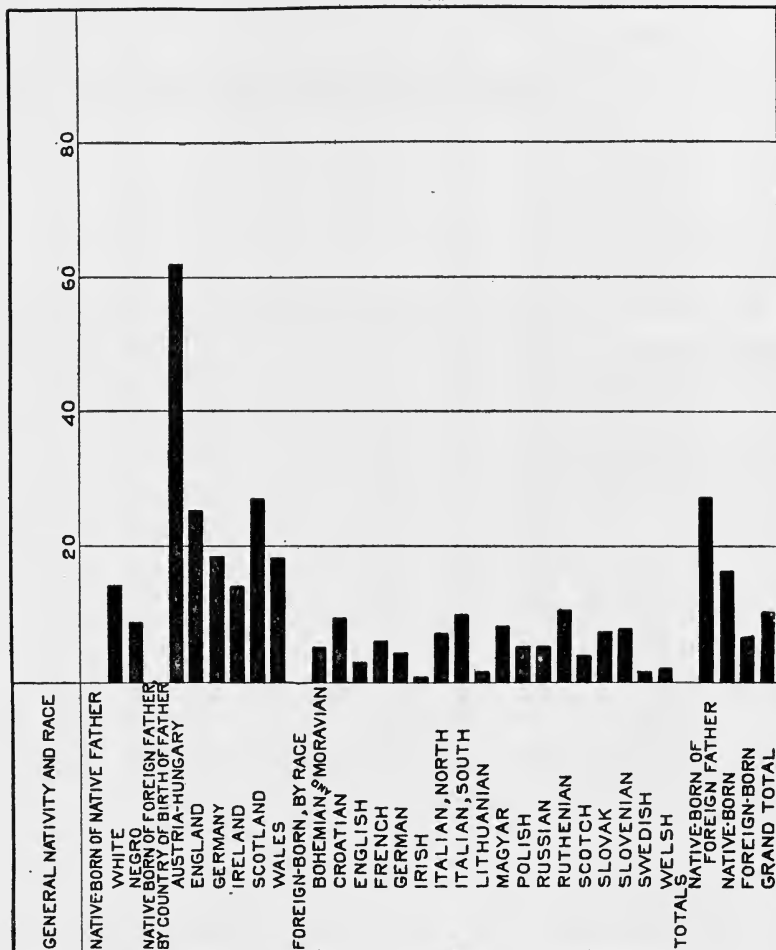
General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.							
		Under 14.	14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	18,410	.1	14.3	18.1	17.0	14.3	20.1	11.3	4.8
Negro.....	6,659	.4	8.8	17.6	19.6	14.8	19.8	14.3	4.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	820	.1	62.0	27.2	6.8	1.3	2.2	.1	.2
Belgium.....	51	.0	62.7	23.5	11.8	2.0	.0	.0	.0
Canada.....	49	.0	6.1	8.2	14.3	22.4	32.7	10.2	6.1
England.....	1,792	.3	25.3	22.2	15.3	12.6	15.8	6.4	2.1
France.....	172	.0	30.2	18.0	18.0	11.6	7.6	9.9	4.7
Germany.....	2,248	(a)	18.6	22.2	15.5	10.7	18.5	11.1	3.4
Ireland.....	1,344	.0	14.1	17.5	13.4	12.9	21.9	15.8	4.4
Italy.....	196	.5	66.3	22.4	8.2	2.0	.5	.0	.0
Russia.....	176	.6	69.3	22.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	.0	1.1
Scotland.....	921	.1	27.0	26.5	16.9	11.1	11.5	5.4	1.4
Sweden.....	66	.0	39.4	33.3	18.2	6.1	3.0	.0	.0
Wales.....	464	.2	18.3	15.3	18.1	13.4	22.0	8.2	4.5
Foreign-born, by race:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	742	.0	5.1	10.9	17.7	19.9	29.2	10.6	6.5
Bulgarian.....	176	.0	6.2	22.7	35.2	14.2	14.8	4.5	2.3
Croatian.....	2,411	.0	9.4	28.2	21.4	15.8	18.5	6.0	.6
Dutch.....	104	.0	8.7	9.6	21.2	14.4	22.1	20.2	3.8
English.....	2,486	.0	3.0	7.3	12.1	15.7	23.2	23.1	15.6
Finnish.....	70	.0	4.3	8.6	17.1	22.9	31.4	11.4	4.3
French.....	778	.1	6.0	10.3	16.1	18.1	24.3	17.6	7.5
German.....	2,680	.0	4.3	7.7	11.4	15.0	25.6	16.3	19.6
Greek.....	113	.0	5.3	26.5	24.8	14.2	19.5	7.1	2.7
Irish.....	923	.0	.7	4.6	8.9	9.2	22.8	31.7	22.2
Italian, North.....	6,613	(a)	7.2	20.6	23.3	19.7	21.4	6.4	1.3
Italian, South.....	4,247	(a)	9.9	22.9	22.9	17.6	19.0	6.5	1.3
Italian (not specified).....	108	.0	5.6	30.6	22.2	13.9	20.4	7.4	.0
Lithuanian.....	1,885	.0	1.6	17.9	27.0	19.8	25.4	7.4	1.0
Magyar.....	4,542	.0	8.2	18.3	20.8	18.8	24.8	7.8	1.3
Mexican.....	111	.0	6.3	15.3	14.4	15.3	23.4	19.8	5.4
Montenegrin.....	136	.0	8.8	30.9	22.1	17.6	14.0	6.6	.0
Polish.....	7,302	.0	5.3	19.0	22.8	18.3	24.5	8.5	1.7
Roumanian.....	155	.0	10.3	13.5	21.9	16.1	25.8	11.6	.6
Russian.....	1,841	.0	5.3	20.0	25.1	18.3	22.9	7.4	.9
Ruthenian.....	303	.0	10.6	15.2	26.4	15.5	25.4	5.9	1.0
Scotch.....	1,153	.0	3.8	7.4	11.4	15.1	21.2	26.6	14.6
Servian.....	129	.0	7.8	30.2	29.5	13.2	14.7	3.1	1.6
Slovak.....	11,230	.0	7.4	18.8	20.3	16.8	25.7	9.3	1.7
Slovenian.....	1,897	.0	7.8	20.8	24.0	18.3	19.6	7.5	1.9
Swedish.....	307	.0	1.6	7.8	9.4	14.3	30.9	23.5	12.4
Welsh.....	394	.0	2.0	5.8	7.4	13.2	21.6	26.4	23.6
Grand total.....	87,765	.1	10.3	18.3	19.1	15.9	21.7	10.6	4.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	8,378	.1	27.3	22.0	14.2	10.3	15.1	8.3	2.7
Total native-born.....	33,449	.2	16.4	19.0	16.8	13.4	18.8	11.2	4.2
Total foreign-born.....	54,316	(a)	6.5	17.8	20.5	17.5	23.4	10.3	4.0

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

It appears from this table that of the male employees for whom information was secured only a fraction of 1 per cent are under 14 years of age, 10.3 per cent are from 14 to 19, 18.3 per cent are from 20 to 24, 19.1 per cent are from 25 to 29, 15.9 per cent are from 30 to 34, 21.7 per cent are from 35 to 44, 10.6 per cent are from 45 to 54, and only 4.1 per cent are 55 or over. The proportion of employees under 25 years of age is largest for those native-born of foreign father; of those from 25 to 44 years of age it is largest for the foreign-born; and of those 45 years of age or over it is largest for the native-born of native father.

Per cent of male employees 14 to 19 years of age, by general nativity and race.

[This chart shows only races with 300 or more employees reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



Of the foreign-born, the Ruthenians have the largest and the Irish the smallest proportion of employees from 14 to 19 years of age; the Montenegrins have the largest and the Irish again have the smallest proportion of employees from 20 to 24 years of age; and the Bulgarians have the largest and the Welsh the smallest proportion of employees from 25 to 29 years of age. The proportion of employees from 30 to 34 and from 35 to 44 years of age is largest for the Finns, and of those from 45 to 54 years of age it is largest for the Irish. The Welsh have the largest proportion among those 55 years of age or over. It will be noted that the races of recent immigration, or those from southern and eastern Europe, have their largest representation in the lower age groups, while the races of past immigration, or those from Great Britain and northern Europe, have their largest proportions in the higher age groups.

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 112 to 128 and General Tables 42 to 50].

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

The relative extent to which races of recent and former immigration acquire homes, in addition to showing comparative saving proclivities, furnishes a valuable insight into the tendencies of the various races to settle permanently in this country.

In bituminous coal-mining localities there is but little opportunity for the mine workers to acquire their own homes, for the reason that in a large majority of the mining communities the houses are owned by the mining companies. These houses are known as "company houses" and are rented to the employees, but are rarely sold to them.^a

In the table submitted below, the number and per cent of the families studied who own their homes are shown by race of head of family.

TABLE 112.—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.		General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:				Foreign-born—Cont'd.			
White.....	113	42	37.2	Magyar.....	242	15	6.2
Negro.....	26	4	(b)	Mexican.....	42	6	14.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				Polish.....	336	61	18.2
English.....	11	6	(b)	Roumanian.....	10		(b)
Irish.....	14	5	(b)	Russian.....	44		.0
Foreign-born:				Ruthenian.....	43	5	11.6
Bohemian and Moravian.....	17	7	(b)	Scotch.....	12	4	(b)
Croatian.....	129	16	12.4	Slovak.....	457	56	12.3
English.....	29	6	(b)	Slovenian.....	12	2	(b)
French.....	12	2	(b)	Welsh.....	40	24	60.0
German.....	54	15	27.8	Grand total.....	2,363	c 491	20.8
Irish.....	50	31	62.0	Total native-born of foreign father.....	25	11	44.0
Italian, North.....	304	99	32.6	Total native-born.....	164	57	34.8
Italian, South.....	188	c 41	21.8	Total foreign-born.....	2,199	c 434	19.7
Lithuanian.....	178	44	24.7				

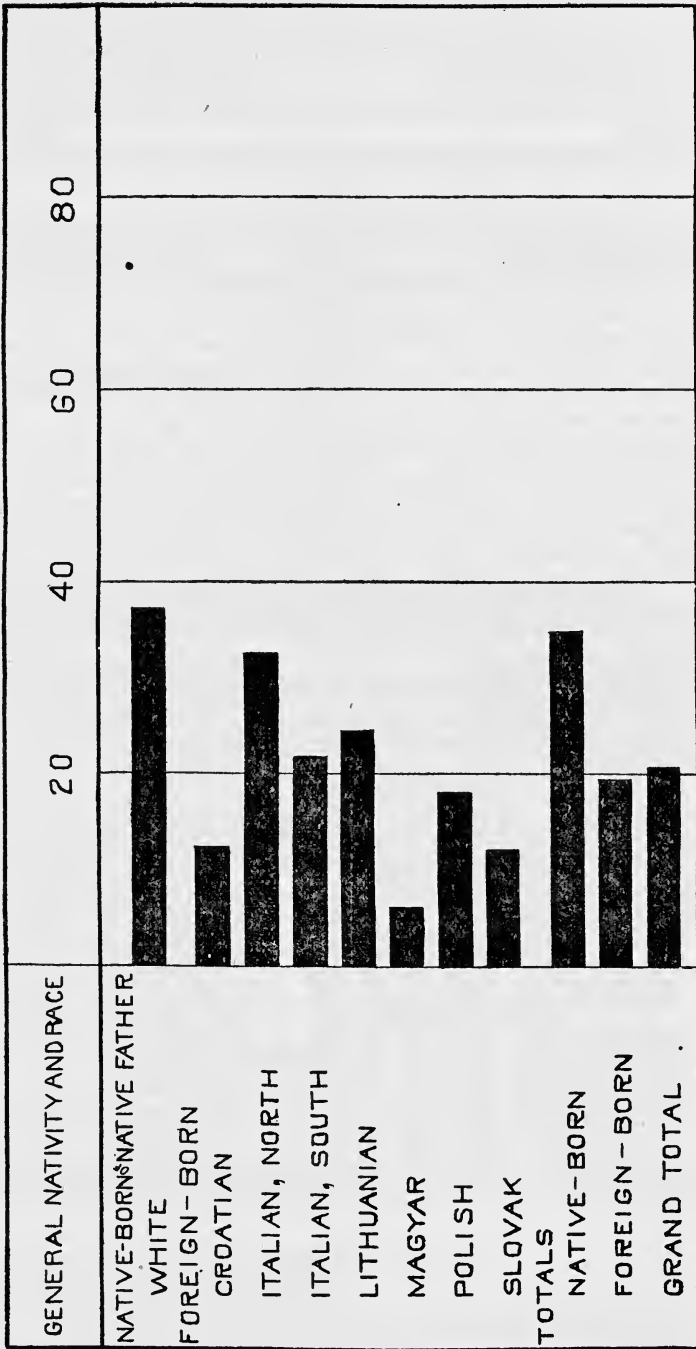
^a These houses are described in considerable detail in the sections of the report which take up the various communities studied. In each locality the "company houses" are much alike, being generally constructed after one plan with a variation only in the number of rooms. See Chapter V, p. 105, on "Housing and living conditions."

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^c Not including 1 family not reporting complete data.

Per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]



This table shows that of the 2,363 families studied, 20.8 per cent own their homes. Among races represented by 20 or more families, the race having the highest per cent of families owning homes is the foreign-born Irish, with 62 per cent; the second the foreign-born Welsh, with 60 per cent; the third the native whites of native father, with 37.2 per cent. Among the races of recent immigration, the North Italian has the highest rank, with 32.6 per cent of its members, and the Lithuanian the second, with 24.7 per cent, owning homes. The Magyars, the Slovaks, and the Croatsians all have a very low proportion of home owners, the percentages being 6.2, 12.3, and 12.4, respectively.

Besides considering the extent to which homes have been acquired, it is worth while to determine whether the tendencies exhibited in the showing for the industry as a whole are characteristic of the races, or whether they arise from different opportunities in the various localities studied. For this reason the table which follows is presented. This table brings into comparison the per cent of families owning their homes in each of the four geographical divisions of the bituminous industry.

TABLE 113.—Per cent of families owning home, by locality and by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more families reporting in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining, ^a
Native-born of native father, White.....	36.4	42.4	.....	35.1	37.2
Foreign-born:					
Croatian.....	.....	2.8	.....	61.9	12.4
German.....	.....	45.5	0.0	.....	27.8
Italian, North.....	70.6	10.4	(b)	51.1	32.6
Italian, South.....	40.0	10.6	c 1.6	65.7	c 21.8
Lithuanian.....	36.0	7.4	(b)	55.6	24.7
Magyar.....	.....	3.3	2.7	(b)	6.2
Polish.....	87.0	8.4	.0	47.2	18.2
Slovak.....	.....	4.1	.0	83.3	12.3
Grand total.....	53.8	9.2	c 1.1	50.6	c 20.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.0
Total native-born.....	36.4	42.4	.....	28.9	34.8
Total foreign-born.....	56.4	8.4	c 1.1	55.2	c 19.7

^a This total includes families not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

^c Not including 1 family not reporting complete data.

An examination of the preceding table strongly indicates that the tendency to acquire homes is largely a matter of opportunity. Considering the total number of families studied, the Middle West has 53.8 per cent of the families studied owning their homes, Pennsylvania 9.2 per cent, the South 1.1 per cent, the Southwest 50.6 per cent, and the industry as a whole 20.8 per cent. The per cent of white families native-born of native father owning homes is 36.4 in the Middle West, 42.4 in Pennsylvania, 35.1 in the Southwest, and 37.2 in the industry as a whole.

Much more marked variations among localities are found for the races of foreign birth. The Croatian race shows 2.8 per cent of its families in Pennsylvania and 61.9 per cent in the Southwest owning homes; the North Italian reports 70.6 per cent in the Middle West, 10.4 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 51.1 per cent in the Southwest. No representatives of races employed in the South give evidence of any pronounced tendency to acquire homes, owing principally to the lack of opportunity under the conditions of employment prevailing in that section.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In a study of the industrial condition of foreign-born mine workers in this country the status of their children is of value. The table following shows the per cent of children of both sexes in the households studied, 6 and under 16 years of age, at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 114.—Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

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

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.			Female.			Total.					
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.		At home.	At school.	At work.		At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	87	8.0	86.2	5.7	92	9.8	89.1	1.1	179	8.9	87.7	3.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
German.....	33	3.0	90.9	6.1	33	6.1	93.9	.0	66	4.5	92.4	3.0
Irish.....	37	.0	94.6	5.4	41	4.9	95.1	.0	78	2.6	94.8	2.6
Italian, North.....	85	5.9	90.6	3.5	95	14.7	85.3	.0	180	10.6	87.8	1.7
Italian, South.....	42	26.2	66.7	7.1	42	16.7	83.3	.0	84	21.4	75.0	3.6
Lithuanian.....	55	27.3	69.1	3.6	39	25.6	74.4	.0	94	26.6	71.3	2.1
Magyar.....	71	12.7	81.7	5.6	60	20.0	80.0	.0	131	16.0	80.9	3.1
Polish.....	101	17.8	78.2	4.0	125	22.4	76.0	1.6	226	20.4	77.0	2.7
Slovak.....	200	12.5	82.5	5.0	207	23.2	74.4	2.4	407	17.9	78.4	3.7
Foreign-born:												
Italian, North.....	59	13.6	79.7	6.8	43	25.6	74.4	.0	102	18.6	77.5	3.9
Italian, South.....	43	14.0	79.1	7.0	37	48.6	51.4	.0	80	30.0	66.3	3.8
Magyar.....	46	19.6	76.1	4.3	24	50.0	50.0	.0	70	30.0	67.1	2.9
Polish.....	49	30.6	65.3	4.1	61	39.3	60.7	.0	110	35.5	62.7	1.8
Slovak.....	51	17.6	78.4	3.9	57	24.6	75.4	.0	108	21.3	76.9	1.9
Grand total.....	1,174	16.1	78.0	5.3	1,156	22.1	77.2	.8	2,330	19.1	77.9	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	748	15.6	79.4	4.9	736	19.6	79.3	1.1	1,484	17.6	79.4	3.0
Total native-born.....	850	14.7	80.2	5.1	847	18.1	80.9	1.1	1,697	16.4	80.6	3.1
Total foreign-born.....	324	19.8	74.4	5.9	309	33.0	67.0	.0	633	26.2	70.8	3.0

The grand totals in the table above show only 3.1 per cent of the children at work, while 19.1 per cent are at home and 77.9 per cent at school. That a greater proportion of foreign-born than of native-born children are at home is also indicated.

Of the native-born children whose fathers were of native birth, 3.4 per cent, as compared with 3 per cent of the second generation and 3 per cent of the foreign-born, are at work. The highest percentage of children at work is shown by the foreign-born North Italians, 3.9 per cent of whose children are employed. Other races with a greater than average proportion are the foreign-born South Italians with 3.8 per cent, and the second generation of the same people with 3.6 per cent, the second generation of Slovaks with 3.7 per cent, and of Magyars with 3.1 per cent. The proportion of children at work is greater in the second generation of the Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks than in the first. The only girls at work are one native white, and two Poles and five Slovaks of the second generation. The South Italians show the highest percentage of boys at work, the numbers being 7 per cent and 7.1 per cent for the first and second generations, respectively. The foreign-born North Italians rank next, with 6.8 per cent, followed by the Germans of the second generation with 6.1 per cent. The native whites show 5.7 per cent, the second generation Magyars 5.6 per cent, and the Irish 5.4 per cent.

The percentage for the total number of children at school is reduced by the low rating for the foreign-born, only 70.8 per cent of whose children are so reported. The whites native-born of native father report 87.7 per cent, as compared with the general average of 77.9 per cent. The highest percentage is that of the second generation Irish, whose 94.8 per cent exceeds even the 92.4 per cent of the second generation German. The second generation North Italians, with 87.8 per cent, rank third, the other races with a greater than average proportion being the Magyars and Slovaks of the second generation, with 80.9 per cent and 78.4 per cent, respectively. All of the foreign-born show percentages less than that for the grand total.

The second generation Irish and Germans rank first and second in the comparison relating to girls at school. The whites native-born of native father follow. The Irish boys of the second generation are more generally in school than are those of other races, the Germans of the second generation again ranking second, with the North Italians of the second generation third, and the native whites fourth. The Poles and Slovaks of the second generation rank higher than the average in this comparison, though falling below it in the education of their daughters, each of these races showing a much greater proportion of girls than of boys at home.

The percentage of foreign-born children at home is very much greater than those of the other groups. The Poles have the highest percentage, with 35.5 per cent of their children at home, followed by the Magyars and South Italians, each with 30 per cent. The Lithuanians, not tabulated among the foreign-born on account of small numbers, show 26.6 per cent of the children of the second generation at home. The Lithuanians and South Italians of the second generation have a greater proportion of boys than of girls at home, the percentage of boys in school being extremely low.

The table next presented shows by race of father the relative numbers of children of native and foreign birth at work, at school, and at home. It includes children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, and exhibits only those races reporting 20 or more children born abroad and also 20 or more born in the United States. The exhibit is

arranged according to general nativity and race of father and birthplace of child. Native-born children of native father are added for comparative purposes.

TABLE 115.—*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 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.	179	16	157	6	8.9	87.7	3.4
Negro.....	United States.	34	1	32	1	2.9	94.1	2.9
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....	{ United States.	34	13	20	1	38.2	58.8	2.9
	{ Abroad.....	30	7	22	1	23.3	73.3	3.3
Italian, North.....	{ United States.	180	19	158	3	10.6	87.8	1.7
	{ Abroad.....	102	19	79	4	18.6	77.5	3.9
Italian, South.....	{ United States.	84	18	63	3	21.4	75.0	3.6
	{ Abroad.....	80	24	53	3	30.0	66.3	3.8
Lithuanian.....	{ United States.	94	25	67	2	26.6	71.3	2.1
	{ Abroad.....	34	11	20	3	32.4	58.8	8.8
Magyar.....	{ United States.	131	21	106	4	16.0	80.9	3.1
	{ Abroad.....	70	21	47	2	30.0	67.1	2.9
Polish.....	{ United States.	226	46	174	6	20.4	77.0	2.7
	{ Abroad.....	110	39	69	2	35.5	62.7	1.8
Slovak.....	{ United States.	407	73	319	15	17.9	78.4	3.7
	{ Abroad.....	108	23	83	2	21.3	76.9	1.9

The purpose of this table is to contrast the status of native-born and foreign-born children 6 and under 16 years of age of the same race. For example, it shows for the Polish race that 20.4 per cent of the children born in the United States and 35.5 per cent of those born abroad are at home, 77 per cent of the children born in this country and 62.7 per cent of those born abroad are in school, and 2.7 per cent of the children born in the United States and 1.8 per cent of those of foreign birth are at work.

CITIZENSHIP.

The relative degree of naturalization is also a very pertinent factor in determining the tendency of the races of recent immigration toward assimilation, and adaptation to, and interest in, American institutions. In this connection the following tables, based upon data secured from individual mine workers, show the present political condition of foreign-born males who were 21 years of age or over at the time of immigration to the United States, according to residence in the United States, and race.

TABLE 116.—*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.....	262	106	89	40.5	34.0
Bosnian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	16	4	3	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	5	1	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	6	3	2	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	617	42	29	6.8	4.7
Dalmatian.....	2		1	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	10	1	5	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	33	15	4	(a)	(a)
English.....	845	569	146	67.3	17.3
Finnish.....	39	12	10	(a)	(a)
French.....	325	412	99	34.5	30.5
German.....	1,151	784	182	68.1	15.8
Greek.....	32	2	4	(a)	(a)
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	1			(a)	(a)
Irish.....	379	305	39	80.5	10.3
Italian, North.....	2,339	623	541	26.6	23.1
Italian, South.....	1,302	238	205	18.3	15.7
Italian (not specified).....	29	9	4	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	702	240	78	34.2	11.1
Macedonian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	1,432	146	158	10.2	11.0
Mexican.....	43	4	1	9.3	2.3
Montenegrin.....	12	2	1	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	7	7		(a)	(a)
Polish.....	2,557	373	251	14.6	9.8
Portuguese.....	5		2	(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	12	1	3	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	541	86	55	15.9	10.2
Ruthenian.....	76	7	7	9.2	9.2
Scotch.....	414	261	76	63.0	18.4
Scotch-Irish.....	3	3		(a)	(a)
Servian.....	31	3	5	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	3,699	497	341	13.4	9.2
Slovenian.....	650	108	160	16.6	24.6
Swedish.....	144	104	26	72.2	18.1
Syrian.....	5	1	1	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	140	113	19	80.7	13.6
Australian (race not specified).....	6	2		(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	319	70	136	21.9	42.6
Belgian (race not specified).....	163	72	45	44.2	27.6
Swiss (race not specified).....	6	4		(a)	(a)
Total.....	18,363	4,930	2,729	26.8	14.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

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 the time of coming, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 200 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

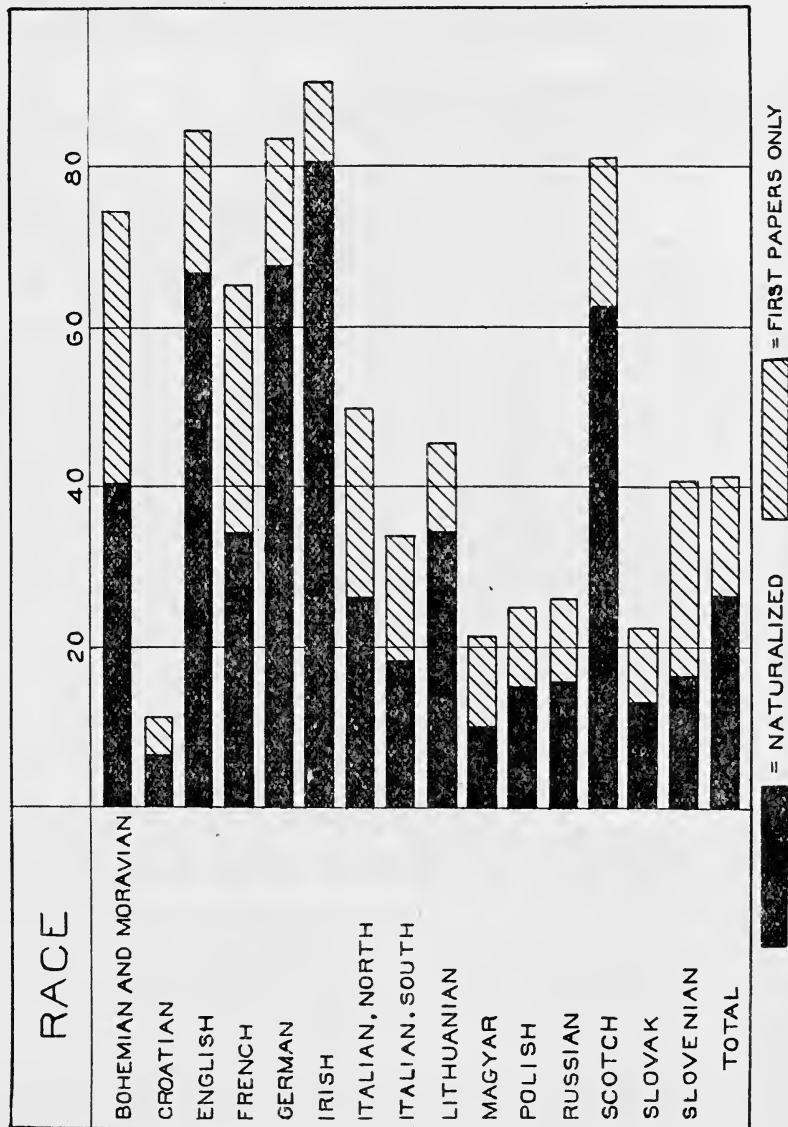


TABLE 117.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(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.]

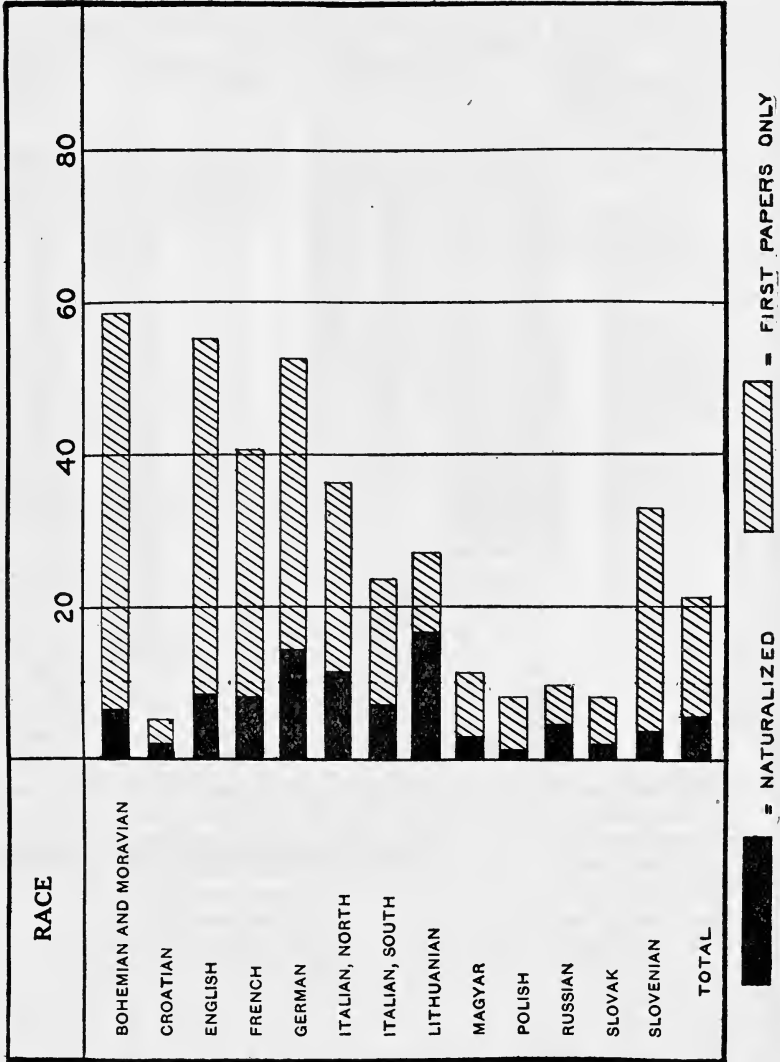
Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian..	145	6.2	52.4	117	82.9	11.1	262	40.5	34.0
Croatian.....	484	2.1	3.3	133	24.1	9.8	617	6.8	4.7
English.....	175	8.6	46.3	670	82.7	9.7	845	67.3	17.3
French.....	163	8.0	32.5	162	61.1	28.4	325	34.5	30.5
German.....	270	14.4	38.5	881	84.6	8.9	1,151	68.1	15.8
Irish.....	28	17.9	32.1	351	85.5	8.5	379	80.5	10.3
Italian, North.....	1,466	11.8	24.5	873	51.5	20.8	2,339	26.6	23.1
Italian, South.....	880	7.3	16.5	422	41.2	14.2	1,302	18.3	15.7
Lithuanian.....	367	16.9	10.4	335	53.1	11.9	702	34.2	11.1
Magyar.....	959	2.8	8.7	473	25.2	15.9	1,432	10.2	11.0
Polish.....	1,503	1.6	6.7	1,054	33.1	14.3	2,557	14.6	9.8
Russian.....	312	4.8	5.1	229	31.0	17.0	541	15.9	10.2
Scotch.....	84	4.8	35.7	330	77.9	13.9	414	63.0	18.4
Slovak.....	2,022	2.1	6.2	1,677	27.1	12.9	3,699	13.4	9.2
Slovenian.....	437	3.9	28.6	213	42.7	16.4	650	16.6	24.6
Swedish.....	24	20.8	50.0	120	82.5	11.7	144	72.2	18.1
Welsh.....	7	14.3	42.9	133	84.2	12.0	140	80.7	13.6
Total.....	9,826	5.8	15.7	8,537	51.1	13.8	18,363	26.8	14.9

These tables are based upon complete data for the political condition of 18,363 foreign-born males employed in the bituminous coal-mining industry. Each individual mine worker has been in the United States five years, the requisite number of years' residence before final naturalization papers can be issued. Of the total number furnishing information, 26.8 per cent are fully naturalized, and 14.9 per cent have first papers only, the remaining 58.3 per cent being aliens. Of the 8,537 males here ten years or more, 51.1 per cent are citizens, 13.8 per cent have first papers only, and 35.1 per cent are aliens. Of the 9,826 males who have been in this country from five to nine years, 5.8 per cent have full naturalization papers, 15.7 per cent have first papers only, and 78.5 per cent have taken no steps to acquire citizenship.

In the group which has a period of residence of five years or more, it is seen that the Welsh lead with 80.7 per cent of their number fully naturalized; the Irish follow with 80.5 per cent, and the English and Germans have 67.3 and 68.1 per cent, respectively. Upon comparing the totals for the races of southern and eastern Europe, the Bohemians and Moravians are found to have the highest per cent fully naturalized. The North Italians come next with 26.6 per cent, as compared with 40.5 per cent for the Bohemians and Moravians. The Magyars, the Poles, the Russians, and the Slovaks show similar tendencies, while the Lithuanians, with 34.2 per cent fully naturalized, have relatively twice as many citizens as these races. In the group showing all races who have been here from five to nine years, the Swedes have 20.8 per cent who have acquired full citizenship, and 50 per cent with first papers only. The Lithuanians, with 367 reporting, have 16.9 per cent with complete papers, as compared

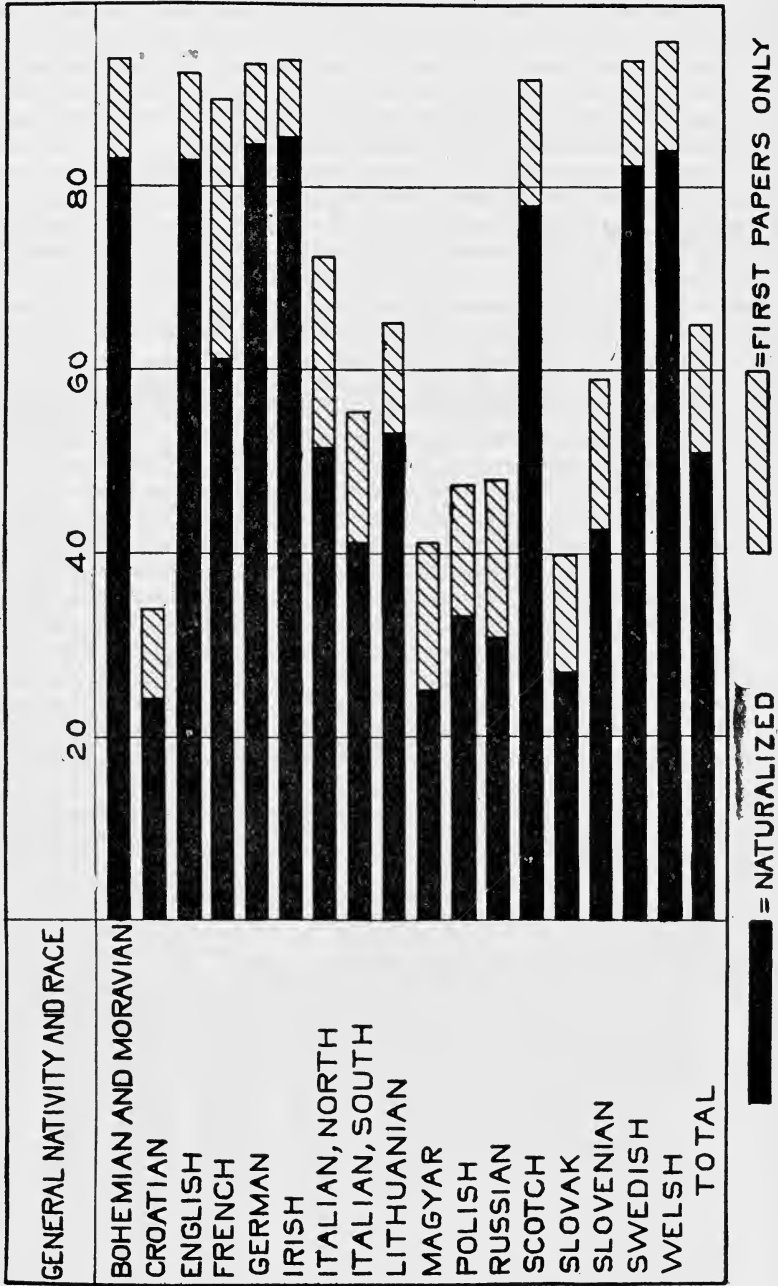
Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 to 9 years and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 10 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming, by race.

[This chart shows only races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



with 14.4 per cent of the Germans and 8.6 per cent of the English. The North Italians report 11.8 per cent of their number as citizens, while the Poles have only 1.6 per cent, and the Slovaks 2.1 per cent.

The figures for first naturalization papers are fully as significant for the last-mentioned group as are the figures for second papers. The races having a high percentage taking out first papers during the early period of their residence in this country show almost the same relatively high percentage of citizens after they have been here ten years or more. This appears in the case of the Bohemians and Moravians; of those who have been here from five to nine years, they lead with 52.4 per cent having first papers, and in the next group, with a residence of ten years or over, although not of first rank they stand comparatively high. As regards first papers among immigrants of a residence between five and nine years, after the Bohemians and Moravians come the Swedes, the English, Welsh, Germans, Scotch, French, Irish, Slovenians, North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, Russians, and Croatians, in the order named.

Among the employees of foreign birth who have been in the United States ten years or more, the Irish lead with 85.5 per cent fully naturalized; the next in order, according to the proportion who have attained complete citizenship, are the Germans, Welsh, Bohemians and Moravians, English, Swedes, and Scotch. The Lithuanians show 53.1 per cent of their number to be citizens. Less than one-half as many Magyars as Lithuanians are naturalized.

Political conditions among the bituminous coal miners of foreign birth from whom data were secured in the course of the family study are next presented. The tabulation includes only such males as were at least 21 years of age when they came to the United States and who have been here five years or more. The showing is by race of individual.

TABLE 118.—*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 natu-ralized.	Having first pa-pers only.	Fully natu-ralized.	Having first pa-pers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9	3	3	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	82	10	12	12.2	14.6
English.....	13	10	2	(a)	(a)
French.....	7	4	2	(a)	(a)
German.....	26	15	6	57.7	23.1
Irish.....	21	18	1	85.7	4.8
Italian, North.....	218	58	51	26.6	23.4
Italian, South.....	136	26	13	19.1	9.6
Lithuanian.....	113	21	19	18.6	16.8
Magyar.....	146	25	15	17.1	10.3
Mexican.....	30	.....	.....	.0	.0
Polish.....	193	26	29	13.5	15.0
Roumanian.....	8	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	25	2	3	8.0	12.0
Ruthenian.....	26	4	1	15.4	3.8
Scotch.....	10	8	.....	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	251	43	34	17.1	13.5
Slovenian.....	6	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	17	10	4	(a)	(a)
Total.....	1,337	283	196	21.2	14.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Referring to the totals in the preceding table, only 21.2 per cent are found to be fully naturalized and only 14.7 per cent hold first papers, the remaining 64.1 per cent being alien. The Mexicans reporting are 100 per cent alien, no representative of this race having taken steps to acquire citizenship. The Irish show the lowest proportion of aliens, 85.7 per cent of this race being fully naturalized, and the Germans follow, with 57.7 per cent fully naturalized and 19.2 per cent alien. The North Italians come next, with 26.6 per cent fully naturalized and 50 per cent without either first or second papers. These races are the only ones exceeding the general showing of 21.2 per cent fully naturalized, and, though ranking first, second, and third, they show very great differences in percentages.

The North Italians and Germans lead as regards the holding of first papers, reporting 23.4 and 23.1 per cent, respectively. The South Italians follow the North Italians with 19.1 per cent fully naturalized, but show a much larger proportion of aliens and a consequently small proportion of men with first papers. The Lithuanians come next, with 18.6 per cent naturalized and 16.8 per cent with first papers, leaving 64.6 per cent alien. The Magyars and Slovaks, with 17.1 per cent each, hold sixth place in the comparison of persons fully naturalized. After the Mexicans, the Russians show the smallest proportion of fully naturalized males, only 8 per cent being thus reported; 12 per cent hold first papers and 80 per cent are aliens. The Ruthenians' percentage of aliens is 80.8, this race, though reporting 15.4 per cent fully naturalized, showing the smallest proportion holding first papers. The Croatians show 73.2 per cent who have taken no steps toward becoming citizens, their percentage of fully naturalized males being but 12.2, although a somewhat larger proportion hold first papers. The Poles report 71.5 per cent alien and the South Italians 71.3 per cent. The latter race, however, shows a considerably larger proportion of American citizens, the Poles reporting only 13.5 per cent in contrast with the Italians' 19.1 per cent.

The table next submitted carries the discussion of the effect of residence upon citizenship one step further by showing by locality and by length of residence in the United States the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming. The presentation is by race of individual.

TABLE 119.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States each specified number of years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by locality and by 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 40 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Race.	Per cent fully naturalized in each specified locality.					Per cent having first papers only in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5.2	6.1	(a)	(a)	6.2	60.3	46.3	(a)	(a)	52.4
Croatian.....	9.5	1.3	0.0	(a)	2.1	7.1	2.4	0.0	(a)	3.3
English.....	8.2	12.5	.0	0.0	8.6	53.4	33.3	57.1	55.6	46.3
French.....	8.3	2.7	(a)	18.9	8.0	29.2	28.8	(a)	48.6	32.5
German.....	21.7	9.1	(a)	18.2	14.4	51.8	30.5	(a)	72.7	38.5
Irish.....	14.3	23.1	(a)	(a)	17.9	14.3	15.4	(a)	(a)	32.1
Italian, North.....	21.6	7.0	9.8	8.4	11.8	25.4	13.8	3.3	58.4	24.5
Italian, South.....	13.7	6.2	2.7	14.7	7.3	11.3	12.3	6.3	66.3	16.5
Lithuanian.....	24.5	4.0	(a)	18.2	16.9	10.2	8.1	(a)	22.7	10.4
Magyar.....	8.1	1.8	.0	(a)	2.8	22.4	5.7	5.0	(a)	8.7
Polish.....	3.0	1.4	.....	4.7	1.6	14.5	5.1	3.0	25.6	6.7
Russian.....	16.2	1.0	(a)	7.7	4.8	7.4	3.9	(a)	11.5	5.1
Scotch.....	2.9	5.6	(a)	.0	4.8	50.0	13.9	(a)	66.7	35.7
Slovak.....	14.1	1.3	1.2	14.8	2.1	25.3	4.4	8.4	51.9	6.2
Slovenian.....	(a)	3.3	(a)	8.9	3.9	(a)	22.2	(a)	80.0	28.6
Welsh.....	.0	25.0	(a)	(a)	14.3	50.0	25.0	(a)	(a)	42.9
Total.....	14.8	3.0	2.7	11.4	5.8	24.8	9.3	8.1	56.7	15.7

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	92.3	81.4	(a)	(a)	82.9	3.8	14.0	(a)	(a)	11.1
Croatian.....	42.1	15.9	0.0	(a)	24.1	18.4	5.7	0.0	(a)	9.8
English.....	91.4	81.4	80.6	67.5	82.7	4.6	7.9	16.1	28.6	9.7
French.....	67.6	68.4	(a)	44.4	61.1	26.5	15.8	(a)	51.1	28.4
German.....	92.9	81.2	(a)	78.9	84.6	5.2	9.7	(a)	21.1	8.9
Irish.....	82.5	88.2	(a)	(a)	85.5	15.0	4.6	(a)	(a)	8.5
Italian, North.....	71.8	42.3	32.0	41.8	51.5	16.3	15.1	24.0	41.8	20.8
Italian, South.....	59.5	42.6	27.2	47.7	41.2	8.1	12.9	10.9	34.1	14.2
Lithuanian.....	65.8	31.6	(a)	52.0	53.1	9.4	11.2	(a)	24.0	11.9
Magyar.....	45.5	20.4	13.3	(a)	25.2	20.8	14.8	20.0	(a)	15.9
Polish.....	39.6	33.0	20.7	19.4	33.1	20.1	13.3	6.9	22.2	14.3
Russian.....	54.2	18.1	(a)	.0	31.0	18.1	13.8	(a)	.0	17.0
Scotch.....	79.1	81.3	(a)	54.8	77.9	18.6	6.0	(a)	35.7	13.9
Slovak.....	62.9	21.6	31.0	62.1	27.1	18.3	11.8	9.5	34.5	12.9
Slovenian.....	(a)	38.3	(a)	58.1	42.7	(a)	14.2	(a)	32.3	16.4
Welsh.....	87.5	83.6	(a)	(a)	84.2	8.9	13.1	(a)	(a)	12.0
Total.....	71.1	44.8	42.3	52.8	51.1	13.4	11.6	13.9	32.2	13.8

IN UNITED STATES 5 YEARS OR OVER.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	32.1	44.6	(a)	(a)	40.5	42.9	29.8	(a)	(a)	34.0
Croatian.....	25.0	4.1	0.0	(a)	6.8	12.5	3.0	0.0	(a)	4.7
English.....	68.9	70.0	55.6	55.9	67.3	17.8	12.1	28.9	34.4	17.3
French.....	32.9	36.2	(a)	32.9	34.5	28.0	22.1	(a)	50.0	30.5
German.....	76.1	64.4	(a)	69.1	68.1	16.2	14.5	(a)	29.4	15.8
Irish.....	72.3	85.1	81.0	(a)	80.5	14.9	5.1	9.5	(a)	10.3
Italian, North.....	41.5	19.1	19.8	21.3	26.6	21.8	14.2	12.6	52.0	23.1
Italian, South.....	24.2	19.4	9.8	25.2	18.3	10.6	12.5	7.6	56.1	15.7
Lithuanian.....	44.5	16.2	(a)	36.2	34.2	9.8	9.5	(a)	23.4	11.1
Magyar.....	20.2	8.1	3.6	(a)	10.2	21.8	8.7	9.1	(a)	11.0
Polish.....	20.1	14.3	6.3	11.4	14.6	17.2	8.4	4.2	24.1	9.8
Russian.....	35.7	7.9	(a)	19.0	15.9	12.9	7.9	(a)	23.8	10.2
Scotch.....	57.5	67.8	(a)	42.6	63.0	27.5	7.4	(a)	42.6	18.4
Slovak.....	46.0	10.2	11.2	39.3	13.4	20.7	7.6	8.8	42.9	9.2
Slovenian.....	(a)	14.1	(a)	28.9	16.6	(a)	19.7	(a)	60.5	24.6
Welsh.....	84.5	80.0	(a)	(a)	80.7	10.3	13.8	(a)	(a)	13.6
Total.....	44.0	22.1	17.4	31.1	26.8	18.9	10.3	10.2	45.0	14.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of all bituminous coal-mine employees of foreign birth who have been in the United States from five to nine years, 5.8 per cent, as can readily be seen in Table 119, are fully naturalized and 15.7 per cent have first papers. It is, therefore, evident that 78.5 per cent have taken no steps toward naturalization. Upon comparing the four localities, however, 68.1 per cent of the foreign-born employees in the Southwest are found to have either first or second papers; the Middle West follows, with 39.6 per cent; and Pennsylvania and the South rank third and fourth, with 12.3 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively.

In the Middle West the Lithuanians lead in the per cent of fully naturalized persons. The Germans, North Italians, Russians, Irish, and Slovaks follow, in the order named. In Pennsylvania only 3 per cent of all reporting have second papers. Of the Irish 23.1 per cent, and of the Welsh 25 per cent have become citizens, while less than 2 per cent of the Croatians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, and Slovaks are fully naturalized. In the South only 2.7 per cent of those reporting are naturalized, the North Italians showing the highest per cent. In the Southwest the races with the greatest number fully naturalized are the French, German, Lithuanian, Slovak, and South Italian, in the order named. The English and the Scotch have none naturalized among those reporting.

Upon comparing the per cents of several races in the four mining areas having first papers only, the Bohemians and Moravians in the Middle West display the greatest political interest, 60.3 per cent having taken the first step toward naturalization. The English, German, and Scotch follow in the order named. The Croatians, with 7.1 per cent, and the Russians, with 7.4 per cent, show the least proportions holding first papers. In Pennsylvania, also, the Bohemians and Moravians have the highest per cent with first papers. Only 2.4 per cent of the Croatians in Pennsylvania have taken out their first papers, while the Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, and Slovaks are each below the general showing for all the races in the locality. In the South 8.1 per cent of those reporting have first papers, as compared with 56.7 per cent in the Southwest. The English exhibit 57.1 per cent with first papers. All the other races have below 9 per cent. In the Southwest, where the tendency toward acquiring full citizenship is quite marked, the Slovenians, with but few persons reporting, show that 80 per cent of their number have first papers. The Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians are the only races with less than 45 per cent who have first papers.

Proceeding further in the consideration of residence in its relation to citizenship, the second section of the table shows the present political condition of foreign-born males 21 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States, who have been in the United States ten years or over, by locality and by race.

This tabulation shows that 51.1 per cent of the foreign-born males with a residence of ten years or over are fully naturalized, and that 13.8 per cent have first papers, or, in other words, that only 35.1 per cent have made no attempt to secure either first or second papers, as compared with 78.5 per cent for those who have been here five to nine years.

The Middle West leads the other localities in political or civic interest. In that section 71.1 per cent of those reporting information

are fully naturalized, while in the Southwest the per cent fully naturalized is 52.8, in Pennsylvania it is 44.8, and in the South 42.3. Comparing the different races in the Middle West, the Germans lead with 92.9 per cent having second papers, closely followed by 92.3 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians. The Poles, the Croatians, and the Magyars are the lowest, in the order named. In Pennsylvania, upon comparing the races, the Irish are found leading in the number fully naturalized, followed by the Welsh, the English, the Scotch, and the Germans, in the order named. The lowest showing is made by the Croatians, with 15.9 per cent; then come the Russians with 18.1 per cent, the Magyars with 20.4 per cent, and the Slovaks with 21.6 per cent. The North Italians have 42.3 per cent and the South Italians 42.6 per cent fully naturalized. In the South, the English show 80.6 per cent with second papers. All the other races are below 35 per cent, the highest being the North Italian with 32 per cent, and the lowest the Magyar, with 13.3 per cent. In the Southwest the Germans have 78.9 per cent fully naturalized. The English, Slovaks, Slovenians, and Scotch follow in the order named. None of the Russians reporting have either first or second papers. Only 19.4 per cent of the Poles are fully naturalized.

As regards the relative standing of the races reported for the whole industry, the table shows that the Welsh, Irish, Germans, and English lead in taking out full naturalization papers. The Croatians and the Magyars, in the order named, have the smallest per cent fully naturalized. Of the total of 18,363 bituminous coal-mine employees of foreign birth 26.8 per cent are fully naturalized.

Upon comparing the four localities, it is seen that the Middle West leads, 44 per cent of the miners having taken out full papers. The Southwest shows 31.1 per cent citizens, Pennsylvania 22.1 per cent, and the South 17.4 per cent.

In the Middle West the Welsh have 84.5 per cent fully naturalized males. The Germans show the next highest per cent. Of the races of southern and eastern Europe the Slovaks lead, with 46 per cent, and the Lithuanians come next, with 44.5 per cent. Most of the races have a higher per cent of naturalization in this region than in the other localities.

In Pennsylvania the Irish have 85.1 per cent fully naturalized. The Welsh, English, Scotch, and Germans follow in the order named. The races showing very little interest in acquiring citizenship are the Croatians, Russians, and Magyars. For this locality the North Italians, with 19.1 per cent, and the South Italians, with 19.4 per cent of their numbers fully naturalized, exhibit practically the same tendencies. The Lithuanians of Pennsylvania do not display the same political interest as members of the same race in the Middle West or the Southwest.

In the South the Irish and English show 81 and 55.6 per cent of their numbers, respectively, who are naturalized. They are the only races from northern Europe which have reported in sufficient numbers to be considered. The Croatians show no desire for naturalization, and the Magyars and Poles exhibit only slight tendencies in this direction.

In the Southwest almost twice as large a proportion of the miners are naturalized as in the South. Here the Germans lead in the percentage of citizenship, with the English following. The Scotch, however, are only slightly above the Slovaks, and the French are

below the Lithuanians and Slovaks. The Poles are lowest, with 11.4 per cent of their number fully naturalized. On comparing the proportion of those having first papers only it is seen that 45 per cent of all the employees reporting in the Southwest have first papers. Considering the relative activity of the employees in this region in securing second papers, and taking it in connection with the very high per cent having first papers, the returns show that the Southwest leads all localities in the desire for citizenship.

The Middle West shows a high percentage of immigrants who have been in the United States for a long time and who have secured their second papers. Consequently there is a correspondingly small proportion having first papers. The Bohemians in the Middle West show 42.9 per cent who have taken out first papers, while the Lithuanians in the same section have only 9.8 per cent.

Upon the basis of a comparison of those having first and those having second papers, Pennsylvania ranks but little above the South. The Bohemians and Moravians lead the other races in first papers. All except 9.8 per cent of the Irish reported in Pennsylvania, and all but 17.9 per cent of the English, have either first or second papers. Ninety-two and nine-tenths per cent of the Croatsians, 84.2 per cent of the Russians, 83.2 per cent of the Magyars, 82.2 per cent of the Slovaks, 77.3 per cent of the Poles, and 74.3 per cent of the Lithuanians in the Pennsylvania mines have not secured first papers, or, in other words, have made no effort toward becoming citizens.

The table next presented makes the comparison of the political condition of the members of the households studied, according to the geographical divisions of the industry. Percentages are computed for those races only which have 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The percentages for the total bituminous industry are the same as for Table 118 relating to households, and are reprinted in the following table for comparative purposes.

TABLE 120.—*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 locality and by 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 20 or more males reporting in each of two or more localities. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Per cent fully naturalized in each specified locality.					Per cent having first papers only in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining ^a	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Italian, North	44.8	31.6	(b)	17.1	26.6	37.9	18.9	(b)	25.6	23.4
Italian, South	(b)	34.0	3.8	(b)	19.1	(b)	12.0	1.9	(b)	9.6
Lithuanian	42.9	10.2	(b)	14.8	18.6	17.9	10.2	(b)	33.3	16.8
Magyar	(b)	20.3	11.8	(b)	17.1	(b)	14.5	2.9	(b)	10.3
Polish	(b)	15.0	7.7	(b)	13.5	(b)	15.0	5.1	(b)	15.0
Slovak	(b)	17.2	12.5	20.7	17.1	(b)	11.1	8.3	34.5	13.5
Total	41.0	20.6	9.5	23.4	21.2	21.7	12.7	6.3	24.2	14.7

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the localities, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.
^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this table the Middle West is far in the lead of other sections, with 41 per cent of its bituminous coal miners fully naturalized and 21.7 per cent holding first papers. However, no conclusions may be drawn from the relatively small number of households reporting, the study of employees being of more value in this comparison. The Southwest follows, with 23.4 and 24.2 per cent, respectively; Pennsylvania stands third, with 20.6 per cent and 12.7 per cent; and the South fourth, only 9.5 per cent of foreign-born males in this locality being American citizens and only 6.3 per cent holding first papers.

As only the principal races are here tabulated, the races under comparison are few. In the Middle West, the North Italians and the Lithuanians only are reported in sufficient numbers for computation. Of these, the Italians appear to slightly better advantage, with 44.8 per cent fully naturalized and 37.9 per cent holding first papers, while the Lithuanians, although reporting 42.9 per cent fully naturalized, show but 17.9 per cent with first papers.

In the Southwest the Slovaks lead, with 20.7 per cent naturalized and 34.5 per cent holding first papers. The North Italians follow, with 17.1 per cent naturalized and 25.6 per cent having first papers; and the Lithuanians are third, their percentages being 14.8 and 33.3, respectively.

In the households of Pennsylvania the Italians are far ahead of the other races as regards citizenship. The South Italians lead, with 34 per cent naturalized and 12 per cent holding first papers, while the North Italians show 31.6 per cent naturalized and 18.9 per cent with first papers. The Magyars rank third, with 20.3 per cent of their number naturalized and 14.5 per cent holding first papers; and the Slovaks fourth, their percentages being 17.2 and 11.1, respectively. The Lithuanians show only 10.2 per cent of their number who have acquired full citizenship.

Only four races with sufficient numbers for the computation of percentages are reported in this table for the South, and the proportion of American citizens is very small. The Slovaks lead, with 12.5 per cent fully naturalized and 8.3 per cent holding first papers. The Magyars, with 11.8 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively, are not far behind as regards complete naturalization, but show a much larger proportion of aliens. The Poles rank third, and the South Italians, the race appearing to best advantage in Pennsylvania, come last, their proportion of fully naturalized men being but 3.8 per cent, while of those holding first papers it is only 1.9 per cent.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

To acquire a knowledge of the English language is the first and most important step toward Americanization, besides being absolutely preliminary to any form of progress. A study of the series of tables next presented will give a clear idea of the tendencies manifested by the coal-mining employees along these lines.

The table first presented shows the per cent of persons 6 years of age and over in the households studied who are able to speak English, by sex and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 121.—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:						
German.....	50	61	111	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, North.....	99	108	207	96.0	96.3	96.1
Italian, South.....	47	48	95	95.7	87.5	91.6
Lithuanian.....	59	45	104	93.2	95.6	94.2
Magyar.....	82	69	151	97.6	97.1	97.4
Polish.....	117	139	256	93.2	91.4	92.2
Slovak.....	244	250	494	93.0	91.6	92.3
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	26	24	50	57.7	54.2	56.0
Croatian.....	230	143	373	47.4	32.2	41.6
German.....	79	61	140	77.2	72.1	75.0
Italian, North.....	545	344	889	61.8	33.7	51.0
Italian, South.....	524	219	743	41.2	28.3	37.4
Lithuanian.....	294	191	485	67.0	47.6	59.4
Magyar.....	472	265	737	52.8	41.5	48.7
Mexican.....	64	39	103	21.9	15.4	19.4
Polish.....	673	356	1,029	39.5	36.0	38.2
Roumanian.....	39	13	52	2.6	15.4	5.8
Russian.....	100	49	149	24.0	14.3	20.8
Ruthenian.....	107	49	156	27.1	12.2	22.4
Slovak.....	730	501	1,231	47.4	32.1	41.2
Grand total.....	4,710	3,119	7,829	55.6	50.0	53.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	787	805	1,592	92.8	92.3	92.5
Total foreign-born.....	3,923	2,314	6,237	48.1	35.4	43.4

According to the foregoing table, which presents data for the non-English-speaking races in the bituminous mining industry, 53.4 per cent of all persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied are able to speak English. This rather low percentage is, of course, attributable to the preponderance of the foreign-born, 79.7 per cent of all persons included in the table under consideration having been born abroad. The remaining 20.3 per cent are persons native-born of foreign father. Of this latter class, 92.5 per cent speak English.

The race of the second generation showing the lowest per cent of English-speaking people is the South Italian, with but 91.6 per cent thus reported; the Poles follow, with 92.2 per cent, and the Slovaks with 92.3 per cent. The Lithuanians, North Italians, and Magyars rank in the order named and the German households head the list, with 100 per cent of their members able to speak English. The North Italians and Lithuanians show a slightly larger proportion of females than of males able to speak the language of their parents' adopted country, but the reverse is true of the other races; the greatest difference is found in the case of the South Italians of the second generation, only 87.5 per cent of whose females speak the language, though 95.7 per cent of the males can do so.

Among the total foreign-born the percentage able to speak English is 43.4. The Germans rank first with 75 per cent. The Lithuanians follow, with 59.4 per cent, and the Bohemians and Moravians succeed them with 56 per cent. Of the other races only the North Italians,

with 51 per cent, and the Magyars, with 48.7 per cent, exceed the percentage of 43.4 for the total foreign-born. The race which falls furthest below the general average is the Roumanian, only 5.8 per cent of whom can speak English.^a

The Mexicans with 19.4 per cent, the Russians with 20.8 per cent, and the Ruthenians with 22.4 per cent, show much more progress than the Roumanians, although ranking considerably below the other races. South Italians, Poles, Slovaks, and Croatians also report a less than average proportion of their people able to speak English.

Among the foreign-born, a considerably greater proportion of males than of females are able to speak English, the percentages being 48.1 and 35.4, respectively. The Roumanians are the only exception to this general rule. The relatively smaller proportion of females who have acquired the use of English is due to the fact that the females of the households of races of recent immigration are more closely segregated than are the males.

The next table submitted shows the ability to speak English on the part of 48,656 individual mine workers of foreign birth and of non-English-speaking races, from whom detailed information was secured.

TABLE 122.—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.	Speaking English.		Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Speaking English.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian..	735	531	72.2	Mexican.....	107	80	74.8
Bulgarian.....	172	52	30.2	Montenegrin.....	136	49	36.0
Croatian.....	2,394	1,384	57.8	Polish.....	7,190	3,746	52.1
Dutch.....	101	85	84.2	Roumanian.....	151	72	47.7
Finnish.....	70	52	74.3	Russian.....	1,810	1,093	60.4
French.....	760	539	70.9	Ruthenian.....	300	133	44.3
German.....	2,639	2,387	90.5	Servian.....	127	78	61.4
Greek.....	111	74	66.7	Slovak.....	11,137	6,522	58.6
Italian, North.....	6,528	4,059	62.2	Slovenian.....	1,864	1,136	60.9
Italian, South.....	4,188	2,548	60.8	Swedish.....	306	295	96.4
Italian (not specified).....	103	62	60.2				
Lithuanian.....	1,870	1,411	75.5	Total.....	48,656	29,775	61.2
Magyar.....	4,470	2,322	51.9				

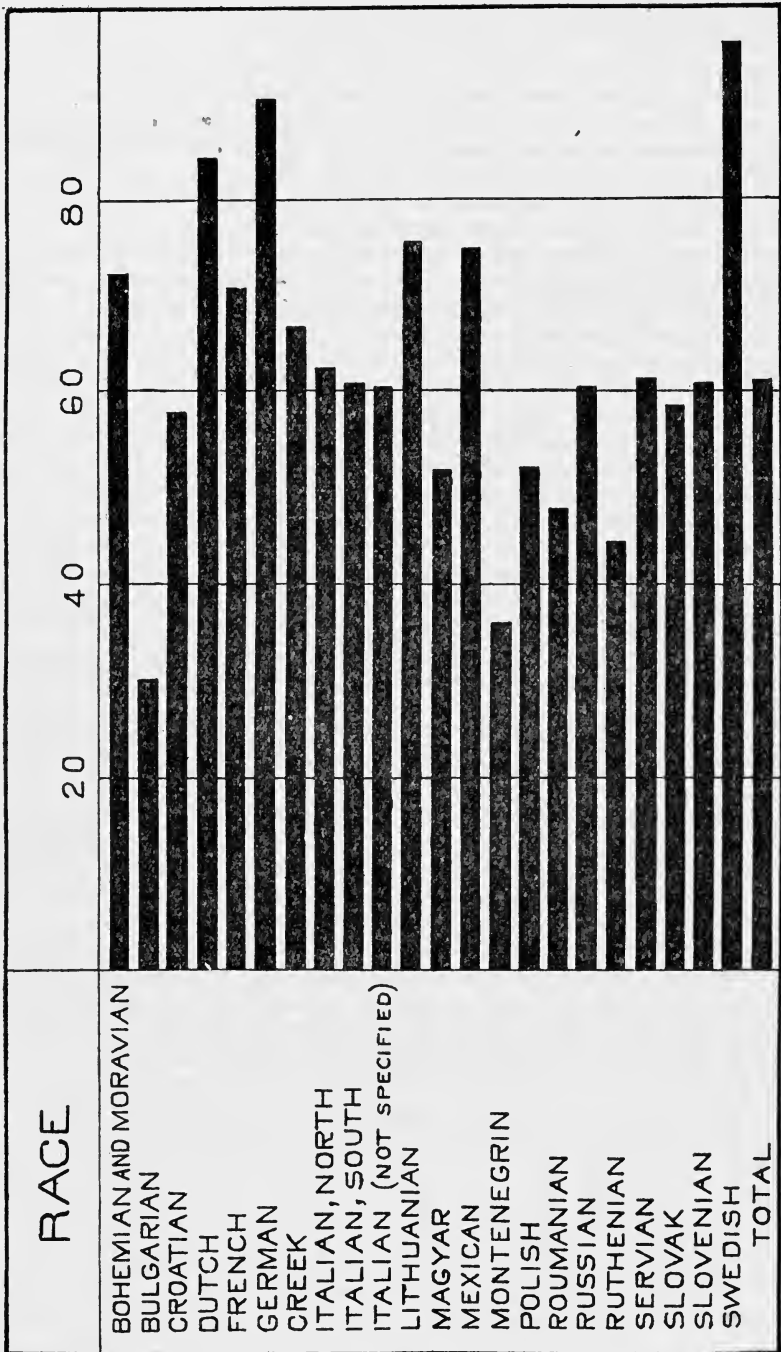
Older immigrants and those races which mingle freely with Americans show in this table a larger percentage speaking English than do either the more recent immigrants or the races which segregate themselves in colonies.

Of the 48,656 immigrants reporting complete data, 29,775, or 61.2 per cent, can speak English. In this connection it is interesting to note the races from northern Europe which show the highest average per cent of persons speaking the English language; 96.4 per cent of the Swedes, 90.5 per cent of the Germans, 84.2 per cent of the Dutch, and 70.9 per cent of the French are able to speak English.

^a The table on p. 28 shows that no members of this race in the households studied have been in the United States as much as ten years.

Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by race.

[This chart shows only non-English-speaking races with 100 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]



The remarkable progress made by the Germans is particularly noticeable, as out of a total of 2,639 individuals reporting, 2,387 have mastered the English language. The Swedes show a larger per cent speaking English than do the Germans, but this fact is less significant, inasmuch as information was secured from only 306 members of this race as compared with 2,639 Germans.

The reasons which are considered accountable for the better showing made in the knowledge of English by the races mentioned above are, (1) They have been in the United States in considerable numbers for a longer period than immigrants from other parts of Europe; (2) they do not segregate themselves to the extent of other races, and they mingle more freely with natives; (3) more of them have come to this country with the idea of making it their permanent home, and hence are anxious to learn the English language.

As regards the races from southern and eastern Europe, out of a total of 1,870 Lithuanians furnishing information 1,411, or 75.5 per cent, speak English. This race shows a marked inclination toward early Americanization, and seems very desirous of learning English as soon as possible after arrival in this country, this tendency being especially noticeable in the Southwest. Although Lithuanians live in colonies and settlements to themselves, they associate more with natives than do Italians and the Slavic races and hence are able to master the language in a shorter time. A slightly larger percentage of North Italians than of South Italians speak English. Of the 6,528 North Italians shown in the table, 4,059, or 62.2 per cent, speak English. From the returns of the 4,188 South Italians who give complete data, it is seen that 2,548, or 60.8 per cent, speak English. Both North and South Italians usually live in segregated communities, trade at stores owned by members of their own race wherever possible, have little association with Americans, and, consequently, hear very little English spoken. Many come to the United States with the intention of remaining only a few years and have no desire to learn the language. Italians seem to learn English much more quickly than the Slavic races, and it is noticeable in mining districts, where representatives of all the races have lived for an equal length of time, that Italians are more proficient in the use of English than are Slavs.

Slavic races in the table are the Croatian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Slovenian, Ruthenian, Bulgarian, Bohemian and Moravian, and other races from which only a few individuals report complete data. It is apparent that there is a smaller average percentage of individuals belonging to these races able to speak English than that shown in the table of percentages for races from northern Europe and from North and South Italy. The table shows 735 Bohemians and Moravians, of whom 531, or 72.2 per cent, speak English. This race is followed by the Slovenians, of which race 1,136, or 60.9 per cent, are able to speak English. The Russians, numbering 1,810, follow with a percentage of 60.4. Particular attention is directed to the Slovaks. Out of 11,137 reporting, only 6,522, or 58.6 per cent, can speak English. Some 1,384, or 57.8 per cent, of the Croatians speak English out of a total of 2,394 reporting. Of the Magyars 4,470 report complete data, showing 2,322, or 51.9 per cent, speaking English. Of the 7,190 Poles shown in the table 3,746, or 52.1 per cent, speak English. Other Slavic races have reported in limited numbers,

and no fair conclusion can be drawn as to their relative or proportionate ability to speak English.

Reasons assigned for the low percentage of the Slavic races speaking English are, (1) They are the more recent immigrants and, having been in this country a shorter time than races from northern Europe, have not had time to acquire the language; (2) they live in colonies by themselves where English is rarely spoken, and are usually segregated at work, so that there is little association between them and Americans; (3) the Slavic races seem to have more difficulty in learning the language than have immigrants from other countries. The Mexicans and Greeks reporting complete data show percentages of 74.8 and 66.7, respectively, who speak English.

In reviewing the table it will be seen that of the three larger racial groups the races from northern Europe show the highest average percentage of those who speak English, followed by North and South Italians and the Slavic races in the order named. Individual races, according to the table, have progressed in the knowledge of English in the following order: Swedes, Germans, Dutch, Lithuanians, Mexicans, Finnish, Bohemians and Moravians, French, Greeks, North Italians, Servians, Slovenians, South Italians, Russians, Italians not specified, Slovaks, Croatians, Poles, Magyars, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Montenegrins, and Bulgarians. Of the last named race, only 30.2 per cent are able to speak English.

In the following table the ability to speak English of the members of the households studied is shown by locality and by sex and race.

TABLE 123.—Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by locality and 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 in each of two or more localities. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Per cent of males who speak English in each specified locality.					Per cent of females who speak English in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining. ^a
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Italian, North.....	100.0	95.2	(b)	(b)	96.0	96.2	95.2	(b)	(b)	96.3
Magyar.....		95.7	100.0	(b)	97.6		97.5	100.0	(b)	97.1
Slovak.....		93.4	(b)	90.0	93.0		90.8	(b)	97.2	91.6
Foreign-born:										
Croatian.....		42.5	(b)	79.3	47.4		22.6	(b)	71.4	32.2
German.....		94.1	64.4	(b)	77.2		100.0	46.9	(b)	72.1
Italian, North.....	87.9	72.6	35.2	51.1	61.8	28.6	40.5	41.2	23.8	33.7
Italian, South.....	52.5	60.5	30.2	47.7	41.2	48.5	29.5	17.6	27.5	28.3
Lithuanian.....	100.0	54.9	61.5	66.3	67.0	88.5	35.6	45.5	22.0	47.6
Magyar.....		67.6	38.6	(b)	52.8		49.7	27.1	(b)	41.5
Polish.....	100.0	41.9	27.8	38.6	39.5	81.0	37.3	27.8	22.0	36.0
Slovak.....		47.1	37.9	60.3	47.4		31.6	20.8	41.5	32.1
Grand total.....	88.5	60.2	38.0	54.0	55.6	70.4	51.7	36.2	44.2	50.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	100.0	94.3	98.2	74.5	92.8	96.7	92.3	95.3	88.1	92.3
Total foreign-born.....	85.4	50.8	34.7	50.8	48.1	60.0	35.5	28.2	30.1	35.4

^a This total includes persons in households not given in the locality, because within a locality no race was tabulated unless 10 or more schedules were secured.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A comparison of the totals in the foregoing table shows the Middle West in the lead, with 88.5 per cent of the males and 70.4 per cent of the females able to speak English. Pennsylvania follows, with the percentages 60.2 and 51.7, respectively, while those for the Southwest are 54 and 44.2, and for the South 38 and 36.2. In each section the percentage of the females is less than that of the males, the difference being considerable in each division with the exception of the South, where 36.2 per cent of the females and only 38 per cent of the males are able to speak English. Also in each locality the percentage of the foreign-born is very much below that of the second generation, the greatest difference being in the South, where the foreign-born males speaking English number but 34.7 per cent, as contrasted with 98.2 per cent of the second generation, and 28.2 per cent of the foreign-born females in contrast with 95.3 per cent of the second generation.

In the Middle West four foreign races are shown. Only the North Italians appear in any considerable numbers in the second generation and practically all of these speak English, the males reporting 100 per cent and the females 96.2 per cent. Of the foreign-born in the Middle West all the Lithuanian and Polish males can speak English, and 88.5 per cent and 81 per cent, respectively, of the females can do so. The North Italian males show a creditable proportion, the percentage being 87.9, but the females lower the average for the race by their percentage of only 28.6. The South Italians appear least favorably, only 52.5 per cent of the males and 48.5 per cent of the females being able to speak English. Pennsylvania shows a greater number of races than the other geographical divisions. Among the races of the second generation the Magyars rank first, with 95.7 per cent of the males and 97.5 per cent of the females able to speak English, and the North Italians are second, with 95.2 per cent for both males and females. It is noteworthy that the females of the Magyar race make a better showing than do the males, while the percentages for males and females of the North Italians are alike.

Among the foreign-born in Pennsylvania the Germans lead, with 94.1 per cent of the males and 100 per cent of the females speaking English. The North Italians follow with 72.6 per cent of their males thus reported, though the percentage for the females is only 40.5. The Magyars show 67.6 per cent and 49.7 per cent, respectively, while the South Italians and the Lithuanians exceed the general average of the males and the Poles and Lithuanians exceed that of the females.

In the South, persons native-born of foreign father comprise numbers so small that only the Magyars are considered in this particular tabulation. All of this race, both males and females, speak English. The Germans rank highest among the foreign-born, 64.4 per cent of the males and 46.9 per cent of the females being able to speak the English language. The Lithuanian, Magyar, Slovak, and North Italian males follow in the order indicated, and all exceed the general average for the foreign-born, the only races falling below that figure being the South Italians, with 30.2 per cent of the males and 17.6 per cent of the females speaking English, and the Poles, only 27.8 per cent of whom, both male and female, come under this classification. The North Italians in this comparison show the unusual condition of 41.2

per cent of the females, in contrast with 35.2 per cent of the males, able to speak English.

The Southwest division shows the lowest percentage speaking English among persons of the second generation, only 74.5 per cent of the males and 88.1 per cent of the females speaking that language.

The Slovak females of the second generation are in advance of the males, in the Southwest, 97.2 per cent speaking the language, although only 90 per cent of the males are able to do so.

The foreign-born in the Southwest appear to better advantage than in the South. The Croatians rank first, with 79.3 per cent of the males and 71.4 per cent of the females speaking English; the only other races which exceed the general average are the Lithuanians, with 66.3 per cent of the males and 22 per cent of the females, the Slovaks, whose percentages are 60.3 and 41.5, respectively, and the North Italians, with 51.1 per cent reported for the males and 23.8 per cent for the females.

In the table next presented, progress among the individual mine workers of the several races in acquiring the use of English is shown by geographical divisions. Percentages for the whole bituminous coal industry are added for comparative purposes. The table shows the ability to speak English, by locality and by race, of the 48,656 bituminous mine workers of non-English-speaking races from whom information was secured.

TABLE 124.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who speak English, by locality and by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

Race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	77.3	69.4	(a)	(a)	72.2
Croatian.....	78.9	54.2	71.0	(a)	57.8
French.....	68.4	71.6	(a)	74.3	70.9
German.....	89.4	91.0	90.0	91.0	90.5
Italian, North.....	68.0	58.8	65.5	62.4	62.2
Italian, South.....	50.2	60.3	63.9	66.0	60.8
Lithuanian.....	75.9	71.1	92.7	88.2	75.5
Magyar.....	50.0	50.8	63.5	75.0	51.9
Polish.....	57.3	50.3	65.0	65.1	52.1
Russian.....	67.9	56.9	68.5	70.3	60.4
Slovak.....	73.5	57.1	63.1	65.3	58.6
Slovenian.....	72.3	59.6	54.9	68.1	60.9
Swedish.....	92.5	97.2	(a)	(a)	96.4
Total.....	69.7	58.2	63.6	69.1	61.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon comparing the totals of all races in this table for the four localities it is seen that the Middle West and the Southwest show the highest percentages of those speaking English. Pennsylvania shows the lowest per cent, while the South exhibits a slightly lower per cent than does the Middle West or the Southwest.

The Germans show the most consistent high percentages for all localities, varying only from 89.4 per cent in the Middle West to 91 per cent in Pennsylvania and the Southwest. The Croatians,

with 54.2 per cent in Pennsylvania, 71 per cent in the South, and 78.9 per cent in the Middle West, show the widest variations. In Pennsylvania the North Italians have 58.8 per cent speaking English as compared with 68 per cent in the Middle West. The North Italians of the South and the Southwest are slightly below those of Middle West. The South Italians of the Middle West, however, show a low per cent as compared with the proportion of the same race speaking English in Pennsylvania, the South, and the Southwest.

The next table submitted shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied, who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 125.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian	50	90.9	46.2
Croatian.....	373	84.8	35.5
German.....	140	84.2	71.6
Italian, North.....	889	88.2	43.3
Italian, South.....	743	76.6	30.8
Lithuanian.....	485	91.5	54.9
Magyar.....	737	79.4	43.5
Mexican.....	103	42.3	11.7
Polish.....	1,059	81.9	29.5
Roumanian.....	52	66.7	2.0
Russian.....	149	58.3	17.5
Ruthenian.....	156	50.0	17.9
Slovak.....	1,231	83.3	33.4
Total.....	6,237	81.3	36.4

The foregoing table brings out strongly the greater aptitude of children than of adults in acquiring the English language, only 36.4 per cent of those persons who were 14 years of age or over at the time of coming being able to speak English at the present time, as compared to 81.3 per cent who were under 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country. Among those over 14 at time of arrival who can now speak English, the Germans rank first with 71.6 per cent, followed by the Lithuanians with 54.9 per cent, the Bohemians and Moravians with 46.2 per cent, the Magyars with 43.5 per cent, and the North Italians with 43.3 per cent. All the other races fall below the general average. The Roumanians with 2 per cent, the Mexicans with 11.7 per cent; the Russians with 17.5 per cent, and the Ruthenians with 17.9 per cent, make a comparatively unfavorable showing. Of those under 14 years of age at time of arrival, the Lithuanians show the highest percentage able to speak English at present. The 91.5 per cent of this race is followed by the 90.9 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians, the 88.2 per cent of the North Italians, the 84.8 per cent of the Croatians, the 84.2 per

cent of the Germans, the 83.3 per cent of the Slovaks, and the 81.9 per cent of the Poles. The percentages falling greatly below the general average of 81.3 are the Mexican 42.3, Ruthenian 50, and Russian 58.3.

It is interesting to note that the Germans who came as children rank only fifth, though their race ranks first in the adult group. Moreover, the Magyars who came under 14 years of age take eighth place in the order of ability to speak English at present as compared with the fourth place of those who came at an age greater than 14. On the other hand, the Roumanians who came as adults make the poorest showing in that class, although those who came while children are fourth from the foot in the comparison among the young people. The Russians alone rank the same among adults and children, standing eleventh in each case.

TABLE 126.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	50	29.6	57.1	100.0
Croatian.....	373	21.3	51.5	65.4
German.....	140	47.5	86.7	97.0
Italian, North.....	889	26.8	54.6	84.9
Italian, South.....	743	18.3	53.7	76.2
Lithuanian.....	485	28.7	56.4	85.1
Magyar.....	737	25.8	54.6	83.2
Mexican.....	103	.0	13.6	23.9
Polish.....	1,059	16.0	42.3	74.5
Roumanian.....	52	2.8	12.5	.....
Russian.....	149	8.5	28.9	70.6
Ruthenian.....	156	.0	32.6	48.8
Slovak.....	1,231	14.5	42.2	61.2
Total.....	6,237	19.8	48.6	72.3

This table clearly shows an increase in the proportion of persons able to speak English corresponding to the length of residence in the United States, 72.3 per cent of those here ten or more years having acquired the language, in contrast with only 19.8 per cent of those in the country less than five years. Without exception, a steady increase is shown in the case of each race, the percentage frequently doubling and sometimes trebling from the first residence classification to the next. The Germans rank highest among the persons of recent arrival. Their 47.5 per cent able to speak English is followed by the Bohemian and Moravian 29.6 per cent, the Lithuanian 28.7 per cent, the North Italian 26.8 per cent, the Magyar 25.8 per cent, and the Croatian 21.3 per cent. No other race reaches the general average of 19.8 per cent. None of the Mexicans and Ruthenians in the United States less than five years speak English. The Roumanians rank next, with but 2.8 per cent speaking English, and the Russians next with 8.5 per cent.

All the races are represented in the next comparison, which concerns the persons five to nine years in the United States. The Germans

with 86.7 per cent able to speak English are again far in the lead, the Bohemians and Moravians ranking second with 57.1 per cent. Other percentages in excess of the general average of 48.6 are the Lithuanian 56.4, the Magyar and North Italian 54.6, the South Italian 53.7, and the Croatian 51.5. All the others fall below the average, the poorest showing being made by the Roumanians, with 12.5, and the Mexicans with 13.6 per cent, both being much below the Russian 28.9 per cent, which is next in the ascending order of percentages.

No Roumanians in the households studied have been in the United States as much as ten years. Of the other races, the Bohemians and Moravians rank highest, with 100 per cent speaking English. The Germans take second place, their proportion being 97 per cent. The Lithuanians follow, with 85.1 per cent, and the other races which exceed the general average of 72.3 are the North Italians, 84.9, the Magyars, 83.2, the South Italians, 76.2, and the Poles, 74.5, this being the first classification in which the last-named race shows a percentage higher than the average. The races with a less than average proportion of their people speaking English, even after a residence of ten years or more, are the Mexicans with 23.9 per cent, the Ruthenians with 48.8 per cent, the Slovaks with 61.2 per cent, the Croatians with 65.4 per cent, and the Russians with 70.6 per cent.

The table which is next submitted shows the per cent of foreign-born bituminous mine employees who speak English, according to age at time of coming to the United States. Two divisions are made according to age, one showing all males under 14 years of age, the other all males 14 or over, at the time of arrival in this country.

TABLE 127.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	735	98.6	65.6	72.2
Bulgarian.....	172	100.0	29.4	30.2
Croatian.....	2,394	74.2	57.6	57.8
Dutch.....	101	96.2	80.0	84.2
French.....	760	97.0	63.6	70.9
German.....	2,639	99.9	87.2	90.5
Greek.....	111	100.0	65.7	66.7
Italian, North.....	6,528	94.1	60.7	62.2
Italian, South.....	4,188	87.5	59.4	60.8
Italian (not specified).....	103	100.0	58.6	60.2
Lithuanian.....	1,870	96.1	74.6	75.5
Magyar.....	4,470	89.1	50.8	51.9
Mexican.....	107	87.5	72.5	74.8
Montenegrin.....	136	100.0	34.6	36.0
Polish.....	7,190	95.3	50.1	52.1
Roumanian.....	151	.....	47.7	47.7
Russian.....	1,810	84.6	59.9	60.4
Ruthenian.....	300	77.8	43.3	44.3
Servian.....	127	75.0	61.0	61.4
Slovak.....	11,137	92.7	56.9	58.6
Slovenian.....	1,864	95.1	59.3	60.9
Swedish.....	306	100.0	95.7	96.4
Total.....	48,656	95.0	59.0	61.2

Immigrants who were under 14 years of age when they came to the United States show a much larger per cent speaking English at the time the information was secured, according to the foregoing table, than those who were older at the time of arrival in this country. This is naturally the case, as the younger immigrants are able to learn more easily, since they have the advantage of attending American schools and associating with native-born children. The older the immigrant at the time of landing in this country the greater the difficulty he experiences in acquiring the English language. The table shows 101 Dutch reporting, 96.2 per cent of whom under 14 years of age and 80 per cent over 14 at the time of immigration speak English. Of the 760 French, 97 per cent under 14 and 63.6 per cent over 14 are able to speak English. Of the 2,639 Germans reporting, 99.9 per cent under 14 and 87.2 per cent over 14 speak English. Out of 306 of the Swedes reporting, 100 per cent under 14 and 95.7 per cent over 14 are able to speak English. A comparison of the above races shows the Bulgarians with the lowest per cent over 14 at time of coming to the United States, and the Croatians with the lowest per cent under 14, speaking the English language at the present time.

North Italians reporting complete data number 6,528, 94.1 per cent of whom under 14 years of age on coming to this country and 60.7 per cent over 14 are now able to speak English. Of the 4,188 South Italians shown in the table 87.5 per cent under 14 and 59.4 per cent over 14 at the time of their arrival can at present speak English. Data were secured from 2,394 Croatians, of whom 74.2 per cent under 14 years of age at time of landing and 57.6 per cent above this age speak English. Eighty-nine and one-tenth per cent under 14 years and 50.8 per cent over 14, of the 4,470 Magyars reporting; 95.3 per cent under 14 years and 50.1 per cent over this age, of the 7,190 Poles; and 84.6 and 59.9 per cent of those under and over 14 years of age, respectively, of the 1,810 Russians reporting, are able to speak the English language. Slovaks report in the greatest numbers, and of the 11,137 of this race shown in the table, 92.7 per cent under 14 years and 56.9 per cent over this age at the time of coming to this country, can now speak English. The Slovenians, numbering 1,864, show percentages of 95.1 and 59.3 for immigrants under and over 14 years, respectively, at the time of immigration, who can speak English. Of all the Slavic races, Croatians, Servians, and Ruthenians show the lowest per cents speaking English at the present time of those who were under 14 years of age at the time of arrival in the United States.

Lithuanians who furnished information number 1,870, 96.1 per cent of whom under 14 years of age and 74.6 per cent over this age at the time of coming to the United States are now able to speak English. These people rank well up with the races from northern Europe and, considering the fact that they segregate themselves, the showing made denotes progress toward Americanization.

As regards the relative progress of the different races in acquiring the use of English, the table next presented exhibits by race the proportion of foreign-born employees able to speak English after designated periods of residence in the United States.

TABLE 128.—*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.]

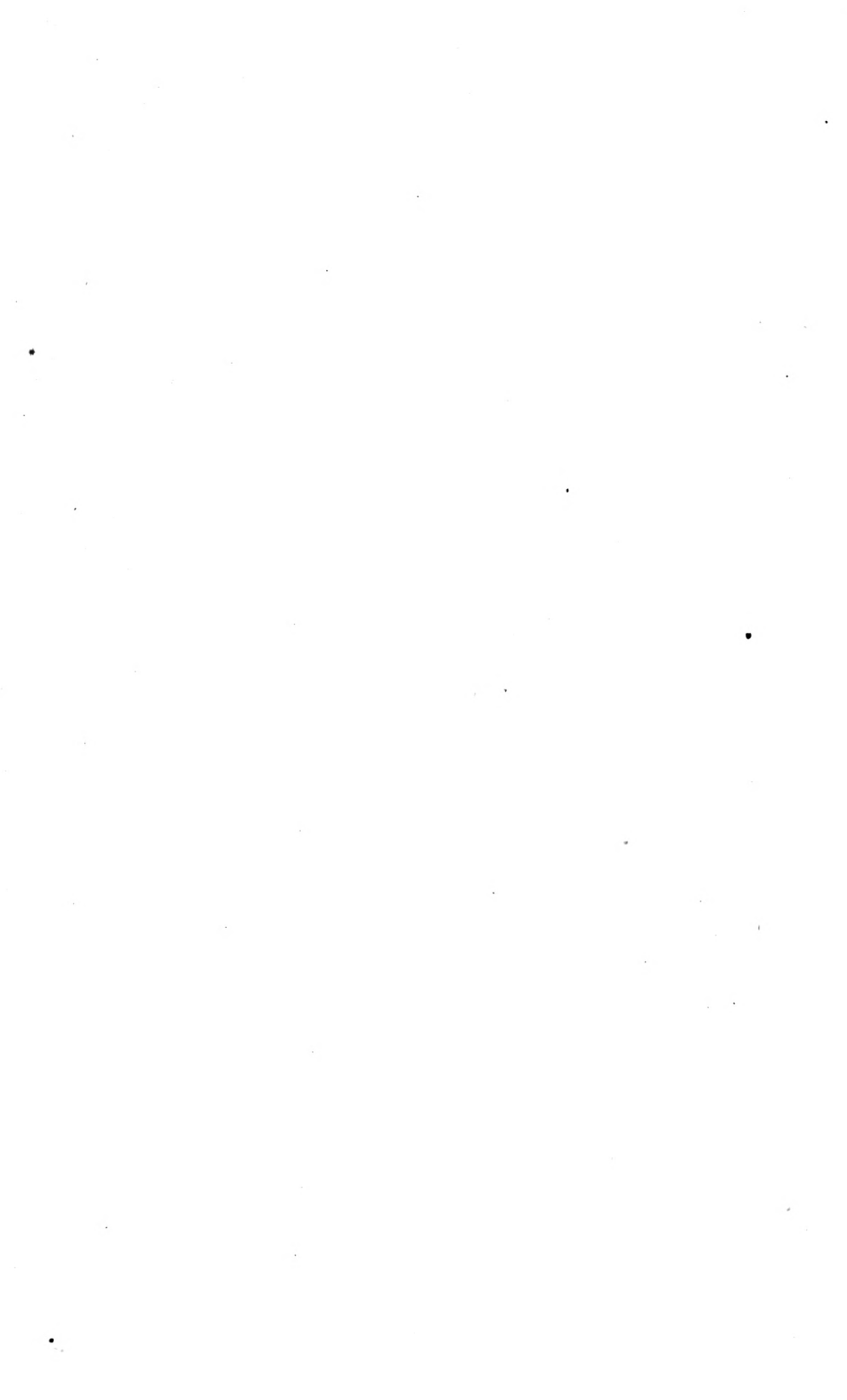
Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	735	43.3	72.6	91.0	72.2
Bulgarian.....	172	19.2	94.4	87.5	30.2
Croatian.....	2,394	47.2	68.1	78.9	57.8
Dutch.....	101	66.7	78.9	96.2	84.2
French.....	760	36.8	65.9	90.0	70.9
German.....	2,639	63.9	85.1	97.4	90.5
Greek.....	111	52.6	74.2	91.3	66.7
Italian, North.....	6,528	40.3	71.5	86.7	62.2
Italian, South.....	4,188	43.2	70.5	85.4	60.8
Italian (not specified).....	103	40.4	77.4	85.0	60.2
Lithuanian.....	1,870	47.9	80.6	89.3	75.5
Magyar.....	4,470	34.4	65.0	78.9	51.9
Mexican.....	107	67.9	81.5	75.0	74.8
Montenegrin.....	136	29.9	64.3	100.0	36.0
Polish.....	7,190	30.5	60.1	78.8	52.1
Roumanian.....	151	43.9	66.7	100.0	47.7
Russian.....	1,810	41.5	73.9	87.4	60.4
Ruthenian.....	300	20.9	55.1	84.9	44.3
Servian.....	127	43.1	75.5	80.0	61.4
Slovak.....	11,137	35.3	63.2	80.7	58.6
Slovenian.....	1,864	42.2	72.1	83.3	60.9
Swedish.....	306	60.9	94.4	100.0	96.4
Total.....	48,656	38.8	68.2	85.6	61.2

This table, showing the per cent of foreign-born males who speak English, by years of residence in the United States, includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. As the table is divided into three periods, showing immigrants who have been in the United States under five years, those with residence of five to nine years, and those living in this country ten years or over, the percentages indicate which races have mastered the language in a short time and which have been slow in learning to speak English. A general idea is also given of the progress made toward Americanization, for as immigrant races have progressed in the knowledge of English so have they advanced in adopting American ways and customs.

Of the total of 48,656 non-English-speaking immigrant employees covered by the above table, 38.8 per cent who have been in the United States under five years, 68.2 per cent in this country from five to nine years, and 85.6 per cent with a residence of ten years or over, are able to speak English.

A review of the entire table shows the races from northern Europe to be the older immigrants, with a larger average per cent speaking English than of other immigrant races. Lithuanians also show high percentages able to speak English, and the majority of those reporting have been in the United States over five years. Italians are more recent immigrants than the races mentioned and show only fair progress in acquiring English.

Slavic races shown in the table are very recent immigrants and are very slow in learning to speak English. Some reasons assigned for the backwardness of the Italian and Slavic races are their living in colonies and settlements by themselves where little English is spoken, their being in many instances segregated at work where conversation is entirely in their own language, and a certain amount of racial prejudice between them and Americans, as a result of which they are not encouraged to associate with natives. The same conditions do not obtain among races from northern Europe, and this fact is clearly illustrated by the progress these races have made toward Americanization.



CHAPTER VIII.

RECENT IMMIGRATION IN ITS RELATION TO ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

Death rate reported for the mines of the United States—Distribution of accidents in coal-producing areas—Comparison with conditions in foreign countries—The responsibility of employees for accidents—Inexperience as a cause of accidents—Racial composition of the operating forces of bituminous mines—Recent and old immigration compared—Lack of experience on the part of recent immigrants—Fatalities in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indiana—Opinions of state mine inspectors and agents of the Federal Government—Opinions of mine workers and attitude of labor organizations—Conclusion—[Text Tables 129 to 152].

DEATH RATE REPORTED FOR THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1908, 2,450 men lost their lives in the coal mines of the United States. During the period of fourteen years, 1895 to 1908, inclusive, the loss of life reached a total of 23,857, an average of 1,704 lives a year. The following table shows for the period the actual number of fatalities, and the number of fatalities for each thousand men employed and for each million tons of coal mined.

TABLE 129.—*Number of fatalities per 1,000 men employed and per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced, in the coal mines of the United States, 1895 to 1908.*

[Compiled from Bulletin No. 333 of the United States Geological Survey, 1907. "Coal-mine Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention."]

Year.	Fatalities.	Fatalities per 1,000 men employed.	Fatalities per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced.	Year.	Fatalities.	Fatalities per 1,000 men employed.	Fatalities per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced.
1895.....	1,057	2.67	6.13	1904.....	1,999	3.38	6.24
1896.....	1,120	2.79	6.53	1905.....	2,097	3.53	5.97
1897.....	947	2.34	5.30	1906.....	2,061	3.40	5.57
1898.....	1,049	2.59	5.34	1907.....	3,125	4.86	6.87
1899.....	1,243	2.98	5.49	1908.....	2,450	3.60	5.97
1900.....	1,493	3.24	6.20				
1901.....	1,594	3.24	6.08	Yearly average.....	1,704	3.23	6.01
1902.....	1,828	3.49	6.79				
1903.....	1,794	3.14	5.62				

The figures of the table are given graphic presentation in the accompanying charts.

It will be noted that from 1895 to the present time there has been a marked, though by no means constant, increase in the yearly number of fatalities. In 1895 the fatalities numbered 1,057, and in 1908, there were 2,450, an increase of 131.8 per cent. The loss of life for each thousand men employed was 2.67 for 1895 and 3.60 for 1908. The average for the period is 3.23. These figures seem to indicate that the increase in the actual number of fatalities has not been occasioned solely by the employment of a greater number of men than were formerly employed.^a

^a It will be seen from the table that both the actual number of fatalities and the death rate per thousand men employed are higher for 1907 than for 1908. That this is the case does not, however, indicate a general improvement within the past few years in conditions making for safety. The year 1907 was, as regards accidents, an abnormal year, and the figures for 1908, while indeed lower than those for 1907, show an increase over the figures for 1906 and preceding years.

Number of lives lost per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced in the anthracite and bituminous coal mines of the United States, 1895-1908.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895	[Bar]						
1896	[Bar]						
1897	[Bar]						
1898	[Bar]						
1899	[Bar]						
1900	[Bar]						
1901	[Bar]						
1902	[Bar]						
1903	[Bar]						
1904	[Bar]						
1905	[Bar]						
1906	[Bar]						
1907	[Bar]						
1908	[Bar]						

Number of lives lost per 1,000 employees in the anthracite and bituminous coal mines of the United States, 1895-1908.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895							
1896							
1897							
1898							
1899							
1900							
1901							
1902							
1903							
1904							
1905							
1906							
1907							
1908							

There has been, during the fourteen years covered by the table, a slight decrease in the loss of life for each million tons of coal produced. The rate reported is 5.97 for 1908, as against an average of 6.01 for the period. This showing may be due to the fact that the use of machinery for mining has become more general and that it is, therefore, possible to mine a given tonnage of coal with less manual labor than formerly. It is clear, however, from the figures showing fatalities for 1,000 men employed, that the introduction of machinery has not materially lessened the danger to the workmen. In its relation to production, the loss of life in the mines is slightly less than formerly; in its relation to the number of employees, it is greater.

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL-PRODUCING AREAS.

The table presented below indicates the distribution of fatalities among the different States and Territories of the United States, together with the number of fatalities per 1,000 men employed, for the years 1907 and 1908.

TABLE 130.—*Number of fatalities in the coal mines of the United States and number of fatalities per 1,000 men employed, by States and Territories, 1907 and 1908.*

[Compiled from Production of Coal in 1908. E. W. Parker. United States Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.]

State or Territory.	1907.		1908.	
	Number of men killed.	Death rate per 1,000 employees.	Number of men killed.	Death rate per 1,000 employees.
Alabama.....	154	7.20	108	5.63
Arkansas.....	^a 10	1.97	14	2.62
Colorado.....	99	6.96	61	4.20
Illinois.....	172	2.62	^b 183	^b 2.58
Indiana.....	53	2.52	45	2.45
Iowa.....	41	2.63	31	1.93
Kansas.....	32	2.57	^b 27	^b 1.94
Kentucky.....	32	1.89	39	2.29
Maryland.....	(c)	(c)	^b 12	^b 2.00
Michigan.....	7	1.76	5	1.18
Missouri.....	8	.95	10	1.11
Montana.....	12	4.39	20	6.36
New Mexico.....	34	11.45	23	6.67
North Dakota.....	(c)	(c)	4	6.34
Ohio.....	153	3.27	113	2.38
Oklahoma.....	33	3.93	^b 44	^b 6.04
Pennsylvania:				
Anthracite.....	708	4.23	678	3.89
Bituminous.....	806	4.94	572	3.45
Tennessee.....	(c)	(c)	34	2.88
Utah.....	6	2.72	8	3.00
Washington.....	36	6.06	25	4.56
West Virginia.....	729	12.35	313	5.50
Wyoming.....	(c)	(c)	^b 81	^b 11.71
Total.....	3,125	4.86	2,450	3.60

^a For six months only.

^b Fiscal year.

^c Not reported.

It will be noted that the death rate is much higher in some States than in others. Much of the variation among the States and Territories is to be attributed to differences in natural conditions, or in mining laws, regulations, and practices.

COMPARISON WITH CONDITIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The statistics of accidents in the coal mines of the United States appear in their true meaning only when compared with similar statistics for the mines of foreign countries. Table 131 and the chart shown on the following page make such a comparison possible.

TABLE 131.—*Number of fatalities per 1,000 men employed in the coal mines of France, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, and the United States, in recent years.*

[Compiled from Bulletin No. 333 of the United States Geological Survey, 1907. "Coal-mine Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention."]

Country.	Years.							Yearly average for years reported.
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
France.....	(a)	1.03	0.95	0.86	0.89	0.84	(a)	0.91
Belgium.....	1.05	1.16	1.07	1.14	.93	.91	0.94	1.03
Great Britain.....	1.30	1.36	1.24	1.27	1.24	1.35	1.29	1.29
Prussia.....	2.25	2.34	1.99	1.92	1.80	(a)	(a)	2.06
United States.....	3.24	3.24	3.49	3.14	3.38	3.53	3.40	3.35

^a Not reported.

From the foregoing table and the chart it is seen not only that the death rate per 1,000 men employed is higher for the United States than for any other country producing coal upon a large scale, but that the difference is in most cases considerable. Upon this basis of comparison, the average yearly death rate abroad ranges from 27.2 per cent, in the case of France, to 61.5 per cent, in the case of Prussia, of what it is in this country. Moreover, the statistics for Great Britain and the continent of Europe indicate a general decrease in the average number of fatalities per 1,000 employees as against the increase recorded for the United States.

The loss of life for each million tons of coal mined is shown for European countries by the tables and statements herewith submitted.^a

The following statement shows the figures for Great Britain:

Number of men killed in the coal mines of Great Britain for each million tons of coal produced.

1874-1883.....	7.42
1884-1893.....	5.65
1894-1903.....	4.70
1904.....	4.41
1905.....	4.64
1906.....	4.31

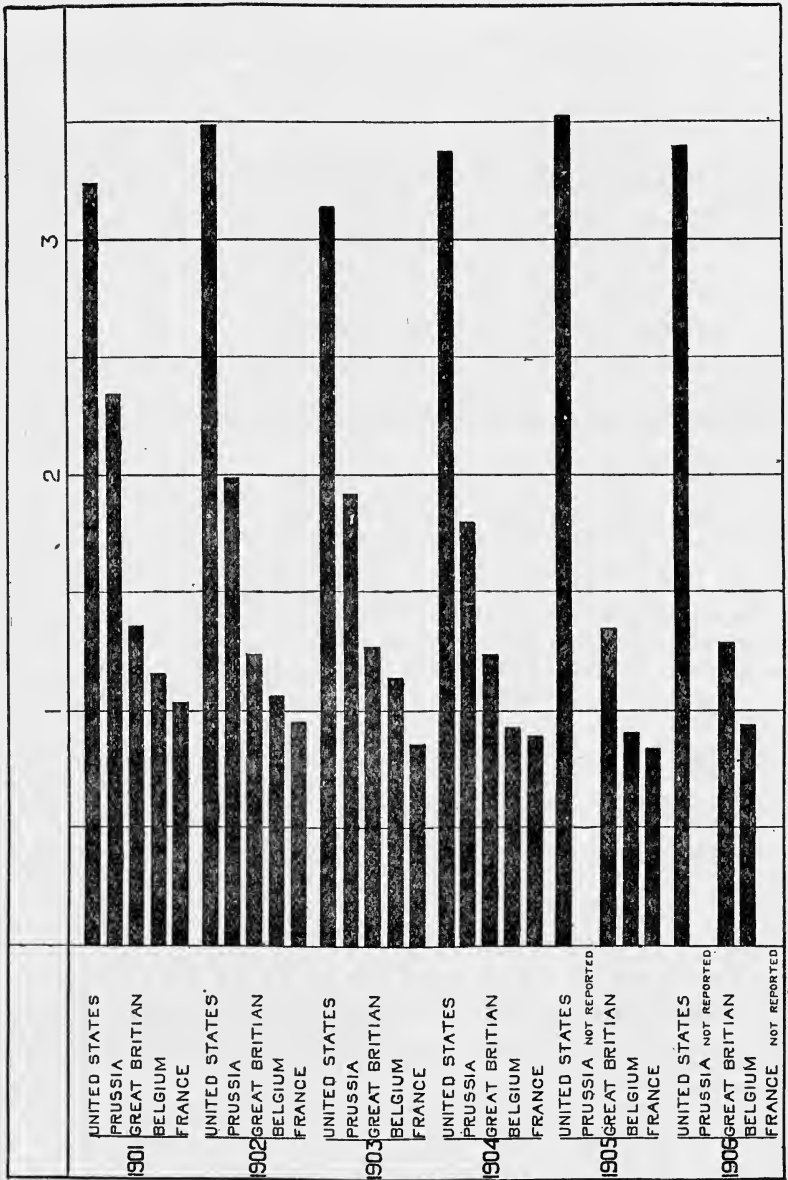
For France the figures are as follows:

Number of men killed in the coal mines of France for each million tons of coal produced.

1900.....	5.55
1901.....	5.21
1902.....	4.80
1903.....	4.20
1904.....	4.55
1905.....	4.17

^a Bulletin 333 of United States Geological Survey, 1907. "Coal-mine Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention," pp. 12-13.

Number of lives lost per 1,000 employees in coal mines of the United States, Prussia, Great Britain, Belgium, and France, 1901-1906.



For Belgium, which is troubled with fire damp to a greater extent than any other coal-producing country, the figures are not so good as those just given for France; but even in Belgium better results have been obtained for the three years 1904-1906 than in the United States, as will be seen from the following table:

Number of men killed in the coal mines of Belgium for each million tons of coal produced.

1895.....	7. 70
1896.....	6. 39
1897.....	5. 77
1898.....	7. 78
1899.....	5. 77
1900.....	5. 96
1901.....	6. 93
1902.....	6. 29
1903.....	6. 68
1904.....	5. 66
1905.....	5. 64
1906.....	4. 96

Prussia shows less favorable results than the United States in regard to lives lost per million tons of coal, yet during the past ten years there has been an almost steady decrease in the number killed per million tons mined, and the number of lives lost per 1,000 men employed has also decreased from 2.54 to 1.80, showing that the high death rate based on amount of coal produced is largely due to the natural conditions existing in the coal mines of that country.

By comparing these statements with the figures given for the United States in Table 129, page 209, it will be seen that the loss of life per million tons of coal mined is higher in the United States than in any European country except Prussia. In all the foreign countries mentioned, Prussia included, the decrease in the death rate has been much more rapid than in the United States.

Natural conditions are more favorable here than elsewhere for the mining of coal with a minimum of danger to the workmen employed. The mines of the United States are, in general, not so old as those of Great Britain and Europe; the veins of coal are thicker and the operations nearer the surface of the ground. Gaseous mines are not more prevalent here than abroad, while the abundance and relative cheapness in this country of timber for use in propping should be a factor working for comparatively greater safety.^a

The high death rate reported for the coal mines of the United States is of importance in connection with a study of immigration, because of the fact, elsewhere established,^b that persons of foreign birth are now very extensively employed in mining. The question naturally arises whether the presence of the immigrant mine workers is in any material degree responsible for the large and increasing number of accidents and fatalities.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYEES FOR ACCIDENTS.

The following statements are made in the report of the Pennsylvania department of mines for 1907:

Of the many lives lost by falls of coal and other causes at least one-half could have been saved if the victims and their fellow workmen had observed greater care in their work.

The number of fatal accidents in 1907 was 806.

^a Bulletin 333 of United States Geological Survey, 1907. "Coal-mine Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention," pp. 11-12.

^b Chap. 11, p. 21.

A careful examination of the reports shows that 332 accidents, or 41.19 per cent, were due to the carelessness of the victims; 291, or 36.10 per cent, to the carelessness of others; 159, or 19.73 per cent, to unavoidable causes; and 24, or 2.98 per cent, to causes undetermined. The 623, or 77.25 per cent, caused by carelessness include the 273 fatalities of the Naomi and Darr mines, which were caused by the carelessness of other persons. Omitting Naomi and Darr fatalities, the remaining 533 are distributed as follows: Carelessness of victims, 332, or 62.29 per cent; carelessness of others, 18, or 3.38 per cent; unavoidable, 159, or 29.83 per cent; and 24, or 4.50 per cent, not determined. At least two-thirds of these accidents could have been prevented by the exercise of proper care on the part of the workmen and officials in direct charge of the mines.

The following is from the report of the Pennsylvania department of mines for the year 1903:

Ordinary precautions on the part of the victims would have prevented probably 50 per cent of the accidents by falls and by cars and machinery.

Similar statements are frequently met with in the official reports of the different mining States. Figures for the country as a whole are not to be had, but it seems to be the opinion of those best informed upon the subject that a high percentage of all the accidents occurring in mines are due to the negligence or incompetency of the miners themselves.

INEXPERIENCE AS A CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS.

It is everywhere admitted that the percentage of fatalities is much higher among inexperienced than among experienced miners. Data upon this subject, collected by the department of mines of the State of West Virginia, are presented in the table on the page following.

TABLE 132.—Terms of experience of persons killed and injured at the West Virginia coal mines, 1901 to 1908.

[From Annual Report, Department of Mines, West Virginia, 1908.]

Length of experience.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		Total.	
	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.	Nonfatal.		
																		Total.
3 months or less.....	18	30	48	19	26	44	70	15	28	43	26	60	24	27	51	48	68	508
Over 3 months and including 6 months.....	6	13	19	9	17	25	21	26	18	23	20	26	9	20	29	22	38	277
Over 6 months and including 12 months.....	13	20	33	13	30	43	21	31	52	40	11	26	37	35	55	63	86	540
2 years.....	8	16	24	14	26	40	15	30	14	25	30	31	59	36	60	20	55	473
3 years.....	4	6	10	8	14	18	8	14	18	6	9	25	10	44	26	32	58	373
4 years.....	4	7	11	6	10	18	8	16	6	9	15	10	22	16	31	14	34	273
5 years.....	2	9	11	6	10	16	12	9	13	22	14	26	14	17	31	14	20	279
6 years.....	2	10	13	7	8	16	15	27	3	9	16	18	11	17	31	12	19	169
7 years.....	2	4	6	4	7	10	7	3	6	6	9	6	3	6	17	8	9	170
8 years.....	4	5	9	3	6	7	4	10	4	2	7	9	11	8	10	3	9	258
9 years.....	4	3	7	3	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	134
10 years.....	6	1	7	1	20	27	5	14	2	4	6	9	23	10	13	14	11	225
Over 10 years and including 15 years.....	7	8	15	5	10	10	5	15	5	6	14	9	23	10	13	14	11	225
Over 15 years and including 20 years.....	3	8	11	2	5	7	5	4	9	3	12	15	6	8	14	7	17	171
Over 20 years and including 25 years.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	7	11	2	4	6	10	120
Over 25 years and including 30 years.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	47
Over 30 years and including 35 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27
Over 35 years and including 40 years.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Over 40 years and including 45 years.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Over 45 years and including 50 years.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Several years.....	6	5	11	2	5	7	10	11	21	8	6	14	11	12	10	22	15	145
Many years.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	41
Always.....	3	3	6	2	2	1	3	4	4	2	6	1	3	3	5	1	3	21
Unknown.....	39	28	67	16	48	64	23	45	27	25	52	16	31	47	50	102	174	823
Total.....	130	180	310	120	359	159	382	140	211	351	194	444	269	298	567	448	804	4,684

The figures are for the years 1901 to 1908, inclusive. It will be seen that out of 4,684 men killed or injured during the period, 508 were known to have been employed in the mines three months or less. One thousand eight hundred and eighteen casualties, or 38.8 per cent of the total, were among men with from a few weeks' to two years' experience in the industry.

Data for States other than West Virginia are not available, but the situation in other coal-producing areas is about the same. The reason for this is obvious. Mining is to a considerable extent a technical occupation. If a miner is to work in even comparative safety he must not only be able to handle pick and shovel, but must understand the placing of props and the use of explosives, and must know something of coal and roof formations and of the dangers of coal dust and fire damp. Ignorance relative to any of these matters may lead to serious injury or death. It is only by several years of practical experience that a mine worker gains the knowledge that qualifies him as a skilled miner.

The importance of this fact is generally recognized by mining experts and inspectors. The mining laws of the State of Illinois provide that only those men shall be employed as miners who have certificates of competency issued by one of the several examining boards appointed under the authority of the State. To be entitled to a certificate a man must be able to answer questions concerning mining asked by the members of the board by which he is examined, and must present evidence of having had at least two years of practical experience as a miner or with a miner.^a

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE OPERATING FORCES OF BITUMINOUS MINES.

It having been seen that the responsibility for many of the accidents in the mines rests with the employees themselves, and the connection between fatalities and inexperience having been noted, it becomes evident that the composition of the working force and the characteristics of the workmen are matters of the very first importance.

The statement has already been made that a large proportion of the employees are of foreign birth.^b Figures showing the race and nativity of all the coal-mine employees of the country are not available. The ground has never been completely covered. It is possible, however, to determine the composition of the working force in a representative way by means of statistics from several sources.

Original data collected from individual mine workers supply material relative to between 20 and 25 per cent of the employees in the bituminous coal mines of the United States. As information has been secured from all the important mining districts, it is believed that the figures are representative of conditions for the entire industry. These figures are given for the entire bituminous coal fields covered in the table next presented.

^a Illinois Revised Statutes, 1909; Hurd, chap. 93, secs. 53-60, inclusive.

^b Data upon this subject have been presented and discussed at length in Chap. II, pp. 21-24.

TABLE 133.—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—Contd.		
White.....	18,515	21.0	Norwegian.....	14	(a)
Negro.....	6,702	7.6	Polish.....	7,370	8.3
Indian.....	2	(a)	Portuguese.....	7	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Roumanian.....	157	.2
Armenian.....	2	(a)	Russian.....	1,853	2.1
Bohemian and Moravian..	747	.8	Ruthenian.....	308	.3
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	1,162	1.3
Bulgarian.....	177	.2	Scotch-Irish.....	27	(a)
Canadian, French.....	26	(a)	Servian.....	132	.1
Canadian, Other.....	30	(a)	Slovak.....	11,318	12.8
Croatian.....	2,428	2.7	Slovenian.....	1,912	2.2
Cuban.....	1	(a)	Spanish.....	7	(a)
Dalmatian.....	6	(a)	Swedish.....	307	.3
Danish.....	20	(a)	Syrian.....	21	(a)
Dutch.....	106	.1	Turkish.....	4	(a)
English.....	2,497	2.8	Welsh.....	399	.5
Finnish.....	70	.1	West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	(a)
Flemish.....	3	(a)	Australian (race not specified).....	8	(a)
French.....	786	.9	Austrian (race not specified).....	885	1.0
German.....	2,099	3.1	Belgian (race not specified).....	377	.4
Greek.....	113	.1	Swiss (race not specified).....	24	(a)
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	6	(a)	Grand total.....	88,368	100.0
Herzegovinian.....	6	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	8,415	9.5
Irish.....	935	1.1	Total native-born.....	33,634	38.1
Italian, North.....	6,666	7.5	Total foreign-born.....	54,734	61.9
Italian, South.....	4,272	4.8			
Italian (not specified).....	113	.1			
Lithuanian.....	1,892	2.1			
Macedonian.....	18	(a)			
Magyar.....	4,571	5.2			
Mexican.....	116	.1			
Montenegrin.....	136	.2			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

It will be seen that 61.9 per cent of the individuals included in this table are of foreign birth.

The numbers and percentages of the native-born and foreign-born and of the different foreign races are shown for each bituminous mining area in the following table:

TABLE 134.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number in each specified locality.				Per cent distribution in each specified locality.			
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	6,003	6,448	4,389	1,675	32.0	13.1	32.6	23.8
Negro.....	584	913	4,809	396	3.1	1.5	35.7	5.6
Indian.....				2	.0	.0	.0	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:								
Armenian.....			2		.0	.0	(a)	.0
Bohemian and Moravian..	253	457	8	29	1.4	.9	.1	.4
Bosnian.....		1			.0	(a)	.0	.0
Bulgarian.....	17	31	123	6	.1	.1	.9	.1
Canadian, French.....	11	11		4	.1	(a)	.0	.1
Canadian, Other.....	8	19	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	183	1,971	258	14	1.0	4.0	1.9	.2

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

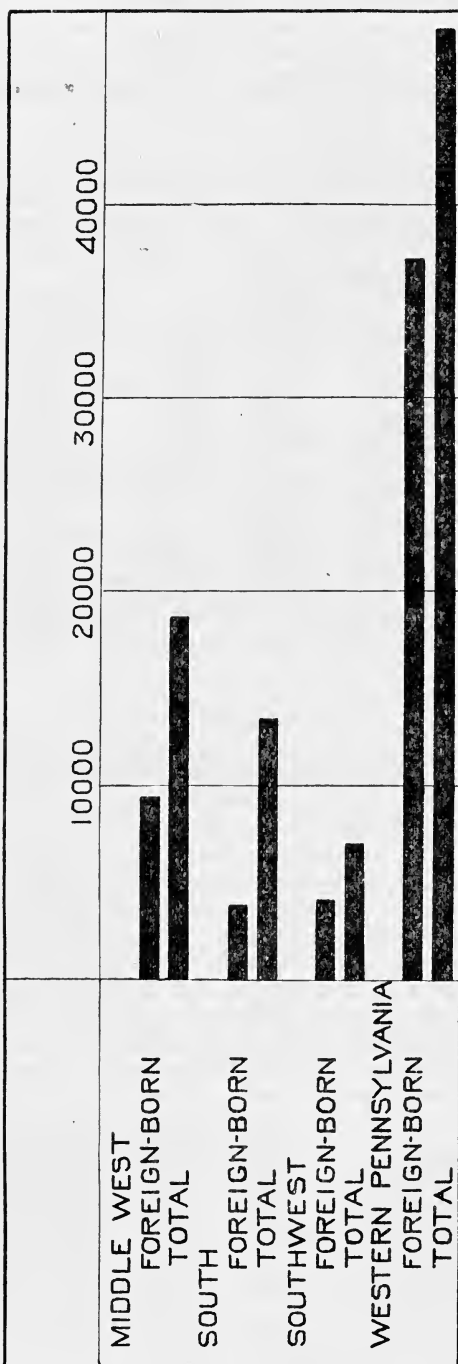
TABLE 134.—Race of male employees for whom information was secured, by locality; per cent distribution—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number in each specified locality.				Per cent distribution in each specified locality.			
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.
Foreign-born, by race—Con.								
Cuban.....			1		0.0	0.0	(a)	0.0
Dalmatian.....		6			.0	(a)	0.0	.0
Danish.....	7	10	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	22	56	19	9	.1	.1	.1	.1
English.....	812	1,312	119	254	4.3	2.7	.9	3.6
Finnish.....	29	39		2	.2	.1	.0	(a)
Flemish.....		3			.0	(a)	.0	.0
French.....	194	339	38	215	1.0	.7	.3	3.1
German.....	864	1,538	112	185	4.6	3.1	.8	2.6
Greek.....	12	75	23	3	.1	.2	.2	(a)
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	3	1		(a)	(a)	(a)	.0
Herzegovinian.....		3	3		.0	(a)	(a)	.0
Irish.....	128	663	45	99	.7	1.3	.3	1.4
Italian, North.....	1,716	3,379	402	1,169	9.2	6.9	3.0	16.6
Italian, South.....	422	2,239	1,182	429	2.3	4.6	8.8	6.1
Italian (not specified).....	4	99		10	(a)	.2	.0	.1
Lithuanian.....	1,086	640	41	125	5.8	1.3	.3	1.8
Macedonian.....		5	13		.0	(a)	.1	.0
Magyar.....	648	3,528	346	49	3.5	7.2	2.6	.7
Mexican.....	1		1	114	(a)	.0	(a)	1.6
Montenegrin.....	33	12	91		.2	(a)	.7	.0
Norwegian.....	7	5		2	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Polish.....	823	6,025	301	221	4.4	12.3	2.2	3.1
Portuguese.....		7			.0	(a)	.0	.0
Roumanian.....	11	105	37	4	.1	.2	.3	.1
Russian.....	377	1,283	83	107	2.0	2.6	.6	1.5
Ruthenian.....	20	284	4		.1	.6	(a)	.0
Scotch.....	350	562	102	148	1.9	1.1	.8	2.1
Scotch-Irish.....	1	26			(a)	.1	.0	.0
Servian.....	24	86	21	1	.1	.2	.2	(a)
Slovak.....	796	9,998	391	133	4.2	20.3	2.9	1.9
Slovenian.....	99	1,560	57	196	.5	3.2	.4	2.8
Spanish.....		1	1	5	.0	(a)	(a)	.1
Swedish.....	67	216	5	19	.4	.4	(a)	.3
Syrian.....	8	5	5	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Turkish.....		4			.0	(a)	.0	.0
Welsh.....	160	191	11	37	.9	.4	.1	.5
West Indian (other than Cuban).....				1	.6	.0	.0	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	1	5		2	(a)	(a)	.0	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	127	247	56	455	.7	.5	.4	6.5
Belgian (race not specified).....	102	153	7	115	.5	.3	(a)	1.6
Swiss (race not specified).....	8	14	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	18,737	49,137	13,458	7,036	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,717	4,560	343	795	14.5	9.3	2.5	11.3
Total native-born.....	9,304	11,921	9,541	2,868	49.7	24.3	70.9	40.8
Total foreign-born.....	9,433	37,216	3,917	4,168	50.3	75.7	29.1	59.2

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of foreign-born individuals is largest in Pennsylvania and smallest in the South. The figure for Pennsylvania is 75.7 per cent; that for the South is but 29.1 per cent. In the South-west the proportion of foreign-born is slightly higher than in the Middle West. Further data as to the nativity of the employees of the coal-mining industry are supplied by the official reports of the mining departments of the three States leading in the production of coal, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and West Virginia.

Number of foreign-born employees and total number of employees for whom detailed information was secured, by locality.



The figures of the following table are from the report of the Pennsylvania department of mines for the year 1907:

TABLE 135.—*Nationality or race of employees in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, 1907.*

[From annual report of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania for 1907, Part III, Industrial Statistics, pp. 95 and 96.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
Whites	21,987	27.7	Greeks	220	0.3
Negroes	147	.2	Bohemians	209	.3
Foreign-born:			Croatians	196	.2
Slavonians	12,884	16.3	Finns	136	.2
Italians	10,735	13.5	Tyroleanes	108	.1
Hungarians	5,764	7.3	Armenians	50	.1
Poles	5,748	7.3	Danes	30	(a)
English	3,294	4.2	Roumanians	19	(a)
Swedes	2,053	2.6	Canadians	10	(a)
Austrians	1,462	1.8	Syrians	2	(a)
Germans	1,310	1.7	Hebrews	1	(a)
Lithuanians	1,220	1.5	Mixed	6,941	8.8
Russians	1,110	1.4			
Irish	1,051	1.3	Total native-born	22,134	27.9
Scotch	683	.9	Total foreign-born	50,185	63.3
French	564	.7	Mixed	6,941	8.8
Norwegians	533	.7			
Welsh	409	.5	Grand total	79,260	100.0
Belgians	384	.5			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

NOTE.—Total number of companies, 512; number of companies reporting on labor blank, 475; number of companies not reporting on labor blank, 37. Number of employees included in this table, 79,260; total number of employees in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania in 1907, 183,121. (Annual report of Pennsylvania department of mines, 1907, Part II, Bituminous, p. L.) Two hundred and seven "Granolis" and 2 Scandinavians included in "mixed"; 4 "Magyars" combined with "Hungarians"; and 78 "Howats" (presumably Hervats) combined with "Croatians."

•The data for Pennsylvania cover 79,260 out of a total of 183,121 employees. It will be noted that a large number are classified as "mixed." Sixty-three and three-tenths per cent of all the employees classified according to general nativity and race are of foreign birth.

A comparison of the percentages of this table with those given for the Pennsylvania district in the table on page 249 is of interest. The locality is the same in either case. A larger proportion of all employees are included in the table compiled from the figures of the state report than in that compiled from original data. Upon the other hand, there are in the last-mentioned table no employees classified as mixed, and the classification by race is probably more reliable. The proportion of foreign-born reported in the original table is 75.7 per cent, as against the 63.3 per cent of the table compiled from the figures of the state report.

In 1899 the State of Illinois collected data for the classification, according to general nativity and race, of nearly all the employees in the coal mines of the State. The results are shown in the following table:

TABLE 136.—*Nationality of employees of Illinois mines, 1899.*

[Compiled from Illinois Coal Report, 1899, pp. LXXII and LXXV.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution of those reporting nationality or race.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution of those reporting nationality or race.
Native-born.....	15,580	43.12	Foreign-born—Continued.		
Foreign-born:			Russian.....	498	1.38
English.....	3,394	9.40	Danish, Swedish, and		
Scotch.....	1,412	3.91	Norwegian.....	619	1.71
Irish.....	2,086	5.77	Native-born.....	15,580	43.12
Welsh.....	645	1.79	Foreign-born.....	20,550	56.88
German.....	4,138	11.45	Total.....	36,130	100.00
French.....	373	1.03	Unknown.....	861	
Italian.....	3,016	8.35	Grand total.....	36,991	
Austrian and Bohemian..	975	2.70			
Hungarian.....	774	2.14			
Polish.....	2,133	5.90			
Belgian.....	487	1.35			

General nativity and race are given for 36,130 out of a total of 36,991 employees. Fifty-six and eighty-eight hundredths per cent of all those classified according to general nativity and race are foreign-born.

The following figures are for West Virginia:

TABLE 137.—*Nationality of employees in the bituminous coal mines of West Virginia, June 30, 1908.*

[Compiled from annual report of the Department of Mines of West Virginia for the year ending June 30, 1908, p. 92.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution of those reporting nationality or race.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution of those reporting nationality or race.
Native-born white.....	23,979	46.312	Foreign-born—Continued.		
Native-born negro.....	11,270	21.766	Belgian.....	25	0.048
Foreign-born:			Danish.....	23	.044
Italian.....	6,046	11.677	Syrian.....	20	.039
Hungarian.....	3,668	7.084	Macedonian.....	13	.025
Polish.....	1,901	3.672	French.....	11	.021
Austrian.....	1,013	1.956	Roumanian.....	8	.015
Russian.....	851	1.644	Spanish.....	7	.014
Slavish.....	620	1.197	Bohemian.....	5	.010
Lithuanian.....	506	.977	Native-born.....	35,249	68.078
English.....	488	.943	Foreign-born.....	16,528	31.922
German.....	430	.831	Total.....	51,777	100.00
Irish.....	264	.510	Unknown.....	8,707	
Litvitch.....	180	.348	Grand total.....	60,484	
Greek.....	147	.284			
Welsh.....	118	.228			
Scotch.....	115	.222			
Swedish.....	69	.133			

Information as to nativity and race is given for 51,777 out of a total of 60,484 employees. Thirty-one and nine-tenths per cent of the employees classified according to race and nativity, or 27.3 per cent of all the employees, are of foreign birth. The figures of the table are for the year 1908.

Upon the authority of the data presented it seems safe to make the assertion that a very large proportion, at least one-half, of all the employees in the bituminous coal-mining industry of the United States are of foreign birth.

RECENT AND OLD IMMIGRATION COMPARED.

The foreign-born workmen may be further classified, by race, as the old immigrants and the recent immigrants. The meaning of the distinction has been explained elsewhere in this report.^a

The fact that many of the mine employees are men of the races of recent immigration is shown by the preceding tables. In order to make the comparison more graphic, the figures of these tables have been rearranged in racial groups. In the six tables next presented Group I in every case comprises the native-born and the races of northern and western Europe and of Great Britain, and Group II comprises the races of southern and eastern Europe. In arranging these groups, those entered in the state reports as "mixed" or "unknown" have been omitted.^b

^a Page 21 et seq.

^b The different races and nationalities have been divided into two general groups. In the first of these are included the Americans, together with the immigrants from northern and western Europe—the less recent immigrants. The second group is made up of the natives of southern and eastern Europe. These are the recent immigrants. This division into groups is made for two reasons. In the first place, the object of the tables being to contrast in a general way the number of old immigrants with the number of recent immigrants, it is believed that the grouping enables this to be done much more clearly than had the races and nationalities been left uncombined. In the second place, grave doubts are entertained, in the case of the three tables compiled from figures in state mine reports, as to the accuracy of the classification according to nationality and race. Information seems to have been set down as received from operators or workmen without any attempt at editing or combination. In some of the reports consulted the words "Hervat" and "Croatian," "Hungarian" and "Magyar" frequently appear in the same table. The list of nationalities has also been found to differ materially from year to year. The mine inspectors of the States have little reason to be, and are not, trained ethnologists, and clearly mistakes have been made. It is believed that by the grouping these mistakes have been rendered of less importance. That a Pole should be reported as Austrian, a Ruthenian as a Russian, or a Slovak as a Hungarian would appear quite possible; but there is little likelihood that any of these or an Italian would be reported as an Englishman or a Scandinavian. By dividing the nationalities into the older immigrants and the more recent immigrants, it is possible to be reasonably certain that all the men are included at least in the general group in which they properly belong.

The data secured by the Immigration Commission are presented in the following table:

TABLE 138.—*Classification of employes by general nativity and race and by groups.^a*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born of native father.....	25,219	28.5	Bulgarian.....	177	0.2
Native-born of foreign father.....	8,415	9.5	Croatian.....	2,426	2.7
Foreign-born—			Greek.....	113	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	747	.8	Italian, North.....	6,666	7.5
Dutch.....	106	.1	Italian, South.....	4,272	4.8
English.....	2,497	2.8	Italian (not specified).....	113	.1
Finnish.....	70	.1	Lithuanian.....	1,892	2.1
French.....	786	.9	Magyar.....	4,571	5.2
German.....	2,699	3.1	Mexican.....	116	.1
Irish.....	935	1.1	Montenegrin.....	136	.2
Scotch.....	1,162	1.3	Polish.....	7,370	8.3
Swedish.....	307	.3	Roumanian.....	157	.2
Welsh.....	399	.5	Russian.....	1,853	2.1
Other races of old immigration.....	502	.6	Ruthenian.....	308	.3
Total.....	43,844	49.6	Servian.....	132	.1
			Slovak.....	11,318	12.8
			Slovenian.....	1,912	2.2
			Other races of recent immigration.....	992	1.1
			Total.....	44,524	50.4
			Grand total.....	88,368	100.0

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

In this table all localities are combined. It will be seen that 50.4 per cent, slightly over one-half, of all the individuals are included in Group II.

The following table gives the figures for Pennsylvania in 1907:

TABLE 139.—*Classification of Pennsylvania employes by nationality or race and by groups.^a*

[Compiled from annual report of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania for 1907, Part III, Industrial Statistics, pp. 95 and 96.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born white.....	21,987	30.4	Slovenians.....	12,884	17.8
Native-born negro.....	147	.2	Italians.....	10,735	14.8
Foreign-born—			Hungarians.....	5,764	8.0
English.....	3,294	4.6	Poles.....	5,748	7.9
Swedes.....	2,053	2.8	Austrians.....	1,462	2.0
Germans.....	1,310	1.8	Lithuanians.....	1,220	1.7
Irish.....	1,051	1.5	Russians.....	1,110	1.5
Scotch.....	683	.9	Greeks.....	220	.3
French.....	564	.8	Croatians.....	196	.3
Norwegians.....	533	.7	Tyroleans.....	108	.1
Welsh.....	409	.6	Armenians.....	50	.1
Belgians.....	384	.5	Roumanians.....	19	(b)
Bohemians.....	209	.3	Syrians.....	2	(b)
Finns.....	136	.2	Hebrews.....	1	(b)
Danes.....	30	(b)	Total.....	39,519	54.6
Canadians.....	10	(b)	Grand total.....	72,319	100.0
Total.....	32,800	45.4			

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

In this table 72,319 employees are classified according to nationality or race. The men of the races included in Group II constitute 54.6 per cent of this total.

A comparison of the figures of the above table with the original data for the same territory, secured in 1909, is of interest. The original data appear in the following table:

TABLE 140.—Classification of Pennsylvania employees by general nativity and race and by groups.^a

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born of native father	7,361	15.0	Bulgarian	31	0.1
Native-born of foreign father	4,560	9.3	Croatian	1,971	4.0
Foreign-born—			Greek	75	.2
Bohemian and Moravian	457	.9	Italian, North	3,379	6.9
Dutch	56	.1	Italian, South	2,239	4.6
English	1,312	2.7	Italian (not specified)	99	.2
Finnish	39	.1	Lithuanian	640	1.3
French	339	.7	Magyar	3,528	7.2
German	1,538	3.1	Montenegrin	12	(b)
Irish	663	1.3	Polish	6,025	12.3
Scotch	562	1.1	Roumanian	105	.2
Swedish	216	.4	Russian	1,283	2.6
Welsh	191	.4	Ruthenian	284	.6
Other races of old immigration	232	.5	Servian	86	.2
Total	17,526	35.7	Slovak	9,998	20.3
			Slovenian	1,560	3.2
			Other races of recent immigration	296	.6
			Total	31,611	64.3
			Grand total	49,137	100.0

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of the 49,137 individuals classified according to general nativity and race, 64.3 per cent are natives of southern and eastern Europe. In this table the proportion of recent immigrants reported is higher than in the table compiled from the figures given in the state report. The difference in the percentages may be due in part to the difference in dates, the figures for one table having been secured, as has been noted, in 1907, and those for the other in 1909. In comparing the percentages of the several tables, the fact should not be overlooked that the number of men employed in mining is much larger in Pennsylvania than in any other State or locality in the country.^a The exceptionally high percentage of eastern and southern Europeans employed in the mines of the State is therefore significant.

Conditions in Illinois in the year 1899 are shown by the next table presented.

^a Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker. U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States. Table on page 39.

TABLE 141.—Classification of Illinois employees by nationality or race and by groups.^a

[Compiled from Illinois Coal Report, 1899, pp. LXXII and LXXV.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born.....	15,580	43.12	Italian.....	3,016	8.35
Foreign-born—			Hungarian.....	774	2.14
English.....	3,394	9.40	Polish.....	2,133	5.90
Scotch.....	1,412	3.91	Russian.....	498	1.38
Irish.....	2,086	5.77			
Welsh.....	645	1.79	Total.....	6,421	17.77
German.....	4,138	11.45			
French.....	373	1.03	Grand total.....	36,130	100.00
Austrian and Bohemian ^b	975	2.70			
Belgian.....	487	1.35			
Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian.....	619	1.71			
Total.....	27,709	82.23			

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

^b The Austrians and Bohemians are classified together in the state report. The majority of persons of Austrian nativity employed in the mining industry are probably of the recent immigration. Upon the other hand, a large percentage of the Bohemians have been in the United States for a considerable period of time. (See Table 144, p. 229.) It being impossible to separate the figures, "Austrian and Bohemian" have been included in this table, arbitrarily, in Group I.

In this table only 17.8 per cent of the 36,130 individuals classified according to nationality or race were natives of southern or eastern Europe. It is over ten years since the data for the table were secured and there has been, in the interval, a change in the racial composition of the working force of the mines of the Middle West. The prevailing tendency in Illinois, as well as in the neighboring States, is probably fairly indicated by the original data for the Middle West, presented in the following table:

TABLE 142.—Classification of employees in the Middle West by general nativity and race and by groups.^a

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born of native father.....	6,587	35.2	Bulgarian.....	17	0.1
Native-born of foreign father.....	2,717	14.5	Croatian.....	183	1.0
Foreign-born—			Greek.....	12	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	253	1.4	Italian, North.....	1,716	9.2
Dutch.....	22	.1	Italian, South.....	422	2.3
English.....	812	4.3	Italian (not specified).....	4	(c)
Finnish.....	29	.2	Lithuanian.....	1,086	5.8
French.....	194	1.0	Magyar.....	648	3.5
German.....	864	4.6	Montenegrin.....	33	.2
Irish.....	128	.7	Polish.....	823	4.4
Scotch.....	350	1.9	Roumanian.....	11	.1
Swedish.....	67	.4	Russian.....	377	2.0
Welsh.....	100	.9	Ruthenian.....	20	.1
Other races of old immigration.....	137	.7	Servian.....	24	.1
Total.....	12,320	65.8	Slovak.....	796	4.2
			Slovenian.....	99	.5
			Other races of recent immigration.....	146	.8
			Total.....	6,417	34.2
			Grand total.....	18,737	100.0

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

It will be seen that of the 18,737 individuals included in the table, 6,417, or 34.2 per cent, are of the races of recent immigration. The data for this table were secured in 1909.

The following table gives the figures for West Virginia:

TABLE 143.—*Classification of West Virginia employees by nationality or race and by groups.^a*

[Compiled from annual report of the Department of Mines of West Virginia for the year ending June 30, 1908, p. 92.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born white.....	23,979	46.312	Italian.....	6,046	11.677
Native-born negro.....	11,70	21.766	Hungarian.....	3,668	7.084
Foreign-born—			Polish.....	1,901	3.672
English.....	488	.943	Austrian.....	1,013	1.956
German.....	430	.831	Russian.....	851	1.644
Irish.....	264	.510	Slavish.....	620	1.197
Welsh.....	118	.228	Lithuanian.....	506	.977
Scotch.....	115	.222	Litvitch.....	180	.348
Swedish.....	69	.133	Greek.....	147	.284
Belgian.....	25	.048	Syrian.....	20	.039
Danish.....	23	.044	Macedonian.....	13	.025
French.....	11	.021	Roumanian.....	8	.015
Bohemian.....	5	.010	Spanish.....	7	.014
Total.....	36,797	71.068	Total.....	14,980	28.932
			Grand total.....	51,777	100.00

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

Data are presented for 51,777 individuals. Of these, 14,980, or 28.9 per cent, are of the races of recent immigration.

From all the data secured it is clear that the men of recent immigration employed in the bituminous coal mines of the United States greatly outnumber the men of old immigration so employed. It further appears that in one locality at least the recent immigrants outnumber the old immigrants and the native-born combined.

LACK OF EXPERIENCE ON THE PART OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

In considering the characteristics of the mine workers, as a cause of accidents, a clear distinction must be made between the races of the old and those of the recent immigration.

The length of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees of the different races is shown by the following table:

TABLE 144.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees 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. 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 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian . . .	744	1.2	3.6	11.3	7.7	5.9	25.4	2.8	12.1	30.0
Bulgarian	173	1.2	34.7	34.7	11.0	3.5	10.4	1.2	1.2	2.3
Croatian	2,416	1.7	8.4	17.9	16.2	10.2	35.5	5.3	3.5	1.2
Dutch	103	3.9	5.8	8.7	5.8	5.8	18.4	4.9	17.5	29.1
English	2,444	1.6	2.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	9.4	3.2	5.6	65.2
Finnish	70	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.6	10.0	35.7	14.3	15.7	11.4
French	775	1.4	4.3	7.1	5.5	4.9	28.8	4.1	16.9	27.0
German	2,677	1.2	2.1	4.6	4.1	3.7	13.6	4.5	20.5	45.7
Greek	111	1.8	12.6	17.1	10.8	9.0	27.9	7.2	7.2	6.3
Irish	916	.3	.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	4.0	3.1	6.6	80.6
Italian, North	6,622	2.5	5.7	11.9	12.2	8.8	36.0	9.5	8.3	5.1
Italian, South	4,239	3.4	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.1	37.5	8.9	5.3	3.4
Italian (not specified)	109	.9	9.2	16.5	11.0	11.0	31.2	7.3	7.3	5.5
Lithuanian	1,885	1.0	2.0	5.9	7.9	8.8	37.8	16.4	14.4	5.9
Magyar	4,543	3.3	9.1	16.2	12.4	9.7	32.1	7.3	6.5	3.4
Mexican	111	1.8	4.5	7.2	7.2	5.4	24.3	21.6	18.9	9.0
Montenegrin	136	.....	30.1	37.5	11.0	7.4	10.3	.....	.7	2.9
Polish	7,316	1.8	6.7	15.1	10.4	8.8	31.9	9.1	9.2	7.0
Roumanian	156	4.5	34.6	27.6	14.1	5.8	10.3	.6	1.9	.6
Russian	1,831	2.5	9.9	19.6	11.3	7.5	27.8	9.1	7.4	5.0
Ruthenian	307	1.6	8.5	21.8	9.1	11.7	23.5	11.4	7.2	5.2
Scotch	1,139	1.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	10.1	2.5	6.3	66.4
Servian	131	.8	5.3	19.1	9.2	10.7	38.2	11.5	3.0	2.3
Slovak	11,272	1.5	5.5	11.4	9.2	9.0	31.6	11.4	9.9	10.4
Slovenian	1,899	2.7	6.2	15.4	10.7	9.6	36.6	8.6	6.6	3.7
Swedish	306	.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	11.8	4.9	21.2	54.6
Welsh	397	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.5	6.0	78.3
Austrian (race not specified)	874	3.8	4.7	13.5	9.3	10.2	40.2	5.2	8.2	5.0
Belgian (race not specified)	375	2.9	1.9	3.7	3.7	8.0	22.4	3.7	22.4	31.2
Total	54,300	2.1	5.9	12.1	9.7	8.2	29.6	8.4	9.0	15.1

This table is compiled from original data and includes all the foreign-born employees of the industry for whom this information was secured. The classification is by years in the United States and by race. It will be noted that the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, Swedes, and other natives of northern and western Europe, have in general been in this country much longer than have the men of the races of southern and eastern Europe. In the columns showing the percentage of individuals who have been in this country three years or less the distinction between the old immigrants and the recent immigrants is particularly obvious. A very considerable proportion of the latter have been in the United States less than four years.

The experience which the men of the different races had in mining before coming to the United States is indicated by the tables and chart next presented.

TABLE 145.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees who were engaged in mining before coming to the United States, by locality and by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

Race.	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	South-west.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	72.4	41.0	(a)	(a)	57.6
Croatian.....	7.1	3.4	2.5	(a)	3.6
English.....	87.8	78.5	(a)	87.6	82.6
French.....	.....	56.9	(a)	90.3	72.2
German.....	59.7	49.9	(a)	65.8	55.0
Italian, North.....	22.8	5.3	3.7	21.6	13.7
Italian, South.....	23.3	4.8	5.1	9.4	7.7
Lithuanian.....	3.6	4.5	(a)	11.0	4.3
Magyar.....	17.7	9.2	5.0	(a)	10.9
Polish.....	14.2	7.2	7.2	33.1	9.8
Russian.....	7.3	7.3	(a)	(a)	7.8
Scotch.....	92.4	84.5	(a)	(a)	88.2
Slovak.....	15.1	8.7	10.4	54.1	10.7
Total.....	30.5	14.4	10.4	43.0	20.7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

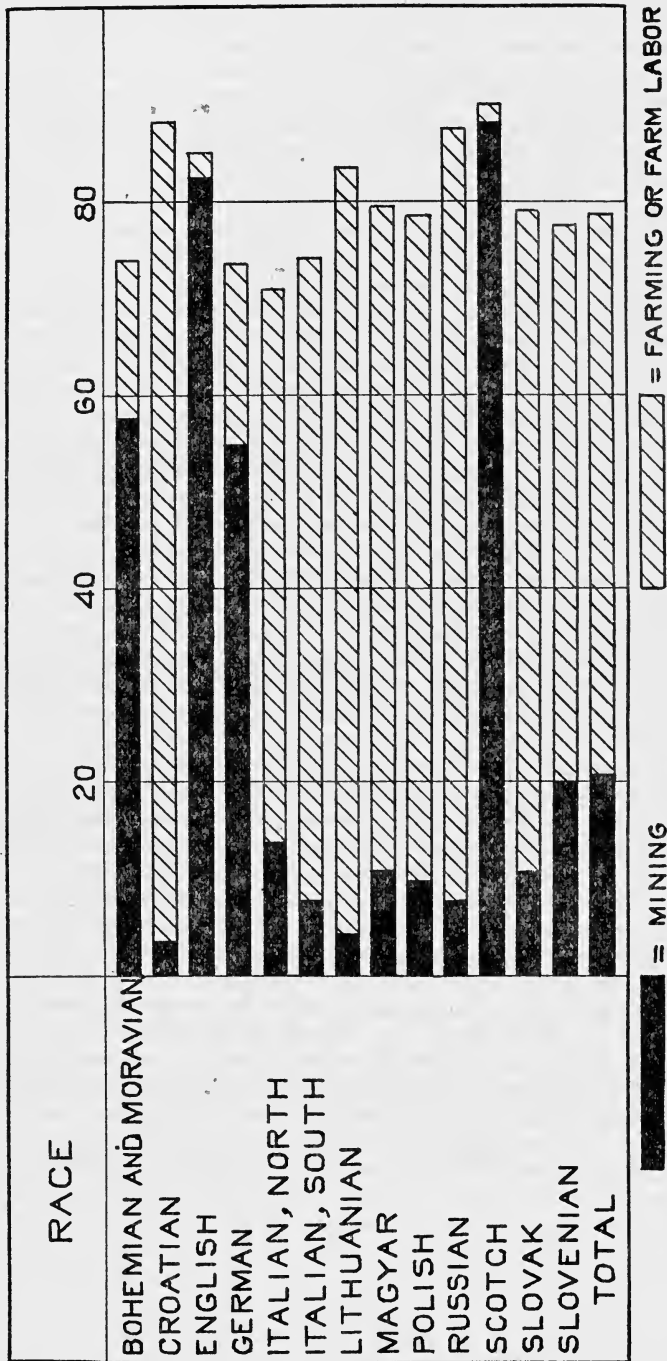
TABLE 146.—Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—					Other occupations.
		Mining.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Manufacturing.	Hand trades.	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	408	57.6	16.4	5.9	1.2	16.4	2.5
Bulgarian.....	158	9.5	75.3	7.6	.0	5.1	2.5
Croatian.....	1,212	3.6	84.7	4.7	1.2	3.9	1.9
English.....	1,277	82.6	2.6	3.0	2.0	3.8	6.1
French.....	352	72.2	6.8	10.2	2.0	2.8	6.0
German.....	1,423	55.0	18.6	6.7	4.1	11.0	4.6
Irish.....	321	59.2	25.9	7.8	1.9	2.8	2.5
Italian, North.....	4,840	13.7	57.2	11.6	2.4	10.2	4.8
Italian, South.....	2,883	7.7	66.5	14.4	1.0	7.1	3.3
Lithuanian.....	1,570	4.3	79.2	8.2	1.7	5.5	1.2
Magyar.....	2,423	10.9	68.5	9.5	1.2	7.8	2.2
Montenegrin.....	118	4.2	91.5	.8	.0	1.7	1.7
Polish.....	3,771	9.8	68.9	8.8	2.9	7.5	2.1
Russian.....	1,389	7.8	79.8	6.3	1.8	3.1	1.8
Ruthenian.....	151	15.9	66.2	11.9	2.6	1.3	2.0
Scotch.....	561	88.2	1.8	2.5	.4	2.7	4.5
Slovak.....	5,378	10.7	68.4	12.1	1.4	5.2	2.2
Slovenian.....	1,248	20.0	57.6	5.7	2.6	11.1	3.0
Swedish.....	142	15.5	57.7	9.9	1.4	11.3	4.2
Welsh.....	178	87.6	1.7	3.4	.0	2.2	5.1
Total.....	31,325	20.7	58.0	9.3	1.9	7.0	3.0

Per cent of foreign-born male employees in mining and in farming or farm labor before coming to the United States, by race.
 [This chart shows only races with 400 or more employees reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]



The tables are compiled from original data. Of all the individuals for whom information was secured, only 20.7 per cent were employed in mining before coming to the United States. Except in the case of the Swedes, the proportion of the men of the races of northern and western Europe who were employed abroad in mining is not less than 55 per cent for any race. The figure for the Scotch is 88.2 per cent and that for the Welsh is 87.6 per cent. Among the southern and eastern Europeans the proportion in no case exceeds 20 per cent. This proportion is reported for the Slovenians, while only 3.6 per cent of the Croatians were miners before coming to the United States. A very large proportion of the individuals of the races of this group were farmers or farm laborers abroad. The proportion varies from 91.5 per cent for the Montenegrins to 57.2 per cent for the North Italians. A smaller proportion of the recent immigrants were employed as general laborers. It will be noted that of the men of the races of northern and western Europe comparatively few were farmers or farm laborers. The contrast in occupations before coming to the United States between the old and the recent immigrants is made very clear by the foregoing chart.

Men of the races of the old immigration have been employed in the mines of the United States for many years. As a result of their experience both in this country and abroad they are far better qualified as miners than are the southern and eastern Europeans. The older immigrants speak English either as their native tongue or, as in the case of the Germans and Scandinavians, because of long residence in this country. They may be treated in almost every respect upon the same basis as the American miners.

The employees of the races of the recent immigration, on the other hand, have been in the United States for so short a period of time that even though it be assumed that they have been employed in mining ever since their arrival, they must have had but a brief experience at most in the mines of this country. The data further show that very few of their number had mining experience abroad.

As it has been seen that a very large proportion of the deaths and injuries reported for the coal mines of the United States occur among the less experienced miners, it is clear that the employees of the races of southern and eastern Europe, having had little experience in mining either in this country or abroad, are particularly liable to accidents. And as the responsibility for accidents rests in most cases with the men injured, to say that they are particularly liable to accidents is in effect to say that they are responsible for a considerable proportion of all the accidents occurring in the mines.

The mine accidents for which the workmen are themselves responsible fall naturally into two classes—those due to carelessness and those due to ignorance. As regards the first of these, it is probable that the foreigner is no greater offender than the person of native birth. The Americans and other English-speaking miners are undoubtedly reckless, and a very large proportion of all the accidents occurring among their number seem to be due to this cause. Grave risks are often incurred for the sake of avoiding a little extra labor. Props are left unplaced, open lamps are used instead of closed lamps, cars are driven in a careless manner, explosives are handled recklessly—all in defiance of the most elementary rules of cautious mining and by men of long experience in the industry.

Among the recent immigrants, on the other hand, many of the accidents are unquestionably due to ignorance. Unlike the majority of the American miners, almost all the recent immigrants employed in the mines are without previous training or experience in their work. As has been seen, most of them were farm laborers in their native countries. Upon coming to the United States they decided to follow the occupation of mining because the work was better paid than any other obtainable. Many of them have been here only a few months and many more but a year or two. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that they know little or nothing of rock formations, of fire damp, of the properties of coal dust, and of the handling of explosives—matters about which every coal miner should be thoroughly informed. To determine whether a piece of slate or roof is or is not likely to fall, often requires a considerable degree of experience, and the majority of the Slavs, Magyars, and Italians have not this experience.

Another element of danger is contributed by the fact that few of the recent immigrants speak or understand English, while almost none are able to read or write the language. It is probable that the instructions of the mine bosses and inspectors are, because of this fact, frequently misunderstood. An inspector, for example, tells an immigrant miner, in English of course, that his roof needs propping. The miner seems to understand, but does not, and a fall results. In some mines printed signs are used to indicate the presence of gas or other peril. These are quite unintelligible to most of the foreigners. Because, through lack of training, they are unable to recognize the presence of danger, and further because of their keenness for earning money, the immigrants are often willing to work in places where more experienced or more intelligent men would refuse to work. For the same reasons they will frequently be satisfied with and accept mine equipment too defective for safety.

As has been stated, it is generally conceded by the persons best informed upon the subject that the responsibility for a majority of the accidents in coal mines rests with the men injured. This being the case, it is evident that the relative number of fatalities among the employees of a given race or group of races will serve as a valuable indication of the extent to which the high death rate in the mines is to be attributed to the employment of men of this race or group. In other words, an inquiry as to the responsibility of a given race for accidents may perhaps best be answered by showing the extent to which its members are sufferers from accidents.

FATALITIES IN WEST VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND INDIANA.

The extent to which the different groups of employees suffer from accidents may be shown for the State of West Virginia by statistics. In the table presented on page 228 information has been given as to the race or nationality of employees of the bituminous mining industry of the State. The tables next presented show the race or nationality of all the men killed or fatally injured in the mines during the period of five years, 1904 to 1908, inclusive.

TABLE 147.—*Number of fatalities in the bituminous coal mines of West Virginia, by race or nationality of individual, 1904 to 1908.*

[From annual reports of the State Inspector of Mines for West Virginia: Report for 1904, p. 132; Report for 1905, p. 143; Report for 1906, p. 161; Report for 1907, p. 205; Report for 1908, p. 212.]

Nationality or race.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Total.
Native-born white.....	57	100	89	129	176	551
Native-born negro.....	29	41	63	71	50	254
Foreign-born:						
Italian.....	13	13	29	56	200	311
Hungarian.....	6	11	20	30	27	94
Polish.....	4	8	14	10	44	80
English.....	6	1	9	15	3	34
Slavish.....	5	4	4	12	71	96
German.....	3	3	1	11	6	24
Irish.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	7
Austrian.....	2	2	2	6	7	19
Lithuanian.....	4	1	15	8	7	35
Scotch.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Servian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Syrian.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Russian.....	.....	2	1	.....	12	15
Greek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Welsh.....	.....	1	3	1	1	6
Belgian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Swedish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Not reported.....	8	7	10	1	5	31
Total.....	140	194	266	356	625	1,581

TABLE 148.—*Number of fatalities in the bituminous coal mines of West Virginia, 1904 to 1908, by racial groups a; per cent distribution.*

[From annual reports of the State Inspector of Mines for West Virginia: Report for 1904, p. 132; Report for 1905, p. 143; Report for 1906, p. 161; Report for 1907, p. 205; Report for 1908, p. 212.]

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born white.....	551	35.5	Italian.....	311	20.1
Native-born negro.....	254	16.4	Hungarian.....	94	6.1
Foreign-born—			Polish.....	80	5.2
English.....	34	2.2	Slavish.....	96	6.2
German.....	24	1.5	Austrian.....	19	1.2
Irish.....	7	.4	Lithuanian.....	35	2.3
Scotch.....	3	.2	Servian.....	1	.1
Welsh.....	6	.4	Syrian.....	3	.2
Belgian.....	.....	.....	Russian.....	15	1.0
Scandinavian.....	5	.3	Greek.....	8	.5
Total.....	884	57.0	Roumanian.....	4	.3
			Total.....	666	43.0
			Grand total.....	1,550	100.0

a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

b Not including 31 not reporting nationality.

In the second of the foregoing tables the figures for the period have been combined, the nationalities have been grouped, and the percentages have been computed. Comparing these percentages with those of the table on page 228, it will be seen that while, in 1908, only 28.9 per cent of all the employees were of the races classified under Group II, 43 per cent of all the men killed or fatally injured during the five years 1904 to 1908, inclusive, were of these races. This means that the proportion of fatalities is decidedly greater among the employees of Group II than among the employees of Group I. Upon the basis of the average yearly number of fatalities for the

period of five years, 1904 to 1908 inclusive, and of the number of employees classified according to race or nationality in 1908, the death rate per thousand is 8.89 for the natives of southern and eastern Europe, as against 4.80 for the northern and western Europeans and the native-born, and 5.99 for all employees.

Owing to the lack of comprehensive data as to the nationality of employees, to which reference has already been made, it is impossible to compute a death rate for any State or locality other than West Virginia.

While there are no complete data available as to the race or nationality of employees in the mines of Pennsylvania or Indiana, the mine reports of these states have in recent years contained tables showing the race or nationality of persons killed. The figures for Pennsylvania for the five years, 1904 to 1908, inclusive, are given in the following table:

TABLE 149.—*Number of fatalities in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, 1904 to 1908, by nationality or race of individual.*

[From Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Report, 1907, p. LXIII; and Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Report, 1908, p. 85.]

Nationality or race.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Total.
Native-born	100	104	63	131	107	505
Foreign-born:						
English	22	14	10	8	25	79
Welsh	3	3	4	3	3	16
Scotch	4	7	11	7	7	36
Irish	5	11	6	12	6	40
German	13	13	19	45	10	100
Slavonian	69	90	95	118	97	469
Italian	73	57	71	121	73	395
Polish	44	63	70	57	64	298
Hungarian	71	34	39	177	43	364
Austrian	39	45	46	69	32	231
Swede	5	.....	5	3	2	15
Russian	11	14	22	27	41	115
Belgian	2	4	4	.....	.....	10
Bohemian	5	5	.....	1	3	14
French	2	2	5	3	3	15
Finnish	4	2	1	4	1	12
Canadian .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Lithuanian	8	6	5	9	11	39
Greek	1	1	.....	3	1	5
Danish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Croatian	1	.....	1	1	2	5
Japanese .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Syrian .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Montenegrin .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Hervat .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Roumanian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Not reported	54	.....	.....	1	37	92
Total	536	479	477	806	572	2,870

In the following table the nationalities have been rearranged in groups and the percentages have been computed.

TABLE 150.—*Number of fatalities in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, 1904 to 1908, by racial groups^a; per cent distribution.*

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II—Cont'd.		
Native-born.....	505	18.2	Polish.....	298	10.7
Foreign-born—			Hungarian.....	364	13.1
English.....	79	2.8	Austrian.....	231	8.3
Welsh.....	16	.6	Russian.....	115	4.1
Scotch.....	36	1.3	Bohemian.....	14	.5
Irish.....	40	1.4	Lithuanian.....	39	1.4
German.....	100	3.6	Greek.....	5	.2
Belgian.....	10	.4	Croatian.....	5	.2
French.....	15	.5	Japanese.....	1	(b)
Finnish.....	12	.4	Syrian.....	1	(b)
Canadian.....	2	.1	Montenegrin.....	2	.1
Scandinavian.....	17	2.6	Hervat.....	6	.2
Total.....	832	29.9	Roumanian.....	1	(b)
Group II:			Total.....	1,946	70.1
Slavonian.....	469	16.9	Grand total.....	c2,778	100.0
Italian.....	395	14.2			

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

^c Not including 92 persons not reporting nationality.

The data for Indiana cover but two years, 1907 and 1908. They are presented in the following table:

TABLE 151.—*Number of fatalities in bituminous coal mines of Indiana, 1907 and 1908, by nationality or race of individual.*

[From reports of State Department of Geology, 1907, p. 566, and 1908, p. 242.]

Nationality or race.	1907.	1908.	Total.	Nationality or race.	1907.	1908.	Total.
Native-born white.....	27	30	57	Foreign-born—Cont'd.			
Native-born negro.....		1	1	Austrian.....	1	1	2
Foreign-born:				Italian.....	4	1	5
English.....	1	5	6	Polish.....	6	1	7
French.....	1	2	3	Roumanian.....	1		1
Welsh.....	1		1	Russian.....		1	1
Scotch.....	3	1	4	Finlander.....	3		3
Irish.....	1		1	Total.....	53	45	98
German.....	4	2	6				

In the following table the nationalities have been rearranged in groups and the percentages have been computed.

TABLE 152.—*Number of fatalities in the coal mines of Indiana, 1907 and 1908, by racial groups^a; per cent distribution.*

Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Nationality or race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Group I:			Group II:		
Native-born white.....	57	58.2	Austrian.....	2	2.0
Native-born negro.....	1	1.0	Italian.....	5	5.1
Foreign-born—			Polish.....	7	7.1
English.....	6	6.1	Roumanian.....	1	1.0
French.....	3	3.1	Russian.....	1	1.0
Welsh.....	1	1.0	Finlander.....	3	3.1
Scotch.....	4	4.1	Total.....	19	19.3
Irish.....	1	1.0	Grand total.....	98	100.0
German.....	6	6.1			
Total.....	79	80.6			

^a For explanation of grouping, see p. 224.

The foregoing tables are, for the reasons already mentioned, of no value for purposes of comparison. The figures and percentages are of interest, however, as indicating the large number of immigrant workmen killed or fatally injured in the mines.

OPINIONS OF STATE MINE INSPECTORS AND AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The indications of the foregoing statistics are sustained by the evidence of the men best informed with regard to existing conditions, as can be seen from the statements and opinions of agents of the Federal Government who have made a special study of accidents in mines, of the mine inspectors of different States, and of skilled mine workers, which are quoted below.

The following statement is taken from the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Mines, for the year 1905:^a

It is also a fact that 50 percent of the employees, especially the miners and loaders, are men that can not understand the language of this country and are ignorant of the dangers that surround them.

Lack of experience and inability to understand instructions given them (on part of foreigners) cause frequent accidents.

It would be a most humane act if the foreigners could be prevented from working in the mines until they have acquired at least the rudiments of the English language, unless they can be put to work with competent men of their own nationality.

The department is unable to say what proportion of the employees in the mines are English-speaking persons, but it is evident that the fatalities among the employees designated as non-English-speaking are largely in excess of their proportionate number. This is not surprising, however, and will continue to be the case until these people acquire sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand orders given by foremen, and thus be able to protect themselves in the performance of their duties.

From the annual report of the state inspector of mines for West Virginia for the year 1902, the following statement has been selected:

It is the confirmed belief of the inspection forces of this State that this increase [in the number of fatalities] is due to the inexperience and carelessness of a very large number of the underground employees relative to existing dangers.

In this State the larger number of mine employees come from parts without the State and are composed of foreigners from Europe, and the negroes from Virginia and North Carolina. With this class of employees, many of whom have had no experience in coal mines prior to their introduction into the mines of this State, it becomes necessary that the mine foremen should exercise special care to see that these workmen adopt the proper precautions to keep their working places safe.

In his annual report for the year 1907, the chief mining inspector of West Virginia gives expression to the following opinion:

The mining industry of the State is passing through its most crucial period—in the transition from English-speaking workmen to those who, speaking the tongue of many European countries, are a menace to the safety of a mine.

Until a new generation is had, which has taken on the intelligence of a practical mine worker and which embraces the teachings of American institutions, there will remain a factor of danger within our mines that legislation can not easily eliminate.

When the foregoing statements appeared in the West Virginia reports, Mr. James W. Paul, who is now with the United States Geological Survey, was chief of the state department of mines. Mr.

^aSeveral of the Pennsylvania mine reports of recent years contain statements to the same general effect.

John Laing, Mr. Paul's successor in office, has discussed the situation in a letter to the Immigration Commission dated March 7, 1910.^a Mr. Laing says, in effect, that the mines have been developed much more rapidly than it has been possible to secure experienced labor, and that the employment of inexperienced labor has, therefore, been unavoidable. He states that, in the United States, coal mining is often a temporary occupation with those who engage in it; that men do not continue as miners long enough to become skilled in the

^aThe text of the letter is as follows:

"Your letter to Mr. James W. Paul, ex chief of department of mines for West Virginia, is handed me for answer. With reference to accidents in the coal mines throughout the United States, I believe these accidents are due largely to the very great development that has been going on during the last ten years in coal mining. It is a fact that we have been developing in this country much quicker than has been possible to get labor with sufficient experience to properly man our mines with safety, giving no heed whatever to economy.

"It does not take an expert to realize the fact that, in coal-producing countries of Europe, the men employed in and around mines are brought up and reared in the business, and follow no other vocation in life and none other is afforded. In the United States a man is mining coal to-day, to-morrow he is working on the farm, the next day he is possibly braking or is fireman on the railroad, the next day he is perhaps working on a steamboat on one of our great rivers, perhaps the next day he is working at one of our great lumber camps throughout the country; and many other vocations we might mention are open to him, and so many opportunities are presented to him for a livelihood that it has been the means of converting many of our best men into a spirit of discontent and has installed a disposition for rolling and rambling over the country; and I regret to say that a large percentage of the laboring element of this country, who are married and have families, have inherited this disposition until they keep their families continually on the move from one vocation to another until they have reduced their financial standing to a situation of almost absolute poverty, when the truth is, if they would settle down to one business and stay with it they would not only earn sufficient to support themselves and family but could educate them as well.

"In our own State coal mining is far in advance of any other line where labor is employed, and by simply referring to the growth of increased tonnage during the last ten years, one can readily see that we have been compelled, in order to man our mines at all, to employ labor of every kind and character without consideration for their past experience, and realizing that the ignorance of many of them and their indifference to their own welfare, safety, etc., made them a menace to all others engaged in the same mine, and because of the heavy death rate from explosions, fall of roof, accidents from mine cars, locomotives, etc., we have during the last year installed a system of discipline throughout the State that we believe will go far toward reducing to a minimum all accidents in the future. For instance, in our large mines where in the past labor was turned loose to shoot coal, load coal, and care for themselves, we have now an officer known as "assistant mine foreman" employed to every 35 men, who works in the mine and whose specific duty is to see that all coal is properly mined, that all places are timbered, that a system of ventilation is properly brought forward, etc., before a miner be permitted to do blasting of any kind.

"Great care is also being used in the hanging of electric wires, the operating of electric mining machinery and electric locomotives, and the results have been so satisfactory, in this way that all operators throughout the State have determined to carry out in the future this policy without exception, and any operator who hesitated in the past is being shown the results of others, and while we do not wish to congratulate ourselves or to be boastful in the least, we do believe that West Virginia, under the discipline as quoted above, will in the future do herself much more credit as a mining State, by reducing casualties and making such a record that all of her citizens may well be proud.

"I believe that with the large number of foreign and inexperienced labor in general that must be employed in the mining business of this country, the only safe method and proper way to operate a mine with safety, would be to carry out a system such as has been enumerated above, and in such a way that every miner, regardless of his experience or inexperience, shall be closely guarded and compelled by law to comply in all measures to a system that will protect not only themselves but all others employed in the same mine. * * *"

calling. He further says that, in order to mitigate the evil consequences arising inevitably from the employment of workmen of this sort, and to lessen, if possible, the heavy death rate, it has been found necessary to introduce, in the mines of West Virginia, a system of mine discipline. Assistant mine foremen are to be employed, and ventilation, timbering, the installation of electric wiring, and the use of electric locomotives and mining machines, etc., are to be carefully supervised. In Mr. Laing's opinion, it is only by the introduction of some such system as this that mines in which a considerable proportion of ignorant and inexperienced labor is employed, can be operated with comparative safety. Mr. Laing says that many serious accidents have undoubtedly been due to overconfidence and willingness to take chances on the part of experienced miners.

The secretary of the state mining board of Illinois expresses himself as follows:^a

I believe that the accidents are materially increased by the employment of foreigners who have had no experience whatever in mining until coming to the United States.

There is no question in my mind that the discipline in the mines can not be as thorough as in former years because of the fact that 75 per cent or 80 per cent at least of all the miners in this State are coming from foreign countries and entering the mines at the ages of from 20 to 40 years. These men can not be as good miners as the ones who have had earlier training in the mines, and for these reasons I believe that the accidents have been materially increased through the ignorance of the mining business by so many of the immigrants who enter our mines at this time. I am merely giving you this as my opinion, having worked in the mines of Illinois for something like twenty-three years.

The secretary of mine industries for the State of Kansas, in a letter of recent date, says:^b

In answer to your question will say I am convinced the high death rate in mines in this State could be reduced 30 per cent if there were no ignorant immigrant laborers employed here.

The chief mine inspector of the State of Oklahoma, in response to a letter of inquiry, makes the following statement:^c

* * * Ninety per cent of the people who are killed and injured in the mines of this State are foreigners. * * * The high death rate in the coal mines of the United States is caused by the employment of men who are ignorant of mining.

In Bulletin 333 of the United States Geological Survey, already quoted from, entitled "Coal-mine Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention," the employment of foreigners is referred to as follows:

Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or for the safety of others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by carefully enforced regulations.

The Industrial Commission says:^d

A more frequent explanation is to attribute the accidents not only to the natural conditions but to the presence of foreigners. The mixture of several nationalities who do not speak the same language and understand one another with great difficulty, is a disturbing condition and complicates things in the face of danger, where quick thought and promptness of execution are often able to prevent accidents.

^a Letter to the Immigration Commission, dated March 4, 1910.

^b Letter to the Immigration Commission, dated March 5, 1910.

^c Letter to the Immigration Commission, dated March 17, 1910.

^d Report (published 1901), Vol. XV, p. 418.

Language and mode of thought are not the only danger in the employment of foreigners. Their ignorance, combined often with recklessness, leads them into dangerous places without consciousness of the danger. In connection with their ignorance, the foreigners are often driven into the most dangerous places or they may willingly take the greatest risks in order to show their willingness to work. Aside from this their desire to make good earnings, while they at the same time work cheaply, leads them to neglect many of the ordinary precautions because the time spent on that is to them wasted. It is thus that through ignorance they may enter a dangerous place with a naked lamp, or willfully fail to put up props at the proper time.

The increase in the number of accidents in the bituminous mines followed the increase in the number of foreigners who entered the mines.

The only dissenting opinion on the part of a state mine inspector or other state or federal investigator, that has been found, dates from 1897. In that year the chief mine inspector for Pennsylvania said in his annual report:

Some people attribute the cause of so many mine accidents to the large foreign element employed in and about the mines. I have my doubts as to that being the case. My experience and observations have been that this class are as careful of danger, if not more so, than many of the experienced miners.

It will be noted that reference is made in the last sentence to lack of caution, and not to ignorance or want of training as a cause of accidents. It has never been urged that the foreigners are more reckless or careless than the Americans, the high death rate among their number being attributed rather to their lack of experience in and knowledge of the calling that they follow. The above statement was published twelve years ago, and, as has already been seen, widely different views have since been expressed in the Pennsylvania mine reports.

OPINIONS OF MINE WORKERS AND ATTITUDE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

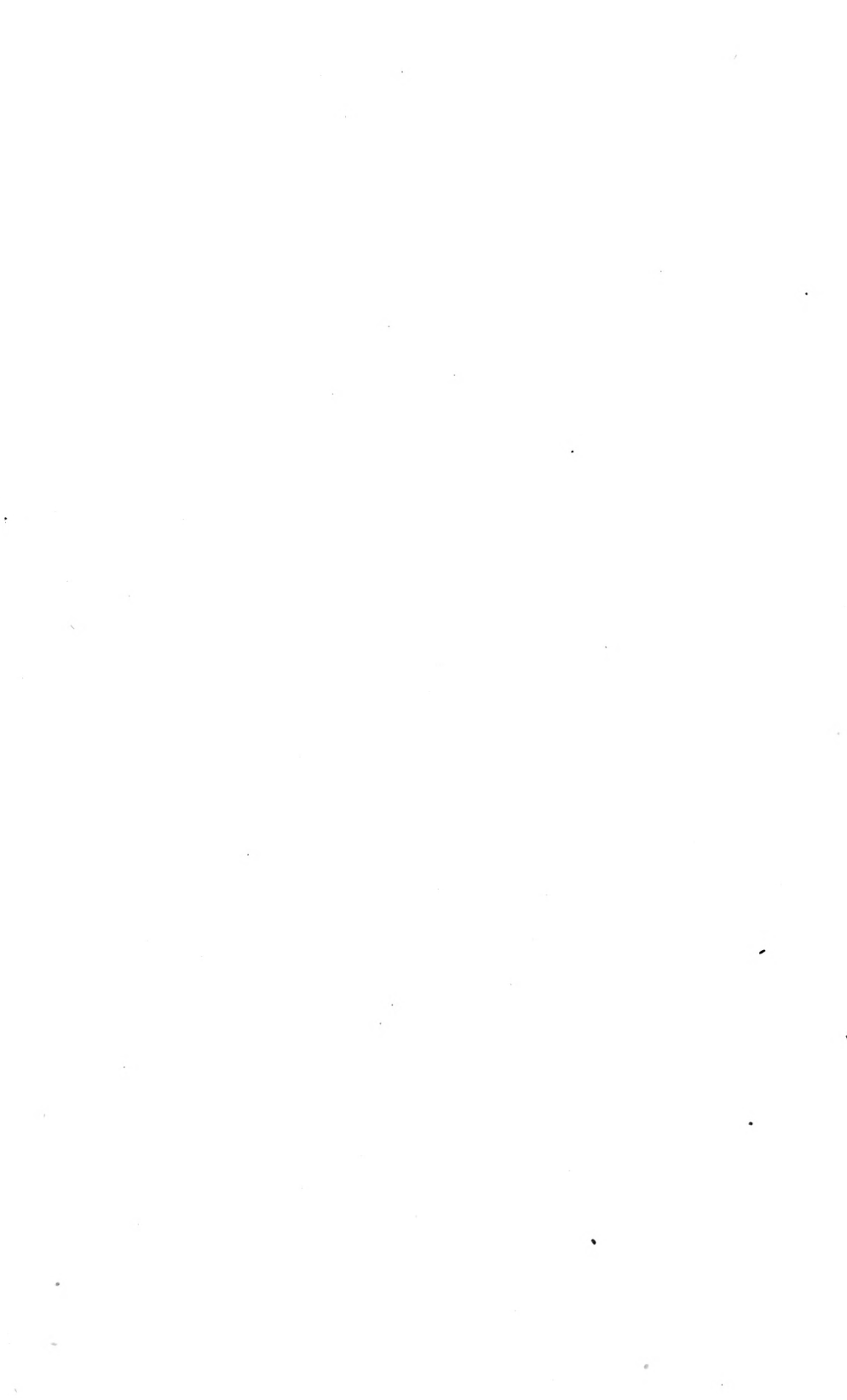
In the course of the field investigation, expressions of opinion were also secured from many people well informed relative to the employment of foreigners in the mines. Of especial interest are the views of the older generation of miners—the Americans, English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and Germans. Among these men the belief is general that the presence of the immigrants is largely responsible for the high death rate prevailing. It is affirmed that the foreigners are killed in large numbers in many instances solely because of their own ignorance and lack of training. The English-speaking miners further say that the employment in the industry of a large body of men who, from their intense desire to earn money, are willing to work in almost any place to which they may be assigned, however dangerous or unwholesome, or with any equipment however defective, retards and discourages the introduction of better general conditions for all the workers in the mines. An illustration in point will be of interest. An American miner went to the mine boss with the statement that the roof of the chamber in which he worked was in need of timbering. The mine boss looked at the roof, and said that he thought it would "hold a while longer." The miner then requested another chamber in which to work, saying that he would leave the mine in preference to continuing where he was. He was told that no other chamber was available, and was allowed to leave, a foreigner being immediately assigned to his old chamber. At the time the agent secured his infor-

mation the foreigner was still working in the chamber and no accident had occurred—a fact that would seem to indicate either an excess of caution on the part of the American or extreme good fortune on the part of the foreigner.

CONCLUSION.

The quotations presented above, together with the tables submitted, seem to indicate that the ignorance and inexperience of the workmen of the races of recent immigration employed in the mines are responsible in a large measure for the high death rate reported. Owing to the large number of factors affecting the situation, no hard and fast conclusion can be drawn, but the inference from the data available clearly warrants the assertion that the employment of immigrant mine workers has a direct bearing upon mining casualties.

PART II.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY
IN PENNSYLVANIA.



PART II.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL SURVEY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 153 to 157 and General Tables 51 to 53].

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

As regards the scope of the study in Pennsylvania, the table submitted below shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the total number and relative proportion of households of the several races investigated. These households were selected from the different districts of the Pennsylvania bituminous regions in order to show differences in living and working conditions. The table follows:

TABLE 153.—*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, White.....	33	2.5	Foreign-born—Continued.		
Foreign-born:			Polish.....	198	14.8
Bohemian and Moravian..	16	1.2	Roumanian.....	10	.7
Croatian.....	111	8.3	Russian.....	36	2.7
English.....	16	1.2	Ruthenian.....	43	3.2
German.....	30	2.2	Slovak.....	384	28.7
Irish.....	10	.7	Slovenian.....	12	.9
Italian, North.....	144	10.7	Grand total.....	1,340	100.0
Italian, South.....	64	4.8	Total native-born.....	33	2.5
Lithuanian.....	81	6.0	Total foreign-born.....	1,307	97.5
Magyar.....	152	11.3			

Of the 1,340 households studied, it will be seen that the largest proportion, or 97.5 per cent, are foreign, as compared with 2.5 per cent which are native. Of the several races, the Slovak shows the largest proportion, or 28.7 per cent, followed by the Polish, Magyar, North Italian, and Croatian, with proportions ranging from 14.8 per cent for the Polish to 8.3 per cent for the Croatian. The smallest

proportions, on the other hand, are shown for the Irish and Roumanian races, each reporting 0.7 per cent. The native whites with 2.5 per cent, it will be noted, show a slightly larger percentage than the Germans and a much larger proportion than the English, each, however, reporting a very small proportion of the total.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

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

TABLE 154.—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.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	184	2.1	182	2.7
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	95	1.1	91	1.3
Croatian.....	111	858	9.7	484	7.1
English.....	16	92	1.0	92	1.4
German.....	30	191	2.2	191	2.8
Irish.....	10	60	.7	60	.9
Italian, North.....	144	994	11.2	733	10.8
Italian, South.....	64	526	5.9	372	5.5
Lithuanian.....	81	522	5.9	353	5.2
Magyar.....	152	943	10.6	664	9.7
Polish.....	198	1,358	15.3	1,090	16.0
Roumanian.....	10	51	.6	51	.7
Russian.....	36	230	2.6	140	2.1
Ruthenian.....	43	293	3.3	264	3.9
Slovak.....	384	2,404	27.1	1,990	29.2
Slovenian.....	12	70	.8	56	.8
Grand total.....	1,340	8,871	100.0	6,813	100.0
Total native-born.....	33	184	2.1	182	2.7
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	8,687	97.9	6,631	97.3

From the above table it will be seen that, of the grand total of 8,871 persons, 97.9 per cent are in foreign households, as compared with 2.1 per cent in native households. The Slovaks show the largest proportion, or 27.1 per cent, followed by the Poles and North Italians, with 15.3 and 11.2 per cent, respectively, while the proportions of the other races range from 10.6 per cent as shown by the Magyars to 0.6 per cent as shown by the Roumanians.

In the households studied detailed information was received for a total of 6,813 persons, of whom 3,747 are males and 3,066 females. The number and percentage of males and females in these households are found in the following table:

TABLE 155.—*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.....	99	83	182	54.4	45.6
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	48	43	91	52.7	47.3
Croatian.....	288	196	484	59.5	40.5
English.....	54	38	92	58.7	41.3
German.....	97	94	191	50.8	49.2
Irish.....	32	28	60	53.3	46.7
Italian, North.....	396	337	733	54.0	46.0
Italian, South.....	214	158	372	57.5	42.5
Lithuanian.....	204	149	353	57.8	42.2
Magyar.....	357	307	664	53.8	46.2
Polish.....	587	503	1,090	53.9	46.1
Roumanian.....	34	17	51	66.7	33.3
Russian.....	76	64	140	54.3	45.7
Ruthenian.....	155	109	264	58.7	41.3
Slovak.....	1,076	914	1,990	54.1	45.9
Slovenian.....	30	26	56	53.6	46.4
Grand total.....	3,747	3,066	6,813	55.0	45.0
Total native-born.....	99	83	182	54.4	45.6
Total foreign-born.....	3,648	2,983	6,631	55.0	45.0

The table above includes 182 persons in native households and 6,631 persons in immigrant households, or a total of 6,813 individuals, of which number 3,747, or 55 per cent, are males and 3,066, or 45 per cent, females. In the households visited were some 2,000 additional persons, chiefly boarders and lodgers, for whom detailed information was not secured, but who are accounted for in the series of tables giving numbers of persons in households, by race and general nativity. Were these persons, most of whom are males, included in the foregoing table the percentage of males within the households would be considerably higher.

The table next presented shows the persons in the households studied for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, and not by sex and general nativity and race of head of household, as in the previous table.

TABLE 156.—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.....	103	96	199	2.7	3.1	2.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	19	43	.6	.6	.6
Croatian.....	85	77	162	2.3	2.5	2.4
English.....	35	19	54	.9	.6	.8
German.....	60	68	128	1.6	2.2	1.9
Irish.....	18	21	39	.5	.7	.6
Italian, North.....	161	152	313	4.3	5.0	4.6
Italian, South.....	85	77	162	2.3	2.5	2.4
Lithuanian.....	80	60	140	2.1	2.0	2.1
Magyar.....	130	138	268	3.5	4.5	3.9
Polish.....	228	256	484	6.1	8.3	7.1
Roumanian.....	4	4	8	.1	.1	.1
Russian.....	28	17	45	.7	.6	.7
Ruthenian.....	44	57	101	1.2	1.9	1.5
Scotch.....		2	2	.0	.1	(a)
Slovak.....	457	475	932	12.2	15.5	13.7
Slovenian.....	12	10	22	.3	.3	.3
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	28	23	51	.7	.8	.7
Bosnian.....	1		1	(a)	.0	(a)
Croatian.....	202	116	318	5.4	3.8	4.7
English.....	18	15	33	.5	.5	.5
French.....	1		1	.0	(a)	(a)
German.....	34	27	61	.9	.9	.9
Irish.....	14	6	20	.4	.2	.3
Italian, North.....	235	180	415	6.3	5.9	6.1
Italian, South.....	129	80	209	3.4	2.6	3.1
Lithuanian.....	124	87	211	3.3	2.8	3.1
Magyar.....	220	169	389	5.9	5.5	5.7
Polish.....	366	243	609	9.8	7.9	8.9
Roumanian.....	36	13	49	1.0	.4	.7
Russian.....	43	47	90	1.1	1.5	1.3
Ruthenian.....	108	51	159	2.9	1.7	2.3
Scotch.....		1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	617	441	1,058	16.5	14.4	15.5*
Slovenian.....	18	17	35	.5	.5	.5
Welsh.....		1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	3,747	3,066	6,813	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,451	1,452	2,903	38.7	47.4	42.6
Total native-born.....	1,554	1,548	3,102	41.5	50.5	45.5
Total foreign-born.....	2,193	1,518	3,711	58.5	49.5	54.5

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

From the above table it may be seen that of a total of 6,813 persons for whom detailed information was secured, 58.5 per cent of the males are foreign-born and 41.5 per cent are native-born, while 50.5 per cent of the females are native-born and 49.5 per cent foreign-born. Of the various races, the Slovaks, both native-born of foreign father and foreign-born, stand out prominently, the proportion of the former being 12.2 per cent and of the latter 16.5 per cent, as shown for the males, and 15.5 per cent and 14.4 per cent, respectively, as shown for the females.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

In addition to the households and members of households studied, detailed information was secured for 49,137 male workers in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania. The number of individuals studied is shown, by general nativity and race, in the following table:

TABLE 157.—Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

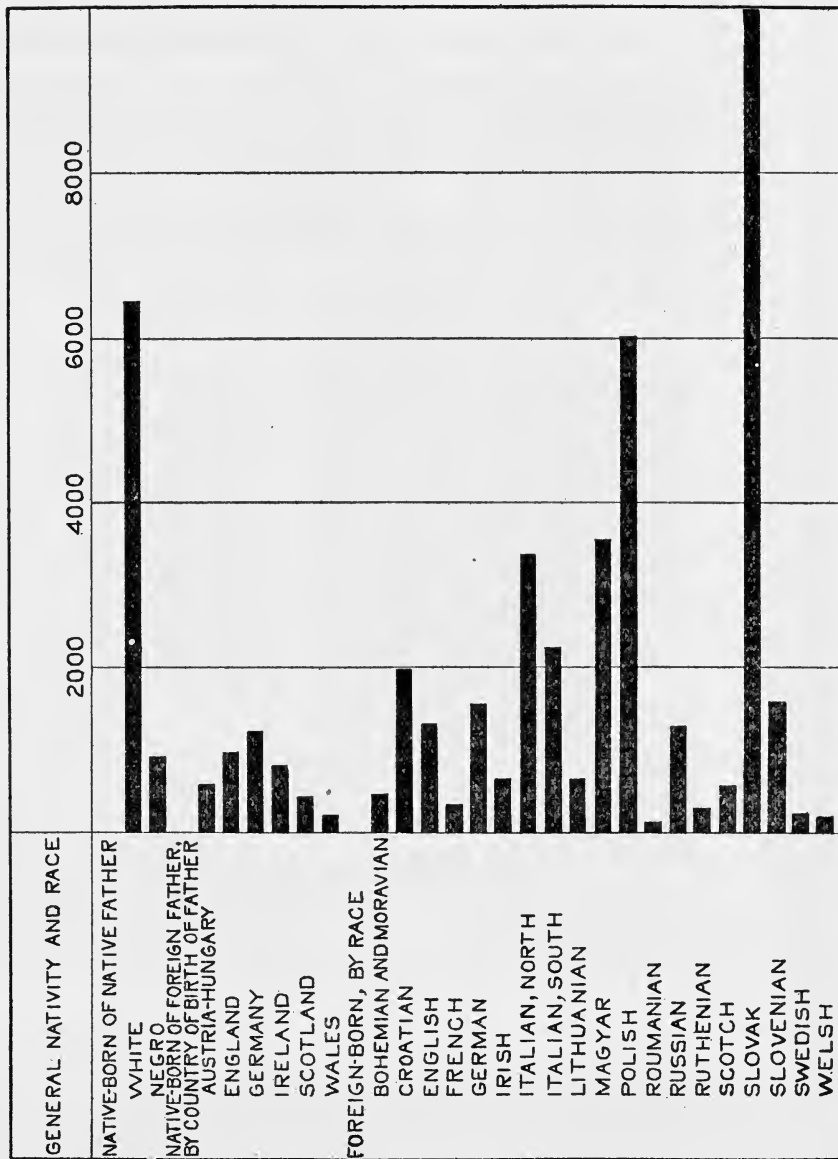
General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White.....	6,448	13.1	Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Negro.....	913	1.9	Irish.....	663	1.3
Native-born of foreign father,			Italian, North.....	3,379	6.9
by country of birth of father:			Italian, South.....	2,239	4.6
Australia.....	3	(a)	Italian (not specified).....	99	.2
Austria-Hungary.....	592	1.2	Lithuanian.....	640	1.3
Belgium.....	31	.1	Macedonian.....	5	(a)
Canada.....	24	(a)	Magyar.....	3,528	7.2
Denmark.....	3	(a)	Montenegrin.....	12	(a)
England.....	964	2.0	Norwegian.....	5	(a)
France.....	65	.1	Polish.....	6,025	12.3
Germany.....	1,220	2.5	Portuguese.....	7	(a)
Ireland.....	803	1.6	Roumanian.....	105	.2
Italy.....	62	.1	Russian.....	1,283	2.6
Netherlands.....	13	(a)	Ruthenian.....	284	.6
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	562	1.1
Russia.....	91	.2	Scotch-Irish.....	26	.1
Scotland.....	426	.9	Servian.....	86	.2
Sweden.....	37	.1	Slovak.....	9,998	20.3
Switzerland.....	15	(a)	Slovenian.....	1,560	3.2
Wales.....	210	.4	Spanish.....	1	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Swedish.....	216	.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	457	.9	Syrian.....	5	(a)
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	Turkish.....	4	(a)
Bulgarian.....	31	.1	Welsh.....	191	.4
Canadian, French.....	11	(a)	Australian (not specified).....	5	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	19	(a)	Austrian (not specified).....	247	.5
Croatian.....	1,971	4.0	Belgian (not specified).....	153	.3
Dalmatian.....	6	(a)	Swiss (not specified).....	14	(a)
Danish.....	10	.1			
Dutch.....	56	.1	Grand total.....	49,137	100.0
English.....	1,312	2.7			
Finnish.....	39	.1	Total native-born of foreign		
Flemish.....	3	(a)	father.....	4,560	9.3
French.....	339	.7	Total native-born.....	11,921	24.3
German.....	1,538	3.1	Total foreign-born.....	37,216	75.7
Greek.....	75	.2			
Hebrew, other than Russian.....	3	(a)			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The racial composition of the operating forces of the mines may be more readily grasped from the accompanying chart, which shows in graphic form the data presented in the above table.

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

[This chart shows only races represented by 100 or more employees.]



CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to Pennsylvania bituminous coal mines—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—[Text Tables 158 to 167 and General Tables 54 and 55].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO PENNSYLVANIA BITUMINOUS COAL MINES.

The developments in bituminous coal mining in Pennsylvania during recent years have been very extensive. In 1870 the output of the mines of the State was 7,798,518 short tons, and in 1880 the production was 18,425,163 tons. During the next two decades the figures for 1880 were more than quadrupled, and by the year 1907 Pennsylvania bituminous mines were annually producing 150,143,177 tons. This extraordinary increase in production, as might be expected, required a large and constant increase in operating forces, the average number of persons employed in the mines in 1909 being 185,921 as compared with 16,851 in 1870, an increase of nearly 1,000 per cent during the period. As the native labor supply was insufficient and the natural increase in population was too slow to meet the increasing demand for mine workers at the same time that other industries were expanding and creating a demand for labor, operating forces for the mines had to be secured from sources of supply outside the State. Under the existing conditions the most available supply was found in the various races of northern, southern, and eastern Europe which immigrated to the United States during the period 1870 to 1907.

It is safe to say that from 1870 until the present time the greater part of all the employees in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania have been of European birth. All of the immigrant races of recent and former years have been represented in greater or less numbers. Among the older English, Scotch, German, and Welsh immigrants there were many individuals who had followed the occupation of mining before coming to the United States, and who naturally sought similar work in the Pennsylvania mines on their arrival in this country. On the other hand, the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, who constitute the bulk of latter-day immigration, have been in their own countries largely farmers, farm laborers, and unskilled laborers, but coming to this country have been attracted by the inducements to labor held forth by the expansion of the coal industry and have in increasing numbers entered the Pennsylvania bituminous mines.

The proportional representation of the different races among bituminous mine employees during past periods can not be exactly determined. With the exception of very recent years, all estimates must be based upon general observation or upon fragmentary and inaccurate reports. Definite figures are not to be had. The federal census for 1890 classifies all the mine employees of Pennsylvania according to nativity, but the figures given include the workers in anthracite and iron-ore mines as well as those in the bituminous mines. It is believed, however, that the racial composition of the several groups of miners was, and is, sufficiently alike to make the census report valuable as an indication of the proportional representation of the different races among the bituminous mine workers, and that report may be presented to indicate roughly the racial composition and changes during the past twenty years.

The returns for the Eleventh Census as to the general nativity of mine workers in Pennsylvania in the year 1889 are given in the following table:

TABLE 158.—*Number of miners 10 years of age or over in the State of Pennsylvania in 1889.*

[Compiled from United States Census, 1890; Part II, Occupations, pp. 602-603.]

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
Native white:		Foreign-born, by country of birth—Continued.	
Native parents.....	23,062	Ireland.....	11,606
Foreign parents.....	25,055	Great Britain.....	25,783
Total native white.....	48,117	Canada (English).....	259
Foreign white.....	67,790	Canada (French).....	18
Total colored ^a	849	Sweden and Norway.....	1,881
Grand total.....	116,756	Denmark.....	53
Foreign-born, by country of birth:		Other countries.....	21,878
Germany.....	6,335	Total foreign-born.....	67,813

^a Includes persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

It is unfortunate, as mentioned above, that no distinction is made between bituminous and anthracite coal miners or between these and other miners in the State; but assuming that the racial composition in bituminous mining followed the same general lines of division as other forms of mining enterprise in the State, it will be noted that out of a total of 116,756 miners in Pennsylvania in 1889, about 19 per cent only were native white of native parents, 21 per cent were native white of foreign parents, and 58 per cent were foreign white. Of the foreign-born 67 per cent were English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans, and Scandinavians, showing conclusively that the races of Great Britain and northern Europe were dominant in the mining industry in that year.

In the census of 1900, as will be noted in the next table, which gives figures for the year 1899, a change as compared with the census of 1890 is made in the classification. Place of birth is given for foreign-born parents, but not for the foreign-born. Quarrymen are also included in the report, as well as miners of all classes. The figures are, however, of considerable value as indicating the relative increase in the number of miners of parentage assigned to southern and eastern Europe, and the decrease in the racial element of northern

European parentage among the mine workers. The native white of native parents and the native white of foreign parents in the mines in 1899 maintained about the same proportions (20 per cent each) of the total number of employees as in 1889. The foreign white miners in 1899 constituted about 58 per cent of all miners in the State, as they did ten years before. The general situation as regards the proportions of native white and those born of foreign parents, therefore, had not changed materially during the period 1889 to 1899. The significant feature of the situation, however, in 1899, as contrasted with 1889, was the large additions to the number of persons engaged in mining in the State whose parents were born in southern or eastern Europe. Of the miners and quarrymen reported, 40,076 were of Austro-Hungarian, 8,972 of Italian, 10,999 of Polish, and 5,327 of Russian parentage. The table showing in detail the various divisions follows:

TABLE 159.—*Number of miners and quarrymen 10 years of age or over in the State of Pennsylvania in 1899.*

[Compiled from United States Census, 1900; Occupations, pp. 374-375.]

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.	
Native white:		Persons having both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native—Cont'd.		
Native parents.....	36,297		Great Britain.....	31,819
Foreign parents.....	36,716		Ireland.....	22,958
Total native white.....	73,013		Italy.....	8,972
Foreign white.....	105,845		Poland.....	10,999
Colored ^a	1,616		Russia.....	5,327
			Scandinavia.....	2,778
			Other countries.....	2,683
Grand total.....	180,474		Total.....	138,215
Persons having both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native:			Mixed foreign parentage.....	4,356
Austria-Hungary.....	40,076	Total, one or both parents foreign-born.....	142,571	
Canada, English.....	303			
Canada, French.....	34			
Germany.....	12,236			

^a In this instance all are of negro descent.

Since the last census period more direct information regarding the situation has been afforded by the action of the secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, who has attempted to classify the mining employees of the State by nationality. The information secured, however, has not been satisfactory for two reasons: (1) The usual defects of an attempt to classify by nationality have been aggravated by a loose use of designations; (2) in none of the years covered have all the mines in operation reported as to the nationality of the men employed. The proportion reporting has varied from year to year.

While the showing is deficient in these respects, the figures given by the Pennsylvania state authorities indicate at least the general situation as regards the nationality of the persons employed in bituminous mining and add a sanction to the changes in racial composition of mine workers which have been inferred from the more general showing of the federal census reports of 1890 and 1900. From the figures available a table has been compiled for the period 1903 to 1907 and is here submitted. In this table the nationalities reporting

have been divided into two groups, the first comprising Americans and all nationalities of Great Britain and northern Europe, and the second the nationalities of southern and eastern Europe.

TABLE 160.—*Nationality of bituminous coal miners in Pennsylvania, 1903 to 1907.*

[Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania, Part III, Industrial Statistics: 1903, p. 433; 1904, pp. 402, 403; 1905, pp. 474, 475; 1906, pp. 65, 66; 1907, pp. 95, 96.]

Nationality.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Group I:					
American	23,798	23,563	17,347	20,939	21,987
English	4,799	3,540	2,751	3,087	3,294
Scotch	1,616	1,607	1,189	856	683
Welsh	411	576	313	402	409
Irish	3,093	1,781	731	1,212	1,051
German	2,557	2,878	1,721	1,270	1,310
Scandinavian	3,519	3,114	1,745	2,508	2,618
Total	39,793	37,059	25,797	30,274	31,352
Group II:					
Polish	6,326	5,657	5,524	5,247	5,748
Hungarian	8,343	4,803	3,289	5,042	5,764
Slavic	17,439	14,657	8,586	12,204	12,884
Italian	12,714	11,411	6,824	9,166	10,735
Austrian	2,118	3,960	2,712	2,008	1,462
Russian	1,133	868	897	788	1,110
Other nationalities	5,720	2,514	1,954	2,545	10,205
Total	53,793	43,870	29,786	37,000	47,908
Total reporting nationality	93,586	80,929	55,583	67,274	79,260
Total not reporting nationality	58,159	74,818	109,358	105,654	103,861
Grand total	151,745	155,747	164,941	172,928	183,121

In referring to the foregoing table, it should be carefully borne in mind that the number of each nationality reporting, or the total of each group, is not indicative of the proportion of each nationality or of each group employed in the mines, for the obvious reason that the information received is very incomplete and inaccurate. The only value of the table consists in supplementing the returns of the census of 1900 by showing in the five years, 1903 to 1907, the presence among the mine workers of a large number of Slavic, Hungarian, Polish, and Italian employees, and by indicating the presence in the industry after 1900 of the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German immigrants of former years. If to the evidence furnished by this fragmentary statistical material be added information from original sources, a general history of racial movements to the bituminous mines of the State may be given.

During the decade beginning with 1870, the greater part of the employees in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania were Americans or representatives of the English, Scotch, Welsh, German, and Irish races. Of the foreigners, many, perhaps the majority, had been in this country for some years previous to the great expansion of the coal-mining industry. English-speaking miners continued to immigrate and to find employment in the mines in large numbers until about the year 1890. Since that year comparatively few immigrants from Germany and Great Britain have entered the industry. Swedes and other Scandinavians have been constantly employed since the early eighties.

The employment of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe began in about 1880. The Slovaks were the first arrivals and immi-

grated in considerable numbers. They were followed within a year or two by a few Magyars, and the number of immigrants of this race gradually increased each year. The Polish immigration began about 1890, although individual members of the race had been coming for a period of nine or ten years. After the year 1890 Poles and Slovaks arrived in great numbers. A few Italians were employed before the year 1895, but the immigration of this race did not begin upon a large scale until about 1900. Croatians were employed in some sections before 1890, and Servians began to arrive in small numbers in the early nineties. The great bulk of all the immigration from southern and eastern Europe, however, has occurred within the past eight or nine years. Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Syrians, Armenians, Macedonians, Croatians, Servians, as well as Poles, Magyars, Slovaks, and Italians, have been among the recent arrivals.

As a result of the rapid expansion of the mining industry already referred to, many of the mining communities have been founded, and their population is largely made up of immigrants who have been coming to the region during recent years.^a Wherever mines have been in operation for a period of thirty years or over, the course of immigration to the locality has been substantially the same as the immigration to the entire region since 1870.^b As regards the bituminous region of Pennsylvania as a whole, it may be said that the immigration of English-speaking and northern European races has been proportionately very small since 1890, and at the present time has practically ceased. On the other hand, the races of southern and eastern Europe continue to arrive and to find employment in the mines in undiminished numbers.

In order that the movements of the different races to the bituminous regions may be made more apparent, the history of immigration to certain localities and districts may be presented in detail. With this object in view, the district which is probably the most instructive as well as the most representative for study is the section known both scientifically and popularly as the Connellsville coke region. This region is a narrow strip of territory extending along the western foot of the Chestnut Ridge from Point Marion, Mason-town, and Brownsville on the Monongahela River to Greensburg and Latrobe, over 60 miles to the northeast. Very extensive development has taken place in this district, and immigration has been heavy. The first coke in the Connellsville region was made in the year 1841. The business increased slightly by 1851, but its development was very slow. In 1855, on both rivers above Pittsburg, there were only 26 coke ovens. In 1860, a railroad completed its eastern branch through Connellsville into Pittsburg. The latter city began getting its coke from Connellsville, and the real development of the region immediately began. During the year 1860, 30 ovens were constructed. Although somewhat hindered by the civil war, the industry grew very rapidly, and after the war there was an extensive development until the panic of 1873. During this same period the first mines were opened in the northern end of the region, though some years passed before coke was made there. During the seven

^a See History of Immigration to Community A, p. 479.

^b See History of Immigration to Community B, p. 534.

years 1873 to 1879, the coke business was very dull and development was checked. Beginning with 1880, however, the industry began to recover, and since that date great development has taken place.

The following table shows the number of ovens in operation each year, together with the amount of coke shipped during the period, 1880 to 1907:

TABLE 161.—*Number of coke ovens and number of tons of coke shipped in Pennsylvania, 1880 to 1907.*

[Compiled from annual reports of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pennsylvania.]

Year.	Number of ovens.	Tons of coke shipped.	Year.	Number of ovens.	Tons of coke shipped.
1880.....	7, 211	2, 205, 946	1894.....	17, 834	5, 454, 451
1881.....	8, 208	2, 639, 002	1895.....	17, 947	8, 244, 438
1882.....	9, 283	3, 043, 394	1896.....	18, 351	5, 411, 602
1883.....	10, 176	3, 552, 402	1897.....	18, 628	6, 915, 052
1884.....	10, 543	3, 192, 105	1898.....	18, 643	8, 460, 112
1885.....	10, 471	3, 096, 012	1899.....	19, 689	10, 129, 764
1886.....	10, 952	4, 180, 521	1900.....	20, 554	10, 166, 234
1887.....	11, 923	4, 146, 989	1901.....	21, 575	12, 609, 949
1888.....	13, 975	4, 955, 553	1902.....	26, 329	14, 138, 740
1889.....	14, 458	5, 930, 428	1903.....	28, 092	13, 345, 230
1890.....	16, 020	6, 464, 156	1904.....	29, 119	12, 427, 468
1891.....	17, 204	4, 760, 665	1905.....	30, 842	17, 896, 526
1892.....	17, 256	6, 329, 452	1906.....	34, 059	19, 999, 326
1893.....	17, 513	4, 805, 623	1907.....	35, 697	19, 029, 058

The table next submitted shows the production of coal in Westmoreland and Fayette counties since 1890. While this table embraces a little more than the coke region itself, by far the greater part of this production came from those mines which also operate coke ovens. The table is of value, therefore, as showing the rapid development in the later years of this period.

TABLE 162.—*Production of bituminous coal in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, 1890 to 1907.*

[Compiled from Pennsylvania State Mining Reports.]

Year.	Tons of bituminous coal produced in—	
	Fayette County.	Westmoreland County.
1890.....	6, 790, 277	7, 308, 842
1895.....	10, 120, 541	10, 325, 245
1900.....	15, 043, 277	14, 872, 546
1905.....	23, 729, 085	23, 172, 556
1907.....	28, 989, 053	28, 635, 824

The pioneer operatives in the coke industry were Americans, Irish and Germans. There were a few English and Scotch, but their numbers before the civil war were almost negligible. When the industry began its rapid course of development in 1860, the first demand for increased labor was met by native Americans, and by Germans and Irish, but after the civil war the immigration of these two races, together with that of the English and Scotch, became relatively large. This was due entirely to the expansion of the coke

industry and the consequent demand for more labor. The immigration of the races from Great Britain and Germany brought sufficient labor to the district during the rapid development which took place up to 1879. Men of these races, together with native Americans, mined the coal, fired the ovens, and drew and loaded the coke. They were an intelligent, thrifty, and ambitious class of employees.

As shown by Table 161, page 256, the development which took place after the year 1879 was very extensive and rapid. The production for 1881 was practically treble the production for 1879. During a number of years there was an annual increase of approximately 1,000 ovens in operation with proportionate increase in production. Roughly speaking, one man must be employed for each oven burned. Consequently, in the early eighties there was a yearly demand in this district from the coke plants alone for 1,000 additional men. This is the development which brought the races from southern and eastern Europe. Some operators who, in the urgent demand for labor, had secured a few Slovaks and Poles from New York employment agencies, found that these races could be used in the unskilled occupations of the industry and promptly set about securing more of them. In 1882 some companies had agents in Europe soliciting and encouraging the immigration of Slovaks, Poles, and Bohemians. This was prior to the contract-labor law of 1885, and some immigrants may have been imported as contract laborers. At any rate, large numbers of these races were influenced to come to the Connellsville region and, after they had been given employment, were urged to induce their friends and relatives to join them. This programme of encouragement of immigration of these races, conducted not only by agents in Europe and in the Atlantic ports of the United States, but also by the immigrants themselves, who were promised work for their relatives, resulted in a great immigration of Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Bohemians, North and South Italians, and other southern and eastern European races.

As indicating how rapid this immigration actually was, a general statement of the racial classification of the workmen of one large mining and coke company in 1886 is of interest. This company, which may be called Plant A, in the year 1886 was employing about 3,500 men. Of this number 50 per cent were Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and Bohemians, though the great majority were Slovaks and Poles; 10 per cent were Germans, and the remainder were Irish and Americans with a few English, Scotch, and Welsh. In this connection it is significant to remember that the immigration of the Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, and Bohemians in any considerable numbers had begun only in 1882, though a few had been employed some years before. Within the short period of four years after their arrival in the region, however, these races constituted one-half of the working force of the company under discussion.

Taking as a further illustration another plant, which may be designated as Plant B, in operation more than thirty years, it was found that the employees up to the year 1882 were Americans, Germans, and Irish, together with a very few English and Scotch. During the year 1882 the first Slovaks and Bohemians were employed; in 1883, the first Poles; in 1886, the first Magyars; in 1888, the first

North and South Italians. As contrasted with 1882, a complete canvass of the employees of Plant B reveals a racial composition of the force employed at the present time as follows:

TABLE 163.—*Racial composition of Plant B, by occupation, 1908.*

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.						Total.		
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	French.	Negro.	North Italian.	South Italian.	Slovak.	Lithuanian.	Polish.		Bohemian.	Croatian.
Superintendent.....	1														1
Mine foreman.....	1														1
Fire boss.....	1	2													3
Yard boss.....		1													1
Road boss.....	1														1
Stable boss.....		1													1
Driver boss.....				1											1
Engineer:															
Hoist.....	6														6
Hauler.....								1							1
Fan.....	1														1
Mine.....		1													1
Ram.....						1									1
Locomotive.....	1														1
Carpenter.....	7												1		8
Blacksmith.....	5														5
Mason.....	4	1							1						6
Fireman.....	1			1	1						3				6
Machinist.....	2												1		2
Machinist helper.....	3				1								1		5
Rockman.....	1														1
Roadman.....	5	5		5					4		1	8			28
Teamster.....	7														7
Tippleman.....						1									1
Pumper, hand.....	3		1	2					1		1	3			11
Cager.....	7												1		8
Coke leveler.....		1		10		2			5						18
Driver.....	1	3		5	2				1			7			19
Stableman.....						1	1								2
Charger.....	1														1
Checkman.....	1														1
Car cleaner.....															1
Car shifter.....		4									4				8
Carter.....	2			2		1	8	7	1				1		22
Coke forker.....				1					6		8				15
Coke laborer.....				4					5		9				18
Coke drawer.....	2			1					30		81				116
Mine laborer.....	7	2	2	7	4	1	2	3	7		8	14			57
Pick miner.....	11	2		4	5	2	2	2	33	58	1	90	21	1	232
Trapper.....	3								3						6
Total.....	85	23	3	43	13	3	12	11	44	123	1	205	57	1	624

Another plant, which may be called C, and which has been operated for more than thirty years, had very much the same original force as Plant B—Germans, English, and Scotch. In 1885 the first Slovaks were employed, together with a few Bohemians; in 1886, the first Poles; in 1888, the first North and South Italians; in 1891, the first Magyars; in 1892, the first Croatians; in 1894, the first Ruthenians. The present racial classification of its employees will be found on the page following.

TABLE 164.—Racial composition of Plant C, by occupation, 1908.

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.					New immigrants.							Total.		
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	North Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Bohemian.	Ruthenian.	Slovenian.		Russian.	Croatian.
Superintendent.....	1														1
Mine foreman.....				1											1
Fire boss.....	1		1							1					3
Rib boss.....		1													1
Track boss.....						1									1
Yard boss.....				1											1
Stable boss.....					1										1
Driver boss.....	1														1
Engineer:															
Haulage.....	1														1
Hoist.....	2														2
Charging.....								1							1
Motor.....	2								1						3
Motorman.....	1														1
Machinist.....		1													1
Machinist helper.....	2														2
Electrician.....	3														3
Blacksmith.....	3														3
Carpenter.....	5														5
Mason.....	2								1						3
Mason tender.....							1		1						2
Fireman.....	6														6
Teamster.....	1			1											2
Coke lever.....	3			1					1						6
Pumper.....	4							1							4
Driver.....	4	1													9
Tippleman.....	2								3	1					4
Roadman.....	6				2				1	1					10
Charger.....	1						1								3
Lamp cleaner.....	2								1						2
Car shifter.....	1						1								2
Laborer:															
Outside.....	8				2			1	5					1	17
Inside.....	14			1	1	8			9					2	35
Coke drawer.....	15			1	4		3	5	55					3	86
Pick miner.....	23				2		6	3	72	4	4	16	1	41	172
Ash carter.....	4							1						1	6
Trapper.....	4														4
Total.....	122	3	1	6	12	10	11	12	152	7	4	16	1	48	465

As an illustration on a larger scale, the following has been the course of development and racial change in one particular portion of the coke region, which we may call District A. Mines were opened and operated as follows during the years specified:

Year.	Number of mines operating.	Year.	Number of mines operating.
1871.....	1	1900.....	8
1879.....	2	1901.....	9
1882.....	3	1902.....	10
1887.....	4	1905.....	11
1891.....	5	1906.....	13
1892.....	6	1907.....	14

Not only did the number of mines increase, but the number of men employed also increased as the workings were extended. In addition to this development of the mining and coke industry, with its consequent demand for labor, two important manufacturing establishments were also opened in 1889 and 1890. This steady demand for

more and more labor was first satisfied by the employment of the native Americans themselves, together with the immigration of Swedish, English, Irish, Germans, and a few Welsh. About the year 1893, however, the point had been reached where not enough employees of these races could be secured, and the first Slovaks and Poles were employed. Shortly afterwards several North and South Italians were given work, and in the rapid development beginning about the year 1900 the additional laborers secured were practically all southeastern Europeans. Many more of these later immigrants were also required to take the places of the former operatives who were entering manufacturing plants, not only in the immediate district, but as far west as Pittsburg. At the present time, of a total of 4,500 mine and coke workers in District A, the combined number of American, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, and German employees is not over 30 per cent.

Such changes as those shown in the specific cases cited have taken place at all of the older mines and plants of the entire coal and coke region. The newer operations have opened with a labor force composed sometimes of a dozen different races, principally of foreign birth and of recent immigration.

The connection between the expansion of coal mining and coke manufacturing and the arrival of immigrant workers is thus made apparent. In order that the chronology, however, may be made clear in connection with the racial movements to the Connellsville region, it will be worth while, at the risk of repetition, to indicate briefly the periods of arrival and employment of the different races.

Prior to 1860 there had been a steady movement of Germans and Irish to western Pennsylvania and to the particular section where coke making was later developed, the Irish immigration being greater after 1835, and the German after 1848. After 1860 immigration became much more rapid and extensive. In addition to the Irish and German immigrants mentioned above, a few Scotch, English, and Welsh had also been entering before 1860, but never in large numbers. About the year 1870 many English, Scotch, and Irish and some Welsh began settling in the district. In the latter part of the seventies and the early eighties this immigration was relatively large. After the year 1885 it continued, but in decreasing numbers, principally to the northern end of the region up to 1893 or 1894. During the two years 1893 and 1894, arrival of immigrants from Great Britain and Germany ceased almost entirely, due partly to the depression of those years, but also ascribable to other causes which will be mentioned later.^a A few Swedes came to the northern part of the region about 1880 and continued to 1894, though their numbers were relatively small.

About the year 1879 the first Slovaks arrived in the Connellsville district. In 1882 they began coming more generally and their number increased very rapidly until checked by the financial depression of 1893 and 1894. About 1896 and 1897, with the revival of industry, the movement began again, and in recent years has assumed very large proportions. More of this race than of any other have come to the region.

^a See chapter on Industrial Effects of Immigration, p. 423.

At practically the same time that the Slovak immigration started, the Poles began to enter the United States and pursue much the same course, although only about one-half as many Poles as Slovaks came. About 1886 the first appreciable number of Magyars arrived. The immigration of this race also increased rapidly until checked by the panic of 1893. It was renewed with the resumption of active business after the panic and assumed its largest proportions in the succeeding years. In numbers there seem to have been about three-fifths as many Magyars as Poles. Some Bohemian immigration, chiefly to the northern part of the region, also began about the time the Slovaks and Poles first made their presence felt, but did not assume much numerical importance, and practically stopped during 1893 and 1894. Both North and South Italians were in the district as early as 1879, but their immigration seems to have been not large until after 1888. Since the latter date they have come in rapidly and, together, probably number as many as do the Poles. The Croatians began arriving in appreciable numbers about 1893. Their immigration was not large, however, until after 1896 or 1897. Since the latter year, they have entered the region rapidly and to-day number as many as the Poles. Several other races have also settled in the region, but as yet their numbers are relatively small. A few Ruthenians arrived in 1892 and 1893, and a few Servians, Bulgarians, and Roumanians since 1900. The immigration of all these later races is still in progress. The Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, and North and South Italians are arriving in large numbers, and although scattered individuals of the other races are also finding employment at the mines and coke ovens the heaviest immigration at present is by the races above mentioned.

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

Figures showing the period during which foreign-born mine workers have lived in the United States throw valuable light upon the time when each race was employed in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, and to this extent substantiate the statements about the history of immigration. It is generally true that the period of employment of a foreign-born employee coincides with his period of residence in the United States, for the reason that the greater number of immigrants come directly from the port of landing to the bituminous mining districts. On the other hand, a considerable number are employed in other industries or in other coal fields, before entering the Pennsylvania mines, and this fact prevents any hard and fast statement that the period of residence in this country is the same as the period of employment in the Pennsylvania mining regions. Period of residence in the United States is, however, indicative of period of employment for the races of less recent immigration, and for races of more recent immigration practically a positive criterion. With these reservations in mind, the following tables, showing, by general nativity and race, the period of residence in this country of the foreign-born bituminous mining employees of Pennsylvania, will be found very interesting and instructive. The first table, which immediately follows, gives figures for 37,016 mine employees covered by the study of individual mine workers.

TABLE 165.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	455	26.2	24.2	2.2	12.5	34.9
Croatian.....	1,963	56.6	34.3	4.5	3.4	1.1
Dutch.....	56	23.2	21.4	7.1	19.6	28.6
English.....	1,285	12.5	7.0	4.2	7.2	69.0
French.....	334	20.1	28.7	1.5	22.2	27.5
German.....	1,528	12.0	13.7	5.4	23.2	45.6
Greek.....	75	37.3	37.3	8.0	10.7	6.7
Irish.....	656	4.4	2.4	2.7	7.0	83.4
Italian, North.....	3,365	47.7	33.5	8.6	7.1	3.1
Italian, South.....	2,224	47.0	34.5	8.4	6.4	3.7
Italian (not specified).....	96	49.0	31.3	7.3	7.3	5.2
Lithuanian.....	637	32.0	36.9	11.9	13.5	5.7
Magyar.....	3,520	52.7	30.7	7.3	6.3	3.1
Polish.....	5,990	44.4	31.0	8.8	9.1	6.7
Roumanian.....	105	90.5	5.7	1.0	1.9	1.0
Russian.....	1,279	56.6	25.4	8.0	6.0	4.0
Ruthenian.....	283	51.2	23.7	12.4	7.4	5.3
Scotch.....	555	14.8	10.1	2.7	6.3	66.1
Servian.....	85	48.2	34.1	12.9	3.5	1.2
Slovak.....	9,962	37.8	31.8	11.3	9.6	9.6
Slovenian.....	1,553	46.2	36.6	8.3	6.1	2.8
Swedish.....	216	7.9	10.6	5.6	22.7	53.2
Welsh.....	191	9.9	3.1	6.3	7.3	73.3
Total.....	37,016	40.3	29.0	8.3	8.9	13.5

It is noticeable in the foregoing table that the immigration of the past ten years has been far in excess of all prior immigration, and also that the immigration of the periods prior to the past ten years was mainly of English, Irish, Scotch, and other English-speaking peoples, while that of the last decade has been mainly from the races of southern and eastern European countries. The total number of individuals from whom information was secured was 37,016. Of this number, 40.3 per cent, or 14,914 individuals, have been in the United States under five years, while 29 per cent, or 10,748 individuals, have been in the United States from five to nine years. Thus it can be seen that considerably more than one-half, or, to be accurate, 69.3 per cent, of all the foreign-born males reporting information have been in the United States under ten years.

From the twenty-year period down to, and including, the ten-year period, the number reporting is perceptibly smaller. Of the total number, only 8.3 per cent, or 3,084 individuals, have been in the United States from ten to fourteen years; 8.9 per cent, or 3,283 individuals, have been in the United States from fifteen to nineteen years; and 13.5 per cent, or 4,987 individuals, have been in the United States twenty years or more. As already stated, the most important and most interesting fact disclosed by the table under consideration is that the incoming of English-speaking immigrants has decreased during the past decade, while immigration from among the southern and eastern European races has rapidly increased during the same period. Taking on the one hand the English, Irish, Scotch, Scotch-

Irish, and Germans, and on the other the Croatians, North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Slovaks, and Slovenians, such a statement is found to be amply supported. Of a total of 1,285 English, 887, or 69 per cent, have been in the United States twenty years or more, while only 12.5 per cent have resided in the United States less than five years, 7 per cent have resided here from five to nine years, 4.2 per cent from ten to fourteen years, and 7.2 per cent from fifteen to nineteen years. The same situation is brought out even more forcibly in the case of the Irish. Out of a total of 656 individuals, 547, or 83.4 per cent, have resided in the United States twenty years or more, while the other periods are represented as follows: Residence of less than five years, 4.4 per cent; five to nine years, 2.4 per cent; ten to fourteen years, 2.7 per cent; fifteen to nineteen years, 7 per cent. Similarly the Scotch show that of a total of 555 individuals 66.1 per cent have resided in the United States twenty years or more, 6.3 per cent have resided here from fifteen to nineteen years, 2.7 per cent from ten to fourteen years, 10.1 per cent from five to nine years, and 14.8 per cent under five years. The Scotch-Irish, of whom only a small number of individuals are reported, follow, in period of residence, very much the same course as do the Irish and Scotch. Of a total of 191 Welsh individuals reported, 73.3 per cent have been in the United States twenty years or more, 7.3 per cent fifteen to nineteen years, 6.3 per cent ten to fourteen years, 3.1 per cent five to nine years, and 9.9 per cent under five years. The study of German individuals is sufficiently large to show clearly the course of northern European immigration into western Pennsylvania in contrast with that from southern and eastern Europe. Of a total of 1,528 Germans, 697, or 45.6 per cent, have been in the United States twenty years or more, 23.2 per cent fifteen to nineteen years, 5.4 per cent ten to fourteen years, 13.7 per cent five to nine years, and 12 per cent under five years.

The course of immigration from southern and eastern Europe, it will be seen, has, on the other hand, constantly increased during the past twenty years. Out of a total of 9,962 Slovak individuals, 3,766, or 37.8 per cent, have resided in the United States under five years; 31.8 per cent, from five to nine years; 11.3 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 9.6 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 9.6 per cent, for twenty years or more. The recent arrival of Croatians is even more marked than that of the Slovaks. Of a total of 1,963 Croatian individuals, 1,112, or 56.6 per cent, have been in the United States under five years; 34.3 per cent, from five to nine years; 4.5 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 3.4 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 1.1 per cent, twenty years or more. Thus it will be seen that 90.9 per cent of all Croatian individuals reporting have resided in the United States under ten years. The course of Magyar immigration runs almost parallel with that of the Croatians. Out of a total of 3,520 Magyar individuals, 52.7 per cent have been in this country under five years; 30.7 per cent, from five to nine years; 7.3 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 6.3 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 3.1 per cent, twenty years or more. In other words, 83.4 per cent of all Magyar individuals reporting have been in the United States under ten years and only 16.6 per cent over ten years. Of a total of 1,279 Russian individuals, 56.6 per cent have

resided in the United States under five years; 25.4 per cent, from five to nine years; 8 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 6 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 4 per cent, for twenty years or more. The courses of North Italian and of South Italian immigration run almost identical. Of a total of 3,365 North Italians, 47.7 per cent have been in the United States under five years, as compared with 2,224 South Italians, of whom 47 per cent have been here under five years; 33.5 per cent of the North Italians have been here from five to nine years, as compared with 34.5 per cent of the South Italians for a like period; 8.6 per cent of the North Italians have been here from ten to fourteen years, while 8.4 per cent of the South Italians have been here for the same period; 7.1 per cent of the North Italians have been here from fifteen to nineteen years, as compared with 6.4 per cent of the South Italians, and, finally, 3.1 per cent of the North Italians have been in the United States twenty years or more, as compared with 3.7 per cent of the South Italians for a like period.

Of a total of 5,990 Polish individuals, 44.4 per cent have resided here under five years; 31 per cent, from five to nine years; 8.8 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 9.1 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 6.7 per cent, for twenty years or more.

The Lithuanians appear in smaller numbers, only 637 of this race reporting. Of that number, however, 32 per cent have been in the United States under five years; 36.9 per cent, from five to nine years; 11.9 per cent, from ten to fourteen years; 13.5 per cent, from fifteen to nineteen years; and 5.7 per cent, for twenty years or more.

The only conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing exhibit is that, in the case of western Pennsylvania, during the past ten years immigration from southern and eastern Europe has supplanted that from northern Europe.

The general table^a gives the number of each race that have resided in the United States for each year during the past five years. The number residing in the United States less than one year is remarkably large. The predominating races of recent immigration are well represented, and the individuals are, doubtless, persons who have had relatives and friends already employed in the mines and who have gone into the Pennsylvania bituminous localities to join them immediately upon arriving in the United States.

The proportion of all foreign-born persons in the households studied who have been in the United States each specified number of years, according to race of individual, is set forth in the table on the page following.

^a See General Table 54, Vol. II, p. 366.

TABLE 166.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	51	56.9	68.6	82.4
Croatian.....	318	43.7	78.0	99.1
English.....	33	12.1	12.1	15.2
German.....	61	14.8	14.8	32.8
Irish.....	20	.0	10.0	10.0
Italian, North.....	415	37.8	68.0	93.3
Italian, South.....	209	43.1	71.8	95.2
Lithuanian.....	211	29.9	68.2	93.4
Magyar.....	389	38.6	65.6	95.1
Polish.....	699	38.6	65.5	91.6
Roumanian.....	49	67.3	100.0	100.0
Russian.....	90	50.0	82.2	96.7
Ruthenian.....	159	45.3	73.0	95.0
Slovak.....	1,058	32.9	60.0	88.1
Slovenian.....	35	34.3	74.3	97.1
Total.....	3,711	37.4	65.5	90.2

The preceding table shows, by race of individual, the percentage of 3,711 foreign-born persons who have been in the United States under five, ten, and twenty years, respectively. The grouping in this instance is cumulative. Of the 1,058 Slovaks reported, only 11.9 per cent have a residence of over twenty years' duration; and of the 20 Irish listed, only 10 per cent have been in this country less than twenty years. The Roumanians reported have all been in the United States under ten years, and 67.3 per cent under five years. Croatians, Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Russians, and Slovenians, with the exception of a very small percentage, have been in this country less than twenty years, in contrast with the Irish, English, and Germans, who show the largest proportions to have been residents for a longer period than twenty years.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The effect of the influx of races of recent immigration, together with the racial composition of the operating forces of the mines at the present time, can be quickly seen from the table next presented, which shows the number of employees of each race, in a total of 49,137 mine workers for whom information was secured.

TABLE 167.—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.....	6,448	13.1	Herzegovinian.....	3	(a)
Negro.....	913	1.9	Irish.....	663	1.3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Italian, North.....	3,379	6.9
Australia.....	3	(a)	Italian, South.....	2,239	4.6
Austria-Hungary.....	592	1.2	Italian (not specified).....	99	.2
Belgium.....	31	.1	Lithuanian.....	640	1.3
Canada.....	24	(a)	Macedonian.....	5	(a)
Denmark.....	3	(a)	Magyar.....	3,528	7.2
England.....	964	2.0	Montenegrin.....	12	(a)
France.....	65	.1	Norwegian.....	5	(a)
Germany.....	1,220	2.5	Polish.....	6,025	12.3
Ireland.....	893	1.6	Portuguese.....	7	(a)
Italy.....	62	.1	Roumanian.....	105	.2
Netherlands.....	13	(a)	Russian.....	1,283	2.6
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	284	1.1
Russia.....	91	.2	Scotch.....	562	1.6
Scotland.....	426	.9	Scotch-Irish.....	26	.1
Sweden.....	37	.1	Servian.....	86	.2
Switzerland.....	15	(a)	Slovak.....	9,938	20.3
Wales.....	210	.4	Slovenian.....	1,560	3.2
Foreign-born, by race:			Spanish.....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	457	.9	Swedish.....	216	.4
Bosnian.....	1	(a)	Syrian.....	5	(a)
Bulgarian.....	31	.1	Turkish.....	4	(a)
Canadian, French.....	11	(a)	Welsh.....	191	.4
Canadian, Other.....	19	(a)	Australian (race not specified).....	5	(a)
Croatian.....	1,971	4.0	Austrian (race not specified).....	247	.5
Dalmatian.....	6	(a)	Belgian (race not specified).....	153	.3
Danish.....	10	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	14	(a)
Dutch.....	56	.1			
English.....	1,312	2.7	Grand total.....	49,137	100.0
Finnish.....	39	.1			
Flemish.....	3	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	4,560	9.3
French.....	339	.7	Total native-born.....	11,921	24.3
German.....	1,538	3.1	Total foreign-born.....	37,216	75.7
Greek.....	75	.2			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	3	(a)			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon examination of the above table it is seen that 24.3 per cent of the total number of employees consist of persons native-born, and 75.7 per cent are of foreign birth; in other words, of the total number of employees, one-fourth are of native and three-fourths of foreign birth. The number of white persons native-born of native father is only 13.1 per cent of the total number, while the percentage of native negroes is less than 2 per cent of the total number of employees. The English, German, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh constitute more than three-fourths of the second generation and 7.4 per cent of the total number of mine employees, indicating a relatively small proportion of the second generation of these races in Pennsylvania as compared with other coal-mining localities. It is noticeable in connection with the second generation also that there are a considerable number of native-born persons whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia.

The English, German, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh constitute less than one-eighth of the total foreign-born employees and 8.6 per cent of all the employees, which is a further indication of the relatively small proportion of these races in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines. Of

the races of southern and eastern Europe, the most important, numerically speaking, is the Slovak; representatives of that race number 20.3 per cent of all mine employees from whom information was received. Next to the Slovaks in numerical rank are found the Poles, 12.3 per cent of the total number of mine workers being of this race. After the Poles the Magyars appear in greatest numbers, followed by the North Italians, South Italians, Croatians, Slovenians, Russians, and Lithuanians in the order named. Twenty-three races in addition to those above mentioned are found in varying numbers among Pennsylvania bituminous mine workers, but the races for which specific proportions are given form the great mass of coal-mining employees and the principal racial elements of the coal-mining population. Upon the basis of the information at hand, it is also worthy of note that, of all the races of foreign birth reporting, more than 85 per cent are from southern and eastern Europe, and that the races from this same territorial area constitute about 66 per cent of the total number of persons for whom information was secured.

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—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—Actual annual earnings of representatives of selected races—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 168 to 192 and General Tables 56 to 68.]

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before entering upon a discussion of the present economic condition of races of recent immigration it will be instructive to examine their industrial status before coming to the United States. A comparison of the industrial training and experience of the immigrant mine-workers in their native lands not only furnishes a valuable means of understanding their fitness for or efficiency in the mining industry in this country, but also makes clear certain characteristics of the immigrant mine workers and explains many working and other conditions which prevail among them at present.

In connection with the households studied inquiry was made regarding the economic status of recent immigrants before coming to the United States. This information is embodied in the series of tables presented below and includes all persons of both sexes who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to this country. The first table of the series, which immediately follows, shows the industrial condition abroad of 1,102 females in the households studied who were 16 or more than 16 years old when they arrived in the United States. The presentation is by race.

TABLE 168.—*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.....	98	54	9	35	.....	55.1	9.2	35.7	0.0
Italian, North.....	126	71	28	19	.....	56.3	22.2	15.1	6.3
Italian, South.....	60	44	8	8	.....	73.3	13.3	13.3	.0
Lithuanian.....	70	25	18	24	.....	35.7	25.7	34.3	4.3
Magyar.....	116	75	18	22	.....	64.7	15.5	19.0	.9
Polish.....	161	78	32	50	.....	48.4	19.9	31.1	.6
Russian.....	34	13	3	18	.....	38.2	8.8	52.9	.0
Ruthenian.....	37	15	9	13	.....	40.5	24.3	35.1	.0
Slovak.....	333	187	86	58	.....	56.2	25.8	17.4	.6
Total.....	1,102	604	224	259	.....	54.8	20.3	23.5	1.4

It will be observed in the foregoing table that 54.8 per cent of the immigrant females were without occupation abroad; 20.3 per cent were working for wages; 23.5 per cent were working without wages; and 1.4 per cent were working for profit. The greatest number of females without occupation are found among the South Italians, with 73.3 per cent. The Magyars come next, with 64.7 per cent, and the North Italians, with 56.3 per cent, the Slovaks, with 56.2 per cent, and Croatians, with 55.1 per cent, follow. The highest proportions working for wages are found among the Slovak, Ruthenian, and Lithuanian females, with about 25 per cent each thus employed. Over one-fifth, or 22.2 per cent, of the North Italian, and 19.9 per cent of the Polish females were regularly employed for wages, and relatively the fewest were working for wages among the Russian and Croatian races. The two races last mentioned, however, have a high percentage in the next group, that is, those working without wages, the Russians showing 52.9 and the Croatians 35.7 per cent. Other races in which a large proportion of the women work without wages are the Ruthenians, Lithuanians, and Poles. The only appreciable numbers working for profit are among the North Italian and Lithuanian females. The table next submitted carries the analysis further and shows in more detail the character of the work done abroad by the females from whom information was secured in this country.

TABLE 169.—*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.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	98	55.1	6.1	2.0	1.0	9.2	35.7	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, North.....	126	56.3	12.7	6.3	3.2	22.2	14.3	.8	15.1	5.6	.8	6.3
Italian, South.....	60	73.3	8.3	3.3	1.7	13.3	13.3	.0	13.3	.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	70	35.7	17.1	7.1	1.4	25.7	34.3	.0	34.3	4.3	.0	4.3
Magyar.....	116	64.7	5.2	8.6	1.7	15.5	19.0	.0	19.0	.0	.9	.9
Polish.....	161	48.4	8.7	9.9	1.2	19.9	30.4	.6	31.1	.6	.0	.6
Russian.....	34	38.2	5.9	2.9	.....	8.8	52.9	.0	52.9	.0	.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	37	40.5	2.7	21.6	.....	24.3	35.1	.0	35.1	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	333	56.2	9.0	14.1	2.7	25.8	17.4	.0	17.4	.3	.3	.6
Total.....	1,102	54.8	8.5	9.8	2.0	20.3	23.3	.2	23.5	1.1	.3	1.4

The significant feature of the preceding table is found in the fact that, where women of the races of recent immigration were employed abroad at all, with or without wages, the largest proportion from whom information was received were working as farm laborers. The only other occupations engaging any number were various forms of domestic service. In this line of work the Ruthenians and Slovaks show the greatest relative numbers, while the Russian and Lithuanian races lead in the proportion of women employed as farm laborers.

The following table exhibits the industrial condition of foreign-born male mine workers who were heads or members of households studied in Pennsylvania and who were 16, or more than 16, years of age at the time of coming to the United States, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 170.—*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.....	168	.....	37	63	68	0.0	22.0	37.5	40.5
German.....	23	1	15	6	1	4.3	65.2	26.1	4.3
Italian, North.....	164	1	106	9	48	.6	64.6	5.5	29.3
Italian, South.....	101	2	54	23	22	2.0	53.5	22.8	21.8
Lithuanian.....	105	.....	52	20	33	.....	49.5	19.0	31.4
Magyar.....	170	4	92	40	34	2.4	54.1	23.5	20.0
Polish.....	309	5	173	83	48	1.6	56.0	26.9	15.5
Roumanian.....	33	.....	14	5	14	.0	42.4	15.2	42.4
Russian.....	38	.....	8	21	9	.0	21.1	55.3	23.7
Ruthenian.....	90	.....	52	16	22	.0	57.8	17.8	24.4
Slovak.....	488	2	284	148	54	.4	58.2	30.3	11.1
Total.....	1,741	16	928	442	355	.9	53.3	25.4	20.4

This table shows that of the total number of 1,741 males who were 16 years of age or over at the time of arrival in the United States, practically none were without employment abroad. Of this total number, 53.3 per cent were working for wages, 25.4 per cent without wages, and 20.4 per cent for profit. Of the Germans and North Italians, 65.2 and 64.6 per cent, respectively, were working for wages, and 4.3 and 29.3 per cent, respectively, for profit. Of the Slovaks, Ruthenians, Poles, South Italians, Magyars, and Lithuanians, the per cent working for wages ranges from 58.2 of the first named to 49.5 per cent of the last named; while of these same races working for profit, the per cent is highest among the Lithuanians, who report 31.4 per cent, and lowest among the Slovaks, who report 11.1 per cent. Of the Russian and Croatian immigrants, 55.3 and 37.5 per cent, respectively, were working without wages, while the members of the other races who were working without wages constitute from 30.3 per cent among the Slovaks to 5.5 per cent among the North Italians. A large proportion of males working for profit occurs among the Roumanians and Croatians, 42.4 per cent of the former and 40.5 per cent of the latter being thus reported; also, it will be noted that 31.4 per cent of the Lithuanians, 29.3 per cent of the North Italians, 24.4 per cent of the Ruthenians, 23.7 per cent of the Russians, 21.8 per cent of the South Italians, 20 per cent of the Magyars, 15.5 per cent of the Poles, and 11.1 per cent of the Slovaks were working for profit.

For the purpose of securing a more detailed showing and for ascertaining the kind of work done by the present immigrant mine workers abroad, the three industrial groups exhibited in the preceding table

have been analyzed into the principal occupations making up each group. The resultant showing is presented in the following table, which sets forth the occupation before coming to the United States of males who were 16 years of age or over at the time of immigration, by race of individual.

TABLE 171.—*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.	In bituminous coal mining.	In hand trades.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Croatian.....	168	0.0	13.1	1.8	1.8	4.2	1.2	22.0	36.9	0.6	37.5	40.5	0.0	40.5
German.....	23	4.3	13.0	17.4	26.1	4.3	4.3	65.2	8.7	17.4	26.1	4.3	.0	4.3
Italian, North.....	164	.6	28.7	11.6	1.2	9.8	13.4	64.6	5.5	.0	5.5	27.4	1.8	29.3
Italian, South.....	101	2.0	32.7	5.0	1.0	9.9	5.0	53.5	22.8	.0	22.8	19.8	2.0	21.8
Lithuanian.....	105	.0	31.4	.0	1.0	11.4	5.7	49.5	19.0	.0	19.0	29.5	1.9	31.4
Magyar.....	170	2.4	25.9	1.8	5.3	10.6	10.6	54.1	23.5	.0	23.5	15.9	4.1	20.0
Polish.....	309	1.6	27.8	9.7	1.9	5.5	11.0	56.0	26.5	.3	26.9	15.5	.0	15.5
Roumanian.....	33	.0	36.4	.0	.0	.0	6.1	42.4	15.2	.0	15.2	42.4	.0	42.4
Russian.....	38	.0	13.2	.0	.0	5.3	2.6	21.1	55.3	.0	55.3	23.7	.0	23.7
Ruthenian.....	90	.0	47.8	1.1	.0	3.3	5.6	57.8	16.7	1.1	17.8	24.4	.0	24.4
Slovak.....	488	.4	32.6	4.9	4.3	7.6	8.8	58.2	29.9	.4	30.3	10.7	.4	11.1
Total.....	1,741	.9	28.5	5.3	3.6	7.1	8.8	53.3	24.9	.5	25.4	19.4	1.0	20.4

The striking feature of the foregoing tables is seen in the fact that the great majority of the present foreign-born mine workers were farmers or farm laborers abroad; 28.5 per cent were farm laborers working for wages, 24.9 per cent were farm laborers working without wages, and 19.4 per cent were farmers working for profit. Thus 72.8 per cent of the whole group, or nearly three-fourths, were either farmers or farm laborers. With little variation this proportion holds true of each race. By way of illustration, the percentage of farmers and farm laborers among the Slovaks is 73.2 per cent; among the Poles, 69.8 per cent; among the Magyars, 65.3 per cent; among the Russians, 92.2 per cent; among the Lithuanians, 79.9 per cent; among the North Italians, 61.6 per cent; and among the South Italians, 75.3 per cent. These percentages show conclusively that a large majority of the immigrant mine workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits. As regards their training and experience abroad fitting them for their work in this country, the table shows that of the 1,741 males here represented only 63, or 3.6 per cent, were mine employees before coming to the United States. Further examination shows the Magyars and Slovaks with relatively high per cents, practically no members of the other races of recent immigration having been miners abroad. They were peasants, unskilled laborers, or hand tradesmen with no experience which qualified them to enter the coal mines in the United States.

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

In addition to the foregoing information, secured from members of the households studied, returns were secured from 17,246 individual mine workers of foreign birth regarding their occupations abroad. These data are presented in summary form in the table which follows, according to general nativity and race.

TABLE 172.—*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.	General labor.	Farming or farm labor.	Manufacturing.	Hand trades.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	188	41.0	6.9	22.9	1.1	25.5	2.7
Croatian.....	804	3.4	4.4	85.0	1.0	4.7	1.6
English.....	525	78.5	4.8	2.3	2.5	4.0	8.0
French.....	181	56.9	18.2	9.4	2.8	4.4	8.3
German.....	663	49.9	8.3	19.2	6.5	11.9	4.2
Irish.....	169	53.8	11.8	24.3	2.4	3.6	4.1
Italian, North.....	2,083	5.3	13.6	62.0	2.0	12.1	5.0
Italian, South.....	1,131	4.8	17.1	63.9	1.2	8.8	4.2
Lithuanian.....	398	4.5	4.5	79.9	2.3	7.0	1.8
Magyar.....	1,472	9.2	13.9	65.8	1.0	7.6	2.5
Polish.....	2,578	7.2	10.9	68.5	3.4	8.1	1.9
Russian.....	890	7.3	8.5	78.8	1.8	2.6	1.0
Ruthenian.....	130	13.8	11.5	68.5	3.1	1.5	1.5
Scotch.....	187	84.5	2.1	1.6	.5	5.3	5.9
Slovak.....	4,237	8.7	14.5	67.7	1.3	5.5	2.2
Slovenian.....	1,013	14.4	5.9	61.4	3.1	12.1	3.1
Total.....	17,246	14.4	11.5	61.2	2.1	7.7	3.1

In view of the fact that the immigrants are now largely engaged in the mining industry, it is important to note what numbers of each race grouped in the table above were miners abroad. Examination of the table shows two distinct groups of races in respect to experience. The Bohemians and Moravians, English, French, Germans, Irish, and Scotch, show large proportions of their numbers who were mine workers before emigrating. These races show an average of their number to have been 61.3 per cent more or less experienced in mining before entering the industry in this country. In sharp contrast with this situation is the exhibit made by the other races of the table, of which the Croatian, North and South Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, Russian and Slovak have less than 10 per cent reporting as having worked in mines abroad. Of these races, only 7.7 per cent were miners before coming to the United States. When this showing is compared with the 61.3 per cent of the preceding group of races, it is an obvious conclusion that there are relatively eight times as many miners among the immigrants from northern Europe and Great Britain as among those from southern and eastern Europe. Further examination of the table indicates that by far the greater part of the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were farmers and farm laborers in their native lands. Eighty-five per cent of the Croatians, 62 per cent of the North Italians, 63.9 per cent

of the South Italians, 79.9 per cent of the Lithuanians, 65.8 per cent of the Magyars, 68.5 per cent of the Poles, 78.8 per cent of the Russians, 68.5 per cent of the Ruthenians, 67.7 per cent of the Slovaks, and 61.4 per cent of the Slovenians, report themselves as farmers or farm laborers abroad. A very small part of any of these races had any industrial experience outside of agriculture before coming to the United States. From the returns obtained from individual miners and from the households studied, it is clear that only a very small percentage of the foreign-born mine employees had any experience in mining abroad, and practically no industrial experience beyond training in crude methods of small farming or in the hand trades of small villages.

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

The industrial experience and training abroad of the immigrant males and females who are at present employed in the bituminous localities of Pennsylvania having been examined, the point next to be considered is the occupation of the same persons in this country. The following table shows the general occupation, not only of the foreign-born but of all females 16 years of age or over, in the households canvassed in Pennsylvania bituminous regions, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 173.—*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 and personal service.	In trade.	Otherwise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	60	1.7	6.7	0.0	90.0	1.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
German.....	25	20.0	.0	4.0	64.0	12.0
Slovak.....	32	12.5	6.3	.0	78.1	3.1
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	107	.9	.0	.0	99.1	.0
German.....	25	8.0	.0	.0	92.0	.0
Italian, North.....	146	.0	.7	.0	97.3	2.1
Italian, South.....	62	.0	.0	1.6	98.4	.0
Lithuanian.....	79	.0	.0	.0	98.7	1.3
Magyar.....	150	1.3	.0	.0	98.7	.0
Polish.....	201	.5	.0	2.0	97.5	.0
Russian.....	38	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	42	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	378	.5	.0	.3	99.2	.0
Grand total.....	1,454	1.7	.6	.8	96.0	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	104	14.4	2.9	4.8	69.2	8.7
Total native-born.....	164	9.8	4.3	3.0	76.8	6.1
Total foreign-born.....	1,290	.7	.1	.5	98.4	.3

In the preceding table 98.4 per cent, or almost all, of the total of 1,290 females of foreign birth are seen to be at home, as compared with 90 per cent of the total native-born of native father, and 69.2 per cent of the native-born of foreign father. Of the total number of native-born, 9.8 per cent are in domestic or personal service, 4.3 per cent are in trade, and 6.1 per cent are at school. Only 1.7 per cent of the whites native-born of native father, 20 per cent of the Germans of the second generation, and 12.5 per cent of the Slovak women of the second generation, are engaged in domestic or personal service. The Slovak race of the second generation also shows 6.3 per cent of its women 16 years of age or over in business or trade.

As a matter of fact, however, the small proportion of immigrant women at work for wages can not be considered as indicative of racial tendencies but rather as growing out of the lack of opportunity for work in coal-mining localities. Consequently, the earning possibilities of the female members of the households are limited to the amounts which they can secure from the payments of boarders or lodgers.

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

As regards the occupation of males 16 years of age or over in the households studied in Pennsylvania, the following table shows the per cent in certain general occupations, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 174.—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.	Other-wise employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White	59	79.7	13.6	1.7	5.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Slovak	39	84.6	7.7	2.6	5.1
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian	22	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Croatian	190	96.8	2.1	1.1	.0
German	32	93.8	.0	6.3	.0
Italian, North	188	94.7	3.2	2.1	.0
Italian, South	112	98.2	.0	.9	.9
Lithuanian	115	97.4	.9	.9	.9
Magyar	191	99.5	.0	.5	.0
Polish	339	97.3	.6	1.5	.6
Roumanian	35	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian	40	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Ruthenian	99	99.0	1.0	.0	.0
Slovak	563	99.5	.0	.4	.2
Grand total	2,148	95.9	2.5	1.0	.7
Total native-born of foreign father	114	68.4	23.7	2.6	5.3
Total native-born	173	72.3	20.2	2.3	5.2
Total foreign-born	1,975	97.9	.9	.9	.3

In the foregoing table 79.7 per cent of the whites native-born of native father, 16 years of age or over, are seen to be working in the coal industry, while 13.6 per cent are in other work and 5.1 per cent are at school. The total for the second generation of all races exhibits a smaller percentage working in the mines, and a larger percentage, amounting to 23.7, or almost one-fourth, to be engaged in occupations outside of the coal mines, while about the same proportion as compared with native-born of native father are at school. Of the total foreign-born, practically all are engaged in coal mining, only 2.1 per cent being in other occupations or at home or at school.

Practically all males of foreign birth being engaged in coal mining, the question naturally arises in what occupations within the industry the races of recent and former immigration were at first employed, and in what occupations the different races are at present engaged.

The first Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and other recent immigrants were employed in the coke industry as yard laborers, car forkers, and coke drawers. This class of work required little or no skill, could be very easily learned, and was most objected to by the Americans, Germans, and English-speaking immigrants on account of the heat, smoke, and unpleasant conditions. Within a short time, as the demand for labor became more and more insistent on account of the rapid expansion of the industry, and the number of Americans, Germans, and English-speaking operatives became relatively smaller, the recent immigrants were taken into the mines as road men and miners, and with a few years of experience became drivers in the mines, as well as oven levelers and masons in the manufacturing of coke. In the coke yards, in the course of a few years, the races of recent immigration had worked into all of the less skilled occupations and were doing the greater part of the hard, rough, unpleasant, and more dangerous work. At present they fill nearly all the positions of lesser responsibility in both mining and coke making, such as pick miners, machine runners, cutters, loaders, road men, brattice men, pumpers, tippie hands, coke drawers, car forkers, oven levelers, masons, and yard laborers generally. Stated briefly, the recent immigrants are employed in the more disagreeable and dangerous work requiring little skill or responsibility. Such positions as boss driver, yard foreman, fire boss, and others, where the responsibility is greater, are now being filled by an occasional Slovak, Pole, Magyar, or Italian; but the majority of these employees are Americans, Germans, Irish, or Scotch. It is only a question of time, however, until practically all such places will be filled by recent immigrants or their children, for the operatives of other races are steadily leaving the industry. The places of engineers, mine foremen, superintendents, and other positions of larger responsibility, or in which technical training is required, are almost exclusively filled by Americans, Germans, or the English-speaking immigrant races.

The table following shows the racial composition by occupations of the working forces of several typical mines and coke plants in Pennsylvania. From this table it is readily seen that nearly all the higher paid and more responsible positions are held by the natives and older immigrant races, while the recent immigrants are chiefly found as pick miners, loaders, scrapers, inside laborers, and general

coke-yard employees. Slovaks, North Italians, Poles, and Magyars occupy more of the higher positions than do members of other recent immigrating races, such as the Croatian and Lithuanian. This is due in part, at least, to the longer residence here of the first-mentioned races. In this connection it should be stated that the South Italian race has been in the region as long as the North Italian, and that the failure of these people to advance into better positions as rapidly as have the North Italians is partly to be ascribed to the fact that they prefer other employment and leave the mining industry when other work is obtainable, and also to the fact that superintendents very generally consider them, as a race, inferior to the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and North Italians, and hence usually prefer men of these races for the better places.

The first four tabulations submitted show the racial make-up of four mines in connection with which there are no coke plants; the last six exhibit the racial composition of mines in connection with which coke plants are operated. The employees are divided by races, and the occupations listed are arranged in each division in a descending order of skill and responsibility. Americans are included in the table for purposes of comparison with the foreign-born.

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation.

NUMBER 1. (COAL MINING EXCLUSIVELY.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.					Total.	
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Croatian.		Servian.
Superintendent.....	1												1
Mine foreman.....					1								1
Machine boss.....					1							1	2
Labor boss:													
Day.....						1						1	2
Night.....	1										1		2
Stable boss.....	1												1
Tipple boss.....				1									1
Driver boss.....	2				1								3
Engineer.....	4			1				1	2	2			10
Engineer, motor.....	1					1							2
Rock inspector.....	1				1								2
Blacksmith.....	1				1					3	1		6
Blacksmith helper.....										3			3
Carpenter.....	1	1								2			4
Fireman.....	2									2			4
Teamster.....										1			1
Track inspector.....	1									1			2
Electrician.....		1											1
Electrician helper.....				3						4	3		10
Mine inspector.....	1			4		2			1	10	1		19
Pipe man.....	1			1						1	1		4
Pumper.....	1			2							1		4
Roll repairer.....	1												1
Track layer.....				2	1		1			3			7
Trackman.....										1	1		2
Car runner.....										1			1
Coupler.....					1							1	2
Driller.....									1	4			5
Car dropper.....											1		1
Car dumper.....	1			1						7			9
Hooker.....										6	1		7
Weighmaster.....						1							1
Rope rider.....	3								1	3	1		8
Air-course man.....				7						2	1		9
Boiler-house man.....										2	1		3
Assistant fireman.....		1								1	1		2
Lineman.....				1									1
Stableman.....	1									9	2		12
Driver.....	11			9	6	2	2		4	22	4		60
Leader.....	1		1				1			1			4
Plane man.....				1						1			2
Plane-man helper.....				1									1
Patcher.....				3						3	1		7
Oiler.....											1		1
Rock man.....		1			1								2
Rock dumper.....				2						2			4
Scale boy.....	1												1
Roll greaser.....				1									1
Greaser.....										2			2
Lamp cleaner.....										1			1
Night driver.....											1		1
Machine miner.....	9	1		20	3	4	9	2	10	87	3	12	160
Pick miner.....	40	2	3	67	16	10	16	3	11	165	42	19	394
Loader after machine.....							1		1	10			12
Machine helper.....										5			5
Scraper.....							2		2	5			9
Unloader.....													1
Trapper.....	1				1					8	3		13
Laborer.....	2	1		15	1		1	1	6	32	16	1	76
Total.....	90	8	4	142	35	21	33	7	39	412	87	35	913

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 2. (COAL MINING EXCLUSIVELY.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.							New immigrants.					Total.		
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	French.	Swedish.	North Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.		Croatian.	Lithuanian.
Superintendent.....	1														1
Superintendent, assistant.....			1												1
Mine foreman.....	1														1
Engineer:															
Haulage.....	1														1
Compressor.....	1														1
Slate hauler.....	1														1
Dynamo tenders.....	1														1
Boss blacksmith.....	1														1
Boss carpenter.....	1														1
Boss driver.....	1														1
Fire boss.....		1		1											2
Machine boss.....	1														1
Labor boss.....	1														1
Mason boss.....								1							1
Stable boss.....	1														1
Weigh boss.....	1														1
Road boss.....	1														1
Carpenter.....	3		1												4
Machinist.....	1														1
Machinist helper.....	2														2
Pipe fitter.....	1	1													2
Timekeeper.....	1														1
Track layer.....	2		2												4
Track repairer.....	1														1
Timberman.....	2														2
Oilier.....	1														1
Mason.....								2							2
Fireman.....	4							1							5
Check weighman.....			1												1
Blacksmith.....									1						1
Blacksmith helper.....	1					1									2
Stableman.....	1														1
Dumper.....	1														1
Teamster.....	2														2
Trip rider.....	1	1													2
Car trimmer.....								2							2
Car coupler.....								1							1
Tipple man.....	1			1											2
Driver.....	17	1	1											1	20
Pumper.....			1	1											2
Slate dumper.....								2							2
Machine cutters in entries.....		2	2	2											6
Scrapers in entries.....		2	2												4
Puncher machine runners:															
Entries.....		1		1				1	3	2					8
Rooms.....	2														2
Laborers:															
Outside.....	2							21							23
Inside.....	6	2	2	1				1						1	13
Pick miners.....	17	15	3	2	1	2		1	5	3	2	4			55
Loaders after machines:															
Entries.....	1	4	1			1		23	8	4	9	7	4		62
Rooms.....								6							6
Car dropper.....															1
Ash wheeler.....	1														1
Trapper.....	4			2											6
Water boy.....	1														1
Total.....	90	30	17	11	1	4	1	2	68	14	6	14	7	6	271

TABLE 175.—Number of employees in each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 3. (COAL MINING EXCLUSIVELY.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.								Total.	
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Welsh.	North Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Croatian.	Russian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Slovenian.		Lithuanian.
Superintendent.....	1															1
Mine foreman.....			1													1
Mine foreman, assistant.....	1															1
Fire boss.....	1	1	1													3
Stable boss.....	1															1
Tipple boss.....	1															1
Road boss.....	1															1
Driver boss.....	1															1
Machine boss.....	1															1
Engineer:																
Hoist.....	1				1											2
Haulage.....	1															1
Blacksmith.....	3															3
Blacksmith helper.....											1					1
Carpenter.....	3															3
Motorman.....	4															4
Fireman.....	3										1					4
Trip rider.....	4															4
Roadman.....	9															9
Driver.....	11	2	1		1						1					16
Teamster.....	2															2
Tippleman.....											4					4
Machine runners.....	1				2		3		4	1						11
Pick miner.....	17	2	7	1	9	4	3	6	22	32	15	1	4	1	4	128
Loaders after machines.....						1	8	1	22	8	21	1				62
Scrapers.....	1				1		2		2	1	1					8
Laborers:																
Inside.....	12										7					19
Outside.....	14	1				1										16
Total.....	94	6	10	1	14	6	16	7	50	42	51	2	4	1	4	308

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 4. (COAL MINING EXCLUSIVELY.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.								New immigrants.								Total.			
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	French.	Swedish.	North Italian.	South Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Lithuanian.	Croatian.	Servian.		Russian.	Swiss.	Tyrolean.
Mine foreman.....	1																			1
Engineer:																				
Hoist.....	1																			1
Slate hauler.....	1																			1
Day boss.....			2																	2
Fire boss.....	1	1																		2
Stable boss.....	1																			1
Road boss.....			1																	1
Weigh boss.....	1																			1
Machine boss.....								1												1
Tipple boss.....	1																			1
Boss carpenter.....	1																			1
Boss blacksmith.....	1																			1
Boss driver.....			1																	1
Electrician.....	1																			1
Electrician helper.....	1																			1
Motorman.....	2	1																		3
Carpenter.....	3																			3
Blacksmith.....	4																			4
Fireman.....	2																			2
Timberman.....			1	1																2
Bratticeman.....	2																			2
Wireman.....	2		1																	3
Roadman.....	5	2		1				1												9
Teamster.....	3																			3
Tippleman.....	3	1	1	1					6										1	13
Trip rider.....			1																	1
Driver.....	12		1	1		1			1											16
Oiler.....	1																			1
Machine cutters:																				
Entries.....	2	1	1			2		5									1			12
Rooms.....	2	2	2			2		4									4			16
Pick miners.....	50	12	7	5	2	6	1	8	33	5	4	4	25		25		1		2	190
Loaders after machines:																				
Entries.....	2	1				2		5	20		8	5	5							48
Rooms.....	2	3	4	1		3		8	20	4	16	8	11	3	16	2	6			107
Laborers:																				
Inside.....	2	1	2			1		3	3		2	1	1	1	4	2	1			24
Outside.....	3		2						14											19
Trapper.....	6																			6
Total.....	119	24	28	10	2	17	1	35	97	9	30	18	42	4	45	4	13	1	2	501

TABLE 175.—*Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.*

NUMBER 5. (COAL MINE AND COKE PLANT.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.							Total.		
	American.	English.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	French.	Negro.	North Italian.	Magyar.	Slovak.	Polish.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Servian.		Slovenian.	Ruthenian.
Superintendent.....	1															1
Mine foreman.....			1													1
Fire boss.....	1	1	1													3
Rib boss.....		1	1													2
Stable boss:																
Day.....	1															1
Night.....	1															1
Yard boss.....									1							1
Driver boss.....			1													1
Engineer:																
Haulage.....	1															1
Hoist.....	1															1
Charging.....	1															1
Machinist.....				2												2
Carpenter.....	3															3
Blacksmith.....										2						2
Mason.....										1						1
Fireman.....	3															3
Timberman.....			1													1
Roadman.....										4						4
Teamster.....	2															2
Tippleman.....	2															2
Pumper.....										1						1
Trip rider.....	1															1
Cager.....										1						1
Oven levelers.....			1							5						6
Driver.....	1	3		1				1		4						10
Charger.....										1						1
Checkman.....										1						1
Car shifter.....										1						1
Lamp cleaner.....	1															1
Car coupler.....	1									1						1
Carter.....	2							1		3						6
Coke laborer.....	1		1						1	3						6
Coke drawer.....	4						6	2	1	78	1	1	1			94
Pick miner.....	11	2	3		6	1		2	51	71	2	5		1	4	159
Landing boy.....	1															1
Trapper.....	1									2						3
Total.....	41	7	10	3	6	1	6	6	53	179	3	6	1	1	4	327

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 6. (COAL MINE AND COKE PLANT.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.								Total.		
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	French.	Negro.	North Italian.	South Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Russian.	Swiss.		Bohemian and Moravian.	Croatian.
Superintendent.....	1																1
Mine foreman.....				1													1
Fire boss.....			2		1												3
Yard boss.....	1																1
Track boss.....					1												1
Stable boss.....					1												1
Engineer:																	
Hoist.....				1													1
Haulage.....					1												1
Locomotive.....	1																1
Charging.....				1													1
Machinist.....	1																1
Machinist helper.....	1											1					2
Blacksmith.....			1	1													2
Carpenter.....			3														3
Mason.....				1	1												2
Mason tenders.....				2													2
Fireman.....	1	1			2												4
Brakeman.....	1																1
Timberman.....					1												1
Teamster.....					1							2					3
Cager.....	1				2												3
Rope rider.....					1												1
Pumper.....	1	1															2
Haulage man.....			1														1
Tippleman.....					1												1
Oven levelers.....	1			3	2												6
Driver.....	4			1	3												8
Roadmen.....	2				1												3
Lampman.....	2																2
Laborer, inside.....	2	1		2	4							2					11
Charger.....												2					2
Coke drawer.....	1			4	18		17	1	2		10	7		1			61
Pick miner.....	9	1		3	41	2	4	3	3	6	22	23	1	1	1	2	122
Total.....	30	4	7	20	82	2	21	4	5	6	32	37	1	2	1	2	256

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 7. (COAL MINE AND COKE PLANT.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.							Total.		
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	French.	North Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Russian.		Croatian.	Roumanian.
Superintendent.....	1															1
Mine foreman.....		1														1
Fire boss.....		1				1										2
Yard boss.....	1															1
Rib boss.....		1														1
Stable boss.....														1		1
Driver boss.....		1														1
Engineer:																
Fan.....		1														1
Hoist.....		1														1
Haulage.....		1														1
Electrician.....			1	1												2
Motorman.....		3														3
Machinist.....		1														1
Blacksmith.....										1						1
Carpenter.....		2							1							3
Mason.....								2								2
Coal shooter.....		1		1		1										3
Fireman.....		2							1							3
Teamster.....		2														2
Driver.....		3		4	1	2				1						11
Pumper.....		1														1
Checkman.....		1														1
Coke leveler.....				1		1					5					7
Roadman.....		1	1	1												3
Charger.....										1	1					2
Laborer:																
Inside.....		4	1	1			1			1	2					10
Outside.....								2			2			4		12
Greaser.....		1														1
Machine miner.....						1					3					4
Coke drawers.....									3	22	52				2	80
Pick miner.....		1				11		39	28	20	11	1	6	19	3	139
Total.....	2	30	3	9	1	18	1	43	33	48	78	1	6	26	3	292

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 8. (COAL MINE AND COKE PLANT.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.							New immigrants.						Total.	
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Swedish.	Negro.	North Italian.	South Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Bohemian and Moravian.		Spanish.
Superintendent.....	1														1
Mine foreman.....		1													1
Mine foreman, assistant.....			1												1
Yard boss.....		1													1
Fire boss.....	1	1			1										3
Stable boss.....	1														1
Driver boss.....	1														1
Engineer:															
Haulage.....	1														1
Compressor.....	1														1
Hoist.....	1														1
Charging.....	1														1
Machinist.....			2												2
Blacksmith.....			1												2
Carpenter.....	2								1						2
Mason.....	3														3
Pumper.....	1	1	1												3
Brakeman, locomotive.....												1			1
Mason tenders.....	1											1			2
Roadman.....	2	2	2	1	2				1			4			14
Rope rider.....	1														1
Tippleman.....	1	1													2
Fireman.....	1	1													2
Coke leveler.....	2			1			1				4	1	1		10
Laborer:															
Inside.....	1	1	2		1			1		1	13	14	2		36
Outside.....	2		1				7	1			36	6	1		54
Coke drawer.....	1						1				65	15			82
Pick miner.....	5	1			9	1	1	3	18		61	55	4	1	159
Trapper.....											3	2			5
Total.....	31	10	10	2	13	1	10	5	19	2	182	99	8	1	393

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 9. (COAL MINE AND COKE PLANT.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.						New immigrants.										Total.			
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Swedish.	Negro.	North Italian.	South Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Croatian.	Russian.	Greek.	Bulgarian.		Lithuanian.	Slovenian.	Servian.
Superintendent.....	1																			1
Mine foreman.....				1																1
Mine foreman, assistant.....				2																2
Fire boss.....		1		2																3
Yard boss.....				1																1
Yard boss, assistant.....				1																1
Driver boss.....	1			1																1
Stable boss:																				
Day.....	1																			1
Night.....	1																			1
Engineer:																				
Hoist.....	2			1																3
Compressor.....				2																2
Charging.....	1																			1
Locomotive.....	3	1																		4
Machinist.....	1																			1
Machinist helper.....	5																			5
Blacksmith.....	1								2											3
Carpenter.....	6																			6
Mason.....	4																			4
Brakeman, locomotive.....	3																			3
Pumper.....					1															1
Fireman.....	3	1	1								1									6
Teamster.....	2					1														3
Driver.....												6								6
Coke leveler.....				6						2	1									9
Cager.....	1											2								1
Tippleman.....										1	2									3
Lamp cleaner.....											2	2								2
Road man.....	2	1	5								2						1			11
Laborer:																				
Inside.....	3	1		8						1										13
Outside.....	7	1		4	2	1			2		4	1								22
Coke drawer.....	3			2	2	8			1	7	26	3	2	8	4	5				71
Pick miner.....	3	1		1	2		1	1	10	46	101	2	11	2	2			1		184
Trapper.....	2																			2
Switch boy.....	1											2								3
Total.....	55	7	3	36	5	2	10	1	1	15	57	147	6	13	10	4	7	1	1	381

TABLE 175.—Number of employees of each race in the bituminous coal mines and coke plants, by occupation—Continued.

NUMBER 10. (COAL MINE AND COKE PLANT.)

Occupation.	Old immigrants and natives.					New immigrants.							Total.	
	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	North Italian.	South Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Ruthenian.		Croatian.
Superintendent.....	1													1
Mine foreman.....	1													1
Fire boss.....	1	1												2
Yard boss.....	1													1
Stable boss.....	1													1
Assistant mine boss.....	1													1
Engineer:														
Hoist.....	1													1
Dynamo.....	2													2
Motorman.....	3													3
Machinist.....	1													1
Machinist helper.....	1									1				2
Blacksmith.....						1	1							2
Carpenter.....	3													3
Mason.....							1			1				2
Mason tender.....	1													1
Fireman.....	1									1				2
Coal shooter.....	1						1							2
Teamster.....	1													1
Timberman.....	1													1
Coke leveler.....									4	1				5
Pumper.....	4				1					1				6
Car dropper.....	1													1
Road man.....	2					1				1				4
Brattice man.....	1													1
Tipple man.....									1					1
Check man.....	1													1
Lamp cleaner.....	1													1
Stableman.....										1				1
Greaser.....	1													1
Car shifter.....									1					1
Carter.....	2									1				3
Charger.....									2					2
Driver.....	5					1				1				7
Coke laborers.....									5	1				6
Inside laborers.....	6			1		1			4	3	1			16
Coke drawers.....	2					2	2	43	5	5				54
Pick miner.....	6	1	1	1	2	31	21	5	20	42	3	2	3	137
Total.....	54	1	1	2	2	34	28	7	80	60	4	2	3	278

DAILY EARNINGS.

The industrial condition of the foreign-born mine workers before they came to this country, as well as their status in the mining industry in Pennsylvania at the present time, having been briefly presented, it will be in order to put forward an exhibit of the earnings of the immigrant mining employees in the occupations which they are now following. For comparative purposes, the earnings of the native-born of native father and the native-born of foreign father are presented along with the earnings of foreign-born mine workers. In connection with the discussion of earnings, the table which is first submitted shows the per cent of males 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race of individual. This table follows:

TABLE 176.—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	5,686	\$2.18	98.4	96.0	70.1	27.9	7.7	1.5
Negro	865	2.02	96.2	93.5	60.0	17.9	3.7	1.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary	340	2.01	95.3	90.6	54.4	18.5	2.4	.3
England	782	2.28	97.4	96.4	81.1	42.7	10.0	1.3
Germany	1,063	2.17	97.5	96.2	70.5	32.5	8.7	1.5
Ireland	695	2.18	98.4	96.5	72.1	30.5	6.5	.3
Scotland	343	2.30	98.8	97.7	84.8	42.9	9.0	1.2
Wales	180	2.43	98.9	98.3	89.4	52.2	16.7	1.7
Foreign-born, by race:								
Bohemian and Moravian	433	2.18	97.5	91.2	72.7	31.4	10.2	1.2
Croatian	1,849	1.90	96.6	87.5	48.1	12.6	2.3	.4
English	1,223	2.32	98.0	97.1	84.2	39.7	16.3	2.6
French	313	2.09	94.9	91.1	72.5	29.4	7.3	1.3
German	1,454	2.09	95.0	91.5	68.3	26.0	6.5	1.4
Irish	618	2.14	97.1	93.7	65.5	28.2	12.0	1.3
Italian, North	3,153	2.11	97.5	94.8	71.2	26.8	9.3	1.4
Italian, South	2,090	1.97	98.1	91.9	54.8	18.9	3.8	.5
Lithuanian	615	2.17	94.0	91.7	76.4	31.4	13.5	3.7
Magyar	3,306	1.98	98.3	92.3	64.4	13.9	2.8	.4
Polish	5,639	1.95	92.7	87.8	58.4	14.3	3.2	.8
Roumanian	98	1.85	94.9	89.8	52.0	9.2	.0	.0
Russian	1,230	2.11	98.0	94.1	73.3	27.6	6.0	.7
Ruthenian	271	1.95	95.2	86.7	49.8	14.4	2.6	.4
Scotch	515	2.35	98.8	97.9	86.6	43.7	15.7	1.4
Servian	82	1.91	97.6	95.1	48.8	12.2	2.4	.0
Slovak	9,380	1.99	97.0	92.4	55.2	13.4	2.7	.5
Slovenian	1,470	2.14	97.3	94.8	76.5	30.9	6.2	1.0
Swedish	209	2.33	99.0	98.6	88.0	38.3	16.3	5.7
Welsh	178	2.27	98.3	97.8	82.0	40.4	15.7	1.1
Grand total	45,052	2.07	96.8	92.9	64.6	22.1	5.8	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father	3,627	2.20	97.5	95.8	73.8	34.8	8.2	1.0
Total native-born	10,178	2.17	97.9	95.7	79.5	29.5	7.5	1.3
Total foreign-born	34,874	2.04	96.5	92.0	62.9	19.9	5.3	.9

*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 noteworthy feature of the above table is seen in the fact that very few persons of any race earn less than \$1.25 per day. A considerably less proportion of the native-born than of the foreign-born earn this low wage. The Poles, among the foreign-born, with about

1 in 14 in this class, have relatively the greatest number of these small wage-earners. The next group, consisting of those earning \$1.50 per day or over, shows but little change from the preceding column. Of the native-born, 95.7 per cent earn \$1.50 or over per day, as compared with 97.9 per cent who earn \$1.25. Among the foreign-born, the table shows 92 per cent in the \$1.50 group, as against 96.5 per cent in the \$1.25 group. This small general change in the percentage figures is due to the fact that for nearly all the employees in the industry the general level of daily earnings is above \$1.50. In the next group, however, which includes those earning \$2 and over per day, this limit has been reached for an appreciable number of workers. Many coke-yard and mine laborers who are paid on a day basis receive less than \$2. The less efficient pieceworkers are also affected when the \$2-rate of daily wages is reached. Of the native-born, 95.7 per cent earn \$1.50 and over per day, while only 70.5 per cent earn \$2 and over per day, or, to use another mode of expressing the same comparison, 25.2 per cent earn between \$1.50 and \$2 per day. Among the foreign-born the falling off is still greater, 92 per cent of the immigrant mine workers being found in the preceding group as compared with 62.9 per cent in the group earning \$2 or more per day, showing 29.1 per cent to be earning between \$1.50 and \$2. If this comparison be restricted to the foreign-born of the races of recent immigration, the proportionate decrease is much greater. The older immigrant races do not show such decreases as do the later and, therefore, raise the general average for the foreign-born. The English drop from 97.1 per cent in the group earning \$1.50 or more per day to 84.2 per cent in the group earning \$2 or more per day; the Irish, from 93.7 per cent to 65.5 per cent; the Scotch, from 97.9 per cent to 86.6 per cent; the Swedish, from 98.6 per cent to 88 per cent; the Germans, from 91.5 per cent to 68.3 per cent; and the Welsh, from 97.8 per cent to 82 per cent. On the other hand, among the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the Croatians drop from 87.5 per cent in the group earning \$1.50 or more per day to 48.1 per cent in the group earning \$2 or more per day; the South Italians, from 91.9 per cent to 54.8 per cent; the Poles, from 87.8 per cent to 58.4 per cent; the Servians from 95.1 per cent to 48.8 per cent; the Ruthenians, from 86.7 per cent to 49.8 per cent; the Roumanians, from 89.8 per cent to 52 per cent; and the Slovaks, from 92.4 per cent to 55.2 per cent. This is also true of the native-born of foreign father; those of Austro-Hungarian parentage show the greatest falling off in earning capacity in this group. Of the later immigrating races, the North Italian, with 71.2 per cent, the Lithuanian, with 76.4 per cent, the Russian, with 73.3 per cent, the Slovenian, with 76.5 per cent, the Bohemian and Moravian, with 72.9 per cent, and the Magyar, with 64.4 per cent, in the group earning \$2 per day or over, show relatively the highest earning capacity. The next group, composed of those earning \$2.50 or more than \$2.50 per day, shows that 29.5 per cent of the native-born and 19.9 per cent of the foreign-born earn this amount. This group also accentuates differences in relative efficiency and position in the industry among the different races. The second generation English, Scotch, and Irish, and the English, Scotch, and Welsh foreign-born, have relatively the largest numbers in this group. Of

the races of recent immigration, the Bohemians and Moravians, North Italians, Lithuanians, Russians, and Slovenians, make the best showing. The next two groups, consisting of mining employees earning \$3 and over and those earning \$3.50 and over per day, simply serve to bring out further the differences already noted. The leading position is occupied by the English, Scotch, Welsh, German, and Irish immigrants and their children born in this country. This is significant and is of interest in connection with the fact that many of the immigrants of these races have been mine employees abroad, and consequently entered the industry here with valuable experience, while the later immigrants were mostly farmers or farm laborers, and hence inexperienced when entering the industry.

The English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and German immigrants also came to the bituminous regions prior to the great expansion of the industry and were ready to advance to positions of responsibility and better pay which the development of the industry made available. The relatively poor showing made by the group of persons native-born of native father is due to the fact that the children in this classification have been steadily leaving the industry for more attractive vocations, and consequently an undue proportion of the less skilled, less ambitious, and less enterprising, are enumerated in this group, and the poorer showing is the result to be expected.

In connection with the earnings of the adult mine employees it is also of importance to consider the earnings of the mine workers who have not reached maturity. The following table therefore is presented, showing, by general nativity and race, the per cent of males 14 but under 18 years of age who are earning specified amounts per day.

TABLE 177.—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.....	498	\$1.46	95.2	64.9	50.2	16.9	3.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:							
Austria-Hungary.....	240	1.40	92.1	57.1	40.8	17.5	2.9
England.....	154	1.52	98.1	68.2	54.5	26.0	3.2
Germany.....	129	1.51	96.1	63.6	56.6	24.8	4.7
Ireland.....	71	1.42	94.4	54.9	40.8	16.9	7.0
Scotland.....	63	1.56	100.0	69.8	60.3	28.6	1.6
Foreign-born, by race:							
Italian, North.....	72	1.83	100.0	86.1	80.6	55.6	11.1
Italian, South.....	43	1.56	97.7	83.7	69.8	25.6	2.3
Magyar.....	71	1.65	100.0	77.5	66.2	40.8	7.0
Polish.....	* 68	1.48	92.6	67.6	55.9	22.1	2.9
Slovak.....	155	1.55	94.2	73.5	61.3	25.2	6.5
Grand total.....	1,899	1.51	96.1	66.5	53.6	24.5	4.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	792	1.46	95.8	61.1	49.4	22.6	3.9
Total native-born.....	1,316	1.47	95.6	62.9	49.8	20.5	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	583	1.60	97.1	74.6	62.1	33.6	7.0

* 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 foregoing table, as in the case of the preceding tables, the races are presented according to general nativity in three groups: those native-born of native father, those native-born of foreign father, and those foreign-born. In general, there is little difference in earning capacity between the first two, 95.2 per cent of the whites native-born of native father earning \$1 or over per day as compared with 95.8 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father. In the wage class composed of those earning \$1.25 or over the percentages are 64.9 for the whites native-born of native father and 61.1 for the persons native-born of foreign father. Fifty and two-tenths per cent of the whites native-born of native father and 49.4 per cent of the second generation earn \$1.50 or more per day; and 16.9 per cent of the whites native-born of native father and 22.6 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father earn \$2 or over per day. In the last class, consisting of those earning \$2.50 or over per day, between 3 and 4 per cent of both groups of native-born are found.

Compared with the persons native-born of native father and the group native-born of foreign father, the foreign-born youths have a higher percentage in the higher wage classes, the average percentages for the foreign-born by wage classes as compared with the total native-born being as follows:

General nativity.	\$1 per day or over.	\$1.25 per day or over.	\$1.50 per day or over.	\$2 per day or over.	\$2.50 per day or over.
Total native-born.....	95.6	62.9	49.8	20.5	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	97.1	74.6	62.1	33.6	7.0

This showing, apparently so unfavorable to the native-born males of these ages, may be readily explained. Almost all of the native-born youths attend school and become Americanized, and the more enterprising and ambitious soon seek employment in other industries than coal mining, where the work is more pleasant or the wages are better. On the other hand, the greater number of foreign-born youths do not know English and do not attend school, but go into the mines as soon as possible and remain there. Consequently, the fact that the numbers of the foreign-born earning larger amounts are relatively greater is a result which would be expected from the existing situation.

From a racial standpoint, the North Italians show the highest earning ability among the foreign-born, followed by the Magyar youths. The lowest earning capacity is found among the Poles. Among the group native-born of foreign father, the English, Germans, and Scotch are the leaders.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

As regards the earning ability of foreign-born mining employees, one of the most interesting points that arises is the question of relation between earnings and period of residence, or, in other words, the question whether a more extended period of residence brings with it a greater industrial efficiency and adaptation among the foreign-born and consequently an increased earning capacity. This inquiry is answered in the tables next submitted, which show, by race, the per cent of foreign-born male employees who earn specified amounts and who have been in the United States a specified number of years.

TABLE 178.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian:							
Under 5.....	113	99.1	91.2	73.5	27.4	7.1	.....
5 to 9.....	102	98.0	94.1	79.4	35.3	15.7	0.2
10 or over.....	218	96.3	89.9	69.3	31.7	9.2	1.4
Croatian:							
Under 5.....	1,035	95.4	84.1	41.7	9.3	1.7	.2
5 to 9.....	643	98.0	90.8	54.3	15.4	2.6	.5
10 or over.....	171	98.8	95.3	63.2	22.2	4.1	1.8
English:							
Under 5.....	151	98.7	97.4	82.8	31.1	9.9	.....
5 to 9.....	82	98.8	98.8	89.0	39.0	18.3	3.7
10 or over.....	990	97.9	96.9	84.0	41.0	17.1	2.9
French:							
Under 5.....	59	94.9	93.2	81.4	25.4	3.4	.....
5 to 9.....	89	96.6	92.1	74.2	25.8	5.6	2.2
10 or over.....	165	93.9	89.7	68.5	32.7	9.7	1.2
German:							
Under 5.....	166	94.6	91.6	69.3	26.5	4.8	.....
5 to 9.....	196	98.5	95.9	74.0	30.6	9.2	2.6
10 or over.....	1,092	94.5	90.7	67.1	25.1	6.3	1.4
Irish:							
Under 5.....	28	100.0	100.0	78.6	35.7	7.1	3.6
5 to 9.....	16	100.0	100.0	87.5	37.5	12.5	.....
10 or over.....	574	96.9	93.2	64.3	27.5	12.2	1.2
Italian, North:							
Under 5.....	1,488	97.4	93.8	67.1	24.0	8.0	1.1
5 to 9.....	1,063	97.6	95.4	74.3	29.2	11.0	2.3
10 or over.....	602	97.5	96.3	75.9	29.4	9.5	.8
Italian, South:							
Under 5.....	961	97.9	89.8	47.2	14.4	2.2	.4
5 to 9.....	730	97.9	94.1	61.6	22.9	5.5	.7
10 or over.....	399	98.7	93.0	60.7	22.3	4.5	.3
Lithuanian:							
Under 5.....	203	96.6	93.6	75.9	25.6	8.4	1.5
5 to 9.....	225	93.8	92.0	78.2	36.9	18.2	5.8
10 or over.....	187	91.4	89.3	74.9	31.0	13.4	3.7
Magyar:							
Under 5.....	1,720	97.9	90.6	61.4	9.9	1.5	.1
5 to 9.....	1,023	98.7	94.5	68.7	16.6	4.2	.7
10 or over.....	563	98.8	93.6	65.5	21.3	4.3	.7
Polish:							
Under 5.....	2,492	92.3	86.0	54.2	12.6	2.8	.6
5 to 9.....	1,748	93.7	89.5	63.0	15.8	3.7	1.0
10 or over.....	1,399	92.0	88.7	60.2	15.6	3.3	.9
Russian:							
Under 5.....	699	97.1	91.8	67.4	23.3	2.4	.....
5 to 9.....	314	99.4	96.8	79.0	33.4	11.5	2.2
10 and over.....	217	99.1	97.2	83.9	32.7	9.7	.9
Ruthenian:							
Under 5.....	137	91.2	79.6	36.5	10.9	1.5	.....
5 to 9.....	64	98.4	93.8	56.3	21.9	3.1	.....
10 or over.....	70	100.0	94.3	70.0	14.3	4.3	1.4
Scotch:							
Under 5.....	72	100.0	98.6	93.1	45.8	26.4	5.6
5 to 9.....	46	100.0	100.0	87.0	50.0	15.2	.....
10 or over.....	397	98.5	97.5	85.4	42.6	13.9	.8
Slovak:							
Under 5.....	3,433	95.7	83.7	48.3	9.7	1.6	.2
5 to 9.....	3,039	97.8	94.4	58.4	15.4	3.4	.7
10 or over.....	2,908	97.7	94.6	60.0	15.6	3.2	.7
Slovenian:							
Under 5.....	664	96.7	93.5	73.2	24.8	5.3	.8
5 to 9.....	546	97.1	95.2	78.9	36.1	6.6	1.1
10 or over.....	260	99.2	97.3	80.0	35.4	7.7	1.2
Swedish:							
Under 5.....	15	100.0	100.0	93.3	13.3	6.7	.....
5 to 9.....	22	100.0	100.0	95.5	54.5	22.7	13.6
10 or over.....	172	98.8	98.3	86.6	38.4	16.3	5.2

* 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 179.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	113	99.1	91.2	73.5	27.4	7.1	.....
Croatian.....	1,035	95.4	84.1	41.7	9.3	1.7	0.2
English.....	151	98.7	97.4	82.8	31.1	9.9	.....
French.....	59	94.9	93.2	81.4	25.4	3.4	.....
German.....	166	94.6	91.6	69.3	26.5	4.8	.....
Irish.....	28	100.0	100.0	78.6	35.7	7.1	3.6
Italian, North.....	1,488	97.4	93.8	67.1	24.0	8.0	1.1
Italian, South.....	961	97.9	89.8	47.2	14.4	2.2	.4
Lithuanian.....	203	96.6	93.6	75.9	25.6	8.4	1.5
Magyar.....	1,720	97.9	90.6	61.4	9.9	1.5	.1
Polish.....	2,492	92.3	86.0	54.2	12.6	2.8	.6
Russian.....	699	97.1	91.8	67.4	23.3	2.4	.....
Ruthenian.....	137	91.2	79.6	36.5	10.9	1.5	.....
Scotch.....	72	100.0	98.6	93.1	45.8	26.4	5.6
Slovak.....	3,433	95.7	88.7	48.3	9.7	1.6	.2
Slovenian.....	664	96.7	93.5	73.2	24.8	5.3	.8
Swedish.....	15	100.0	100.0	93.3	13.3	6.7	.....

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	102	98.0	94.1	79.4	35.3	15.7	2.0
Croatian.....	643	98.0	90.8	54.3	15.4	2.6	.5
English.....	82	98.8	98.8	89.0	39.0	18.3	3.7
French.....	89	96.6	92.1	74.2	25.8	5.6	2.2
German.....	196	98.5	95.9	74.0	30.6	9.2	2.6
Irish.....	16	100.0	100.0	87.5	37.5	12.5	.....
Italian, North.....	1,063	97.6	95.4	74.3	29.2	11.0	2.3
Italian, South.....	730	97.9	94.1	61.6	22.9	5.5	.7
Lithuanian.....	225	93.8	92.0	78.2	36.9	18.2	5.8
Magyar.....	1,023	98.7	94.5	68.7	16.6	4.2	.7
Polish.....	1,748	93.7	89.5	63.0	15.8	3.7	1.0
Russian.....	314	99.4	96.8	79.0	33.4	11.5	2.2
Ruthenian.....	64	98.4	93.8	56.3	21.9	3.1	.....
Scotch.....	46	100.0	100.0	87.0	50.0	15.2	.....
Slovak.....	3,039	97.8	94.4	58.4	15.4	3.4	.7
Slovenian.....	516	97.1	95.2	78.9	36.1	6.6	1.1
Swedish.....	22	100.0	100.0	95.5	54.5	22.7	13.6

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	218	96.3	89.9	69.3	31.7	9.2	1.4
Croatian.....	171	98.8	95.3	63.2	22.2	4.1	1.8
English.....	990	97.9	96.9	84.0	41.0	17.1	2.9
French.....	165	93.9	89.7	68.5	32.7	9.7	1.2
German.....	1,092	94.5	90.7	67.1	25.1	6.3	1.4
Irish.....	574	96.9	93.2	64.3	27.5	12.2	1.2
Italian, North.....	602	97.5	96.3	75.9	29.4	9.5	.8
Italian, South.....	399	98.7	93.0	60.7	22.3	4.5	.3
Lithuanian.....	187	91.4	89.3	74.9	31.0	13.4	3.7
Magyar.....	563	98.8	93.6	65.5	21.3	4.3	.7
Polish.....	1,399	92.0	88.7	60.2	15.6	3.3	.9
Russian.....	217	99.1	97.2	83.9	32.7	9.7	.9
Ruthenian.....	70	100.0	94.3	70.0	14.3	4.3	1.4
Scotch.....	397	98.5	97.5	85.4	42.6	13.9	.8
Slovak.....	2,908	97.7	94.6	60.0	15.6	3.2	.7
Slovenian.....	260	99.2	97.3	80.0	35.4	7.7	1.2
Swedish.....	172	98.8	98.3	86.6	38.4	16.3	5.2

* 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.

In the preceding tables the different races fall into two distinct groups—(1) those races in which the relative numbers of persons earning the larger amounts per day generally increase with length of residence in the United States, and (2) those races in which the relative numbers of those earning the larger amounts decrease with length of residence in the United States. In the first group are the principal races of recent immigration, such as the Croatians, North and South Italians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, and Slovaks. A brief examination of the tables shows that in every wage class the Croatians have an increase of relative numbers with length of residence. By way of illustration, among the Croatians who earn \$2 and over are only 41.7 per cent of those who have been in the United States less than five years, in contrast with 63.2 per cent of those here ten years and more. In the class earning at least \$2.50 per day are found 9.3 per cent of the Croatians who have been in this country less than five years, as compared to 22.2 per cent of those who have resided here more than ten years. These tendencies are found to be generally true also of the other races of recent immigration.

In the second general group are the races of earlier immigration, such as the English, Irish, German, Welsh, and Scotch. Among these races length of residence results in little, if any, increase of the relative numbers in the higher wage groups. This situation is especially manifest where the immigrants of ten or more years' residence are compared with those of five to nine years. Such a comparison uniformly shows a decrease among those of longer residence, though the five to nine year class may show an increase over the residents of less than five years. Taking the Irish race, by way of example, it is seen that in the class earning \$2 or more per day the percentages for less than five, five to nine, and over ten years of residence, are 78.6 per cent, 87.5 per cent, and 64.3 per cent, respectively, while in the next wage class, consisting of those earning \$2.50 per day and over, the percentages are 35.7 per cent, 37.5 per cent, and 27.5 per cent, respectively. These conditions do not mean, however, that the races of older immigration are less progressive in the industry than are the races of recent immigration, but are due to the fact that, of the earlier immigrant races, many who have resided in this country over ten years have either left the mining industry entirely or moved away from the Pennsylvania bituminous regions, while those that remain are now becoming old and their earning power has begun to diminish. This situation is clearly illustrated by the large numbers of men of these races resident in the United States ten years or more, as compared with those of a shorter period of residence.

Of the 618 Irish from whom information was secured, 574 have been residents ten years or more; of the 1,223 English, 990; of the 1,454 Germans, 1,092; and of the 515 Scotch, 397. On the other hand, the races of more recent immigration, such as the Slovaks, Poles, Croatians, and North and South Italians, have not advanced to the stage where the more enterprising are leaving the industry, nor have so many reached an age of diminishing earning capacity as in the case of the English, Scotch, Irish, and Germans. Among the races of recent immigration the greatest numbers occur not in the groups of oldest residence in the United States, as in the case of the races of older immigration cited above, but in the groups of

relatively short periods of residence. Of the 1,849 Croatians furnishing information only 171 have been in this country ten years or over, as compared with 1,035 who have been here less than five years; of the 3,153 North Italians only 602 have been residents ten years or more, and 1,488 have been here less than five years; of the 5,639 Poles, one of the earliest of the recent immigrating races to enter the Pennsylvania mines, the figures are 2,492, 1,748, and 1,399, according to groups of less than five, five to nine, and ten years' residence and over, respectively. The Poles furnish an illustration of a much more even distribution by length of residence than the Croatians, and in this connection it is significant that the Poles show less difference in the relative numbers earning the large amounts when the second and third periods of length of residence are considered, as compared with the Croatians. The Slovaks, another of the earlier races of the recent immigrants, afford almost a parallel case with the Poles.

This condition of affairs brings up another important consideration that must be borne in mind when studying the foregoing table, and that is the fact that by far the greater number of all the individuals of the recent immigrating races were farmers, farm laborers, or other unskilled laborers abroad, while, on the contrary, large numbers of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Germans were experienced in mine work before coming to this country. The races of recent immigration, therefore, would be expected to show much greater relative progress in earning ability after a short period of residence, for the reason that they begin work knowing practically nothing of the industry. On the other hand, the experienced English, Germans, Irish, and Scotch stand well up in the scale of earnings at the outset.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

In addition to the extent to which the races are earning specified amounts per day and the relation between period of residence and earning ability, it will be of even greater value in discussing earnings to carry the presentation further and consider the annual earnings of the different races of immigrant mine workers. A comparison of the yearly earnings of the foreign-born with those of persons native-born will also be of importance in arriving at a conclusion regarding the economic status of the immigrant mining employee.

In the investigation of households of immigrant mining employees information was secured as to the general economic condition of the families, together with the annual earnings of the head and the male members of the households who were working in or around the mines. From this detailed study the table next presented has been prepared, showing, by general nativity and race, the number and per cent of husbands at work, and their average annual earnings.

TABLE 180.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families. ^a	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.....	26	26	26	100.0	\$586
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	13	13	(b)	413
Croatian.....	98	97	97	100.0	403
English.....	14	14	14	(b)	476
German.....	24	24	22	91.7	573
Irish.....	9	9	9	(b)	(b)
Italian, North.....	137	136	136	100.0	374
Italian, South.....	59	59	59	100.0	462
Lithuanian.....	76	76	76	100.0	362
Magyar.....	143	143	143	100.0	393
Polish.....	182	181	181	100.0	458
Roumanian.....	10	9	9	(b)	615
Russian.....	35	34	34	100.0	363
Ruthenian.....	39	39	39	100.0	441
Slovak.....	347	345	345	100.0	453
Slovenian.....	11	11	11	(b)	384
Grand total.....	1,223	1,216	1,214	99.8	431
Total native-born.....	26	26	26	100.0	586
Total foreign-born.....	1,197	1,190	1,188	99.8	427

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284. ^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It will be observed from this table that, with the exception of the Germans, all the husbands reporting are at work. This feature, which in the case of other industries would be significant, has no special importance in connection with the coal-mining industry, for the reason that the tabulation covers families resident in coal-mining villages or connected with the coal-mining industry. The coal-mining industry gives opportunity for employment to males alone, and unless a son can take the husband's place as head, those families in which the husbands can no longer engage in mining move out of the mining towns and seek other employment for their members. In this connection it must be remembered that in the isolated coal-mining villages there is almost no opportunity for women to find remunerative employment.

As regards the average yearly earnings, some variations occur among the different races, which are discussed in detail below, but as a whole the earnings are relatively low. This may be due in part to a low scale of pay, but it is due also to the conditions of employment in the industry. For the majority of employees work is irregular, and during the year many days are lost. In most districts the mines operate less than two hundred and fifty working days in the year, and even when reported as operating the force may be much reduced. This large number of days lost materially reduces the total earnings for the year.

The average yearly earnings of the husbands are affected by both the relative efficiency and the relative position in the industry, of the various races represented. It will be observed that the native white husbands have the highest average yearly earnings. This is due not so much to the greater efficiency of this group of earners, as

to the fact that more of them are in the better-paid occupations, positions entailing responsibility, such as that of foreman, or requiring technical knowledge, such as that of engineer. To a certain extent this is true of the Germans, though industriousness is also an important factor. The English show a much lower average as compared with either of the two races mentioned above. This is partly due to the fact that for a number of years the more progressive and ambitious English and Irish immigrant workers have been leaving the nonunion districts of Pennsylvania and going into other coal fields. In consequence of this movement the English and Irish as races occupy less advantageous positions in the industry in Pennsylvania than do the natives, and this situation is reflected in their earnings.

Of the races of more recent immigration the South Italians, Poles, and Slovaks show the highest earnings. The South Italian stands higher than the North Italian. This is largely ascribable to the fact that the South Italian seeks employment more often as a mine, yard, or other laborer at a day wage than as a miner or other pieceworker and is less affected by partial or occasional cessation of operations in the mine or coke plant than is the North Italian, who is more frequently a pick miner, loader, or other pieceworker. The Polish and Slovak races owe their relatively high positions to greater efficiency and longer service in the industry. By many mine superintendents and employers they are considered the best races employed in the rank and file of the industry and the above showing only confirms this judgment of their efficiency. Although as long in service as the Polish and Slovak races, the Magyar shows a lower earning power.

Of the total number of 1,214 male heads of families reporting, 1,188, with average yearly earnings of \$427, were foreign-born, while 26 heads of families reporting average annual earnings of \$586 were whites native-born of native father.

At this point it will be profitable to take into consideration another tabulation, which repeats the average earnings of the mining employees and shows also the number of representatives of the different races who are earning, annually, specified amounts. From an examination of this table, which is next submitted, it may be seen which races are above or below the general average for the foreign-born, and to what extent the members of a given race are earning designated amounts.

TABLE 181.—*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 Vol. II, 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.	26	\$586	.....	.....	4	12	24	26	0.0	0.0	15.4	46.2	92.3	100.0
Foreign-born:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	413	1	.....	6	11	13	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	97	403	1	8	49	87	97	97	1.0	8.2	50.5	89.7	100.0	100.0
English.....	14	476	.....	.....	6	10	14	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	22	573	.....	.....	6	13	19	21	.0	.0	27.3	59.1	86.4	95.5
Irish.....	9	(a)	.....	.....	1	2	8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	136	374	.....	.....	14	88	119	134	136	.0	10.3	64.7	87.5	98.5
Italian, South.....	59	462	.....	.....	2	24	50	56	59	.0	3.4	40.7	84.7	94.9
Lithuanian.....	76	362	.....	.....	5	15	50	68	76	6.6	19.7	65.8	89.5	100.0
Magyar.....	143	393	.....	.....	1	11	80	126	141	143	.7	7.7	55.9	88.1
Polish.....	181	458	.....	.....	1	5	71	152	176	180	.6	2.8	39.2	84.0
Roumanian.....	9	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	34	363	.....	.....	2	22	33	34	34	5.9	5.9	64.7	97.1	100.0
Ruthenian.....	39	441	.....	.....	1	2	14	31	39	2.6	5.1	35.9	79.5	100.0
Slovak.....	345	453	.....	.....	2	19	144	280	340	345	.6	5.5	41.7	81.2
Slovenian.....	11	384	.....	.....	1	7	10	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	1,214	431	14	78	573	1,013	1,192	1,212	1.2	6.4	47.2	83.4	98.2	99.8
Total native-born.....	26	586	.....	.....	4	12	24	26	.0	.0	15.4	46.2	92.3	100.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,188	427	14	78	569	1,001	1,168	1,186	1.2	6.6	47.9	84.3	98.3	99.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A comparison of the foreign-born with the native whites reported in the above table is of interest in that it shows a marked contrast in the yearly earnings of the two groups. Of the foreign-born, 47.9 per cent receive less than \$400 per year, as against 15.4 per cent of the native whites; also, only 15.7 per cent of the foreign-born earn over \$600, as compared with 53.8 per cent of the whites native-born of native father.

The foreign-born may be properly classified in three groups: (1) The pioneer English and German employees; (2) the older of the non-English-speaking races, such as the North Italians, Slovaks, Slovenians, and Lithuanians; (3) the more recent arrivals of foreign birth—the Russians, Ruthenians, Croatians, Poles, Magyars, South Italians, and other races of smaller numerical importance.

As will be noted from the above table, the English and Germans average more per year than do the other immigrant races. At the same time their average annual earnings are not so high as those of the native whites.

Of this first class it may be noted that only 27.3 per cent of the Germans earn less than \$400, this being a smaller proportion than that shown for any other race of the foreign-born, while 4.5 per cent, the highest in this group, earn over \$1,000 annually.

Of the second group, composed of the earlier non-English-speaking immigrants, 41.7 per cent of the Slovaks earn under \$400, as against 64.7 per cent of the North Italians and 65.8 per cent of the Lithuanians. A comparison of members of these same races who earn less

than \$600 shows that the Slovaks report 81.2 per cent, the North Italians 87.5 per cent, and the Lithuanians 89.5 per cent. In the third and last group, consisting of races of most recent immigration, the Lithuanians report the smallest proportion earning under \$400 annually, or 35.9 per cent, while the Russians report the largest, or 64.7 per cent. None of the Croatians, Russians, and Ruthenians earn over \$800 annually, while 5.1 per cent of the South Italians, 2.8 per cent of the Poles, and 1.4 per cent of the Magyars earn this amount or more.

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

A greater number of individuals are covered by the table which is next presented. This tabulation, in addition to the heads of families, includes all other male members in the households studied who are working in the mines, and shows by general nativity and race of individuals 18 years of age or over, the average annual earnings, as well as the number and per cent earning specified amounts.

TABLE 182.—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.....	48	\$560	3	9	25	47	6.3	18.8	52.1	97.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)		2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	11	349	2	6	10	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	13	475	1	6	10	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	6	(a)		3	5	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	4	(a)		3	4	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	2	(a)			2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	5	(a)		3	5	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	3	(a)		2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	14	358	1	9	13	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	463	1	9	19	21	4.8	42.9	90.5	100.0
Bosnian.....	1	(a)		1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	171	372	22	106	155	171	12.9	62.0	90.6	100.0
English.....	17	493		7	12	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	29	545	1	9	18	28	3.4	31.0	62.1	96.6
Irish.....	12	458	1	3	10	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	167	389	15	103	146	166	9.0	61.7	87.4	99.4
Italian, South.....	99	450	5	40	85	99	5.1	40.4	85.9	100.0
Lithuanian.....	113	365	27	71	98	113	23.9	62.8	86.7	100.0
Magyar.....	171	391	17	93	152	171	9.9	54.4	88.9	100.0
Polish.....	305	422	20	146	271	304	6.6	48.5	88.9	99.7
Roumanian.....	34	538			24	34	.0	.0	70.6	100.0
Russian.....	40	308	2	23	39	40	5.0	57.5	97.5	100.0
Ruthenian.....	94	448	7	29	80	94	7.4	30.9	85.1	100.0
Slovak.....	499	446	29	209	422	499	5.8	41.9	84.6	100.0
Slovenian.....	16	363	2	11	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	1,897	423	156	905	1,626	1,893	8.2	47.7	85.7	99.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	60	399	4	34	54	60	6.7	56.7	90.0	100.0
Total native-born.....	108	471	7	43	79	107	6.5	39.8	73.1	99.1
Total foreign-born.....	1,789	420	149	862	1,547	1,786	8.3	48.2	86.5	99.8

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among the individuals covered by the preceding table the highest average earnings are those of persons native-born of native father, with \$560 a year. The persons native-born of foreign father average but \$399 a year, while the foreign-born persons average \$420 a year. The showing made by persons native-born of foreign father is poor because of the fact that the more ambitious and enterprising of these youths generally go into other work as soon as they are old enough, and consequently leave only the younger and less efficient in the industry.

The Germans have the highest average earnings of the immigrant races reporting, with a showing of \$545 a year, followed by the Roumanians with \$538, the English with \$493, the Bohemians and Moravians with \$463, the Irish, South Italians, Ruthenians, and Slovaks all earning about \$450 a year, and the other races grouped between \$360 and \$425 a year. The difference in the average annual earnings of the English and Irish as compared with the whites native-born of native father is due chiefly to the fact that, from the district where these individuals are employed, most of the younger and more enterprising Irish and English workers have gone to take up similar work in fields where wages and conditions are better, and many of the older and the less enterprising, and therefore the less capable, males are represented in the above earnings. The percentages of persons earning specified amounts show that of all races of foreign birth only the Germans approach the native-born in relative numbers of persons in better-paid positions. The Croatians and Lithuanians, with 12.9 and 23.9 per cent, respectively, earning less than \$200, indicate the lowest earning ability.

In the group composed of those earning under \$400 a year, the persons native-born of native parents are far in the lead. Only 18.8 per cent are earning less than \$400 a year, as contrasted with 56.7 per cent of the native-born of foreign father and 48.2 per cent of the total foreign-born. When the fact is considered that nearly one-half of the immigrants are earning under \$400 a year, their economic condition is seen to be of a low order. With certain races this is even more clearly the case. The Germans and Ruthenians have relatively the lowest numbers in this group—the former showing 31 per cent and the latter 30.9 per cent. This is a distinctly better showing than those of the South Italians and Slovaks, with 40.4 and 41.9 per cent, respectively, earning less than \$400 a year, and much better than the percentages reported for the Lithuanians and Croatians, with 62.8 per cent and 62 per cent, respectively. In considering the next group, made up of those earning under \$600, it seems advisable, since this group includes both the preceding, to state the percentages earning \$600 or over, which are derived by subtracting the percentages given in the table for the third group from 100. This shows the relative numbers who are able to earn the larger amounts per year. On the basis of such a showing, the group of persons native-born of native father is again far in the lead. Nearly one-half, or 47.9 per cent, earn \$600 a year or over, as compared with 10 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father and 13.5 per cent of the foreign-born. Among the foreign-born, the Germans lead with 37.9 per cent of their numbers earning \$600 or more. The other foreign races range from 29.4 per cent of the Roumanians to 2.5 per cent of the Russians earning over

\$600 a year. Of those earning \$1,000 a year or over the numbers are very small. Only 1 person classed as native-born of native parents, 1 German, 1 North Italian, and 1 Pole, are found earning as much as \$1,000 a year. A general consideration of this table shows that the immigrant workers in this industry in the Pennsylvania bituminous regions must be content with relatively low earnings. This fact becomes more evident when it is considered that their average earnings are only \$35 a month, and that 48.2 per cent are earning less than \$33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per month and 86.5 per cent less than \$50 per month, while only 3 in 1,789 receive as much as \$1,000 per year.

ACTUAL ANNUAL EARNINGS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SELECTED RACES.

By way of supplementing and corroborating the preceding exhibits regarding annual average earnings of heads of families and specified annual earnings of individuals of the different races according to designated classifications, the following table, showing the total annual earnings of representative races for the year 1908, secured from the pay records of a coal and coke company, by specified occupation, will be of value:

TABLE 183.—Actual annual earnings for 1908 of employees of selected representative races, by occupation.

Race and occupation.	Total annual earnings.	Race and occupation.	Total annual earnings.
Bohemian and Moravian:		Polish:	
Pick miner.....	\$604.98	Pick miner.....	\$670.24
Do.....	581.24	Driver.....	409.60
Irish:		Coke drawer.....	487.18
Stable boss.....	816.00	Carpenter.....	721.86
Driver and pick miner.....	439.05	Slovak:	
Italian, South:		Roadman.....	582.12
Pick miner.....	577.80	Do.....	671.55
Do.....	549.39	Pick miner.....	605.27
Tipple boss.....	582.66	Do.....	564.20
Engineer.....	910.00	Coke leveler.....	682.08

For the reason that the above table includes only 17 coke and mine workers, no inference can be drawn from the table regarding the general level of earnings by occupations or races, with the possible exception of pick mining. The figures afford some interesting comparisons, however, regarding the relative earnings of the different races in the same occupations. In that they have been compiled from the pay records of a large and representative mining and coke company, they are also of value in practically verifying the information received from individual employees.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The earnings of the heads of families having been considered, the annual family income of families whose heads are engaged in bituminous coal mining may be examined to ascertain to what extent the husband's earnings in the mines are supplemented from other sources, and the amount and importance of such supplementary sources of family income. In the two tables which follow the average annual family income, by race, together with the per cent of families having a total income of specified amounts, is shown by general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 184.—*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. ^a	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native born of native father, White.....	26	\$774	7.7	15.4	61.5	88.5	96.2
Foreign born:							
Croatian.....	98	550	19.4	54.1	88.8	93.9	95.9
German.....	24	785	0	20.8	58.3	83.3	91.7
Italian, North.....	137	559	18.2	54.0	82.5	91.2	96.4
Italian, South.....	59	556	8.5	49.2	81.4	95.0	100.0
Lithuanian.....	76	515	25.0	57.9	84.2	96.1	97.4
Magyar.....	143	481	18.2	60.8	90.9	97.9	99.3
Polish.....	182	568	6.6	44.5	85.2	94.5	98.9
Russian.....	35	452	11.4	68.6	94.3	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	39	525	12.8	35.9	97.4	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	347	542	10.7	49.3	83.6	96.0	99.4
Grand total.....	1,223	551	12.9	49.8	84.1	94.8	98.4
Total native-born.....	26	774	7.7	15.4	61.5	88.5	96.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,197	546	13.0	50.6	84.6	94.9	98.4

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

On comparing the average family income of the white persons native-born of native parents with that of the total for persons foreign-born of all races, it is seen that the income of the American family is 41.8 per cent greater than the average income of the immigrant family. It is also a significant fact that only 7.7 per cent of American families have an income between \$300 and \$500, as contrasted with 37.6 per cent of the total immigrant families having an income of this amount. Of the families of foreign birth 50.6 per cent have an income less than \$500 a year, while only 15.4 per cent of the native-born families have an income less than this amount. Of the American or native white families 46.1 per cent receive an income between \$500 and \$750, as compared with 34 per cent of the foreign-born families; and 27 per cent of the American families have an income between \$750 and \$1,000 a year, as contrasted with 10.3 per cent of the total foreign-born having a similar income. More than four-fifths, or 84.6 per cent, of the households designated as native-born of native father receive an income above \$500 annually, as against 49.4 per cent of the immigrant households which have an income of like amount.

As regards the different races, the Germans are far in advance of the other immigrant families in the amount of family income available. The average income of this race is \$785, which is somewhat in excess of the average income of the American households, and is 43.8 per cent greater than the average income for foreign-born families. Only 20.8 per cent of the German families have an income less than \$500. The income of the Lithuanian, Magyar, Russian, Ruthenian, and Slovak families is below the general average for immigrant families. Ten and seven-tenths per cent of the Slovak, 12.8 per cent of the Ruthenians, 11.4 per cent of the Russians, 25 per cent of the Lithuanians, and 18.2 per cent of the Magyars have a family income less than \$300 a year. Though the average family income of both the Croatian and the North Italian is greater than that of the

total foreign-born, 19.4 per cent of the Croatian and 18.2 per cent of the North Italians report an income less than \$300 a year.

Of the Ruthenian families 23.1 per cent receive an income between \$300 and \$500, and 61.5 per cent an income between \$500 and \$750 annually. Only 2.6 per cent of the families of this race have an income in excess of \$750 a year. Of the Russian families 57.2 per cent have an income ranging between \$300 and \$500, and 25.7 per cent an income between \$500 and \$750, with no families receiving more than \$1,000 a year. Of the Polish families 37.9 per cent receive an income between \$300 and \$500, 40.7 per cent between \$500 and \$750, and 14.8 per cent an income greater than \$750 a year. Of the Magyar households 42.6 per cent have an income between \$300 and \$500, and 30.1 per cent have between \$500 and \$750 annually. Of the Lithuanians 57.9 per cent are below \$500 of annual income and 84.2 per cent below \$750. Of the Croatian families 34.7 per cent depend upon an income which is between \$300 and \$500 and an equal per cent upon an income between \$500 and \$750 a year. Only 11.2 per cent of the Croatian households have an income in excess of \$750 a year. Of the North Italians 17.5 per cent also have an income above \$750 annually, while 28.5 per cent are between \$500 and \$750 and 35.8 per cent between \$300 and \$500. Of the South Italians 18.6 per cent have a family income above \$750 a year, while 32.2 per cent of the families of the same race receive an income between \$500 and \$750 a year and 40.7 per cent between \$300 and \$500 a year.

WIVES AT WORK.

The extent to which the families of the different races have yearly incomes of specified amounts has now been set forth. The following table shows the extent to which the wives of mine employees are engaged in regular paid employment and the average income of those at work:

TABLE 185.—*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. ^a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.	Average yearly earnings of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	26	26	1	3.8	\$338
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13	13		(b)	
Croatian.....	98	98		.0	
English.....	14	14		(b)	
German.....	24	23		.0	
Irish.....	9	9		(b)	
Italian, North.....	137	137		.0	
Italian, South.....	59	59		.0	
Lithuanian.....	76	76		.0	
Magyar.....	143	143	1	.7	78
Polish.....	182	181	3	1.6	97
Roumanian.....	10	10		(b)	
Russian.....	35	35		.0	
Ruthenian.....	39	39		.0	
Slovak.....	347	346	2	.6	117
Slovenian.....	11	11		(b)	
Grand total.....	1,223	1,220	7	.6	134
Total native-born.....	26	26	1	3.8	338
Total foreign-born.....	1,197	1,194	6	.5	100

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The highest percentage of wives employed, it will be noticed, occurs among the native white families, among which 3.8 per cent are at work. The conclusion to be drawn from the table as a whole is obviously that practically none of the wives of the mine workers are employed for wages. One native-born wife out of 26, and 6 foreign-born out of 1,194, or less than 1 per cent of the total number of wives, are at work. This condition is due, as has been previously stated, to the fact that there is little or no opportunity in the mining villages for wives to work outside of the home. The wife of native birth receives an annual income of \$338, and the 6 foreign-born wives earn an average annual wage of \$100.

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

The situation becomes more apparent when all the females 18 years of age or over in the households studied, who are working for wages, are considered. The next table, which is submitted below, shows the number of such females who are earning specified amounts, as well as their average annual earnings:

TABLE 186.—*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.....	3	(a)	.....	1	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1
English.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1
German.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	2	3
Irish.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	2	2
Slovak.....	3	(a)	.....	2	3	3
Foreign-born:						
German.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1
Italian, South.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1
Magyar.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1
Polish.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	2
Slovak.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	2
Grand total.....	20	\$264	7	11	17	18
Total native-born of foreign father.....	10	317	.....	3	9	10
Total native-born.....	13	346	.....	4	10	11
Total foreign-born.....	7	(a)	7	7	7	7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon examining the above table it is seen that only 20 females report themselves as working for wages. Of this total, 13 are native-born and only 7 are of foreign birth. Of the 13 native-born, however, 10 are Irish, German, English, Bohemian, and Slovak women of the second generation, most of whom are doubtless employed as domestic servants. Their average annual earnings are \$317, and the average earnings of the foreign-born are \$264. The conclusion, in short, is obvious that a very small number of the women of the households of coal-mining employes are working for wages, and the earnings of the small percentage thus engaged scarcely constitute any appreciable part of the family incomes.

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

Although very few wives are working for wages in regular occupations outside the homes, a very considerable number derive an income from keeping boarders or lodgers. One of the principal factors responsible for the extent to which boarders and lodgers are found is the comparatively low earnings of the heads of families of foreign birth. The extent to which this factor is operative is indicated in detail in the following tables, which show the relationship between the income of the husband and the tendency on the part of the wife to find employment or to keep boarders or lodgers, according to general nativity and race of head of family.

TABLE 187.—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. ^a	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 husband's earnings are—		
		Under \$400. ^b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	26	4	8	14	2	1	.....	1
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian...	13	6	5	2	1	.....	.....	1
Croatian	97	49	38	10	70	35	29	6
English	14	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	23	8	7	8	2	.....	1	1
Irish	9	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	136	88	31	17	81	58	17	6
Italian, South	59	24	26	9	41	15	20	6
Lithuanian	76	50	18	8	55	37	14	4
Magyar	143	80	46	17	69	42	20	7
Polish	180	71	81	28	96	38	42	16
Roumanian	9	.....	3	6	3	.....	2	1
Russian	34	22	11	1	20	14	5	1
Ruthenian	39	14	17	8	25	7	15	3
Slovak	344	143	136	65	144	48	67	29
Slovenian	11	7	3	1	4	2	1	1
Grand total	1,213	574	440	199	613	297	233	83
Total native-born	26	4	8	14	2	1	.....	1
Total foreign-born	1,187	570	432	185	611	296	233	82

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b This column includes 2 families in which husband's earnings are reported as "none."

TABLE 188.—*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 totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, 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.	Number of selected families.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husband's earnings per year are—			
		Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	26	(a)	0.0	7.1	7.7
Foreign-born:					
Croatian	97	71.4	76.3	60.0	72.2
German	23	0	14.3	12.5	8.7
Italian, North	136	65.9	54.8	35.3	59.6
Italian, South	59	62.5	76.9	66.7	69.5
Lithuanian	76	74.0	77.8	50.0	72.4
Magyar	143	52.5	43.5	41.2	48.3
Polish	180	53.5	51.9	57.1	53.3
Russian	34	63.6	45.5	(a)	58.8
Ruthenian	39	50.0	88.2	37.5	64.1
Slovak	344	33.6	49.3	44.6	41.9
Grand total	1,213	51.7	53.0	41.7	50.5
Total native-born	26	(a)	0	7.1	7.7
Total foreign-born	1,187	51.9	53.9	44.3	51.5

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In considering the foregoing tables, the point already established, to the effect that practically no wives have outside regular employment, should be constantly borne in mind, together with the resultant inference that almost all the wives referred to as either having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers are, in fact, keeping boarders and lodgers. It is apparent that foreign-born families show a much greater tendency to supplement the family income than do the native-born families. In general, the highest percentage of wives keeping boarders and lodgers occurs in the families the heads of which earn less than \$600 a year. In families where the husband earns more than this amount, there are usually relatively fewer wives so occupied. It will be noted that the Croatian and Lithuanian families exhibit the greatest tendency, as compared with all other races, to keep boarders and lodgers. In part, at least, this is due to the fact that these races are both of more recent immigration than either of the Italian races, the Slovaks, Magyars, or Poles, and among them there are relatively more single men seeking board and lodging. They naturally prefer to live in families belonging to their own race. This percentage is also raised by the fact that these races seem to have less objection to turning the family into a boarding group. Both show a decreased percentage where the income of the husband exceeds \$600 a year. In the North Italian families, relatively fewer wives keep boarders and lodgers than in the South Italian, and this difference becomes more marked as the husband's income increases. This is due almost entirely to the generally higher standard of life among the families of the former race, the result of which is a tendency not to keep boarders and lodgers unless such work be necessary to augment the family income. Of the Magyar, Slovak, and Polish families, the last named show the strongest inclination to keep boarders and lodgers. This is pos-

sibly due to the lower regard for independent family life, and perhaps also to a stronger feeling on the part of this race that the wife should also contribute to the family income than exists among the two other races mentioned. This is borne out by the significant fact that the highest percentage of Polish families keeping boarders or lodgers occurs among those in which the husband earns \$600 or over a year. In general, it may be said on the basis of these tables that the tendency of the wives to keep boarders and lodgers increases as the earnings of the husbands decrease. By comparing the totals for the foreign-born this tendency becomes evident. Where the husbands earn less than \$400 each year slightly more than one-half of those of foreign birth have boarders and lodgers; 53.9 per cent of those whose husbands earn between \$400 and \$600 annually, also keep boarders and lodgers. After \$600 of annual earnings has been secured by the husbands, the proportion of foreign-born wives having boarders and lodgers drops to 44.3 per cent, indicating that, although there is a uniform and constant tendency on the part of the foreign-born families to have boarders and lodgers as a supplementary source of income, many of the wives who would not otherwise do so are forced into keeping boarders and lodgers because of the small amounts earned at the mines by their husbands.

It now remains to be seen what are the other sources of family income in addition to the earnings of the husband, the regular employment of wives, and the keeping of boarders and lodgers, and also to ascertain the relative importance of each source of income. All these points are covered by the following series of tables, which show the different sources of income and the weight to be attached to each source.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows 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 189.—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.	Number of selected families. ^a	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.....	26	100.0	3.8	38.5	3.8	0.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	98	99.0	.0	6.1	72.4	3.1
German.....	24	91.7	.0	41.7	8.3	12.5
Italian, North.....	137	99.3	.0	11.7	59.1	9.5
Italian, South.....	59	100.0	.0	10.2	69.5	5.1
Lithuanian.....	76	100.0	.0	7.9	72.4	10.5
Magyar.....	143	100.0	.7	4.2	47.6	3.5
Polish.....	182	99.5	1.6	14.3	52.2	4.9
Russian.....	35	97.1	.0	5.7	60.0	5.7
Ruthenian.....	39	100.0	.0	7.7	64.1	5.1
Slovak.....	347	99.4	.6	11.2	41.5	10.9
Grand total.....	1,223	99.3	.6	12.3	50.1	7.4
Total native-born.....	26	100.0	3.8	38.5	3.8	.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,197	99.2	.5	11.7	51.1	7.5

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

Upon information secured from 1,223 families in this locality it will be noted that almost the entire number, or 99.3 per cent, have an income from earnings of husband, 50.1 per cent from payments of boarders or lodgers, 12.3 per cent from contributions of children, 0.6 per cent from earnings of wife, and 7.4 per cent from some other source.

All of the native-born families receive an income from the earnings of the husband, while 99.2 per cent of the foreign-born receive an income from this source. The Germans, with 91.7 per cent, and the Russians, with 97.1 per cent, are the only races showing less than 99 per cent of their families receiving an income from earnings of husband.

The proportions of families having an income from earnings of wife are too small for comparison, the native whites reporting only 3.8 per cent, and the Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks each reporting less than 2 per cent, while the other races report no proportions having an income from this source.

The native-born families show 38.5 per cent receiving an income from contributions of children, as compared with 11.7 per cent of the foreign-born. Among the foreign-born families having an income from this source the Germans show the largest proportion, or 41.7 per cent, while the proportions of the other races range from 14.3 per cent of the Poles to 4.2 per cent of the Magyars.

The whites native-born of native father and the Germans show very small proportions of their families receiving an income from payments of boarders or lodgers, or 3.8 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively. Of the foreign-born families, 51.1 per cent have an income from payments of boarders or lodgers. The Croatians and Lithuanians each report 72.4 per cent, while the Slovaks, with 41.5 per cent, show the smallest proportion among the races of recent immigration.

With the exception of the American whites, each race reports a certain proportion of families having an income from sources other than those specified in the preceding table, the proportions ranging from 3.1 per cent of the Croatian families to 12.5 per cent of the German families.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The following table shows the source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 190.—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. ^a	Per cent 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	26	57.7	0.0	34.6	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:													
Croatian.....	98	25.5	.0	.0	.0	65.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	.0	8.2
German.....	24	41.7	.0	33.3	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	4.2	.0	.0	12.5
Italian, North.....	137	27.7	.0	6.6	.0	52.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	12.4
Italian, South.....	59	22.0	.0	5.1	.0	66.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.8
Lithuanian.....	76	18.4	.0	5.3	.0	63.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2
Magyar.....	143	47.6	.7	2.1	.0	44.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.9
Polish.....	182	34.6	1.1	8.2	.0	46.7	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	8.8
Russian.....	35	34.3	.0	2.9	.0	54.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	5.7
Ruthenian.....	39	25.6	.0	7.7	.0	61.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Slovak.....	347	43.2	.3	6.3	.0	36.6	.0	.3	.0	.0	.3	.0	13.0
Grand total.....	1,223	36.3	.3	7.8	.1	45.2	.0	.1	.0	.2	.3	.1	9.6
Total native-born.....	26	57.7	.0	34.6	3.8	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,197	35.8	.3	7.2	.0	46.1	.0	.1	.0	.2	.3	.1	9.9

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

Upon information obtained from 1,223 families in this locality, 45.2 per cent derive the entire family income from husband and boarders or lodgers, 36.3 per cent from husband alone, and 7.8 per cent from husband and children. None of the families reporting have their entire income from wife or from wife and boarders or lodgers, and only 0.1 per cent derive the entire family income from husband, wife, and children, or from wife and children, or from boarders or lodgers.

Of all Magyar families reporting, 47.6 per cent have their entire income from husband's earnings, as compared with 43.2 per cent of the Slovaks, 41.7 per cent of the Germans, and 34.6 per cent of the Poles. The race reporting the smallest proportion of families whose entire income comes from husband is the Lithuanian, the per cent being 18.4. In contrast with these foreign-born races, the native-born whites report that 57.7 per cent of all families derive entire income from husband's earnings. The Poles, Magyars, and Slovaks each report a small proportion of families having entire income from husband and wife.

Of those having entire income from husband and children, the largest proportion, or 34.6 per cent, is reported by the native whites, followed closely by the Germans; of the other races studied, the proportions of families having entire income from this source range from 8.2 per cent of the Poles to 2.1 per cent of the Magyars, the Croatsians alone reporting no proportion.

The native-born white families report a small proportion, or 3.8 per cent, as having entire income from husband, wife, and children.

The principal source of income for the families reporting is from the combined contributions of husband and boarders or lodgers. Of the Croatian families reporting, 65.3 per cent derive income from this source, and of the South Italians 66.1 per cent. These are the races showing the highest proportion, although they are followed closely by the Lithuanians, with 63.2 per cent, and the Ruthenians, with 61.5 per cent. The Russians, North Italians, Poles, and Magyars follow in the order named. Contrasted with the foreign-born races who, as shown above, report a large proportion of families having income from husband and boarders or lodgers, only 3.8 per cent of the American white families derive income from this source.

None of the families reporting have income from wife, or from wife and boarders or lodgers, entirely, while of those having entire income from wife and children the Slovaks report a proportion of less than 1 per cent.

Only two races report any families who have entire income from children. The Germans report 4.2 per cent of all families, and the Poles 0.5 per cent. The Croatians, North Italians, Russians, and Slovaks each report a small proportion of families who derive entire income from children and boarders or lodgers. None of the families reporting from any specific race have entire income from boarders or lodgers.

Of the families who derive income from "source or combination of sources not before specified" the Lithuanians report the largest proportion, or 13.2 per cent, followed by the Slovaks with 13 per cent, while the Germans and North Italians each report slightly over 12 per cent.

The following table shows the relative weight of family income from specified sources, by general nativity and race of head of family:

TABLE 191.—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. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Pay-ments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father, White.....	26	75.7	1.7	21.4	1.2	0.0
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	98	72.5	.0	6.8	20.5	.2
German.....	24	67.0	.0	27.8	2.7	2.5
Italian, North.....	137	66.4	.0	7.4	24.7	1.5
Italian, South.....	59	83.1	.0	4.1	11.7	1.1
Lithuanian.....	76	70.2	.0	7.4	21.3	1.1
Magyar.....	143	81.6	.1	2.8	15.3	.3
Polish.....	182	80.1	.3	8.6	10.2	.9
Russian.....	35	78.0	.0	5.6	15.9	.5
Ruthenian.....	39	83.9	.0	2.5	12.7	.9
Slovak.....	347	83.1	.1	7.3	8.2	1.3
Grand total.....	1,223	77.6	.1	8.5	12.7	1.0
Total native-born.....	26	75.7	1.7	21.4	1.2	.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,197	77.7	.1	8.1	13.0	1.1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p 284.

In the preceding table it will be observed that, as already pointed out, the wife adds practically nothing to the family income from the proceeds of outside work. The earnings of children constitute a larger element in the incomes of the white native-born of native father and the foreign-born German families than in those of other races appearing in this table. This is due to three factors:

(1) These races live in or near larger cities in which their children find more opportunities for employment than do the children in the families of the other races, the greater number of which reside in isolated mining villages.

(2) The children of native-born and German families marry later in life than those of the other races, and are therefore able to contribute for a longer period of time to the family income.

(3) Many of the families of the races of recent immigration are young and their children have not yet reached an age at which they can seek employment. This is the most important factor in the case. The Slovak, Polish, Lithuanian, and Italian races have been residents longer than the other races of recent immigration, have more children of an age to work, and are thus able to secure a larger portion of the family income from the earnings of children than other races.

Among the foreign-born families the amounts derived from boarders and lodgers represent the part the wife plays in adding to the family income, and show that a considerable proportion is received from this source. Among the races of recent immigration the proportion of family income derived from boarders and lodgers corresponds roughly to the proportion received from the contributions of children among the native-born and German families; or, to make the statement more definite, the native-born families receive 21.4 per cent and the German families 27.8 per cent of the family income from the contributions of children, while the Croatian families receive 20.5 per cent, the North Italian 24.7 per cent, the Lithuanian 21.3 per cent, and the Magyar 15.3 per cent, from the contributions of boarders and lodgers. In other words, some addition to the earnings of the husbands being necessary, the natives and older immigrant races secure this amount from the earnings of their children, while the more recent immigrating races generally secure the major portion of the addition from the contributions of boarders and lodgers.

In addition to the preceding tabulations, which exhibit the various sources of the income of the bituminous coal miners of Pennsylvania, the following condensed table has been compiled, and affords a valuable study of comparisons, besides elaborating in more detail some points which have already been noted:

TABLE 192.—*Means of support of family, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Supported by husband alone.		Having wife at work.		Having children at work.		Keeping boarders or lodgers.		Having other source of income.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native white.....	26	15	57.7	1	3.8	10	38.5	1	3.8	.....	.....
Croatian.....	98	25	25.5	.....	.....	6	6.1	71	72.4	3	3.1
German.....	24	10	41.7	.....	.....	10	41.7	2	8.3	3	12.5
Italian, North.....	137	38	27.7	.....	.....	16	11.7	81	59.1	13	9.5
Italian, South.....	59	13	22.0	.....	.....	6	10.2	41	69.5	3	5.1
Lithuanian.....	76	14	18.4	.....	.....	6	7.9	55	72.4	8	10.5
Magyar.....	143	68	47.6	1	.7	6	4.2	68	47.6	5	3.5
Polish.....	182	63	34.6	3	1.6	26	14.3	95	52.2	9	4.9
Russian.....	35	12	34.3	.....	.....	2	5.7	21	60.0	2	5.7
Ruthenian.....	39	10	25.6	.....	.....	3	7.7	25	64.1	2	5.1
Slovak.....	347	150	43.2	2	.6	39	11.2	144	41.5	38	10.9

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

Although the numbers of families under consideration range from 24 of the German race to 347 of the Slovak, the statistics are comparable to a certain extent, as the families were carefully selected. The Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks of the foreign-born derive income from all the sources under discussion, but, taking into account the large number of families in these three races, the fact that 6 wives are in employment, 71 families have children at work, and 52 have incomes from sources not specified, suggests no extraordinary conditions. The Slovaks exceed the two other races combined in each item except the number of wives at work. In this the Poles, with three out of the six, outrank the Slovaks. The husbands provide 81.6 per cent, 80.1 per cent, and 83.1 per cent, respectively, of the total income of the Magyar, Polish, and Slovak families, the next most profitable source being the boarders and lodgers, from whom are derived 15.3 per cent of the Magyars' income, 10.2 per cent of that of the Poles, and 8.2 per cent of that of the Slovaks.

In the comparison of families supported solely by the husband, the Magyars, with 47.6 per cent of their 143 families entirely supported by the husband, and the Slovaks, with 43.2 per cent of their 347 families so maintained, make the most favorable showing. The Lithuanians report the lowest average earnings (\$362) and the lowest percentage of families supported by the husband alone. The South Italians, on the other hand, have only 22 per cent supported by the husband alone, notwithstanding the fact that the average income is \$462.

The German is the only race exhibiting any idle husbands, 2 of the 24 being thus reported. One of these families is supported by the children and the other has income of a kind not specified. Only one

other race, the Polish, reports a family supported entirely by the children, and in this instance there is no male head.

Only seven of the wives, as already shown, in the 1,223 families under consideration, contribute to the general support otherwise than by the keeping of boarders and lodgers. This condition is largely due to the absence of mills and other opportunities for employment, and must not be looked upon as indicative of any special racial characteristics. The mining towns are isolated, as already stated, and afford little or no opportunity for the employment of women. Other industries conducted in or near large industrial centers may more safely be taken as criteria as regards racial tendencies. Three of the women regularly employed are Poles, and all these have husbands at work; two are Slovaks, one of them being without a husband; one is of the Magyar race, and her husband is employed; and one is a native white, with husband and children also at work.

In earnings of children, the Germans rank highest, with 41.7 per cent at work, supplying 27.8 per cent of the income. The Slovaks, ranking next in length of residence, have only 11.2 per cent of their young people employed, and these contribute but 7.3 per cent of the total income. The Magyars have only 4.2 per cent at work, contributing but 2.8 per cent of the total income; 5.7 per cent of the Russian children work, and they contribute 5.6 per cent of the income, exactly twice the proportion supplied by the Magyars. In the case of the Croatians, 6.1 per cent of the children contribute 6.8 per cent of the income. This is the only instance where the percentage of income exceeds that of children employed. The highest percentage reported for families keeping boarders or lodgers is 72.4, that of the Croatians and of the Lithuanians. The Croatians derive 20.5 per cent of their income and the Lithuanians 21.3 per cent from this source. Although 69.5 per cent of the South Italian families have boarders and lodgers, only 11.7 per cent of their total income is thus acquired. The North Italians, with 59.1 per cent of the families having boarders, obtain 24.7 per cent of their income, or practically one-fourth, by this means. Of the total income of the Germans 2.7 per cent is derived from boarders and lodgers in 8.3 per cent of the families. The Germans derive 2.5 per cent of their income from sources other than those specified. No other race derives as much as 2 per cent of its income from other sources, the lowest figure being 0.2 per cent of the income of the Croatians, said to be distributed among 3.1 per cent of their people.

CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours worked per day and per week—Frequency and methods of wage payments—Deductions from earnings—Regularity of employment—Description of a typical mining and coke village—Company houses—The company-store system—Benefits received by employees in addition to wages—Welfare work—The immigrant and organized labor—Reasons for employing immigrants—[Text Tables 193 to 200 and General Table 69.]

HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND PER WEEK.

The hours worked by miners and other employees of coal and coke companies vary widely. The most general difference occurs between union and nonunion localities. In the nonunion districts the pick miners, drivers, cutters, scrapers, loaders, road men and other inside employees usually work in ten-hour shifts, six days per week. Some inside work, such as that of motormen, pumpers, and pumpers' helpers, requires seven days a week, and sometimes the hours are ten, eleven, or twelve per shift. There are occasional variations from the general ten-hour day, six days per week, but this is the rule in the nonunionized districts. The miners do not always work their full ten hours, since they are paid on a piece basis and may work less time if they wish.

The outside workmen have the same hours as the inside men, namely, ten hours per day, sixty per week, but here again in special occupations, such as those of engineers, firemen, and stablemen, the hours are ten, eleven, or twelve per shift and the men work seven days per week. In the coke yard the ten-hour shift, six days per week, is not always strictly followed. Coke drawers, for instance, are paid by the oven, are assigned so many ovens to draw, and stop when the work is over. The hours of the coke-yard force may, therefore, be more or fewer than the usual ten per shift.

Under normal conditions in all the mines and coke plants some men are employed in night shifts.

In the unionized districts of western Pennsylvania the standard is eight hours per day or shift, or forty-eight hours per week. Although there may be some variation occasionally from this standard, it is the general practice.

FREQUENCY AND METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

Throughout western Pennsylvania the mine and coke-yard employees are paid twice a month. Nominally the payment is in cash, but, as a matter of fact, only a part of the wages is paid in cash, for the reason that various deductions are first made from the gross earnings. These deductions are for various items, of which the largest

is usually the workman's "store account." The total amount of deductions for the store account varies, of course, with the individual case. It may be but a small fraction of the man's total earnings, or it may almost equal them. Another deduction is the rent of the "company house." This is exacted of all the men with families who live in the "company village," and generally amounts to \$1.50 to \$3.75 each pay period, depending on the kind of dwelling occupied by the miner's family. The single men and boarders do not suffer this deduction but pay their rent to private landlords. Another deduction is for blacksmithing, i. e., the sharpening and repairing of picks and tools by the company blacksmith. The item is not large, but is appreciable. A few companies furnish coal free to their employees if the latter haul or carry it, but in most cases coal is delivered by the company and charged to the worker. Payment for this also is deducted. Many companies maintain benefit societies for their employees with dues of 35 to 50 cents per month and paying accident and death benefits of various amounts. All employees of the company are members and the monthly dues are deducted from their earnings. In some company villages physicians have "lists" of patients. They engage to furnish such medical service as a family may need during the year for a regular monthly payment of 50 cents or \$1, with a somewhat smaller charge per month for single men, which amounts are collected by the company from the earnings of the men.

In unionized districts the dues of the members of the union and a percentage of the earnings of the employees sufficient to pay the wages of the check weighman are deducted by the mining company. Some other miscellaneous deductions may occur. In the tables on pages 317 to 320 the general amount of each of these various forms of deductions and the proportion of deduction to earnings may be seen. Hence, while it is true that wages are paid in cash, in actual practice only a part of the wages is so paid.

DEDUCTIONS FROM EARNINGS.

The first three tables in the series which follows show the total earnings and total deductions, by principal items, and a comparison of total deductions with earnings, as compiled from the records of a number of representative companies, for a period of three years—1906, 1907, and 1908. The fourth table shows in detail the earnings and deductions of selected employees, by race. By an examination of the entire series, the extent to which cash is received and the tendencies of the different races in connection with the different items of deduction are made manifest.

TABLE 193.—Deductions from earnings of employees of 7 mining companies, by principal items, January to December, 1906.

Month.	Total gross amount of pay.	Amount deducted for—				Per cent deducted for—			
		Smithing.	Coal.	Store.	Rent.	Smithing.	Coal.	Store.	Rent.
January.....	\$178,685.96	\$736.46	\$1,085.53	\$42,675.02	\$6,139.42	0.4	0.6	23.9	3.4
February.....	164,380.22	742.83	976.87	41,179.70	6,081.69	.5	.6	25.1	3.7
March.....	179,423.10	733.74	1,031.72	40,090.19	6,081.76	.4	.6	22.3	3.4
April.....	169,848.23	700.54	771.99	41,098.12	6,071.88	.4	.5	24.2	3.6
May.....	146,305.71	719.78	623.33	41,416.11	6,028.22	.5	.4	28.3	4.1
June.....	171,417.16	687.53	592.48	40,729.79	6,019.72	.4	.3	23.8	3.5
July.....	168,842.78	670.13	577.60	39,048.61	6,009.74	.4	.3	23.1	3.6
August.....	172,733.66	654.10	556.63	39,042.91	5,945.14	.4	.3	22.6	3.4
September.....	161,456.01	633.56	589.68	36,330.71	5,892.43	.4	.4	22.5	3.6
October.....	179,011.70	651.85	707.20	38,272.57	5,929.64	.4	.4	21.4	3.3
November.....	171,624.98	656.04	1,138.93	39,888.88	5,902.88	.4	.7	23.2	3.4
December.....	163,120.41	642.23	914.78	39,351.32	5,926.86	.4	.6	24.1	3.6

TABLE 194.—Deductions from earnings of employees of 12 mining companies, by principal items, January to December, 1907.

Month.	Total gross amount of pay.	Amount deducted for—				Per cent deducted for—			
		Smithing.	Coal.	Store.	Rent.	Smithing.	Coal.	Store.	Rent.
January.....	\$271,257.52	\$1,116.07	\$2,358.15	\$61,590.04	\$9,074.73	0.4	0.9	22.7	3.3
February.....	255,487.54	1,112.45	2,371.02	59,249.49	9,031.34	.4	.9	23.2	3.5
March.....	288,268.94	1,110.87	2,254.36	61,446.64	9,153.36	.4	.8	21.3	3.2
April.....	285,226.30	1,063.74	2,164.25	59,509.10	9,072.80	.4	.8	20.9	3.2
May.....	228,450.01	1,082.35	1,720.90	61,739.84	9,238.76	.5	.8	27.0	4.0
June.....	278,815.29	1,073.66	1,631.09	61,406.53	9,259.53	.4	.6	22.0	3.3
July.....	286,451.90	1,063.88	1,609.44	60,118.61	9,142.80	.4	.6	21.0	3.2
August.....	296,784.89	1,079.33	1,607.65	65,396.42	9,161.86	.4	.5	22.0	3.1
September.....	279,182.58	1,041.81	1,643.70	59,216.81	9,031.81	.4	.6	21.2	3.2
October.....	306,641.65	1,078.19	2,243.78	62,357.16	8,640.76	.4	.7	20.3	2.8
November.....	228,769.34	1,023.89	2,229.31	57,617.50	9,109.15	.4	1.0	25.2	4.0
December.....	186,591.54	1,044.75	2,156.55	45,123.31	8,834.89	.6	1.2	24.2	4.7

TABLE 195.—Deductions from earnings of employees of 12 mining companies, by principal items, January to December, 1908.

Month.	Total gross amount of pay.	Amount deducted for—				Per cent deducted for—			
		Smithing.	Coal.	Store.	Rent.	Smithing.	Coal.	Store.	Rent.
January.....	\$163,928.61	\$1,153.40	\$2,165.50	\$46,209.46	\$8,612.19	0.7	1.3	28.2	5.3
February.....	187,531.21	1,096.90	2,231.46	47,802.35	10,867.49	.6	1.2	25.5	5.8
March.....	204,515.16	1,092.64	2,020.09	53,230.98	8,703.81	.5	1.0	26.0	4.3
April.....	185,908.50	1,098.75	1,864.95	56,416.92	8,820.86	.6	1.0	30.3	4.7
May.....	183,024.56	1,094.02	1,744.82	57,135.56	8,638.16	.6	1.0	31.2	4.7
June.....	193,142.15	1,040.73	1,620.03	60,162.47	9,674.33	.5	.8	31.1	5.0
July.....	199,432.09	940.67	1,643.65	60,038.59	9,418.87	.5	.8	30.1	4.7
August.....	206,123.01	1,003.26	1,582.93	61,992.42	9,262.67	.5	.8	30.1	4.5
September.....	223,962.72	1,078.36	1,840.74	65,327.26	9,574.86	.5	.8	29.2	4.3
October.....	219,430.17	998.83	1,776.32	64,358.29	9,358.31	.5	.8	29.3	4.3
November.....	207,071.34	980.95	2,062.87	58,862.21	10,057.06	.5	1.0	28.4	4.9
December.....	221,616.29	968.70	2,218.50	66,307.00	9,431.82	.4	1.0	29.9	4.3

TABLE 196.—Deductions from earnings of selected employees, by race and by individual, April, May, and June, 1909.

Race and employee number.	Total earnings.	Amount deducted for—						Total deducted.
		Store.	Rent.	Coal.	Lamps and oil.	Smithing.	Sundries.	
Native-born of native father:								
White—								
1	\$951.13	\$263.00	\$60.99	\$3.00	\$8.00			\$334.99
2	168.04	63.00	21.00					84.00
3	484.64	296.00	42.00		3.00	\$2.50		343.50
4	133.25	77.00	18.86	2.00				97.86
5	192.11	88.00	24.00	1.00			\$4.00	117.00
6	158.61	95.00	21.00	2.00				118.00
7	210.59	58.00	30.00					88.00
8	235.50	90.00	36.00	2.00				128.00
9	264.16	61.00		1.00				62.00
10	225.00	136.00	21.00	2.00				159.00
11	196.90	115.00	22.50	1.00	3.65			142.15
12	183.65	114.00	21.00					135.00
13	168.35	128.00	18.00					146.00
14	105.87	70.88	18.00	2.00		1.20		92.08
15	212.70	166.00						166.00
16	380.52	128.00	21.00			.80		149.80
17	378.62	235.00				3.20		238.20
18	202.75	112.00		4.00				116.00
19	309.80	216.00	24.00		1.40			241.40
20	387.33	161.00	23.50					184.50
21	155.23	81.95	18.00	4.00				103.95
22	163.01	125.73	18.00					143.73
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
English—								
1	154.56	91.00	19.50		3.10	1.20		114.80
2	179.31	104.00			1.75	.25		106.00
French—								
1	406.10	176.00	18.00	1.00				195.00
German—								
1	146.90	62.00	19.50	2.70	3.45	1.20	.65	89.50
2	157.30	99.00	22.50					121.50
3	151.80	75.00	18.00	1.00				94.00
4	143.40	85.00			3.40	1.20		89.60
Irish—								
1	255.00	63.00	30.00					93.00
2	169.00	102.00	21.00	3.00				126.00
3	114.80	63.00	22.50	2.00	1.85		.05	89.40
Scotch—								
1	210.00	66.00	18.00	.80				84.80
2	172.89	146.00		3.00			.71	149.71
Foreign-born:								
Croatian—								
1	118.18	27.06	21.00	2.00	3.45	1.20	.75	55.46
2	147.50	8.00	18.00		2.90			28.90
3	144.49	17.00	18.00		3.25	1.20		39.45
4	120.90	33.00	18.00					51.00
5	101.50	32.00	21.00	2.00				55.00
6	131.52	75.50	21.00	2.00	3.45	1.20	2.75	105.90
7	168.49	85.00	15.00					100.00
8	119.65	61.45	15.00	1.00	3.30	1.80		82.55
9	171.70	84.00	15.00	1.00	3.35			103.35
10	123.37	61.57	14.40		3.50			79.47
11	149.63	58.00	22.50	2.00	3.20	.80		86.50
12	142.86	67.75	21.00	3.00		.50		92.25
13	145.60	43.00	21.00	3.00				67.00
14	135.11	21.00	18.00					39.00
15	128.46	37.00	18.00		1.80			56.80
16	99.36	54.00	6.00			1.00		61.00
17	98.60	47.40	18.00	8.00			4.00	77.40
18	69.24	23.44	18.00			1.10		42.54
19	156.42	51.00	21.00			1.20	.43	73.63
English—								
1	168.40	109.00	16.50	2.70	1.50			129.70
2	180.00	95.00	16.50	2.70				114.20
3	201.00	146.01	24.99	2.70				173.70
4	178.40	90.00	18.00	2.00				110.00
5	234.00	116.00	21.00	2.00				139.00
6	172.85	44.00	19.50	2.25	3.35			69.10
7	187.68	61.20	19.50	1.40				82.10
8	375.00		25.02					25.02
9	243.00	131.00	24.00					155.00

TABLE 196.—Deductions from earnings of selected employees, by race and by individual, April, May, and June, 1909—Continued.

Race and employee number.	Total earnings.	Amount deducted for—					Total deducted.
		Store.	Rent.	Coal.	Lamps and oil.	Smithing.		Sundries.
Foreign-born—Contd.							
German—							
1.....	\$225.00	\$89.00	\$19.50	\$2.70			\$111.20
2.....	118.80	67.00					67.00
3.....	201.23	94.63		2.28	\$3.05	\$1.10	108.53
4.....	208.41	8.00	18.00			4.75	30.75
5.....	280.80	130.00	22.50				152.50
6.....	168.35	47.00	21.00	2.00			70.00
7.....	260.60	113.00	18.00			2.00	133.00
8.....	167.90	73.00	18.00		1.80		92.80
9.....	119.34	52.00	21.25		2.15	.80	76.20
Irish—							
1.....	222.30	105.00	16.50	2.70			124.20
2.....	375.00	154.00	25.02				179.02
3.....	181.40	112.90	19.50	2.70			135.10
4.....	245.55	144.00	17.66	1.84			163.50
5.....	204.50						
6.....	74.80				3.40		3.40
7.....	596.32	292.10	36.00	1.00		3.51	332.61
Italian, North—							
1.....	176.25	121.05	15.00	2.70		1.50	140.25
2.....	128.38	60.00	15.00				75.00
3.....	114.08	42.51	21.00	1.00		1.20	65.96
4.....	175.45	59.00	21.00	1.00		1.20	82.20
5.....	148.75	60.00	18.00	2.00			80.00
6.....	147.50	76.00	18.00		1.80		95.80
Magyar—							
1.....	118.13	32.00	18.00				50.00
2.....	108.35	43.13	18.00	.40	3.15	1.15	65.83
3.....	160.14	118.24	18.00	3.00		1.00	140.24
4.....	208.20	38.30	21.00	2.00	2.95	1.15	69.35
5.....	188.81	64.00	19.50	2.00			85.50
6.....	146.10	59.00	15.00	1.00	3.35	1.80	80.15
7.....	166.51	64.00	19.50				83.50
8.....	209.49	52.00	21.00	1.00			74.00
9.....	180.60	62.00	21.00				83.00
10.....	148.10	44.50	21.00			1.20	66.70
11.....	217.45	107.00	18.00			1.20	126.20
12.....	235.40	84.00	18.00	2.00		1.20	105.20
13.....	183.05	91.35	18.00		1.80	1.20	112.35
14.....	167.93	39.00	18.00			1.20	58.20
15.....	143.78	43.00	21.00				64.00
Polish—							
1.....	140.00	47.00	18.00	1.00	2.90		68.90
2.....	152.82	80.00	18.00				98.00
3.....	121.44	37.00	18.00	2.00	2.05	1.20	60.85
4.....	120.25	71.00	18.00				89.00
5.....	139.38	57.00	18.00				75.00
6.....	136.95	79.00	21.00			1.20	101.20
7.....	176.55	94.00	21.00	1.00		1.20	117.20
8.....	228.16	109.48	17.50	1.00		1.20	129.18
9.....	142.73	92.28	21.00	1.00		1.20	115.48
10.....	156.80	46.00	21.00	2.00	3.55		72.55
11.....	272.73	119.00	21.00	2.00			142.00
12.....	137.36	56.00	21.00	2.00	3.50	1.20	83.70
13.....	124.25	80.00	7.00				87.00
14.....	153.12	73.00	21.00	2.00		1.20	97.20
15.....	201.92	80.00	21.00	3.00		1.20	105.20
16.....	91.45	51.00	14.00			.80	65.80
Scotch—							
1.....	178.30	86.00	21.00		3.50		110.50
2.....	249.98	66.00	36.00		3.00		105.00
3.....	181.59	114.00					114.00
4.....	167.32	99.00	19.50				118.50
5.....	203.87	121.00					121.00
6.....	203.52	139.00		3.00	3.85		145.85

TABLE 196.—Deductions from earnings of selected employees, by race and by individual, April, May, and June, 1909—Continued.

Race and employee number.	Total earnings.	Amount deducted for—						Total deducted.
		Store.	Rent.	Coal.	Lamps and oil.	Smithing.	Sundries.	
Foreign-born—Contd.								
Slovak—								
1.....	\$152.16	\$66.00	\$21.00			\$1.20		\$38.20
2.....	121.92	63.48	21.00	\$2.00		1.20		87.68
3.....	151.33	56.00	21.00	2.00				79.00
4.....	133.05	38.95	21.00	2.00		1.20		63.15
5.....	149.22	72.00	21.00			1.20		94.20
6.....	129.68	60.85	17.50	1.00				79.35
7.....	126.57	93.55	21.00			1.20		115.75
8.....	159.38	53.00	22.50	2.00				77.50
9.....	105.15	72.00	21.00	2.00				95.00
10.....	174.55	98.00	21.00	2.00				121.00
11.....	166.80	57.00	21.00		\$1.00			79.00
12.....	159.13	73.00	21.00				\$1.80	95.80
13.....	86.32	39.00	15.00			.80	.25	55.05
14.....	154.79	68.00	18.00			.30		86.30
15.....	161.00	76.00	21.00	3.00				100.00
16.....	99.67	40.00						40.00
17.....	79.78	34.00						34.00
18.....	149.26	72.00	10.50		3.40	1.20		87.10
19.....	255.00	127.00	15.00	2.70				144.70
20.....	209.04	80.00	15.00	2.70	4.15		1.00	102.85
21.....	143.66	73.26	15.00	2.70			1.00	91.96
22.....	175.00	38.00	15.00	2.70	3.50		1.50	60.70
23.....	122.27	72.00	18.00					90.00
24.....	179.50	21.00	18.00					39.00
25.....	122.68	32.00	18.00					50.00
Welsh—								
1.....	198.00	92.00	19.50	2.70				114.20
2.....	170.00	112.75	16.50	2.70	3.40		1.00	136.35
3.....	248.50	96.00	24.00	2.00				122.00
4.....	122.50	52.00	3.50	.50	3.50			59.50
5.....	81.40	42.25			3.40			45.65
6.....	84.17	35.00	21.50		2.50	.80		59.80

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

A brief study of the availability and regularity of employment in some of the chief bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, based on the normal years 1905, 1906, and 1907, shows the following facts. The data given relate, not to the average number of days worked by the employees, but to the average number of days that the mines were operated.

In the Connellsville coke region work is practically continuous, the plants running about three hundred days a year. In no other part of the bituminous field is this condition found. The Cambria-Somerset mines run about two hundred and forty-four days a year, those of the Irwin field two hundred and forty-five, and those of the Pittsburg district about two hundred and twenty-two days. This difference in the number of days operated in the various fields is accounted for in part by the following considerations: The demand for coke is normally steady and continuous, and the plants in the Connellsville region are operated with corresponding regularity. The Irwin and Cambria fields largely supply eastern markets, and have a steadier demand than has the Pittsburg district, which depends in part on the seasonal lake trade.

Upon comparing the figures already presented, it would seem that the mine worker's opportunity for employment is better in the Cambria and Irwin districts than in the Pittsburg region, and much better

in the coke-producing district than in any of the others. A migration of labor might naturally be looked for from those regions in which the opportunity for employment is least to those in which it is greatest. No such racial movements are taking place, but, on the contrary, there is a tendency to migrate in the opposite direction. This is due to the fact that the Pittsburg region is unionized and shorter hours and better conditions of work prevail, as compared with the Irwin and Cambria fields, both of which, together with the coke regions, are without labor organizations.

The investigation in Pennsylvania, based upon reports from 1,994 males of working age in the households studied, discloses the fact that only 20.7 per cent were employed for the full twelve months; 59.5 per cent for nine months or over; 88.4 per cent for six months or over; and 98.5 per cent for three months or over. The detailed showing, by general nativity and race, follows:

TABLE 197.—*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 over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White	53	32.1	73.6	94.3	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Slovak.	27	14.8	48.1	88.9	100.0
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian	21	19.0	47.6	95.2	100.0
Croatian	182	13.2	59.9	81.9	98.9
German	30	30.0	86.7	100.0	100.0
Italian, North	177	11.9	40.7	72.9	99.4
Italian, South	102	22.5	66.7	96.1	100.0
Lithuanian	113	19.5	43.4	76.1	89.4
Magyar	178	13.5	38.8	86.5	99.4
Polish	308	20.5	64.0	92.5	98.4
Roumanian	34	79.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russian	40	2.5	15.0	95.0	100.0
Ruthenian	96	59.4	77.1	87.5	100.0
Slovak	520	19.4	68.7	92.9	99.2
Grand total	1,994	20.7	59.5	88.4	98.5
Total native-born of foreign father	91	17.6	57.1	89.0	97.8
Total native-born	144	22.9	63.2	91.0	98.6
Total foreign-born	1,850	20.5	59.2	88.2	98.5

A comparison of persons native-born of native father with those native-born of foreign father and with the foreign-born, shows that a larger per cent of the first named than of the others were regularly employed. Thus the native-born report 22.9 per cent of their number working the full twelve months, 63.2 per cent nine months or over, and 91 per cent six months or over, as compared with 20.5, 59.2, and 88.2 per cent of the foreign-born, and 17.6, 57.1, and 89 per cent of the native-born of foreign father, respectively. As between the whites native-born of native father and the Slovaks native-born of foreign father, it will be found that only 5.7 per cent of the former had less than six months' work during the year, while the Slovaks report 11.1 per cent. On the other hand, the native-born Slovaks report 51.9 per cent working less than nine months, as

compared with 26.4 per cent of the native whites, while 32.1 per cent of the native whites worked the full twelve months, as compared with 14.8 per cent of the native-born Slovaks. Of the foreign-born, the Roumanians lead all other races, reporting 79.4 per cent of their number as working the full twelve months, and 100 per cent nine months or over.

The Ruthenians report the next highest per cent employed for the full twelve months. This race is followed by the Germans, who also show a large per cent employed nine months or over and report their entire number employed for six months or over. Very little difference exists between the South Italians and Poles, the former reporting 33.3 per cent of their number employed under nine months, as compared with 36 per cent of the Poles. Although the Lithuanians report a slightly higher per cent for persons employed twelve months than do the Slovaks, the latter, during all other periods, report a higher per cent—68.7 per cent and 92.9 per cent working over nine and six months, respectively, as compared with 43.4 and 76.1 per cent of the Lithuanians. The Croatians report a larger per cent than do the Bohemians and Moravians or Magyars employed nine months or over, and a smaller per cent than these races employed the full twelve months. Only 5 per cent of the Russians were employed for less than six months, but the per cents working the full twelve months or nine months and over are much lower than those of any other race—2.5 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, for the periods mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF A TYPICAL MINING AND COKE VILLAGE.

The coal and coke villages in which the immigrants live are much alike. Constructed in regular rows on a hillside are 50 or 100 red or slate-gray box houses, all two-story, double, frame dwellings of cheap construction. At one end of the "patch," or village, is a large building, the "company store," and at the other end usually a schoolhouse and a church are found.

As a rule, below the village in a narrow, smoke-filled valley, rise the iron stacks of an engine house and the steel frame of a coal tippie. Along the opposite hill base and "in bank" along the valley floor are the long lines of coke ovens, every alternate oven sending forth flames together with a column of heavy, brown smoke. Through the semi-obscure electric larries run out along the oven tops and stop to let their loads of coal slide down into the empty ovens. From the smoke come the incessant rattle and screech of coke-drawing machines as they empty the oven and load the coke into the big "bird cage" or car on the sidetrack. The wind rolls the heavy smoke steadily up the slope through the town. It drifts through streets and alleys, yards, and houses, and on across the hills, smudging everything in its path. Some towns are built far enough from the coke ovens to be affected but little by the smoke, but many are only a few hundred yards away and are very smoky when the wind blows from the ovens. In many towns the smoke is so thick and heavy that not a spear of grass can grow. In the mines where no coke is made the smoke nuisance does not exist.

The village streets are but slightly improved. Some are covered with coke ashes or slate from the mine; others are the original clay

and in winter and spring are mere mud and water. The gutters are open, shallow ditches, unless the hill slopes sharply, in which case they soon become deep gullies. These gutters are always a place of deposit for rubbish, household garbage, and discarded articles. Such articles, however, are not confined to the gutters, but litter streets and alleys, sidewalks and yards, as well.

In some towns the sidewalks are of coke ashes. In many cases there is a path at either side as unimproved as the street, sometimes not even separated from it by a gutter. In wet weather boards of various lengths and widths may be laid end to end along parts of the way by the neater of the inhabitants, but in general tenants step directly from their houses into the street. At intervals of perhaps 200 yards on either side of the street are hydrants, one for every eight or ten families. In some towns the ground about the houses is fenced off and there is sufficient space for small gardens, with lawns in front decorated with flower beds. There may even be shade trees along the sidewalks. In others there is only a small, untidy back yard, with a dutch oven. In still others the walks, yards, and grounds are covered with coke ashes. The typical company village is exceedingly insanitary. Surface drainage is the rule. The toilets are dry, with ground vaults, and in many instances are near the dwellings. In frequent cases the water supply comes unfiltered from wells sunk about the village, sometimes deep enough to insure good water, sometimes so shallow as to make the water of doubtful purity. A few mines located near cities are furnished the regular city water. At many plants, however, the water comes from company reservoirs, which sometimes derive their supply from very objectionable sources, though more or less filtration is provided. There are localities in which the water is taken directly from contaminated streams running through the village, but is "softened" by the use of soda ash and lime and is then filtered through coke ash and charcoal beds. On the whole, the water supply of the coal and coke town is very impure and a source of disease. The companies usually "clean up" the towns once a year; sometimes twice, but often not at all. There is little to stimulate cleanliness on the part of the tenants under such circumstances. The mine operators say that the existing conditions result from the fact that the foreigner is too dirty for the town to be other than what it is, but whether this is true or not, it seems that very little effort is made to improve the living conditions.

COMPANY HOUSES.

Relatively few mines are located sufficiently near the larger towns and cities to permit of their employees securing houses within such towns or cities. As a result, the mining companies find it necessary to erect houses to accommodate the workmen and their families in the detached and often isolated mining communities. A town is laid out, with streets, alleys, and lots properly platted, and dwellings of the type selected are constructed. These are usually, as has already been pointed out, two-story, double, frame buildings, of eight or ten, and in some cases twelve, rooms. They are designed to accommodate two families, one on either side of the building.^a Some of

^a For floor plan and front and side elevation of a typical house, see p. 495

the houses are plastered and fairly well finished inside; others are much rougher in their finish. In a very few cases the houses are lighted by electricity supplied by the company, but as a rule oil lamps or other means of lighting must be furnished by the tenant.

Water for all domestic purposes must be carried by the housewife, from a few feet to several hundred yards. The distance of dry toilets from the houses varies with the depth of the lot, from a few feet to 30 or 40 yards. Waste water from the houses is sometimes carried off to the gutters along the village street by drain pipes from the kitchen. Sometimes these are omitted, and water which has been used for washing is emptied anywhere about the yard or grounds.

The usual rent for these houses is about \$1.50 a room a month—e. g., a four-room house rents for \$6 and a five-room house for \$7.50. There are, of course, many variations, depending upon locality, size and type of house, and company, but this is a fair, general average. It should be noted in passing that this rent is usually a very satisfactory return on the investment. For instance, the houses of one company, costing \$1,100 to construct, rent for \$156 a year; at another mine, houses of similar construction and approximate cost rent for \$144 a year; at another, similar houses, of approximately the same cost, rent for \$168 a year. It is true that such houses could not now be constructed for this amount, since the cost of labor and material has increased; but, taking this fact into consideration, it is still evident that the houses yield a very good profit.

It is the policy of the companies when employing men to give preference to those who will live in company houses, and in cases where it is necessary to "lay off" a part of their workmen, other things being equal, those are usually first discharged who do not rent company houses. Less pressure is brought to bear in this direction when there is a shortage of labor. At such times men may be very gladly taken on whether their families occupy company houses or not, while at other periods, when labor is plentiful, those men are first chosen who will occupy company buildings. From this standpoint, the recent immigrants are more desirable than natives as workmen. The former will usually rent company houses without objection, while the latter generally prefer other dwellings.

It should be said that this policy of the companies is not altogether intended for the purpose of keeping up the profit from the rental of the houses, but also proceeds from a legitimate desire to keep an organized body of workmen at the plant. These houses are not always owned by the company itself, but are sometimes the property of individual members of the company.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

Company stores are generally found in all the detached mining villages. As conducted in the mining regions of western Pennsylvania, the company store system is usually an evasion of the law, and is often a means of exploiting immigrants and other employees. These company stores, strictly speaking, are not owned and managed by the same corporate body which owns and operates the coal mines, since the laws of Pennsylvania forbid a coal-mining company to own and operate such stores. In actual practice, however, they are very closely related to the coal-mining company. In most cases

a separate corporation is organized, composed of some or all of the principal stockholders of the mining company, and this second organization engages in the supply business at the mining plants of the coal company. In a few instances the stores are owned by individuals who are members of the mining company. In still other cases a third company owns the stock of both the mining company and the supply company. While the stores are therefore not legally the property of the coal-mining company, they are usually the property of some or all of the same interests as is the coal company.

The reasons for the existence of the company store are quite plain. The officials of the coal companies say the supply store is a necessity; that their workmen must be furnished general supplies on a reliable business basis. They say it is not feasible for anyone entirely outside, or not connected with the coal company, to conduct such a business, since the mining companies are constantly involved in controversies between the managers of such stores and the workmen of the company over the settlement of accounts; that, owing to the shifting character and general unreliability of the people living in the coal-mining towns, it is necessary that a store be able to collect its bills through the coal-mining company, and this necessitates a frictionless relationship between the mining and the supply companies. This contention may be true, but it is equally true that outside persons would voluntarily establish stores in these towns and run the risk of losses from bad debts were they permitted to do so by the mining company which owns the land and buildings of the company town. Here and there may be found an occasional small store, often managed by an immigrant, but in the more remote coal and coke towns this is the extent of competition to which the company store is subjected, and in some cases no stores even of this kind are permitted. The fact seems to be that a well-managed store will yield a very good profit and it is the intention of the members of the coal-mining companies to retain this profit for themselves. The relation between the company store and the mining company is simple. When a workman or a member of his family desires to purchase goods at the store and has no cash, or does not wish to use such cash as he has on hand, he asks the pay clerk of the mining company for a check of such amount as he may wish. This check is a printed slip which, in form, is an assignment to the store company of money owed by the mining company to the workman, with spaces left blank for the amount and the assignor's signature. If the mine employee's earnings to date, less previous checks, equal or exceed the amount desired, the check is made out, signed by the man, and received at the store in payment for the goods bought. On pay day the total amount of these checks is deducted from the man's earnings and turned over to the store in payment of his bills.^a

It is presumed that the employees of the mining companies are free to patronize any outside store if they see fit. When company officials are asked if men are required to patronize their stores, the usual answer is that a man is free to trade anywhere he wishes. Since the company stores are operated for profit, however, and since

^a The extent to which employees purchase goods and the corresponding deductions made by the companies from earnings have already been shown by tables in the preceding detailed exhibit. See pp. 318-320.

a greater volume of business means a larger profit, it is only natural that the companies should seek to make the trade at the stores as large as possible. Various means are employed to accomplish this end, ranging from overmanning the plants and practical coercion to simple dependence on lower prices and better goods. On the other hand, trade at many company stores is favored by the inaccessibility of competing stores. The plants are often remote from towns and villages. During the winter months especially the roads are usually bad, and because of convenience and sometimes of necessity, a large proportion of the employee's purchases must be made at the company store.

As already noted, competing stores of importance are usually not permitted in the company towns. Hucksters and peddlers of fruits, vegetables, and meats are excluded as far as possible. Where the company village is located on the company's own land this is very easily accomplished. Trespass notices are posted and such hucksters and peddlers are prosecuted. As showing the relationship between the mining and the supply companies it is of interest here to remember that the prosecution is conducted by the mining company owning the store, though the mining company as such has nothing to lose by the presence of these vendors. Under such circumstances fruits, vegetables, meats, and groceries are sometimes carried from hucksters' wagons which wait out on the public highway a mile or so away. There are companies which do not exclude hucksters, farmers, and other persons from selling in the villages, and may even permit the establishment of some other small stores, but this is not the ordinary condition. The store check system also operates to stimulate trade at the company store. Such checks are good only for trade there. A workman is not permitted to draw his wages in cash at irregular intervals, but is given a store check which necessitates his purchasing his supplies at the company store. Their spending is not discouraged by the company so long as it does not involve more than is due the workman. Another very effective means of increasing trade at the store is that of having the manager and possibly some of the clerks "take orders" at regular intervals. Each housewife is visited and solicited to order from the store for the next week or two weeks such articles as she may desire. These goods are then delivered and the amount charged to the husband's store account. Not only does this give the store a definite amount of trade, but the manager also secures much valuable information as to the trade peculiarities of different families. He learns to know personally those families which are giving him all, or nearly all, of their trade, and those which are withholding a part of it and trading elsewhere. This enables him to concentrate to the best advantage his efforts at increasing the business of the store. No doubt his call to secure orders is sometimes considered by the housewife as more or less of a command to buy. In some instances this opinion is doubtless well founded, while in others it is a mistake, due to previous unhappy experiences under similar conditions or to a misinterpretation of the manager's speech.

At some stores other far less legitimate measures are employed to keep up the workman's store account. Cases are reported where each employee is expected to spend a certain proportion of his earnings each week in the store. A list is kept of those families which

fall short of the expected amount. If purchases do not increase, the head of the family is given an unpleasant place to work, a wet heading, a room with a bad roof, or a place where the conditions are otherwise unfavorable. If the employee, under these conditions, does not move, or if his store account does not reach the approximate amount expected, he is discharged at the first opportunity and a more subservient workman substituted. The attitude of the employees under such a system is naturally a matter of interest. Briefly stated, as a body they are antagonistic to the company store and often buy inferior goods at higher prices at other stores simply because they feel free from compulsion. - The quality of the goods and the prices charged vary with different companies. Many company stores handle first-class goods throughout and charge prices no higher than in the best-managed town and city stores. They buy in very large quantities, thereby receiving unusually favorable quotations. They have few or no bad debts and consequently are able to make more than the average profit at moderate prices. These prices are maintained fairly, although the store enjoys a practical monopoly of trade and might exact higher prices. At the other extreme are stores in which the goods are of poor quality, and frequently the prices charged are above those for the same brand or kind of goods as charged elsewhere. No general statement can do justice to this situation. In some cases the employee receives reasonable value for his money; in others he is unquestionably exploited. At a few company stores trade is not required. Every workman is distinctly told that he can buy anywhere he pleases and is asked to inform the store manager if he considers the prices unfair and the qualities of goods inferior. It is the effort of such stores to deal with the company employees on a commercial basis. The managers of such stores report a better trade and much better spirit on the part of the workmen than do the managers of neighboring stores, where it is tacitly understood that the man will trade at the company store.

BENEFITS RECEIVED BY EMPLOYEES IN ADDITION TO WAGES.

As regards benefits received by mine workers in addition to their wages, medical and hospital services may be mentioned. In this respect coal and coke companies can be divided into four general classes. The majority of companies pay all the cost of treating a workman injured while on duty, and furnish whatever hospital service may be necessary; others pay these items only when the man himself is unable to pay them; still others simply call a physician or send the employee to a hospital and pay for the first treatment; and a few furnish neither medical nor hospital service, leaving the employee to run the risk of fatal or permanent injury, and to pay the cost of any treatment he may require.

Some mining companies also maintain benefit societies for their workmen. Dues of these societies range from 35 to 50 cents per month. Benefits, generally of \$5 or \$6 per week, are paid for injuries suffered while at work, and in case the accident is fatal a death benefit (usually of \$100) is paid. In some instances these companies provide that if the wife of an employee dies the husband is paid a benefit of \$50. Membership in these societies is usually compulsory at the mines where they are organized.

WELFARE WORK.

For the most part there is no organized or concerted welfare work by the mining companies, though there are occasional exceptions. Here and there a company furnishes free coal to its workers and pays the funeral expenses of its fatally injured employees. Taken as a whole, however, there is almost a total lack of any organized effort along these lines. One company which is doing welfare work is a remarkable example of what might be done. The general aim of the company is to improve, so to speak, its human machinery. It wants the most orderly, efficient, and faithful workmen it can get, and is trying to secure a permanent body of employees as distinguished from the usual shifting labor force of the mining regions. It is attaining these ends by the following measures: Its wage scale exceeds that of its competitors, in some instances its rate being 25 per cent higher. It maintains a company store, but patronage is not required, and the people are distinctly told that they are free to trade anywhere they wish, and are asked, in case their wants are not met at the store, to explain what seems wrong to them, and if the grievance is real it is promptly remedied. Farmers and hucksters and others with legitimate business are free to enter the company village and sell their wares. Pack peddlers and beer and whisky agents alone are excluded. Good houses are also provided. Undesirable buildings are being replaced by six-room, single-story cottages, with comfortable porches, large grounds, water in the houses, and electric lights. The standard two-story, double, frame, eight-room houses are being repaired and fitted with electric lights and water connections. It is the policy to encourage the better workmen by putting them in the better houses. Fruit trees are planted in the yards, which will eventually furnish fruit as well as shade, and will be cared for by the miner. Water is supplied by a 300-foot well and is filtered before being used. The toilets, at some distance from the houses, are fitted with removable boxes in place of the ordinary ground vaults, and are cleaned each week. In addition to the better physical conditions, the company is trying to maintain a decent and orderly village. To this end several rather remarkable plans have been adopted. No workman is called a "dago" or a "hunkie," but on the contrary all are treated with consideration and respect. A deputy sheriff is employed at a regular salary to maintain order and supervise the sanitary conditions and general welfare of the village. He arrests offenders against the law, but does not receive the fees. These go into a charitable fund. This policy prevents any tendency on the part of the officer to "arrest for revenue," and encourages him to have as little disorder as possible, since he is paid no more in troublesome than in peaceful times, and the retention of his position depends on his ability to prevent disorder. He sees in detail to the sanitary conditions of the town, reports a drain that needs repair or a house and yard that need cleaning, and the company furnishes him a team and the laborers and supplies needed for this purpose. He sees that the houses and grounds are kept clean and orderly and reports those that are not. In order to secure better order and higher efficiency and to reduce the number of accidents, the company controls the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village. A committee composed of the superintendent, the

deputy sheriff, and some of the more intelligent foreign workmen, handles the entire beer and whisky business of the town. This committee employs a "beer agent" and pays him a fixed salary per month. He receives no commissions. He is permitted to sell several recognized brands of beer and whisky and is not permitted to favor one brewing or distilling company over another. No other beer or whisky agent is allowed on the premises of the company. It is the policy of this committee systematically to cut down the amount of beer and whisky consumed. To this end the agent takes orders on Tuesday morning after the men have gone into the mine, so that he receives the order from the housewife, not from the husband or from some irresponsible boarder. Then the superintendent and the police officer go over these orders and reduce those that seem too large. The efficiency of the agent is based on his ability to keep the amount ordered at a low figure. Each week a statement is prepared showing the amount of liquor each family and boarding group has purchased, the prices paid, the total receipts, total expenses, and total profits. These profits are turned over to the charity fund of the committee and are used for the aid of needy families in the village. The books of the committee are open to anyone at any time and show how the money has been spent. The company has adopted the policy of systematically eliminating the largest consumers of beer and whisky, and the whole campaign has resulted in reducing the consumption of the working force about 40 per cent. This has greatly improved the good order of the village and the general efficiency of the employees.^a

No cows or chickens are permitted in the yards. This is in the interest of the general cleanliness of the town. The company furnishes pure milk from inspected cows at 5 cents per quart. The company is also limiting the number of boarders that may be kept by any one family to four. This is done because there is a tendency to greater uncleanness, disorder, and immorality where a larger number of boarders are kept. Children reared in a house of four rooms, with perhaps from 8 to 12 boarders, are considered to have little chance of becoming good citizens. All children in this village attend school if they are of school age. If the family is too poor to purchase books and other needed articles, the company furnishes them free, and the children may go to either the public or the parochial school as their parents choose. The village officer enforces attendance.

A benefit system is conducted for the company employees. In this the dues are 50 cents per month, with death and accident benefits of no absolutely fixed amount. If the family is large, the amount paid is often higher than the usual \$5 or \$6 per week. In case of death, a benefit of \$100 is paid, together with free transportation for the widow and children wherever they may wish to go, even to their original home in Europe. An employee permanently injured in the company's service is given work about the plant so that he may support himself and family, or is furnished free transportation to any point he may specify, together with \$100 in cash. The results of this system have been very gratifying to the operators. When other

^a Just how widely this handling of the beer and whisky business differs from the usual situation can be seen by referring to the chapter on industrial progress and efficiency, pp. 419 to 422.

companies have been handicapped by a shortage of labor supply, this company has turned men away. It sells its product for more money, and is able to pay higher wages. As a result, more and better work is done, greater care is taken of the company property, and much better order and general living conditions prevail in its village than in those of its competitors.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following table is suggestive as regards the extent of membership in labor organizations of representatives of immigrant races, though it does not give a complete showing because most of the men included in the tabulation were working in nonunion districts:

TABLE 198.—*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	45	1	2.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	1		(a)
English	5		(a)
German	6		(a)
Irish	4	2	(a)
Italian, North	1		(a)
Polish	2		(a)
Slovak	7		(a)
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian	21	2	9.5
Bosnian	1	1	(a)
Croatian	167	20	12.0
English	17		(a)
German	29		.0
Irish	12		(a)
Italian, North	173	89	51.4
Italian, South	103		.0
Lithuanian	106	63	59.4
Magyar	183	70	38.3
Polish	307	4	1.3
Roumanian	31		.0
Russian	40	32	80.0
Ruthenian	77	11	14.3
Slovak	526	24	4.6
Slovenian	16		(a)
Grand total	1,880	319	17.0
Total native-born of foreign father	26	2	7.7
Total native-born	71	3	4.2
Total foreign-born	1,809	316	17.5

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

The greater part of the persons represented in the foregoing table were employed in regions where they had no opportunity to become affiliated with labor unions. This is true of all the races enumerated except the North Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Russian, and Ruthenian. Most of the individuals of these races were in a unionized locality, and this accounts, in part at least, for the seemingly greater tendency to join the unions.

The table immediately following shows the number of foreign-born males in the households studied who are members of labor organizations, according to period of residence in the United States:

TABLE 199.—*Affiliation with trade unions of foreign-born males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 50 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of Individual.	Number 21 years of age or over working for wages, by years in United States.			Affiliation with trade unions, by years in United States.					
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Number.			Per cent.		
				Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Polish.....	109	82	116	1	1	2	0.9	1.2	1.7
Slovak.....	153	119	254	2	12	10	1.3	10.1	3.9
Total.....	551	498	760	54	110	152	9.8	22.1	20.0

The first effectual organization among the bituminous coal operatives of Pennsylvania was that of the Knights of Labor. In the early seventies this body grew rapidly and by the latter part of the decade had attained a strong position in the bituminous region. Its decline was almost equally rapid, and by 1885 it was no longer powerful enough to bargain successfully with the operators, though it continued in existence until 1890. In the year 1885 the Miners' National Progressive Union was formed and quickly spread through the mining regions of the western part of the State until it was finally equal in strength among the miners to the Knights of Labor. Constant friction between the two organizations, however, so hampered the activities of each as to make it evident that neither would long survive if the struggle continued. This resulted in 1890 in the union of Lodge No. 135 of the Knights of Labor with the National Progressive Union to form the present United Mine Workers of America, which took over the local unions of both the older organizations throughout the western part of Pennsylvania. Since that time it has been the predominant organization among the mine operatives in that section.

As Slovaks, Poles, Lithuanians, Magyars, Croatians, Italians, and other immigrants of different race and speech began to enter the industry in great numbers, the union quickly found that if it was to live it must organize these newcomers. This was a difficult task. The new workers were coming from lands where labor organizations were considered revolutionary. They were, therefore, naturally suspicious and slow to join them here. Very few could understand the English language, and agitation among them had to be conducted through interpreters. Most of them were new to the industry, and it is said did not know what hours, wages, and conditions of employment they should expect, but arrived with practically no funds and were obliged to accept work immediately. Moreover, the operators were opposing organization among these new workmen, and, it is claimed, were using one race or faction against another, and other means to prevent their organization. In spite of these hindrances, however, the unions were successful in enrolling many of the immigrants, and at present in those districts where the unions still exist many members are from races of recent immigration.

In some respects the members from races of recent immigration are considered less satisfactory than the native-born or the members from races of older immigration. The presence of different races and nationalities, some of which may be more or less hostile to each other, such as the North and South Italians, and most of which differ in language and customs, not only from one another but from the older employees, prevents the formation of a compact homogeneous union and gives rise to some troublesome problems of organization and administration. In strikes the recent immigrant members are generally faithful and loyal, but are often inclined to resort to violence and other methods that bring the union and its cause into disrepute, while in peaceful times it is often difficult to make the immigrant worker see the need of contributing steadily to the union. He is prone to save the amount of his dues by letting his membership lapse. This undermines the organization not only numerically and financially, but morally as well, and requires constant work to offset its weakening effects.

It is claimed by some of the older operatives and labor leaders, and apparently with good reason, that the unions are the best means of effecting general improvement in working and living conditions among the coal-mine employees. They are able, it is argued, to effect this improvement through securing shorter hours, better wages, safer mines, and safer methods of mining. They are further able in some degree, it is also asserted, to prevent exploitation of workmen through store, rent, and other deductions, and, by insisting on proper living conditions, to improve the surroundings and housing of the company villages. In addition to these specific forms of betterment they purport to serve another excellent purpose in accustoming the immigrant at the outset to American standards on these subjects, so that he learns quickly to measure his own condition, not by what he has been accustomed to abroad, but by what is taught him he should expect here. It is urged that this makes his competition with the American and other older operatives less disastrous to them, and therefore improves conditions not only for the immigrant, but for the older operatives as well. The older employees further claim that in general the immigration of southern and eastern Europeans has been very disastrous to the labor unions in the coal-mining industry. In some districts the unions have been entirely disrupted, and old operatives assert that this was directly due to the coming of the later immigrants. They contend that some of the operators consciously and deliberately displaced their American, British, and German workers with the later immigrants in order to break down the unions, and that, after succeeding in this endeavor, they have kept their workers of several different races so as to make organization difficult among them.

A fair illustration of the disruption of the unions following the arrival of the recent immigrants is seen in the case of the Connellsville coke region. In that section the earlier employees, as already pointed out,^a were Americans, Irish, German, English, and Scotch, who proved themselves apt at organization and prompt to strike for better wages and conditions. Expansion of the industry created a demand for many more workmen, and Slovaks, Magyars,

^a See p. 256.

Poles, and Italians were employed in large numbers. This movement began about 1882. At that time the labor organizations among the men were under the leadership of the Americans, English, and Irish.

The history of these labor organizations is the history of a series of strikes, each of which left the organizations weaker than before. The American and Irish leaders induced many of the immigrants to join in the strikes, but they found difficulty in restraining them from violence during the strikes and in retaining their membership after the strikes were settled, so that the unions were not able to form any powerful organization for use in the next strike. The first of these general strikes occurred in 1884. At that time the percentage of recent immigrants was relatively small and the men held their own. More recent immigrants were employed, however, some English-speaking workmen were discharged, and many others left the region to seek work in other fields. There was another strike in 1886 which was really a defeat for the labor organization.

In 1890 the local organizations of the Knights of Labor were taken over by the newly organized United Mine Workers of America. The next year, another general strike occurred in the coke region, into which the local unions entered without the sanction of the general council of the organization, and the men were defeated. In this case also the immigrants joined the strike, but did much rioting, and after the defeat of the strike left the union. After the strikes of 1884 and 1886 many of the older English-speaking workers began leaving the district. More left after the strike of 1891, and with the loss of immigrant members at the same time the United Mine Workers' organization was completely demoralized in the Connellsville region.

In 1894, when the United Mine Workers of America were conducting their general strike, the organization in the coke region was revived and the men struck again. This was the final struggle. The rate at the time was 19½ cents per ton for mining coal. The strikers asked 25 cents. The operators refused the demand and in the southern part of the region the strike began April 2, 1894. The Americans, English, and Irish were leaders of the strike, and the immigrants very generally joined the organization which had been effected only two weeks previously. On April 27 the central and northern portion of the region also joined the strike. By May 1 only 8 plants out of 85 in the region were operating. The following table shows, by weeks, the number of ovens which were operated and those which were idle, and indicates the success of the miners in stopping the industry:^a

TABLE 200.—Active and idle ovens in Connellsville coke district, May 1 to September 1, 1894.

Date.	Ovens running.	Ovens idle.	Date.	Ovens running.	Ovens idle.
May 1.....	2,454	15,059	July 6.....	6,928	10,586
May 11.....	2,031	15,481	July 13.....	7,708	9,906
May 18.....	1,486	16,047	July 20.....	8,556	8,858
May 25.....	2,026	15,427	July 27.....	9,779	7,735
June 1.....	2,937	14,576	August 3.....	10,332	7,182
June 8.....	3,527	13,969	August 10.....	10,756	6,758
June 15.....	3,855	13,639	August 18.....	10,039	6,455
June 22.....	4,686	12,810	August 25.....	11,503	5,921
June 29.....	5,940	11,554	September 1.....	12,703	4,811

^a Compiled from the reports of the Uniontown, Pa., press during this period.

It will be seen that the strikers were most successful during the month of May. By the middle of this month, however, begging committees were soliciting aid for the strikers, many of whom were enduring severe hardships. About this time, the general strike of the United Mine Workers of America was ended, but the strike in the coke region still continued. It came to a close September 7, with the complete defeat of the men and the disruption of their organization. This ended the existence of labor organizations in the coke district.

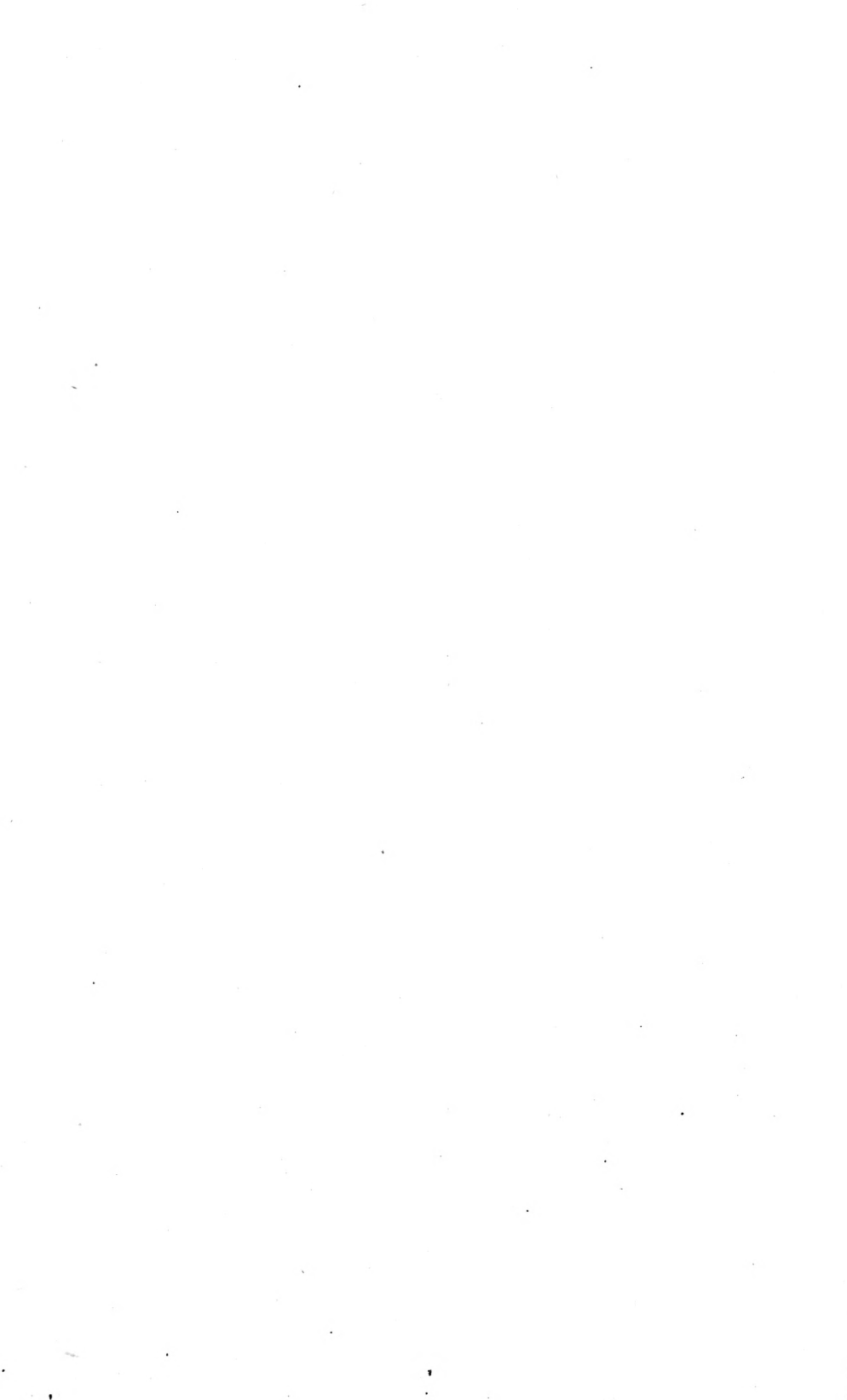
In considering the connection between the destruction of the unions and the presence of the recent immigrant, certain factors in the case must be observed. The differences in race, language, and religion gave the operators opportunity to play off one faction or race against another, and it is charged by the labor unionists that this was frequently done. The immigrants would not keep up their membership in the unions during the periods between strikes and consequently the labor organizations had no adequate funds to carry on long strikes. Moreover, the workmen themselves, especially the more newly arrived immigrants, had little or no savings on which to depend, and members were soon forced to choose between starving with their families and accepting work at the terms offered. Under these conditions many soon resumed work. Another element of importance was the fact that after each strike numbers of the natives, and British and German immigrant workmen, refusing longer to tolerate the conditions imposed, left the region and found work in the fields of the Pittsburg district, of Ohio, the Middle West, and the Southwest, where wages and working conditions were better, and where the employees were not subject to such competition from recent immigration as in the coke region. Not only did this lower the numbers of the older operatives who remained in the coke region, but since the hardiest, most resourceful, and most aggressive were the ones to leave, and since these were the chief strength of the unions, the resultant moral weakening of the organization was out of all proportion to the numbers of those thus lost. In short, the unions here were inundated by the flood of immigrants and the various strikes were merely the convulsions that marked their advancing dissolution.

What occurred in the Connellsville coke region occurred elsewhere throughout the State. In other fields where the unions were not so well organized the coming of the recent immigrants served rather to prevent than to destroy organization, but the result in either case has been to create large areas in which to-day there is no semblance of labor organization among thousands of employees. At present the union is recognized on an open-shop basis by the operators of the Clearfield and Pittsburg districts and in a few isolated districts, such as the town of South Fork, and the scale and working agreement of the United Mine Workers of America is observed in these fields. Elsewhere the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania are unorganized.

REASONS FOR EMPLOYING IMMIGRANTS.

The primary reason for the employment of recent immigrants was the development of the coal industry in western Pennsylvania. This development was rapid and on a large scale. At the same time the expansion of the industry in other fields gave opportunity for experi-

enced and ambitious American, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh employees to find positions elsewhere. Furthermore, the period of development in coal mining and coke manufacturing was also a period of great expansion in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania, so that for the intelligent and ambitious American, German, English, Irish, or Scotch employee there were abundant opportunities to secure either lucrative positions in other mining fields, or more pleasant or better paid work in shops and factories near home. This resulted in a double demand for labor in the mining industry. There was first that demand which came from expansion—the opening of new mines, and the extension of the older workings; second, the demand which resulted from the exodus of former operatives to leave by the fact that there were opportunities to secure work which paid as well or better than mining, that this work was often more agreeable and less dangerous, and that it freed them from association with aliens of different speech, customs, and manners. The employment of recent immigrants, therefore, increased the opportunities for the employment of more workers of the same races for the reason it accelerated the departure of the former operatives. There were also other reasons why the mining companies, after they had had some experience with recent immigrants, were quite willing to employ the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Italians, and other races. The pioneer operatives were, in many cases, members of the trades unions, and were constantly demanding better wages and working conditions. When the first of the recent immigrants had been employed, it was observed that they were more easily satisfied with wages and living conditions, that they did not know anything about labor organizations, and that since they could not speak the English language, they were difficult to organize and at the same time could not easily communicate their discontent, or act as a body upon any grievances. Consequently, when the rapid development of the early eighties led to a great demand for labor, the companies were willing to receive the races of recent immigration, because they had found them tractable and less inclined to give trouble than the older immigrant races. Moreover, these races while they were less efficient than the older and experienced miners, had been found to be very industrious and regular in their work.



CHAPTER V.

HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

Systems of domestic economy—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 201 to 213 and General Tables 70 to 81.]

SYSTEMS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The methods of domestic economy which prevail in the immigrant households of the mine workers may be classified under two general headings: (1) The family, and (2) the boarding group. The family life needs no detailed discussion. In practically all the boarding groups there are one or more families, but the conditions are such that independent family life can scarcely be said to exist, and the distinguishing features are those of the group. The boarding groups may be subdivided into two general classes. The first of these is conducted on the ordinary American plan, by which the boarder pays a fixed sum for board, lodging, and washing. Few such groups exist among the recent immigrants, but when they are found the rates are from \$15 to \$18 per month. The second of the boarding systems is that commonly known as the boarding boss system, under which each lodger pays a fixed sum, usually from \$2 to \$3 per month, for lodging, washing, and cooking, the individual members of the group sharing the cost of food. There are numerous variations of this general plan. Where the boarding boss has few or no children and there are several boarders, no additional charge is borne by him for the wife's food. If there are several children in the family or few boarders in the group, the boss usually pays two shares for the wife and children. This is a matter that is settled by bargain among the members. Sometimes each boarder buys his own food separately and the boss's wife cooks it for him, but this is not the usual custom. Frequently, however, the men buy separately the lunch they take with them into the mine, and share only the cost of breakfast and supper.

In some instances a sort of combination of the American and the boarding boss system is found—that is, lodging, cooking, washing, and bread and coffee are furnished at \$6 per month, and the boarders share the meat and other food bills on the usual plan. In one case the straight American plan was followed at \$9 per month, except that each boarder bought his own lunch. This practice, however, is also unusual. Neither the American plan nor any modification of this plan is common. Some form of the boarding boss system is the prevailing arrangement.

GENERAL HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

In order that the housing conditions in the mining localities may be better understood, three typical mining villages have been selected and are described from this standpoint in some detail below. These small representative mining villages may be designated, for purposes of presentation and comparison, as Villages I, II, and III.

VILLAGE I.

This village is located near a city of several thousand inhabitants. Probably 90 per cent of the employees of the mining company occupy company houses. The houses are two-story, double, frame buildings. Each house has two apartments of four rooms each, two rooms on the first floor and two on the second. The rent is \$7 per month for each apartment. A very few immigrants live in homes of their own in the adjoining city, and several more rent dwellings there.

The formation of separate racial colonies does not occur in the company village, owing to the fact that the houses are rented as they become vacant and, in renting, no attention is paid to the race of the tenant. This sometimes results in an Italian household occupying one side of a double house, while the adjoining apartment is occupied by a Slovak or a Magyar household. Length of residence in the United States seems to have had little effect in bettering the housing conditions of immigrants. This is chiefly due to the fact that all the company houses are of the same type and rent for the same amount, and consequently leave but little choice to the tenant.

Household furnishing shows little betterment with length of time in the United States. Those families which have been most recently formed usually have the best furniture, especially if the husband and wife have lived in this country for some time prior to marriage. The boarding houses are generally shabbily furnished, and their belongings are more or less worn and dilapidated. The rooms are much more tidy where there are no boarders.

Twenty-five households, consisting of 11 Slovak, 6 Polish, 5 Magyar, 1 North Italian, and 2 South Italian, were studied in detail. Of the 25, 7 were keeping either boarders or lodgers. In the community the boarding system which most prevails is the "boarding boss" plan, the usual price being \$2 per month for lodging, washing, and cooking, although in 1 Polish home it was \$3, and in 1 Slovak house \$2.50. The food was bought either by each boarder or by the housewife, and charged at the store on the book of each individual boarder. The American boarding plan was found to prevail among the Magyars, the rate per month ranging from \$7 to \$7.50. No American boarding houses are located in this village, so that it is impossible to make any cost comparisons. In this village water is piped into nearly all the houses, the remainder being supplied from outside hydrants. Stoves are used for heat and oil lamps for light. The village has surface drainage. Dry toilets with ground vaults are used. Yards and grounds are neglected, and the whole place is untidy and unclean.

VILLAGE II.

This village is a mining town of approximately 800 inhabitants, and is about 1 mile from the county seat of the county in which it is located.

The employees of the coal-mining company are divided among the different races, approximately as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Slovak.....	26	American, Negro.....	9
Polish.....	14	Italian.....	8
American, White.....	13	Magyar.....	6
English.....	10	German.....	2
Irish.....	10	Russian.....	2

Practically all Slovak, Polish, Negro, Italian, Magyar, and Russian families occupy company houses. Very few persons of the other races enumerated live in company houses, the majority residing in the adjacent city or its suburbs.

This distinction in housing is due largely to the difference in occupation and earning capacity. The races enumerated as living in company houses are employed largely as pick miners and coke drawers, with a small proportion employed in such occupations as oven levelers, timbermen, drivers, ash carters, and lamp cleaners. The majority of the persons of the other races in the locality are skilled employees, such as machinists, electricians, firemen, masons, and teamsters.

The employees living in the city or its environs occupy better houses and live in better surroundings than are provided in the village. Those living in the city have the benefit of its water, light, and sanitary systems, while those living in the village have the company water only, and dry closets with no provision for sewerage. The houses in the village are rented without the slightest regard to the race of the tenants, which, of course, tends to prevent segregation of races. The company houses are two-story, double, frame structures; each side consists of an apartment of 4 rooms, 2 on each floor. In several houses visited, 2 families were found occupying 1 apartment, 1 family on each floor. The company village is not incorporated, and there are no municipal regulations regarding housing and sanitation to be observed. The only effort of the company in this direction is to urge the immigrants to use lime freely, which they seem to do. The houses are untidy. Officials of the company assert that the immigrants with longer residence in the United States improve their housing conditions so far as cleanliness and neatness are concerned. This assertion was not borne out by the investigation in the locality. The immigrant boarding houses are usually in untidy condition, the dirt and disorder increasing with the number of boarders. One room is frequently used as a combination kitchen, dining room, and bathroom. When the men come in from their work in the evening a tub containing a few inches of water is placed on the floor, and, stripped to the waist, each man kneels over the tub and washes himself. As many as 8 or 10 men will wash in the same water. The housewife washes the back of each man, and in the intervals attends to the cooking. Those first completing their toilets take their places at the table and begin their meal, while others are washing. The boarding systems do not differ materially from those found in Village I. Under the boarding boss plan the rate for lodging, laundry and cooking is \$2 per month when the lodger furnishes his own bed, and \$2.50 when the bed is furnished by the boarding boss. In a majority of the boarding houses visited, especially among the Poles, the cost of food for the entire household was divided proportionately, each boarder paying one share and the boarding boss paying one, one and a half, or two shares, according to the size of his immediate family. This payment for food is in addition to the charge for lodging, washing, and cooking. In the immigrant boarding house where the American plan is followed, the usual rate for board, lodging, and washing is from \$15 to \$18 a month. The usual price in American houses is \$20 a month. The immigrant boarding boss system is never found

among the Americans. In the boarding houses managed by people of native birth it is not customary to find more than 2 men occupying a room, but among the immigrants it is not unusual to find 10 or 12 men sleeping in the same room.

VILLAGE III.

This mining village is situated about half a mile from a town of 800 to 1,000 population. About 250 men are employed in the mines and live in the community. These are chiefly Croatians, Magyars, and Slovaks.

There is a strong tendency to congregate, in housing, according to race. Housing conditions in the village are unusually bad. The company houses occupied by the Croatians and Slovaks are very small dilapidated shacks, the ten houses occupied by the Croatians being the worst of all. They have but one story and are not over 7½ feet in height. Originally each house had three rooms, but an additional room has been added. The rooms are about 8 by 10 feet with two windows each, with walls unplastered and unpapered. The houses are built directly under a hill, and when it rains the rear rooms are flooded and for the time being rendered practically useless. The toilets in several cases are in the rear not more than 3 feet from the kitchen door; in other cases the toilets are just across the road which is immediately in front of the houses. All toilets are of the ground-vault type.

In two of the Croatian boarding houses conditions were bad. In each house were 18 boarders. In one house the boarding boss and his wife and daughter slept in the kitchen; three lodgers in the dining room, two in a bed and one on a cot; seven in another room in two beds; and eight in the fourth room in three beds. The windows were all closed on account of the cold weather, the only ventilation being furnished by a large open fireplace in the dining room. The houses occupied by the Slovaks are as bad as those of the Croatians in every particular, except that they are not located so close to the hill. The houses occupied by the Magyars and other races are a little better than those of the Croatians and Slovaks by reason of their being built on higher ground. They are a little more modern in type, but at best very undesirable. There is but one water pipe for an average of 50 families, and the supply is inadequate. The water is unfit for drinking unless boiled, a precaution which the immigrants usually neglect. The lack of municipal or company sanitary regulations in the settlement probably causes the tenants to be even more careless of housing and living conditions than they otherwise would be.

The immigrant boarding houses are most undesirable. The usual rate is \$2.50 a month for lodging, washing, and cooking when the lodger furnishes his own bed, and \$3 a month when the boarding boss furnishes the bed. The boarding-boss plan is generally followed, and the lodgers buy their own food at the company store and bring it home to be cooked by the wife of the boarding boss.

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

Rent payments made are of large interest in connection with the cost of living of immigrant employees and their households, but they are chiefly significant in their bearing upon the existing standards

of living. Many employees of foreign birth seek to decrease their per capita rent payment by increasing the number of persons per household. The following series of tables exhibits this tendency and has an important bearing upon the study of general living conditions. If no boarders or lodgers were kept, the rent paid for each apartment would be indicative in a general way of standard of living, but inasmuch as many races follow the custom of renting larger houses than are needed for their immediate families, and then adding to the family income by keeping boarders or lodgers, the rent per capita is the only fair basis of comparison in studying the standard of living. The fairest comparison possible would be the rent paid per "adult" and such a presentation would be highly desirable; but such a plan involves an arbitrary fixing of age limits and a large amount of work in tabulation, and it has, therefore, not been followed in this report.

The table first presented shows average monthly rent per apartment, per room, and per capita:

TABLE 201.—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.....	18	\$9.81	\$2.21	\$1.92
Foreign-born:				
Croatian.....	107	7.33	1.78	.93
English.....	10	9.45	2.15	1.82
German.....	14	9.07	2.02	1.44
Italian, North.....	128	6.88	1.77	1.00
Italian, South.....	56	6.68	1.64	.78
Lithuanian.....	74	7.10	1.92	1.09
Magyar.....	146	6.70	1.81	1.07
Polish.....	177	6.49	1.66	.93
Roumanian.....	10	6.70	1.31	1.31
Russian.....	34	5.29	1.66	.84
Ruthenian.....	38	7.01	1.80	1.05
Slovak.....	361	6.08	1.64	.97
Slovenian.....	10	6.20	1.68	1.29
Grand total.....	1,195	6.65	1.73	1.00
Total native-born.....	18	9.81	2.21	1.92
Total foreign-born.....	1,177	6.60	1.72	.99

The highest average rent per apartment, per room, and per capita is paid by the native families. The second highest average under each statement is paid by the English. The Germans are the third highest. The lowest average rent per apartment is paid by the Russians, the lowest per room by the Roumanians, and the lowest per capita by the South Italians. Of the races of recent immigration, the highest average rent per person, \$1.31, is paid by the Roumanians; the second highest, \$1.29, by the Slovenians; and the third highest, \$1.09, by the Lithuanians. The lowest amount is \$0.78 paid by the South Italians.

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 202.—*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.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	107	\$7.33	0.9	75.7	81.3	98.1
Italian, North.....	128	6.88	7.0	68.8	92.2	97.7
Italian, South.....	56	6.68	12.5	67.9	94.6	100.0
Lithuanian.....	74	7.10	14.9	55.4	85.1	100.0
Magyar.....	146	6.70	12.3	72.6	91.1	99.3
Polish.....	177	6.49	12.4	78.0	100.0	100.0
Russian.....	34	5.29	38.2	94.1	97.1	100.0
Ruthenian.....	38	7.01	2.6	60.5	89.5	100.0
Slovak.....	361	6.08	13.3	88.1	99.7	100.0
Grand total.....	1,195	6.65	11.1	75.5	92.9	99.0
Total native-born.....	18	9.81	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	1,177	6.60	11.3	76.2	93.5	99.3

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The figures given in the table concern the rent paid by 1,195 households connected with the coal and coke industry of Pennsylvania. The heads of 1,177 of these households were foreign-born. It appears from the totals that practically the entire number, that is, 99 per cent, pay under \$12.50 rent per month per apartment. A large proportion pay under \$10 a month, 75.5 per cent pay under \$7.50 a month, and a small proportion pay less than \$5. The percentages for the foreign-born correspond very closely to those of the totals. Of the nine races included in the percentage table, the Russians have the highest proportion of those paying under \$5 and under \$7.50 rent per month. All of the Poles pay under \$10 a month.

The table next presented exhibits the percentage of households paying each specified rent per month per room:

TABLE 203.—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.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	107	\$1.78	0.0	72.0	94.4	100.0
Italian, North.....	128	1.77	.0	61.7	96.9	100.0
Italian, South.....	56	1.64	.0	71.4	100.0	100.0
Lithuanian.....	74	1.92	.0	45.9	94.6	97.3
Magyar.....	146	1.81	.0	61.0	97.3	100.0
Polish.....	177	1.66	.0	83.1	98.9	100.0
Russian.....	34	1.66	.0	82.4	100.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	38	1.80	.0	63.2	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	361	1.64	.3	82.3	97.8	99.2
Grand total.....	1,195	1.73	.1	71.8	97.2	99.5
Total native-born.....	18	2.21	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	1,177	1.72	.1	72.2	97.3	99.6

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

*The above table shows that the highest percentage of households paying under \$2 a room is 83.1, shown for the Poles, the second highest 82.4 for the Russians, and the third highest 82.3 for the Slovaks. The lowest percentage is 45.9 for the Lithuanians. Similar comparisons for various other rates per room are shown in the table.

In the following table is shown the range of rent payments per month per capita:

TABLE 204.—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.
Foreign-born:						
Croatian.....	107	\$0.93	48.6	83.2	95.3	99.1
Italian, North.....	128	1.00	46.9	86.7	95.3	100.0
Italian, South.....	56	.78	66.1	92.9	100.0	100.0
Lithuanian.....	74	1.09	36.5	87.8	97.3	98.6
Magyar.....	146	1.07	33.6	82.9	95.9	100.0
Polish.....	177	.93	52.5	92.1	99.4	100.0
Russian.....	34	.84	52.9	91.2	94.1	100.0
Ruthenian.....	38	1.05	39.5	89.5	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	361	.97	44.6	90.6	96.7	99.7
Grand total.....	1,195	1.00	43.6	86.7	96.3	99.6
Total native-born.....	18	1.92	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	1,177	.99	44.3	87.3	96.7	99.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The rent per capita is under \$1 in 48.6 per cent of the Croatian households, 46.9 per cent of the North Italian, 66.1 per cent of the South Italian, 36.5 per cent of the Lithuanian, etc. The highest percentage paying this low rent per capita is 66.1, shown for the South Italian; the second highest is 52.9 for the Russian. The lowest per cent is 33.6 for the Magyar. Considering the rate "Under \$2," the South Italians again have the highest percentage, 92.9; the Poles the second highest, 92.1. The Magyars are again the lowest with 82.9 per cent.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

The large proportion of boarders or lodgers found in the households of the foreign-born and the small extent to which an independent family life prevails among the recent immigrants are exemplified in the series of tables next presented. Boarders or lodgers are kept by considerably more than one-half of the households among recent immigrants, as is indicated by the table first submitted, which shows the number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 205.—*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.....	33	2	6.1
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	2	(a)
Croatian.....	111	80	72.1
English.....	16	.....	(a)
German.....	30	2	6.7
Irish.....	10	1	(a)
Italian, North.....	144	84	58.3
Italian, South.....	64	46	71.9
Lithuanian.....	81	59	72.8
Magyar.....	152	78	51.3
Polish.....	198	109	55.1
Roumanian.....	10	4	(a)
Russian.....	36	20	55.6
Ruthenian.....	43	27	62.8
Slovak.....	384	158	41.1
Slovenian.....	12	5	(a)
Grand total.....	1,340	677	50.5
Total native-born.....	33	2	6.1
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	675	51.6

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In this table a striking contrast is exhibited between native households and households of the older immigrants on the one hand and households of more recent immigrants on the other. Boarders or lodgers are found in only 6.1 per cent of the native households and 6.7 per cent of the German. On the other hand, they are found in 72.1 per cent of the Croatian households, 58.3 per cent of the North Italian, 71.9 per cent of the South Italian, 72.8 per cent of the Lithuanian, etc. Of the 1,307 foreign households studied, 51.6 per

cent have boarders or lodgers, and of the total number studied in this industry in Pennsylvania 50.5 per cent have boarders or lodgers. In other words, slightly less than one-half of the households are without members outside of the family.

The preceding table should be studied in connection with the one which follows, showing the average number of boarders or lodgers per household. In one column the average based on the total number of households is presented, and in another is shown the average based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 206.—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.....	33	2	2	0.06	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	2	4	.25	(a)
Croatian.....	111	80	448	4.04	5.60
English.....	16				
German.....	30	2	3	.10	(a)
Irish.....	10	1	1	.10	(a)
Italian, North.....	144	84	293	2.03	3.49
Italian, South.....	64	46	191	2.98	4.15
Lithuanian.....	81	59	197	2.43	3.34
Magyar.....	152	78	313	2.06	4.01
Polish.....	198	109	401	2.03	3.68
Roumanian.....	10	4	20	2.00	(a)
Russian.....	36	20	96	2.67	4.80
Ruthenian.....	43	27	89	2.07	3.30
Slovak.....	384	158	574	1.49	3.63
Slovenian.....	12	5	19	1.58	(a)
Grand total.....	1,340	677	2,651	1.98	3.92
Total native-born.....	33	2	2	.06	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	675	2,649	2.03	3.92

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This discussion and explanation is confined to the last column of this table, which shows the average based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, although the next to the last column will be found equally interesting. Among the more recent immigrants the average is 5.60 in Croatian households, 3.49 in North Italian, 4.15 in South Italian, etc. The average for the 675 foreign families keeping boarders or lodgers is 3.92. Combining the information shown in Tables 205 and 206 it is seen that while the Lithuanians have the highest per cent (72.8) of households keeping boarders or lodgers, the average number is 3.34 per household, seven other races having a higher average. The Croatians have the second highest per cent (72.1) keeping boarders or lodgers, and the highest average number (5.60) per household.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

The table which follows shows the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 207.—*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	33	5.27	0.0	3.0	6.0	24.2	24.2	24.2	18.2
Foreign-born:									
Croatian	111	4.14	.0	2.7	6.3	68.5	19.8	2.7	.0
German	30	4.77	.0	.0	3.3	53.3	13.3	23.3	6.6
Italian, North	144	3.97	.0	5.6	23.6	52.1	9.7	6.9	2.1
Italian, South	64	4.13	.0	1.6	17.2	53.1	23.4	4.7	.0
Lithuanian	81	3.69	3.7	9.9	24.7	48.1	2.5	11.1	.0
Magyar	152	3.73	.7	9.9	23.7	50.7	11.8	3.3	.0
Polish	198	3.95	.5	7.6	13.6	60.1	11.6	6.1	.5
Russian	36	3.22	2.8	30.6	11.1	52.8	2.8	.0	.0
Ruthenian	43	3.91	.0	4.7	27.9	46.5	14.0	7.0	.0
Slovak	384	3.74	.0	14.6	15.9	57.3	7.8	3.9	.5
Grand total.....	1,340	3.92	.4	9.1	17.0	54.3	11.4	6.6	1.1
Total native-born.....	33	5.27	.0	3.0	6.0	24.2	24.2	24.2	18.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	3.89	.5	9.3	17.3	55.1	11.1	6.1	.7

The table shows that the typical apartment has four rooms. Of the 1,340 households 54.3 per cent occupy apartments of that size. The proportions occupying four-room apartments vary from 24.2 per cent of the native households to 68.5 per cent of the Croatian households. Referring to the race represented by the largest number of households, the Slovak, it is seen that of the 384 households 14.6 per cent occupy two-room apartments, 15.9 per cent three-room apartments, 57.3 per cent four-room apartments, 7.8 per cent five-room apartments, 3.9 per cent six-room apartments, and 0.5 per cent apartments of seven or more rooms.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Data relative to the size of the households are presented in the next table, showing percentages for households of each specified number of persons.

TABLE 208.—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.	33	5.58	0.0	6.1	21.2	9.1	6.1	21.2	12.1	15.2	9.1	0.0
Foreign-born:												
Croatian.....	111	7.73	.0	2.7	10.8	9.9	9.0	14.4	10.8	7.2	8.1	27.0
German.....	30	6.37	.0	3.3	.0	16.7	20.0	3.3	30.0	16.7	3.3	6.7
Italian, North..	144	6.90	.0	4.9	4.9	12.5	11.1	17.4	8.3	13.2	9.0	18.8
Italian, South..	64	8.22	.0	1.6	6.3	6.3	7.8	10.9	7.8	20.3	9.4	29.7
Lithuanian.....	81	6.44	.0	6.2	3.7	11.1	13.6	21.0	12.3	12.3	11.1	8.6
Magyar.....	152	6.20	.0	7.9	11.8	15.8	14.5	5.9	10.5	15.8	3.9	13.8
Polish.....	198	6.86	.0	1.0	9.6	10.1	11.6	13.6	15.2	14.1	10.1	14.6
Russian.....	36	6.39	.0	16.7	16.7	5.6	8.3	8.3	11.1	11.1	5.6	16.7
Ruthenian.....	43	6.81	.0	2.3	2.3	7.0	23.3	14.0	18.6	11.6	7.0	14.0
Slovak.....	384	6.26	.0	5.7	7.8	15.4	13.3	15.4	13.8	11.7	5.7	11.2
Grand total..	1,340	6.62	.0	4.9	8.8	12.4	12.5	14.0	12.8	12.8	7.2	14.7
Total native-born..	33	5.58	.0	6.1	21.2	9.1	6.1	21.2	12.1	15.2	9.1	.0
Total foreign-born..	1,307	6.65	.0	4.8	8.5	12.5	12.7	13.8	12.8	12.7	7.1	15.1

The average size of the 1,340 households is 6.62 persons. The average varies from 5.58 in the native households to 8.22 in the South Italian households. The second highest average is 7.73 in the Croatian households.

CONGESTION.

The tables under this title present data relative to the number of persons in the household, and to the number of rooms in the apartment. The first of the tables, which immediately follows, shows for each race the average number of persons occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 209.—Average number of persons in 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 100 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Total.
Foreign-born:								
Croatian.....		(a)	(a)	7.58	8.82	(a)	.....	7.73
Italian, North..		(a)	5.79	7.32	7.29	8.20	(a)	6.90
Magyar.....	(a)	3.93	5.42	6.56	7.44	(a)	.....	6.20
Polish.....	(a)	4.67	6.22	7.16	6.96	8.08	(a)	6.86
Slovak.....		4.73	6.18	6.60	6.47	6.60	(a)	6.26
Grand total.....	(a)	4.46	6.00	6.97	7.33	7.21	7.53	6.62
Total native-born.....		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.58
Total foreign-born.....	(a)	4.48	6.00	6.99	7.43	7.36	(a)	6.65

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

The worst crowding is generally found in the smaller apartments. The worst congestion in the Croatian households is found in the four-room apartments, where the households average 7.58 persons, or 1.90 per room. The North Italian households average: In the three-room apartments, 5.79 persons, or 1.93 per room; in the four-room apartments, 7.32 persons, or 1.83 per room; in the five-room apartments, 7.29 persons, or 1.46 per room; and in the six-room apartments, 8.20 persons, or 1.37 per room.

In practically every case there is a gradual lessening of the crowding as the number of rooms increases, and taking the foreign households as a whole, congestion is greater in the two-room apartments than in any other.

For convenient comparison, the table which follows is presented. It shows the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room.

TABLE 210.—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.....	33	5.58	1.06	2.27
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	5.94	1.64	3.17
Croatian.....	111	7.73	1.87	3.29
English.....	16	5.75	1.23	2.63
German.....	30	6.37	1.34	2.65
Irish.....	10	6.00	1.22	2.50
Italian, North.....	144	6.90	1.74	3.03
Italian, South.....	64	8.22	1.99	3.63
Lithuanian.....	81	6.44	1.75	2.78
Magyar.....	152	6.20	1.66	3.00
Polish.....	198	6.86	1.74	3.46
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	1.67	2.83
Russian.....	36	6.39	1.98	3.06
Ruthenian.....	43	6.81	1.74	3.22
Slovak.....	384	6.26	1.67	3.36
Slovenian.....	12	5.83	1.56	3.50
Grand total.....	1,340	6.62	1.69	3.18
Total native-born.....	33	5.58	1.06	2.27
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	6.65	1.71	3.21

The South Italian households have the highest average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room. The Croatian households have the second highest average number of persons per apartment, the third highest average number of persons per room, and the fifth highest number of persons per sleeping room. The Roumanian households have the lowest average number of persons per apartment, the eighth lowest average number of persons per room, and the sixth lowest average number of persons per sleeping room. The native households have the second lowest average number of persons per apartment, and the lowest average number of persons per room and per sleeping room.

The table which follows shows the number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room. Both numbers and percentages are cumulative, as indicated by the column headings.

TABLE 211.—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.....	33	1.06	18	4	.....	.....	54.5	12.1	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:							(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	1.64	14	6	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	111	1.87	98	44	18	3	88.3	39.6	16.2	2.7
English.....	16	1.23	12	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	30	1.34	27	4	.....	.....	90.0	13.3	.0	.0
Irish.....	10	1.22	9	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	144	1.74	130	64	10	.....	90.3	44.4	6.9	.0
Italian, South.....	64	1.99	60	37	9	1	93.8	57.8	14.1	1.6
Lithuanian.....	81	1.75	75	41	9	1	92.6	50.6	11.1	1.2
Magyar.....	152	1.66	134	56	10	2	88.2	36.8	6.6	1.3
Polish.....	198	1.74	184	77	17	2	92.9	38.9	8.6	1.0
Roumanian.....	10	1.67	4	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	36	1.98	33	18	7	2	91.7	50.0	19.4	5.6
Ruthenian.....	43	1.74	38	17	5	1	88.4	39.5	11.6	2.3
Slovak.....	384	1.67	345	151	44	9	89.8	39.3	11.5	2.3
Slovenian.....	12	1.56	6	5	2	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	1,340	1.69	1,187	527	131	21	88.6	39.3	9.8	1.6
Total native-born.....	33	1.06	18	4	.....	.....	54.5	12.1	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	1.71	1,169	523	131	21	89.4	40.0	10.0	1.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The South Italian households have the highest average number of persons per room, 1.99; the Russian households are only slightly lower, with 1.98; the Croatian households have the third highest, 1.87. The native-born white have the lowest average, 1.06; the Irish rank second, 1.22; and the English third, 1.23. The table shows for the native households that the average number of persons per room was two or more in 12.1 per cent of the households and one or more in 54.5 per cent of the households. For the Croatian households, the average number per room was four or more in 2.7 per cent of the households, three or more in 16.2 per cent, two or more in 39.6 per cent, and one or more in 88.3 per cent of the households. Marked differences among the races are noted in respect to the number of persons per room. If only the races represented by 20 or more households are considered, the per cent of households averaging three or more persons per room varies from none of the native and German households to 19.4 per cent of the Russian households. The per cent averaging two or more persons per room varies from 12.1 per cent of the native households to 57.8 per cent of the South Italian households. The per cent averaging one or more persons per room varies from 54.5 per cent of the native households to 93.8 per cent of the South Italian households. It should be borne in mind that in computing the average number of persons per room,

every room in the house or apartment has been included, even the rooms used for cooking and eating.

Data relative to crowding within the sleeping rooms are presented in the table which follows. The table shows the number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room. Both numbers and percentages are cumulative as indicated by the column headings. For comparative purposes it would be highly desirable to show the number of adult persons per sleeping room, but, as explained in connection with a previous table relating to rent per capita, such a presentation would involve the arbitrary fixing of age limits and a large amount of additional work in tabulation, so that the plan has not been followed in this report.

TABLE 212.—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.
Native-born of native father, White.	33	2.27	21	11	4	1	1	63.6	33.3	12.1	3.0	3.0
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	3.17	14	9	8	5	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	111	3.29	101	70	36	19	9	91.0	63.1	32.4	17.1	8.1
English.....	16	2.63	13	7	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	30	2.65	27	11	2	.....	.....	90.0	36.7	6.7	.....	.....
Irish.....	10	2.50	8	4	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	144	3.03	130	86	39	17	6	90.3	59.7	27.1	11.3	4.2
Italian, South.....	64	3.63	61	47	29	11	6	95.3	73.4	45.3	17.2	9.4
Lithuanian.....	81	2.78	71	42	18	7	2	87.7	51.9	22.2	8.6	2.5
Magyar.....	152	3.00	139	76	46	14	2	91.4	50.0	30.3	9.2	1.3
Polish.....	198	3.46	189	150	80	34	15	95.5	75.8	40.4	17.2	7.6
Roumanian.....	10	2.83	8	6	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	36	3.06	31	19	11	4	4	86.1	52.8	30.6	11.1	11.1
Ruthenian.....	43	3.22	40	25	14	9	3	93.0	58.1	32.6	20.9	7.0
Slovak.....	384	3.36	365	262	156	75	42	95.1	68.2	40.6	19.5	10.9
Slovenian.....	12	3.50	10	8	4	4	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total..	1,340	3.18	1,228	833	450	201	93	91.6	62.2	33.6	15.0	6.9
Total native-born..	33	2.27	21	11	4	1	1	63.6	33.3	12.1	3.0	3.0
Total foreign-born..	1,307	3.21	1,207	822	446	200	92	92.3	62.9	34.1	15.3	7.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The South Italian households have the highest average number of persons per sleeping room, 3.63; the Slovenian households the second highest, 3.50; and the Polish households the third highest, 3.46. The native-born white persons have the lowest average, 2.27; the Irish rank second, 2.50; and the English third, 2.63. The table shows for the native-born white that the average number of persons per sleeping room was six or more in 3 per cent of the households, five or more in 3 per cent, four or more in 12.1 per cent, three or more in 33.3 per cent, and two or more in 63.6 per cent of the households.

For the Croatian households, the average number per sleeping room was six or more in 8.1 per cent of the households, five or more in 17.1 per cent, four or more in 32.4 per cent, three or more in 63.1 per cent, and two or more in 91 per cent of the households.

Considering only such races as are represented by 20 or more households, the percentages for the several races vary materially. An average of six or more persons per sleeping room is found in 11.1 per cent of the Russian households, 10.9 per cent of the Slovak households, 9.4 per cent of the South Italian households, 3 per cent of the native households, and none of the German households. The per cent of households having an average of five or more persons per sleeping room varies from none of the German households to 20.9 per cent of the Ruthenian households.

In compiling this table all rooms used for sleeping purposes have been included, even though such rooms may be used for other purposes, as is the case in a number of instances.

The general effects of the congestion set forth in the preceding tables, become quickly apparent in a consideration of the living conditions or domestic arrangements of the households of coal-mining employees. It is obvious that the crowded conditions in all rooms, and especially in sleeping rooms, interfere very seriously with the household arrangements for cooking, eating, and living in general. This situation is presented in the table below, which exhibits the average number of rooms per household, the average number of sleeping rooms, and the number and proportion of rooms not used for sleeping purposes.

TABLE 213.—*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.
Native-born of native father, White.....	33	5.27	2.45	.....	3	8	0.0	9.1	24.2
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	16	3.63	1.88	.....	8	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	111	4.14	2.35	3	42	43	2.7	37.8	38.7
English.....	16	4.69	2.19	.....	1	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	30	4.77	2.40	.....	2	17	.0	6.7	56.7
Irish.....	10	4.90	2.40	.....	.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	144	3.97	2.28	.....	70	57	.0	48.6	39.6
Italian, South.....	64	4.13	2.27	.....	21	34	.0	32.8	53.1
Lithuanian.....	81	3.69	2.32	7	50	14	8.6	61.7	17.3
Magyar.....	152	3.73	2.07	2	68	63	1.3	44.7	41.4
Polish.....	198	3.95	1.98	4	54	95	2.0	27.3	48.0
Roumanian.....	10	5.10	1.80	.....	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	36	3.22	2.08	2	27	7	5.6	75.0	19.4
Ruthenian.....	43	3.91	2.12	.....	18	16	.0	41.9	37.2
Slovak.....	384	3.74	1.86	9	138	158	2.3	35.9	41.1
Slovenian.....	12	3.75	1.67	.....	3	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	1,340	3.92	2.08	27	507	536	2.0	37.8	40.0
Total native-born.....	33	5.27	2.45	.....	3	8	.0	9.1	24.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,307	3.89	2.07	27	504	528	2.1	38.6	40.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the grand total of 1,340 households, 27 use every room for sleeping. The races represented in the 27 households are Croatian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, and Slovak. The 33 native households have an average of 5.27 rooms per household. None of these occupy all rooms for sleeping, 9.1 per cent occupy all rooms but one, and 24.2 per cent occupy all rooms but two. The 111 Croatian households have an average of 4.14 rooms per household, 2.7 per cent of the households occupying all rooms for sleeping, 37.8 per cent all rooms but one, and 38.7 per cent all rooms but two. The table indicates that the Russian households are in the worst condition. For that race the average number of rooms per household is 3.22, which is the lowest average for any race. Two, or 5.6 per cent, of the 36 Russian households occupy all rooms for sleeping; 27, or 75 per cent, occupy all rooms but one; and 7, or 19.4 per cent, occupy all rooms but two.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL COST AND STANDARD OF LIVING.

Explanation of study—Salient facts relative to the families studied—Food and general living expenditures.—Detailed expenditures of families studied.—[Text Tables 214 to 216.]

EXPLANATION OF STUDY.

The series of tabulations next presented is designed to afford an insight into the cost of living and to furnish an idea of the general standard of living of families of representative races, whose heads are employed in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines. The data were secured from the records of mining and store companies, and the period covered is from April 1 to June 30, 1909. A total of 24 families of 9 races were selected for detailed presentation. The American families were chosen for purposes of comparison with those whose heads were foreign-born, and an effort was made to select American families whose heads were engaged in practically the same occupations as those whose heads were of foreign birth. The results of the tabulations are not considered sufficiently extensive to justify any sweeping conclusions, but are presented with the object of affording the basis for a general conception of the cost and standards of living which prevail in Pennsylvania bituminous localities.

SALIENT FACTS RELATIVE TO THE FAMILIES STUDIED.

The first table presented exhibits in a summary form the salient facts relative to the families studied. It shows the number of persons in the families, age and sex of children, occupations and earnings of head, and expenditures for rent, fuel, light, and general living.

TABLE 214.—Summary statement of families whose budgets were studied, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909.

Race of head of family.	Years in United States of head.	Occupation of head.	Earnings of head.	Age of head.	Age of children, by sex.		Total number of persons in family.	Expenditures.				Surplus.	Deficit.	
					Male.	Female.		Rent.	Store.	Fuel.	Light.			Total.
White:														
Family No. 1.....		Motorman.....	\$182.55	24	3	1	4	\$21.00	\$136.47	\$3.00	\$0.92	\$161.39	\$21.16	
Family No. 2.....		Fireman.....	168.35	51	17, 15, 14	20, 18, 9, 6, 2, 3, 15	10	18.00	120.14	1.80		138.14	30.21	
Family No. 3.....		Pick miner.....	139.84	35			4	21.00	70.08			92.88	46.96	
Croatian:														
Family No. 1.....	7	Driver.....	147.50	24			a 12	18.00	331.92		2.90	352.82	(b)	(b)
Family No. 2.....	6	Coke drawer.....	135.11	35	9, 2	5	e 7	18.00	80.53	1.20	3.30	103.03	32.08	
English:														
Family No. 1.....	26	Fire boss.....	243.00	34	7, 6, 3, 1	9	7	24.00	105.24		1.00	130.24	112.76	
Family No. 2.....	25	Tip rider.....	168.40	25			3	16.50	86.42	2.70	1.50	86.42	81.98	
Family No. 3.....	10	Driver.....	172.85	28		1	3	19.50	40.32	2.25	3.35	65.42	107.43	
German:														
Family No. 1.....	28	Pick miner.....	201.23	28	8, 5, 3		5	18.00	72.23	3.38	3.05	96.66	104.57	
Family No. 2.....	34	Leveller.....	167.90	34	3, 1		4	18.00	67.19	(f)	1.80	86.99	80.91	
Family No. 3.....	32	Teamster.....	118.80	32		3	3	(f)	56.57			56.57	62.23	
Irish:														
Family No. 1.....	23	Mine foreman.....	375.00	51	23, 7	21, 19, 16, 14, 11, 10, 14	9	25.02	159.77	2.70		184.79	190.21	
Family No. 2.....	24	Leveller.....	222.30	63			4	16.50	73.27			92.47	129.83	
Magyar:														
Family No. 1.....	2	Pick miner.....	217.45	30	8	1	4	18.00	84.19	1.20		103.39	114.06	
Family No. 2.....	7	Yard laborer.....	188.81	34	3	1	4	19.50	74.86	2.00		96.36	92.45	
Family No. 3.....	27	Pick miner.....	117.40	60			2	17.50	38.12		2.18	57.80	59.60	
Polish:														
Family No. 1.....	20	Coke drawer.....	176.72	44	14, 9, 6, 3	16, 12, 10	9	19.50	122.40			141.90	34.82	
Family No. 2.....	19	Leveller.....	198.40	35	6, 1	10, 8, 4, 2	8	19.50	109.99			129.49	69.91	
Family No. 3.....	1	Pick miner.....	136.95	30		4, 2	4	19.50	57.30	2.20		79.00	57.95	
Scottish:														
Family No. 1.....	28	Pumper.....	203.87	48	13	21, 19, 16, 10, 4, 3	9	18.00	114.82			132.82	71.05	
Family No. 2.....	21	Pay-roll clerk.....	249.98	41	11	15, 8, 5, 2	7	36.00	64.69	3.00		103.69	146.89	
Slovak:														
Family No. 1.....	12	Leveller.....	151.33	45			2	19.50	121.70	2.00		143.20	8.13	
Family No. 2.....	6	Pick miner.....	136.65	28	7, 2	5	5	18.00	53.88	1.20	3.30	76.38	60.27	
Family No. 3.....	11	do.....	149.22	29	6, 2		5	19.50	53.51	1.20		74.21	65.01	
Welsh:														
Family No. 1.....	21	Fire boss.....	248.50	34		1	3	24.00	146.04	2.00		172.04	76.46	
Family No. 2.....	22	Mine laborer.....	122.50	56	25		3	19.50	103.64	.60	3.50	127.14	\$4.64	
Family No. 3.....	34	Driver.....	170.00	50	18, 14, 12, 10	21, 16, 8, 6	10	16.50	90.75	2.70		113.35	56.65	

a Including ten boarders and one hired girl. Head and boarders share cost of food, head paying 14 shares for self and hired girl. Boarders pay \$5 per month for lodging, cooking, and washing.

b Surplus or deficit can not be computed. (See note a.)

c Including two boarders.

d English-American.

e German-American.

f Family lives with married sister of head, who gives groceries, etc., for board and lodging.

Of the families studied, all except two show some surplus over and above the expenditures mentioned, which, however, are all that were incurred for the purposes mentioned. One of these families is a large boarding group for which a surplus or deficit could not be computed, and the other family shows only a very small deficit, which was probably met from some source other than the earnings of the head, or carried as a credit on the books of the company store.

FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows in a general way the expenditures of the different households studied for various classes of food products:

TABLE 215.—Expenditures for food and general living in selected families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909.

Race of head of family.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Flour and food-stuffs.	Dairy products.	Fruits.	Groceries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White:								
Family No. 1.....	\$51.10	\$12.03	\$12.21	\$9.86	\$8.56	\$9.43	\$33.28	\$136.47
Family No. 2.....	22.23	19.26	18.97	13.23	2.48	17.12	26.85	120.14
Family No. 3.....	11.12	7.62	7.22	9.99	1.18	7.43	25.52	70.08
Total.....	84.45	38.91	38.40	33.08	12.22	33.98	85.65	326.69
Croatian:								
Family No. 1.....	243.67	11.46	36.48	3.77	.....	24.64	11.90	331.92
Family No. 2.....	24.53	9.23	25.50	.....	.55	6.08	14.64	80.53
Total.....	268.20	20.69	61.98	3.77	.55	30.72	26.54	412.45
English:								
Family No. 1.....	35.63	15.49	16.00	3.22	2.07	9.87	22.96	105.24
Family No. 2.....	12.97	5.24	9.95	7.56	1.45	5.57	22.98	65.72
Family No. 3.....	6.21	6.44	10.42	1.10	1.08	5.91	9.16	40.32
Total.....	54.81	27.17	36.37	11.88	4.60	21.35	55.10	211.28
German:								
Family No. 1.....	12.46	10.85	15.81	1.15	3.48	5.76	22.72	72.23
Family No. 2.....	39.74	5.55	7.20	.66	.66	1.57	11.81	67.19
Family No. 3.....	15.66	7.37	5.60	2.48	1.03	7.05	17.38	56.57
Total.....	67.86	23.77	28.61	4.29	5.17	14.38	51.91	195.99
Irish:								
Family No. 1.....	30.93	3.55	72.04	12.30	2.24	1.52	37.19	159.77
Family No. 2.....	2.06	7.02	14.93	2.83	1.26	14.30	30.87	73.27
Total.....	32.99	10.57	86.97	15.13	3.50	15.82	68.06	233.04
Magyar:								
Family No. 1.....	33.26	5.24	15.55	.69	1.40	14.02	14.03	84.19
Family No. 2.....	31.09	6.05	15.85	.20	1.14	7.54	12.99	74.86
Family No. 3.....	15.96	2.77	5.02	5.84	.49	3.79	4.25	38.12
Total.....	80.31	14.06	36.42	6.73	3.03	25.35	31.27	197.17
Polish:								
Family No. 1.....	46.86	14.58	14.56	4.57	2.39	14.73	24.71	122.40
Family No. 2.....	66.25	3.65	10.35	1.89	1.11	11.10	15.64	109.99
Family No. 3.....	26.48	1.58	12.91	1.14	.30	3.75	11.14	57.30
Total.....	139.59	19.81	37.82	7.60	3.80	29.58	51.49	289.69
Scotch:								
Family No. 1.....	32.27	12.40	16.29	5.51	3.41	14.98	29.96	114.82
Family No. 2.....	9.57	10.54	12.15	3.95	2.85	12.10	12.93	64.09
Total.....	41.84	22.94	28.44	9.46	6.26	27.08	42.89	178.91

TABLE 215.—*Expenditures for food and general living in selected families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Race of head of family.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Flour and foodstuffs.	Dairy products.	Fruits.	Groceries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Slovak:								
Family No. 1.....	\$71.13	\$3.86	\$22.54	\$1.31	\$1.81	\$13.99	\$7.06	\$121.70
Family No. 2.....	26.19	5.27	3.85	2.28	1.40	9.35	5.54	53.88
Family No. 3.....	20.54	1.23	10.62	3.47	.60	6.07	10.98	53.51
Total.....	117.86	10.36	37.01	7.06	3.81	29.41	23.58	229.09
Welsh:								
Family No. 1.....	31.54	10.86	18.63	23.50	4.61	14.20	42.70	146.04
Family No. 2.....	20.14	7.01	8.85	8.80	4.82	11.50	42.52	103.64
Family No. 3.....	12.46	9.82	12.80	17.86	2.70	12.59	22.52	90.75
Total.....	64.14	27.69	40.28	50.16	12.13	38.29	107.74	340.43

In the above table all kinds of meats or meat products are classified under "meat," while vegetables include either fresh or canned vegetables; flour and foodstuffs include flour or any article of food the chief ingredient of which is flour, for example, crackers, bread, cakes, etc.; dairy products include butter, cheese, milk, and eggs; fruit includes all forms of fruits or fruit products, either fresh or preserved; groceries embrace such products as coffee, sugar, rice, etc.; while under miscellaneous are included any articles not coming under previous classifications but used in the household, as house furnishings, clothing, dry goods, tobacco, etc.

It is seen from this table that the proportionate amount of meat consumed per individual is much higher in the case of the Croats than any other race. The Croats and Slovaks are the only races where one-half or more of the total expenditure for general living is for meat. It is also noted that, generally speaking, the expenditures for meat are considerably higher in the case of the more recent immigrants than in the case of the older immigrant races and the whites native-born of native father. By referring to the itemized accounts submitted, it is seen that the quality of the meat consumed in the homes of these more recent immigrants, the Croats, Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars, is, generally speaking, coarser than that used by the other races. In other words, they buy a great deal more pork, bologna, and other meats of this type, while the whites native-born of native father, and the English, Irish, Germans, and Scotch, buy principally beef and ham. The whites native-born of native father and the Welsh consume a much greater amount of fruit than other races. Generally speaking, the amount spent per individual for both fruit and dairy products is much lower in the case of the more recent immigrant races than the older immigrant races and the whites native-born of native father.

The Americans and older immigrant races from Great Britain and northern Europe show a much higher expenditure per individual for miscellaneous household supplies than the more recent immigrant races. Here the Welsh and American whites show considerably greater outlay than any other race, and the Croats show by far the lowest.

DETAILED EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

For a detailed statement as to quality, quantity, and cost of commodities purchased by the selected families during the three months' period, attention is called to the following tables, which show by items and dates, as well as by race of head, the expenditures of the families studied:

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two small children—one son 3 years of age and one daughter 1 year of age. The husband only was employed (motorman), and his earnings during the above period were \$182.55.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	2 lbs. beef.....	\$0.26	Apr. 9	1 lb. 2 oz. ham.....	\$0.17
1	1 lb. 4 oz. beef.....	.23	9	4 doz. eggs.....	.92
1	1 lb. ham.....	.15	9	1 gal. gasoline.....	.15
1	do.....	.15	9	Candy.....	.02
1	2 lbs. 3 oz. beef.....	.39	9	3 lbs. 12 oz. beef.....	.50
2	1 lb. 3 oz. pork.....	.16	9	1 lb. 2 oz. ham.....	.17
2	1 lb. 3 oz. lard.....	.45	9	2 lbs. 6 oz. beef.....	.33
2	3 lbs. beef.....	.39	9	5 lbs. lard.....	.75
2	1 glass jelly.....	.35	10	3 lbs. 12 oz. beef.....	.50
2	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	10	2 lbs. 6 oz. beef.....	.33
2	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	12	2 lbs. 8 oz. beef.....	.45
2	1 qt. oil.....	.15	12	1 lb. ham.....	.15
2	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30	13	1 lb. 15 oz. beef.....	.25
2	3 cans corn.....	.30	13	do.....	.25
2	2 cans peas.....	.20	14	2 lbs. pork.....	.34
2	3 boxes berries.....	.45	14	1 lb. ham.....	.15
2	2 cans peaches.....	.50	15	do.....	.15
2	2 cans milk.....	.40	16	1 qt. onions.....	.10
2	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24	16	5 pkgs. seed.....	.25
2	4 qts. lima beans.....	.28	16	Candy.....	.05
2	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	16	1 pr. overalls.....	.50
2	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	16	Cakes.....	.10
2	4 doz. eggs.....	1.00	16	1 yd. lawn.....	.25
2	1 lb. butter.....	.39	16	1 pr. hose.....	.15
2	1 lb. raisins.....	.10	16	do.....	.15
2	1 bx. apples.....	.12	16	1 pkg. zig zag.....	.05
2	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48	16	1 lb. 14 oz. beef.....	.34
2	1 glass mustard.....	.10	16	2 lbs. pork.....	.34
2	4 lbs. coffee.....	.68	17	1 lb. 14 oz. beef.....	.34
2	1 bx. soda.....	.05	17	3 lbs. 8 oz. beef.....	.46
2	1 broom.....	.33	19	1 lb. sausage.....	.23
2	4 cans paint.....	.60	19	1 lb. ham.....	.15
2	17 yds. wire.....	1.70	20	2 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	.29
2	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	21	2 lbs. 15 oz. pork.....	.50
2	5 lbs. 10 oz. beef.....	.86	21	1 lb. ham.....	.15
3	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	22	2 bt. pop.....	.10
3	5 lbs. 10 oz. beef.....	.86	23	1 lb. 4 oz. beef.....	.41
5	1 globe.....	.10	24	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
5	½ yd. gingham.....	.05	24	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.25
5	Candy.....	.05	24	1 gal. gasoline.....	.15
5	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	24	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
5	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23	24	3 qts. hominy.....	.30
5	1 lb. ham.....	.15	24	3 qts. beans.....	.51
5	do.....	.15	24	3 cans peaches.....	.50
5	1 lb. 3 oz. pork.....	.16	24	1 glass jelly.....	.45
5	3 lbs. lard.....	.45	24	3 cans milk.....	.40
5	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	24	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51
5	5 lbs. 10 oz. beef.....	.86	24	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
6	1 pkg. seed.....	.05	24	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48
6	Candy.....	.01	24	1 cocoanut.....	.10
6	1 lb. ham.....	.15	24	4 doz. eggs.....	.92
6	2 lbs. 1 oz. pork.....	.50	24	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
6	1 lb. ham.....	.15	24	4 qts. lima beans.....	.28
6	2 lbs. 1 oz. pork.....	.35	24	1 bx. apples.....	.12
7	1 lb. 15 oz. beef.....	.25	24	5 cakes soap.....	.25
7	1 lb. ham.....	.15	24	do.....	.25
7	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	24	½ gal. vinegar.....	.15
7	1 lb. 15 oz. beef.....	.25	24	1 saw.....	1.50
7	1 lb. ham.....	.15	24	2 lbs. onions.....	.10
9	1 mop.....	.45	24	1 bx. bluing.....	.10
9	Candy.....	.05	24	Candy.....	.01

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE; FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 24	4 lbs. beef.....	\$0.62	May 15	1 lb. 9 oz ham.....	\$0.29
26	1 ream paper.....	.72	15	3 lbs. 2 oz. beef.....	.44
26	20 yds. border.....	.40	15	Berlin sausage.....	.23
26	Candy.....	.05	16	50 lbs. flour.....	1.90
26	3 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	.46	16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70
26	1 lb. ham.....	.15	16	1 gal. gasoline.....	.15
27	2 lbs. beef.....	.36	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
28	1 lb. lard.....	.16	16	2 cans corn.....	.20
28	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	16	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
29	1 lb. ham.....	.15	16	4 qts. lima beans.....	.28
29	2 lbs. beef.....	.32	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
May 1	1 cake.....	.25	16	2 lbs. meal.....	.36
1	4 bolts paper.....	.40	16	2 lbs. hominy.....	.30
1	20 yds. border.....	.20	16	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48
1	1 doz. cakes.....	.10	16	3 boxes berries.....	.45
1	1 collar.....	.15	16	4 doz. eggs.....	1.08
1	3 rhubarb.....	.09	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
1	½ lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	16	1 broom.....	.35
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70	16	1 can apricots.....	.15
1	10 lbs. sugar.....	.50	16	1 glass jelly.....	.35
1	1 gal. oil.....	.15	16	1 bx. soapine.....	.25
1	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	16	1 bx. cocoanut.....	.10
1	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34	16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34
1	Peaches.....	.50	16	5 cabbages.....	.25
1	Apricots.....	.15	16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	16	1 pr. shoes.....	3.25
1	1 lb. rice.....	.09	16	do.....	2.25
1	1 lb. raisins.....	.10	16	50 lbs. flour.....	1.90
1	Apples.....	.12	16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
1	Hominy.....	.20	16	1 gal. oil.....	.15
1	1 can milk.....	.20	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
1	Curtain stretcher.....	1.75	16	2 cans corn.....	.20
1	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48	16	2 cans peaches.....	.50
1	1 lb. butter.....	.38	16	2 cans milk.....	.40
1	4 doz. eggs.....	1.00	16	4 qts. lima beans.....	.28
1	1 pr. shoes.....	2.00	16	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
1	do.....	1.25	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
1	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	1 can minced ham.....	.15	16	4 doz. eggs.....	1.08
1	3 lbs. beef.....	.42	16	2 glasses jelly.....	.70
1	2 lbs. 6 oz. beef.....	.33	16	10 pkgs. tobacco.....	.80
1	2 lbs. 2 oz. beef.....	.30	16	4 cabbages.....	.20
3	1 lb. ham.....	.15	16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34
3	2 lbs. beef.....	.36	16	1 bx. borax.....	.10
5	3 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	.44	16	3 boxes blackberries.....	.45
5	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	17	1 lb. ham.....	.15
6	2 lbs. pork.....	.36	18	2½ yds. gingham.....	.18
6	1 lb. ham.....	.15	18	1 spool thread.....	.05
6	3 yds. gingham.....	.21	18	Diff. on broom.....	.05
6	Candy.....	.05	18	Candy.....	.05
7	6 pkgs. seed.....	.30	18	1 straw hat.....	.25
7	1 qt. beans.....	.10	18	Berlin sausage.....	.15
7	Candy.....	.05	18	1 lb. 11 oz. beef.....	.29
7	2 cabbages.....	.10	18	1 bx. apples.....	.20
7	Cakes.....	.10	19	1 lb. 3 oz. ham.....	.19
7	1 pr. pants.....	.25	19	1 pt. pickles.....	.10
7	3 lbs. beef.....	.42	19	2 lbs. 7 oz. beef.....	.52
7	1 lb. ham.....	.15	20	2 lbs. pork.....	.34
8	3 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	.49	21	3 lbs. pork.....	.51
8	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	21	Candy.....	.05
10	1 pineapple.....	.20	21	1 spool thread.....	.05
10	Candy.....	.02	22	1 pr. suspenders.....	.15
10	Clocks.....	1.50	22	3 lbs. lard.....	.48
10	1½ yds. gingham.....	.12	22	1 lb. ham.....	.15
10	1 lb. ham.....	.15	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.28
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	24	2 lbs. pork.....	.34
11	1 lb. ham.....	.15	24	1 can minced ham.....	.15
11	2 lbs. 7 oz. beef.....	.36	25	3 lbs. lard.....	.48
12	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	25	2 lbs. 10 oz. beef.....	.37
12	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	25	Berlin sausage.....	.15
12	2 lbs. 7 oz. beef.....	.33	26	1 can minced ham.....	.15
13	1 lb. ham.....	.15	26	2 lbs. beef.....	.36
13	3 lbs. beef.....	.48	27	1 lb. ham.....	.15
14	2 lbs. pork.....	.34	27	3 lbs. beef.....	.42
14	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	28	3 lbs. pork.....	.51
14	Berlin sausage.....	.15	29	3 lbs. lard.....	.48
14	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	29	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
14	1 lb. lard.....	.16	June 1	1 lb. ham.....	.15

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 1	1 lb. 4 oz. ham.....	0.28	June 16	1 bx. yeast.....	\$0.05
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.45	16	2 glasses jelly.....	.70
2	3 lbs. beef.....	.51	16	4 doz. eggs.....	1.08
4	2 lbs. 3 oz. pork.....	.38	16	1 bx. soapine.....	.25
4	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
5	1 lb. ham.....	.15	16	1 lb. apricots.....	.15
5	2 lbs. 9 oz. beef.....	.29	16	1 bx. coconut.....	.10
5	1 lb. 8 oz. beef.....	.30	16	6 yds. dimity.....	.72
5	.....do.....	.30	16	4 yds. dimity.....	.60
7	2 lbs. ham.....	.44	16	10 yds. gingham.....	1.00
7	3 lbs. 2 oz. beef.....	.47	16	3 yds. gingham.....	.30
9	2 lbs. 12 oz. beef.....	.43	16	1 yd. muslin.....	.09
9	1 lb. pork.....	.17	16	1 yd. embroidery.....	.08
9	1 lb. ham.....	.15	16	4 yds. lace.....	.40
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.36	16	1 pr. pants.....	.45
10	2 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	.34	16	1 shirt.....	.50
10	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	16	27-in. belting.....	.25
11	12 oz. ham.....	.17	17	13 lbs. beef.....	.28
11	3½ lbs. beef.....	.53	18	3½ lbs. beef.....	.48
12	2 lbs. 7 oz. beef.....	.39	19	5 lbs. beef.....	.75
14	3 lbs. pork.....	.45	19	2 lbs. beef.....	.40
15	3½ lbs. beef.....	.42	21	1 lb. meat.....	.15
16	3 lbs. lard.....	.55	22	2 lbs. 15 oz. beef.....	.45
16	1 lb. ham.....	.15	22	3½ yds. lawn.....	.37
16	1½ lbs. ham.....	.27	23	3 lbs. beef.....	.45
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00	24	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38
16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	25	2 lbs. beef.....	.40
16	1 gal. oil.....	.15	26	1½ lbs. ham.....	.34
16	2 cans corn.....	.20	26	3 lbs. lard.....	.17
16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	26	1 lb. ham.....	.15
16	2 cans peaches.....	.50	26	3½ lbs. beef.....	.50
16	2 cans milk.....	.36	28	¾ lb. pork.....	.12
16	3 cans berries.....	.45	28	1½ lbs. beef.....	.19
16	10 pkgs. tobacco.....	.80	28	1½ lbs. beef.....	.35
16	1 lb. rice.....	.09	29	3½ lbs. beef.....	.48
16	Onions.....	.10			
16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34		Total.....	136.47

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and eight children—three sons, 17, 15, and 14 years of age, and five daughters, 20, 18, 9, 6, and 2 years of age. The husband (fireman) and one son were employed. The earnings of the husband during the above period were \$168.35.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	1 lb. coffee.....	\$0.17	Apr. 3	1 loaf bread.....	\$0.08
1	1 lb. apricots.....	.16	3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	3	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
1	1 bx. snuff.....	.10	3	1 lb. navy beans.....	.12
1	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	3	1 lb. lima beans.....	.12
1	1 lb. onions.....	.05	3	Candy.....	.05
1	¼ gal. vinegar.....	.10	5	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90
1	¼ bu. potatoes.....	.65	5	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
1	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	5	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
1	2 cakes soap.....	.10	5	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
1	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	5	1 loaf bread.....	.08
1	2 lbs. kidney beans.....	.24	5	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
1	5 lbs. nails.....	.25	5	1 lb. navy beans.....	.12
1	1 doz. pickles.....	.10	5	6 cakes.....	.05
1	1 lb. butter.....	.38	5	1 doz. buns.....	.10
1	3½ lbs. bacon.....	.65	6	1½ lbs. beef.....	.26
1	5 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	6	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
2	1 qt. oil.....	.08	6	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
2	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	6	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
2	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	6	.....do.....	.16
3	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	6	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
3	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	6	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
3	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	6	1 lb. onions.....	.05
3	1 lb. apricots.....	.16	6	1 doz. cakes.....	.10
3	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	6	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
3	1 can corn.....	.10	6	1 can milk.....	.05

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 6	1 glass jelly.....	\$0.10	Apr. 14	2 lbs. sugar.....	\$0.14
7	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.16	14	½ lb. butter.....	.19
7	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	14	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.28
7	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	14	1½ lbs. wiennies.....	.09
7	1 lb. navy beans.....	.12	14	1 can corn.....	.10
7	½ doz. cakes.....	.05	14	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
7	4 lbs. onions.....	.24	14	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.16
8	1½ lbs. pork.....	.21	14	1 doz. buns.....	.10
8	½ lb. butter.....	.19	14	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
8	6 pickles.....	.05	15	1 shank.....	.06
8	2 lbs. beef.....	.25	15	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
8	1 can corn.....	.10	16	Candy.....	.01
8	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	16	2 lbs. onions.....	.20
8	4 lbs. onions.....	.24	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
8	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	16	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
8	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	16	6 shells.....	.15
8	1 cake soap.....	.05	16	1 lb. nails.....	.10
8	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	16	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
8	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	16	2 qts. vinegar.....	.10
8	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	16	1 can corn.....	.10
8	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	16	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
8	2 pkgs. seed.....	.10	16	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
8	1 pkg. yeast.....	.05	16	6 cakes.....	.05
8	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	16	1 pr. hose.....	.10
8	2½ lbs. cabbage.....	.14	16	do.....	.10
9	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	16	Candy.....	.05
9	½ doz. eggs.....	.12	16	½ lb. butter.....	.19
9	1 lb. navy beans.....	.12	16	2 lbs. ham.....	.40
9	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	16	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
9	1 lb. onions.....	.05	17	3 bananas.....	.05
9	Nails.....	.05	17	½ doz. eggs.....	.13
9	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.30	17	1½ lbs. lard.....	.23
10	1 lb. beef.....	.20	17	4 fish.....	.10
10	½ lb. butter.....	.19	17	1 lb. ham.....	.22
10	2 lbs. hominy.....	.05	17	½ lb. butter.....	.19
10	6 cakes.....	.05	17	1½ lbs. pork.....	.21
10	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	19	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
10	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	19	1 lb. beans.....	.12
10	1 cansirup.....	.10	19	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
10	1 can baking powder.....	.05	19	Candy.....	.05
10	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	19	½ lb. butter.....	.17
10	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.13	20	4 loaves bread.....	.40
10	½ lb. butter.....	.22	20	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
10	1 bx. snuff.....	.10	20	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
10	1 lb. onions.....	.06	20	1 qt. beans.....	.12
10	1 doz. buns.....	.10	20	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
10	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12	20	1 pkg. yeast.....	.05
10	½ pk. potatoes.....	.15	20	1 cake soap.....	.05
10	1 lb. lard.....	.15	20	1 box snuff.....	.05
10	½ lb. butter.....	.19	20	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
10	1½ lbs. pork.....	.21	20	1 lb. onions.....	.05
10	1 pr. suspenders.....	.35	20	1½ lbs. lard.....	.23
10	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	20	2 lbs. fish.....	.10
10	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	20	½ lb. butter.....	.19
10	2 cakes soap.....	.10	20	1½ lbs. pork.....	.23
10	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	21	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
10	1 loaf bread.....	.08	21	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
10	1 pkg. seeds.....	.05	21	1 cake soap.....	.05
10	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	21	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
10	6 cakes.....	.05	21	3 lbs. pork.....	.46
10	1 qt. beans.....	.12	22	½ lb. butter.....	.19
10	1 sack salt.....	.05	22	½ lb. cheese.....	.10
13	1 box snuff.....	.05	22	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.25
13	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	22	1 lb. nails.....	.04
13	1 can corn.....	.10	22	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
13	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	22	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
13	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	22	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
13	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12	22	1 bt. castor oil.....	.10
13	Eggs.....	.10	22	1 qt. beans.....	.12
13	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	22	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
13	½ lb. wiennies.....	.07	22	1½ lbs. prunes.....	.11
14	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	22	2 loaves bread.....	.16
14	1 pkg. yeast.....	.05	22	1 lb. onions.....	.05
14	1 box snuff.....	.05	23	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
14	5 qts. onions.....	.50	23	1 cake soap.....	.05
14	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12	23	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
14	3 bananas.....	.05	23	1 qt. beans.....	.12

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 23	1 broom.....	\$0.25	May 1	Beef.....	\$0.36
23	1 orange.....	.05	1	½ lb. butter.....	.30
23	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	1	Bacon.....	.18
23	¾ pk. potatoes.....	.18	1	1 pr. hose.....	.12
23	Candy.....	.05	1	Sausage.....	.05
23	Crackers.....	.03	1	½ lb. butter.....	.18
24	½ lb. butter.....	.19	1	1 lb. pork.....	.23
24	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.24	3	1 box snuff.....	.05
24	1 fish.....	.05	3	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
24	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21	3	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
24	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	3	1 loaf bread.....	.08
24	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	3	1 qt. beans.....	.12
24	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	3	Bananas.....	.05
24	1 box snuff.....	.05	3	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
24	1 yd. outing.....	.10	3	1 can mustard.....	.10
24	2 qts. beans.....	.24	3	Cakes.....	.05
24	1 can sirup.....	.12	3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
24	¾ pk. potatoes.....	.18	3	1 lb. beef.....	.24
24	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	3	1 lb. bacon.....	.15
24	6 cakes.....	.05	3	½ lb. butter.....	.18
26	1 lb. butter.....	.37	3	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
26	1 cake soap.....	.05	3	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
26	Candy.....	.01	3	½ doz. eggs.....	.14
26	1 box corn flakes.....	.10	3	1 pipe.....	.05
26	1 can milk.....	.05	3	Beans.....	.12
26	1 loaf bread.....	.10	3	1 lb. prunes.....	.12
26	do.....	.08	4	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
27	Candy.....	.04	5	Beef.....	.30
27	1½ lbs. pork.....	.23	5	2 loaves bread.....	.18
27	6 pickles.....	.05	5	Oil.....	.04
28	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	5	Candy.....	.11
28	1 cake soap.....	.05	5	Trousers.....	.50
28	¾ pk. potatoes.....	.18	5	1 Excello.....	.10
28	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	5	Sugar.....	.14
28	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	5	Potatoes.....	.18
28	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	5	Beans.....	.12
28	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	5	Soap.....	.05
28	½ lb. cheese.....	.10	5	Seed.....	.05
29	1 fish.....	.05	5	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
29	1 lb. wiennies.....	.12	5	Beef.....	.18
29	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.30	6	2 prs. hose.....	.20
29	½ lb. butter.....	.18	6	5 yds. muslin.....	.30
29	1 can kraut.....	.10	6	1 bt. horseradish.....	.15
29	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	6	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
29	3 loaves bread.....	.24	6	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
29	1 box snuff.....	.05	6	Buns.....	.10
29	1 orange.....	.06	6	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
29	1 lb. sugar.....	.07	6	Onions.....	.10
29	3 bananas.....	.05	6	Beans.....	.12
29	6 cakes.....	.05	6	Cakes.....	.05
29	Candy.....	.06	6	Butter.....	.24
29	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	6	1 lb. pork.....	.23
29	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	7	Butter.....	.19
29	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	7	Bacon.....	.43
30	1 lb. sugar.....	.07	7	Cabbage.....	.30
30	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	7	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
30	¾ pk. potatoes.....	.18	7	Liver.....	.10
30	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	7	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
30	1 box snuff.....	.05	7	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
30	2 lbs. beans.....	.14	7	Beans.....	.24
30	1 lb. bologna.....	.14	7	1 bx. breakfast food.....	.10
30	Candy.....	.10	7	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
30	½ lb. cheese.....	.10	7	Onions.....	.10
30	½ lb. butter.....	.18	8	Potatoes.....	.18
30	1½ lbs. pork.....	.23	8	1 pkg. seed.....	.05
May 1	1 paint.....	.25	10	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
1	½ doz. eggs.....	.14	10	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
1	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	10	Paregoric.....	.10
1	1 box coffee essence.....	.10	10	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
1	Onions.....	.10	10	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	Cabbage.....	.13	10	Beans.....	.12
1	Sugar.....	.25	10	Cakes.....	.05
1	Soap.....	.25	10	1 cake soap.....	.05
1	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	10	1 lb. beef.....	.14
1	1 pt. milk.....	.05	10	1 spool thread.....	.08
1	1 qt. beans.....	.12	10	Cheese.....	.10
1	1 yeast.....	.05	10	Bacon.....	.34
1	1 box snuff.....	.10	10	Butter.....	.19

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 10	Union flour.....	\$0.95	May 19	Leather.....	\$0.37
10	1 pkg. seeds.....	.05	19	3 lbs. sugar.....	.21
10	Cakes.....	.07	19	1 qt. beans.....	.12
10	½ lb. butter.....	.16	19	1 cake soap.....	.05
11	Bacon.....	.28	19	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
12	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	19	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
12	Onions.....	.10	19	1 glass mustard.....	.10
12	Cakes.....	.10	19	1 lb. prunes.....	.12
12	Candy.....	.01	19	Cakes.....	.05
12	1 lb. bacon.....	.19	19	1 lb. beef.....	.20
12	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05	19	Candy.....	.02
12	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	19	1 cake soap.....	.05
12	2 loaves bread.....	.16	19	1 pt. milk.....	.05
12	1 kidney.....	.12	22	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
12	Cabbage.....	.09	22	1 gal. oil.....	.04
12	Candy.....	.05	22	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
13	Lace.....	.05	22	1 can sirup.....	.12
13	Muslin.....	.10	22	.....do.....	.25
13	Bacon.....	.30	22	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
13	½ lb. butter.....	.18	22	1 qt. beans.....	.12
13	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	22	1 bx. berries.....	.15
13	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	22	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
13	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	22	½ doz. eggs.....	.14
13	2 qts. beans.....	.14	22	6 cakes.....	.05
13	1 doz. buns.....	.10	22	1 lb. beef.....	.26
13	1 can lye.....	.12	22	1 lb. bologna.....	.15
13	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	22	½ lb. butter.....	.18
13	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	22	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
13	½ doz. buns.....	.05	24	2 loaves bread.....	.16
14	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	24	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
14	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	24	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
14	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	24	1 qt. beans.....	.12
14	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	24	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
14	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	24	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
14	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	24	Bacon.....	.26
14	Cheese.....	.20	24	Pickles.....	.05
14	1 lb. beef.....	.17	25	1 lb. beef.....	.27
14	Candy.....	.05	25	1 lb. butter.....	.38
15	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05	25	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
15	Candy.....	.01	25	2 loaves bread.....	.16
15	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20	25	1 pr. overalls.....	.50
15	½ lb. butter.....	.19	25	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
15	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	25	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
15	1 can sirup.....	.12	25	Veal.....	.10
15	1 glass mustard.....	.10	25	1 bx. snuff.....	.05
15	1 qt. beans.....	.12	25	1 bx. bluing.....	.05
15	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	25	1 cake soap.....	.05
15	Cabbage.....	.12	25	Lima beans.....	.14
15	Onions.....	.10	25	Bananas.....	.05
15	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	26	2 yds. lining.....	.20
15	Corn meal.....	.25	26	2 yds. plaid.....	.15
15	1 pt. milk.....	.05	26	1 yd. calico.....	.07
15	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	26	1 comb.....	.10
17	Bacon.....	.51	26	1 pt. milk.....	.05
17	Butter.....	.19	26	Candy.....	.04
17	2 prs. pants.....	1.00	27	Bacon.....	.30
17	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	27	Cheese.....	.10
17	½ pk. potatoes.....	.17	27	½ lb. butter.....	.18
17	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	27	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
17	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	27	Suet.....	.16
17	2 loaves bread.....	.16	27	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
17	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	28	4 yds. calico.....	.28
17	1 qt. beans.....	.12	28	Lawn.....	.12
17	1 cake soap.....	.05	28	Calico.....	.10
18	Sausage.....	.12	28	1 ham.....	.88
18	1 gal. oil.....	.04	28	Liver.....	.30
18	1 bx. snuff.....	.05	28	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
18	1 can kraut.....	.10	28	Lard.....	.48
18	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	28	1 lb. bologna.....	.18
18	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	28	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
18	Nails.....	.05	28	Cakes.....	.10
18	Leather.....	.45	28	1 lb. butter.....	.36
18	1 pk. potatoes.....	.18	June 1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
19	1 spool thread.....	.05	1	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
19	Candy.....	.06	1	1 cake soap.....	.05
19	1 lb. butter.....	.18	1	25 lbs. flour.....	.95
19	1 lb. lard.....	.16	1	1 glass jelly.....	.10
19	2 pkgs. seeds.....	.20	1	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 1	1 can tomatoes	\$0.10	June 8	1 can lye	\$0.12
1	1 can sirup	.12	8	½ doz. buns	.05
1	1 qt. beans	.12	8	Candy	.05
1	½ lbs. beef	.23	9	1 pkg. seed	.05
1	50 lbs. flour	1.90	9	4 lbs. sugar	.25
1	1 bt. malted milk	1.00	9	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
2	1 lb. lard	.16	9	1 qt. beans	.12
2	1 lb. cheese	.22	9	6 cakes	.05
2	½ lbs. pork	.23	9	1 cake soap	.05
2	1 bucket	.10	9	1 comb	.05
2	1 can tomatoes	.10	9	½ lb. butter	.18
2	1 can corn	.10	9	1 bunch rhubarb	.10
2	1 bt. catsup	.10	9	Candy	.07
2	2 cans milk	.10	9	1 can milk	.05
2	2 lbs. sugar	.14	10	1½ lbs. bologna	.30
2	1 qt. beans	.12	10	½ lb. butter	.19
2	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	11	½ lbs. bacon	.30
2	1 box. snuff	.05	11	1 qt. beans	.12
2	1 doz. buns	.10	11	1 cake soap	.05
3	1 lamp globe	.10	11	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
3	1 pencil	.01	11	2 lbs. sugar	.14
3	½ lbs. beef	.20	11	6 buns	.05
3	Cards	.05	11	Candy	.05
3	1 lb. butter	.32	11	½ pk. potatoes	.18
4	2 lbs. sugar	.14	12	2 cucumbers	.05
4	1 lb. coffee	.17	12	1 lb. lard	.16
4	½ lb. flax seed	.05	12	½ lbs. bacon	.30
4	6 cakes	.05	12	½ lb. butter	.19
4	1 lb. prunes	.08	12	½ lb. cheese	.10
4	1 can milk	.05	12	2 lbs. sugar	.14
4	½ pk. potatoes	.18	12	1 lb. coffee	.17
4	1 broom	.30	12	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
4	½ lb. cheese	.10	12	1 box snuff	.05
4	½ lb. butter	.18	12	1 qt. beans	.12
4	5 yds. outing	.55	12	1 nutmeg	.05
4	½ lbs. beef	.23	12	1 bt. catsup	.10
4	1 bx. crackers	.05	12	1 can tomatoes	.10
4	1 loaf bread	.08	12	1 can milk	.05
5	½ lbs. beef	.28	12	Cakes	.05
5	2 sacks salt	.10	12	1 excello	.10
5	2 lbs. sugar	.14	12	2 lbs. sugar	.14
5	1 lb. coffee	.17	12	1 sack salt	.05
5	1 lb. beans	.12	12	Candy	.03
5	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	15	½ lb. butter	.19
5	1 bx. snuff	.05	15	1 lb. Polish sausage	.10
5	1 bx. noodles	.05	15	2 lbs. sugar	.14
5	2 lbs. cabbage	.12	15	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
5	½ pk. potatoes	.18	15	1 qt. beans	.12
5	1 can tomatoes	.10	15	½ pk. potatoes	.18
5	1 doz. buns	.10	15	Candy	.05
5	Candy	.05	15	Buns	.14
5	½ lb. cheese	.16	16	50 lbs. flour	1.90
7	½ lb. butter	.18	16	1 pr. shoes	1.75
5	½ lbs. bacon	.30	16	do.	1.75
7	1½ yds. chevlot	.16	16	do.	1.25
7	½ lbs. bacon	.30	16	1 lb. beef	.20
7	½ lb. butter	.18	16	1 lb. cheese	.20
7	1 lb. coffee	.17	16	1 cap	.25
7	2 lbs. sugar	.14	16	½ lbs. beef	.27
7	1 can corn	.12	16	Candy	.05
7	1 qt. beans	.12	17	2 lbs. sugar	.14
7	1 cake soap	.05	17	3 bananas	.05
7	1 box yeast	.05	17	1 ck. soap	.05
7	3 bananas	.10	17	1 qt. oil	.04
7	2 loaves bread	.16	17	1 spool thread	.05
7	½ pk. potatoes	.18	17	Candy	.02
7	1 box snuff	.05	18	Noodles	.05
7	1 box excello	.10	18	2 lbs. sugar	.14
7	2 loaves bread	.16	18	1 lb. coffee	.17
7	Candy	.02	18	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
8	1½ yds. chevlot	.16	18	3 bananas	.05
8	1 pkg. pins	.05	18	1 qt. beans	.12
8	½ doz. pickles	.05	18	1 can milk	.05
8	2 lbs. sugar	.14	18	2 loaves bread	.16
8	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	18	1 yd. drapery	.25
8	1 box snuff	.05	18	1 s. cover	.30
8	1 can tomatoes	.10	18	½ lbs. beef	.21
8	1 box salve	.10	19	1 shirt	.50

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 19	1 hose.....	\$0.10	June 24	6 pickles.....	\$0.05
19	1 lb. butter.....	.38	24	3 bananas.....	.05
19	2 lbs. bacon.....	.30	24	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
19	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	24	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
19	1 qt. beans.....	.12	24	Cabbage.....	.08
19	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.10	25	1 pr. hose.....	.10
19	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	25	Candy.....	.01
19	1 lb. prunes.....	.12	25	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
19	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	25	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05
19	1 bx. snuff.....	.15	25	1 bx. bluing.....	.10
19	1 pt. milk.....	.05	25	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
19	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	25	Cakes.....	.05
21	1 ball.....	.05	25	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
21	2½ lbs. beef.....	.41	25	1 lb. prunes.....	.10
21	3 bananas.....	.05	25	½ lb. butter.....	.19
21	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	26	1 basket.....	.05
21	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.10	26	1 can peaches.....	.16
21	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	26	6 cakes.....	.05
21	1 lb. rice.....	.10	26	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
21	1 pt. milk.....	.05	28	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
21	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	28	Meal.....	.05
21	1 bucket.....	.20	28	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
21	1 pkg. soda.....	.05	28	3 bananas.....	.05
21	1 can peaches.....	.16	28	1 qt. beans.....	.12
21	1 ck. yeast.....	.05	28	1 cap.....	.10
21	1 qt. oil.....	.04	28	2 prs. hose.....	.20
21	4 cakes soap.....	.20	29	3 yds. cheviot.....	.27
22	Dishes.....	.33	29	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
23	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	29	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
23	Leather.....	.55	29	1 can peas.....	.12
23	Nails.....	.05	29	Cabbage.....	.06
23	1 doz. buns.....	.10	29	Cakes.....	.10
23	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	29	1 lb. raisins.....	.09
23	Cakes.....	.05	29	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
23	Candy.....	.05	29	Eggs.....	.14
23	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	29	Pork.....	.28
23	1½ lbs. beef.....	.30	29	½ lb. butter.....	.19
24	6 cakes.....	.05			
24	3 bananas.....	.05		Total.....	120.14
24	1 lb. cheese.....	.20			

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two children—one daughter 3 years of age and one 6 months old. The husband only was employed (pick miner), and his earnings during the above period were \$139.84.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	2½ lbs. bacon.....	\$0.37	Apr. 6	1½ lbs. butter.....	\$0.62
1	3 lbs. liver.....	.18	6	6½ lbs. ham.....	1.00
1	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34	6	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	6	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
1	1 doz. eggs.....	.22	6	Candy.....	.05
1	1 can milk.....	.20	8	Stogies.....	.05
1	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	8	½ lb. tea.....	.30
1	1 qt. red beans.....	.13	8	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34
1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	8	Candy.....	.05
3	1 lb. butter.....	.38	8	2 doz. eggs.....	.44
3	4 lbs. beef.....	.65	9	1 brush.....	.10
3	1 pr. shoes.....	2.75	9	1 cake soap.....	.05
3	2 prs. hose.....	.50	9	½ gal. oil.....	.38
3	1 gal. oil.....	.15	9	1 lb. cakes.....	.20
3	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	9	1 bt. olives.....	.10
3	1 can corn.....	.10	9	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
3	Candy.....	.01	9	Candy.....	.11
3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	10	1 pkg. macaroni.....	.10
3	1 lb. lettuce.....	.20	10	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
3	1 pr. shoes.....	3.00	10	1 doz. eggs.....	.23
3	1 pr. hose.....	.10	10	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
5	1 box writing paper.....	.10	10	Candy.....	.05
5	Candy.....	.04	10	3 oranges.....	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE; FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 10	Stogies.....	\$0.07	May 10	1 cake soap.....	\$0.05
13	1½ lbs. butter.....	.56	10	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
13	2 lbs. bacon.....	.36	13	2½ lbs. bacon.....	.42
13	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	13	Stogies.....	.08
13	2 cakes soap.....	.10	13	Candy.....	.01
14	1 hat.....	1.75	13	2 cans tomatoes.....	.24
14	1 box yeast.....	.05	13	1 bt. liniment.....	.25
14	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	15	3½ lbs. beef.....	.52
14	Candy.....	.03	15	2 lbs. onions.....	.12
17	4 lbs. beef.....	.60	15	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
20	1 lb. lard.....	.15	15	2 pkgs. seed.....	.10
20	1 box matches.....	.05	15	1 pkg. macaroni.....	.10
20	Candy.....	.02	17	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
21	10 yds. muslin.....	1.00	17	1 loaf bread.....	.10
21	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	17	2 cakes soap.....	.10
21	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	17	½ doz. eggs.....	.14
21	3 lbs. lima beans.....	.21	17	Candy.....	.05
21	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	18	4½ lbs. pork.....	.56
21	5 cakes soap.....	.25	18	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
22	½ gal. machine oil.....	.40	18	1 box yeast.....	.05
26	1 lb. butter.....	.37	18	1 loaf bread.....	.10
26	½ lb. cheese.....	.10	18	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
26	1 doz. eggs.....	.38	18	1 box rolled oats.....	.12
26	3 prs. shoe laces.....	.05	18	2½ yds. O goods.....	.14
26	Candy.....	.05	20	1 lb. butter.....	.38
26	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	20	1 spool thread.....	.05
26	1 can milk.....	.12	20	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
26	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	20	5 yds. muslin.....	.50
26	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	20	20 yds. outing.....	.55
26	1 spool thread.....	.05	20	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
26	Candy.....	.02	20	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
27	1 loaf bread.....	.10	20	Candy.....	.02
29	2 loaves bread.....	.20	20	3 lbs. bacon.....	.54
29	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	21	1 pr. slippers.....	.75
29	Candy.....	.03	21	3 yds. drapery.....	.30
30	1½ lbs. butter.....	.42	21	2 doz. eggs.....	.54
30	2½ lbs. bacon.....	.46	21	1 can tomatoes.....	.12
30	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	21	2 cakes soap.....	.10
30	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	21	Candy.....	.05
30	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	21	2 yds. drapery.....	.20
30	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	24	1 lb. leather.....	.45
30	1 pick handle.....	.10	24	2 pies.....	.20
May 1	1 loaf bread.....	.10	24	½ bu. corn.....	.30
1	1 pt. milk.....	.05	24	1 can beans.....	.15
1	1 lb. rice.....	.09	24	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
1	½ lb. cakes.....	.05	24	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
3	1 box yeast.....	.05	24	1½ lbs. onions.....	.10
3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.10	26	1 qt. beans.....	.12
3	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	26	1 ck. soap.....	.05
3	1 can corn.....	.12	26	1 spool thread.....	.05
3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	26	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
3	1 can sirup.....	.12	26	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
3	1 qt. milk.....	.10	26	1 box yeast.....	.05
3	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28	26	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
5	½ pt. vinegar.....	.05	26	5 yds. muslin.....	.50
5	2 cakes soap.....	.10	26	3 prs. hose.....	.25
6	1 gal. oil.....	.15	June 1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
6	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	1	2 lbs. cakes.....	.10
6	1 jar mustard.....	.10	1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
6	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	1	Candy.....	.05
6	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	1	2 lbs. raisins.....	.18
6	Candy.....	.05	1	1 can paint.....	.40
6	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	1	2 qts. beans.....	.24
6	1 cap.....	.50	2	1 ck. soap.....	.05
7	1 lb. crackers.....	.05	2	1 gal. oil.....	.15
7	2 lbs. onions.....	.12	2	2½ yds. O goods.....	.30
7	Candy.....	.02	3	2 doz. eggs.....	.50
8	1 lettuce.....	.15	3	1 pkg. seed.....	.10
8	1 can tomatoes.....	.12	3	1 broom.....	.35
8	1 can corn.....	.10	3	Candy.....	.08
8	½ pt. vinegar.....	.05	3	1 can sirup.....	.12
8	Candy.....	.01	3	6 yds. toweling.....	.45
8	1 lb. raisins.....	.09	3	2 pkgs. pins.....	.10
8	1 lb. cabbage.....	.06	3	1 lb. lard.....	.16
8	1 lb. butter.....	.37	3	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
8	3½ lbs. liver.....	.22	3	1 can corn.....	.10
10	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	5	2 lbs. butter.....	.60
10	Candy.....	.05	5	1½ lbs. beef.....	.26

TABLE 216.—*Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

NATIVE-BORN OF NATIVE FATHER, WHITE; FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 5	1 loaf bread.....	\$0.05	June 19	1½ lbs. butter.....	\$0.50
8	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	19	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38
8	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	19	Candy.....	.01
8	2 cakes soap.....	.10	19	1 doz. buns.....	.10
8	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	19	2 pts. milk.....	.10
8	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	19	1 pkg. macaroni.....	.10
8	Candy.....	.05	19	2 qts. beans.....	.24
8	1 bt. camphor.....	.10	19	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
8	1 pk. corn.....	.30	19	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
8	Candy.....	.05	19	1 cake soap.....	.05
9	1 cake.....	.10	19	Candy.....	.01
9	1 can milk.....	.15	21	1 lb. butter.....	.37
9	½ lb. tea.....	.30	22	3 lbs. bacon.....	.60
9	Candy.....	.05	22	2 lbs. lard.....	.34
9	2 cakes soap.....	.10	22	1½ lbs. cheese.....	.25
9	5 cakes soap.....	.25	22	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
10	2 lbs. bacon.....	.40	22	2 pkgs. evaporated apples.....	.24
10	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	22	Candy.....	.05
10	1 bx. crackers.....	.10	23	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
10	3½ lbs. beans.....	.25	23	Candy.....	.02
10	1½ lbs. butter.....	.37	23	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
10	3 oranges.....	.10	23	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
10	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	24	1 comb.....	.10
10	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	24	1 sack salt.....	.05
10	2 cans corn.....	.24	24	3 lbs. beans.....	.21
10	3 lbs. crackers.....	.15	24	1 bt. compound.....	1.00
12	1 can milk.....	.15	24	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
12	Candy.....	.11	26	1 lb. butter.....	.37
12	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	26	2½ lbs. beef.....	.50
12	1 bu. corn meal.....	.25	26	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
12	2 lbs. prunes.....	.12	26	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
12	2 lbs. bacon.....	.40	26	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
12	½ pt. vinegar.....	.05	26	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
12	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	26	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35
12	1 bx. pills.....	.25	26	2 lbs. beans.....	.16
16	2 lbs. crackers.....	.10	26	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
16	5 yds. outing.....	.55	26	1 can sirup.....	.12
16	1 shirt.....	.50	26	1 loaf bread.....	.10
16	1 can peaches.....	.25	26	2½ lbs. bologna.....	1.29
16	1 doz. cakes.....	.10	26	7½ lbs. ham.....	1.29
17	1 lb. bologna.....	.18	28	1 lb. butter.....	.37
17	1 lb. butter.....	.37	28	2 loaves bread.....	.20
17	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	28	Candy.....	.01
17	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00	28	1 qt. beans.....	.12
17	2 pick handles.....	.20	28	2 cakes soap.....	.10
18	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	28	½ gal. m. oil.....	.20
18	Candy.....	.05	29	½ pk. C. corn.....	.35
18	3 bots. pickles.....	.25	29	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34
18	1½ lbs. beef.....	.29		Total.....	70.08
18	1 can tomatoes.....	.10			
18	1 lamp wick.....	.01			

CROATIAN; BOARDING GROUP NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This group consisted of head, hired girl, and ten male boarders. Head and boarders shared cost of food, head paying 1½ shares for self and hired girl. Boarders paid \$5 per month for lodging, cooking, and washing. Head was employed (driver), and his earnings during the above period were \$147.50.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Union flour.....	\$1.80	Apr. 1	12 lbs. beef.....	\$1.68
1	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	2	12 lbs. pork.....	1.68
1	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34	3	18 lbs. beef.....	2.43
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	3	19 lbs. pork.....	2.66
1	1 box coffee essence.....	.05	5	5 lbs. beef.....	.69
1	2 boxes yeast.....	.10	5	12 lbs. pork.....	1.68
1	2 lbs. cabbage.....	.10	5	1 lb. beef.....	.20
1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	6	3 lbs. beef.....	.39
1	1 krinoline.....	.20	6	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
1	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	8	12 lbs. beef.....	1.68
1	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	8	1 lb. pork.....	.14
1	1 lb. rice.....	.09	8	7 lbs. pork.....	.98

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

CROATIAN; BOARDING GROUP NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 10	34 lbs. pork.....	\$5.03	May 3	1 bu. potatoes.....	\$1.35
10	3 lbs. beef.....	.39	3	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
10	6 lbs. pork.....	.84	3	4 boxes yeast.....	.20
12	4 lbs. beef.....	.52	3	3 lbs. lima beans.....	.21
12	13 lbs. pork.....	1.82	3	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
12	4 lbs. beef.....	.60	3	1 sack salt.....	.05
13	5 lbs. beef.....	.72	3	2 lbs. barley.....	.10
13	16 lbs. pork.....	2.24	3	8 lbs. onions.....	.40
14	6 lbs. pork.....	.84	3	½ lb. celery seed.....	.10
14	6 lbs. beef.....	.78	3	1 box baking powder.....	.05
15	13 lbs. pork.....	1.82	3	20 lbs. pork.....	3.80
15	16 lbs. pork.....	2.24	3	3 lbs. pork.....	.45
16	4 lbs. beef.....	.52	4	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10
16	½ bbl. Union flour.....	3.00	4	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12
16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	4	6 lbs. beef.....	.91
16	25 lbs. sugar.....	1.50	5	4 lbs. pork.....	.60
16	8 lbs. coffee.....	1.36	5	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	1.30
16	10 cakes soap.....	.50	5	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05
16	1 krinolene.....	.20	6	8 lbs. beef.....	1.28
16	2 bts. salad oil.....	.50	6	12 lbs. pork.....	1.80
16	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20	6	6 lbs. beef.....	.91
16	2 boxes yeast.....	.10	7	21 lbs. pork.....	3.15
16	2 sacks salt.....	.10	7	31 lbs. pork.....	4.65
16	4 lbs. onions.....	.20	7	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.28
16	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	8	15 lbs. beef.....	2.26
16	2 lbs. rice.....	.18	8	31 lbs. pork.....	4.65
16	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28	10	18 lbs. pork.....	2.70
16	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24	10	4 lbs. beef.....	.56
16	2 lbs. barley.....	.10	11	do.....	.56
16	4 lbs. beef.....	.52	11	19 lbs. pork.....	2.81
16	16 lbs. pork.....	2.24	11	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	.24
17	21 lbs. pork.....	2.94	12	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05
17	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	.26	12	7 lbs. beef.....	1.12
17	7 lbs. ham.....	.83	13	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05
17	13 lbs. beef.....	1.90	13	7 lbs. beef.....	1.12
17	6 sheets.....	3.80	13	3 cans kraut.....	.30
17	1 dress.....	.50	13	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05
19	4 lbs. pork.....	.56	13	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
19	4 lbs. beef.....	.54	13	1 lb. butter.....	.38
19	17 lbs. pork.....	2.38	14	12 lbs. pork.....	1.80
20	6 lbs. beef.....	.81	14	6 lbs. liver.....	.30
20	14 lbs. pork.....	1.96	14	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10
21	9 lbs. pork.....	1.26	14	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
21	5 lbs. frankfurters.....	.65	15	22 lbs. pork.....	3.30
22	13 lbs. beef.....	2.03	15	4 lbs. frankfurters.....	.48
22	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	15	14 lbs. beef.....	2.10
22	6 lbs. beef.....	.91	15	4 lbs. pork.....	.68
24	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	17	200 lbs. Union flour.....	7.60
24	10 lbs. ham.....	1.26	17	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
24	24 lbs. pork.....	3.60	17	24 lbs. sugar.....	1.50
24	6 lbs. beef.....	.91	17	10 lbs. coffee.....	1.70
24	3 lbs. bologna.....	.30	17	4 boxes yeast.....	.20
26	17 lbs. pork.....	2.55	17	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20
26	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.20	17	20 cakes soap.....	1.00
26	4 lbs. beef.....	.56	17	1 bx. Gold Dust.....	.25
27	5 cakes soap.....	.25	17	1 bt. salad oil.....	.25
27	6 lbs. beef.....	.91	17	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
27	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	17	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28
28	4 lbs. beef.....	.56	17	2 sacks salt.....	.10
28	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05	17	8 lbs. onions.....	.40
28	2 lbs. beef.....	.35	17	6 lbs. cabbage.....	.30
29	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	17	2 boxes matches.....	.10
29	6 lbs. beef.....	.96	17	1 box pepper.....	.10
29	5 lbs. pork.....	.75	17	2 bts. catsup.....	.20
30	6 lbs. beef.....	.91	17	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
30	14 lb. pork.....	2.10	17	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10
May 1	20 lbs. beef.....	2.94	17	7 lbs. beef.....	.98
1	7 lbs. beef.....	1.16	18	3 lbs. beef.....	.48
1	14 lbs. Cally ham.....	1.68	18	22 lbs. pork.....	3.30
3	1 bbl. Union flour.....	7.60	19	4 lbs. beef.....	.56
3	1 lb. starch.....	.10	19	5 lbs. pork.....	.75
3	3 bts. catsup.....	.30	19	1½ lbs. frankfurters.....	.18
3	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.20	19	8 lbs. pork.....	1.20
3	20 cakes soap.....	1.00	20	13 lbs. pork.....	1.95
3	1 box Gold Dust.....	.25	20	8 lbs. beef.....	1.20
3	25 lbs. sugar.....	1.50	21	6 lbs. pork.....	.90
3	10 lbs. coffee.....	1.70	22	15 lbs. pork.....	2.25
3	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20	22	21 lbs. pork.....	3.15

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

CROATIAN: BOARDING GROUP NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 22	11 lbs. pork.....	\$1.32	June 15	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	\$0.26
22	14 lbs. beef.....	2.17	15	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
22	4 lbs. onions.....	.20	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. Union flour.....	4.00
24	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	16	8 lbs. coffee.....	1.36
24	5 lbs. beef.....	.80	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
25	1 doz. eggs.....	.24	16	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20
25	2 cans kraut.....	.20	16	3 boxes yeast.....	.15
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. celery seed.....	.10	16	2 bts. catsup.....	.20
26	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05	16	2 sacks salt.....	.10
26	7 lbs. liver.....	.35	16	4 lbs. onions.....	.20
26	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05	16	1 krinolene.....	.20
27	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	16	6 cakes soap.....	.30
27	8 lbs. pork.....	1.20	16	2 lbs. cabbage.....	.10
27	6 lbs. beef.....	.90	16	3 lbs. beef.....	.48
28	1 lb. beef.....	.16	16	4 lbs. beef.....	.64
28	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.25	16	8 lbs. pork.....	1.20
28	1 doz. eggs.....	.24	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Cally ham.....	1.27
29	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	18	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05
29	5 lbs. liver.....	.25	18	2 lbs. beef.....	.34
29	14 lbs. beef.....	2.14	18	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
29	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	19	17 lbs. pork.....	2.55
29	12 lbs. pork.....	1.22	19	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
29	7 lbs. Cally ham.....	.90	19	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	1.98
31	9 lbs. Cally ham.....	1.08	21	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
31	14 lbs. pork.....	2.10	21	15 lbs. pork.....	2.25
June 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. Union flour.....	3.80	22	11 lbs. pork.....	1.65
1	1 krinolene.....	.20	22	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	.26
1	10 cakes soap.....	.50	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
1	2 sacks salt.....	.10	22	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	22	1 bt. salad oil.....	.25
1	10 lbs. coffee.....	1.70	22	2 cans kraut.....	.20
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	23	6 lbs. Cally ham.....	.85
1	3 boxes coffee essence.....	.15	23	10 lbs. pork.....	1.50
1	2 bottles catsup.....	.20	23	2 lbs. beef.....	.34
1	5 boxes yeast.....	.25	24	5 cakes soap.....	.25
1	7 lbs. onions.....	.35	24	2 cakes soap.....	.10
1	7 lbs. beef.....	1.12	24	Matches.....	.05
1	12 lbs. pork.....	1.80	24	6 lbs. beef.....	1.07
2	2 lbs. beef.....	.32	26	8 lbs. pork.....	1.28
2	6 lbs. beef.....	.90	26	2 lbs. beef.....	.42
2	12 lbs. pork.....	1.80	26	1 pail lard.....	.55
2	7 lbs. pork.....	1.05	26	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	1.57
4	12 lbs. pork.....	1.80	26	18 lbs. pork.....	2.88
5	15 lbs. beef.....	2.33	26	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
5	20 lbs. pork.....	3.00	28	9 lbs. pork.....	1.44
5	8 lbs. Cally ham.....	1.04	28	4 lbs. beef.....	.64
7	1 bt. salad oil.....	.25	29	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. Union flour.....	4.00
7	2 cans beef.....	.24	29	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes.....	.80
7	7 lbs. beef.....	1.07	29	10 lbs. coffee.....	1.70
7	12 lbs. pork.....	1.80	29	25 lbs. sugar.....	1.50
7	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	.26	29	20 cakes soap.....	1.00
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. Union flour.....	3.80	29	1 krinolene.....	.20
8	12 lbs. pork.....	1.82	29	2 lbs. Lima beans.....	.16
8	3 lbs. pork.....	.45	29	3 boxes yeast.....	.15
9	3 lbs. onions.....	.15	29	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20
9	8 lbs. pork.....	1.20	29	2 sacks salt.....	.10
9	5 lbs. liver.....	.25	29	7 lbs. onions.....	.28
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.38	29	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
10	9 lbs. Cally ham.....	1.20	29	3 bts. catsup.....	.30
11	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	29	1 bt. horse radish.....	.25
11	1 bt. salad oil.....	.25	29	1 bt. salad oil.....	.25
11	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	29	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.20
11	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	29	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
11	10 lbs. pork.....	1.50	29	10 lbs. pork.....	1.60
11	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	29	4 lbs. beef.....	.74
12	21 lbs. pork.....	3.15	29	2 lbs. pork.....	.32
12	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	.26	29	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
12	10 lbs. beef.....	1.55	30	10 lbs. pork.....	1.60
12	3 doz. eggs.....	.81	30	6 lbs. beef.....	.96
14	5 lbs. beef.....	.75			
14	9 lbs. pork.....	1.35		Total.....	331.92
15	11 lbs. pork.....	1.65			

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

CROATIAN: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and three children—two sons 9 and 2 years of age, and one daughter 5 years of age. The husband only was employed (coke drawer), and his earnings during the above period were \$135.11.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	100 lbs. Union flour.....	\$3.60	May 4	Soup bone.....	\$0.05
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.10	5	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	6	Soup bone.....	.20
1	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20	7	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
1	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	7	Soup bone.....	.05
1	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	8	4 lbs. beef.....	.40
1	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.25	8	2 soup bones.....	.10
1	2 lbs. prunes.....	.25	10	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
1	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	10	1 soup bone.....	.05
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.16	10	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
1	2½ lbs. pork.....	.36	10	1 soup bone.....	.05
3	4 lbs. beef.....	.32	12	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
3	3 lbs. pork.....	.39	12	1 soup bone.....	.05
3	3 lbs. beef.....	.24	13	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
5	2 lbs. beef.....	.16	13	1 soup bone.....	.05
6	do.....	.16	14	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
7	do.....	.20	14	1 soup bone.....	.05
8	do.....	.20	15	4 lbs. beef.....	.40
10	4 lbs. beef.....	.40	15	2 soup bones.....	.10
10	3 lbs. pork.....	.39	16	1 bed and mattress.....	10.00
10	1 lb. mutton.....	.18	16	1 pr. springs.....	2.50
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	16	10 yds. gingham.....	.70
12	do.....	.20	16	¼ lb. cakes.....	.10
13	do.....	.20	16	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
14	do.....	.20	16	150 lbs. Union flour.....	5.70
15	do.....	.20	16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
16	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.60	16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	16	2 boxes yeast.....	.10
16	1½ bu. potatoes.....	1.88	16	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05
16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	16	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
16	5 boxes coffee essence.....	.25	16	2½ lbs. rice.....	.25
16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	16	2 sacks salt.....	.10
16	1 bx. Gold Dust.....	.25	16	1 glass mustard.....	.15
16	¼ lb. garlic.....	.10	17	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
16	2 qts. lima beans.....	.25	17	1 soup bone.....	.05
17	4 lbs. beef.....	.40	18	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
19	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	19	do.....	.20
20	do.....	.20	19	1 soup bone.....	.05
20	do.....	.20	19	do.....	.05
22	do.....	.20	20	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
24	4 lbs. beef.....	.40	20	1 soup bone.....	.05
26	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	21	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
26	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.34	21	1 soup bone.....	.05
27	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	21	2½ lbs. Polish sausage.....	.25
28	do.....	.20	22	4 lbs. beef.....	.40
28	1 lb. pork.....	.14	22	2 soup bones.....	.10
28	1 bt. polish.....	.10	22	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
29	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	24	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
30	1 lb. soup meat.....	.05	24	1 soup bone.....	.05
30	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	25	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
30	1 pudding.....	.10	25	1 soup bone.....	.05
30	1 bt. pop.....	.05	26	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
30	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	26	1 soup bone.....	.05
30	Cakes.....	.05	26	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10
30	1 bt. pop.....	.05	27	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
30	3 soup bones.....	.18	27	1 soup bone.....	.05
May 1	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.80	28	do.....	.05
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	28	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	29	4 lbs. beef.....	.44
1	5 boxes coffee essence.....	.25	29	2 soup bones.....	.10
1	2 lbs. rice.....	.18	30	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
1	2 boxes yeast.....	.10	30	1 soup bone.....	.05
1	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	June 1	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.80
1	2 sacks salt.....	.10	1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
1	1 pk. onions.....	.40	1	4½ qts. navy beans.....	.50
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	1	1 box Gold Dust.....	.25
1	1 soup bone.....	.05	1	5 boxes coffee essence.....	.25
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	1	¼ lb. garlic.....	.10
1	do.....	.20	1	1 box pepper.....	.10
1	Soup bone.....	.05	1	1 jar jelly.....	.30
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	1	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
3	Soup bone.....	.05	1	Saffron.....	.10
4	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	1	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
4	¾ lbs. bacon.....	.51	1	1 soup bone.....	.05

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

CROATIAN: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 2	2 lbs. beef.....	\$0.24	June 16	1 glass mustard.....	\$0.15
2	1 soup bone.....	.05	16	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
3	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	17	1 lb. beef.....	.12
3	1 soup bone.....	.05	17	1 soup bone.....	.05
4	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	18	1 lb. beef.....	.12
4	1 soup bone.....	.05	18	1 soup bone.....	.05
5	4 lbs. beef.....	.48	19	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
5	2 soup bones.....	.10	19	2 soup bones.....	.10
7	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	21	1 lb. beef.....	.12
7	1 soup bone.....	.05	21	1 soup bone.....	.05
8	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	22	1 lb. beef.....	.12
8	1 soup bone.....	.05	22	1 soup bone.....	.05
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	23	1 lb. beef.....	.12
10	1 soup bone.....	.05	23	1 soup bone.....	.05
10	.....do.....	.05	23	1 lb. beef.....	.14
11	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	24	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
11	1 soup bone.....	.05	24	2 soup bones.....	.10
12	4 lbs. beef.....	.48	25	1 soup bone.....	.05
12	2 soup bones.....	.10	25	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
14	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	26	4 lbs. beef.....	.48
14	1 soup bone.....	.05	26	2 soup bones.....	.10
15	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	28	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
15	1 soup bone.....	.05	28	1 soup bone.....	.05
16	1 lb. beef.....	.12	29	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
16	1 soup bone.....	.05	29	1 soup bone.....	.05
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00	30	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	30	1 soup bone.....	.05
16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10		Total.....	80.53
16	2 boxes yeast.....	.10			
16	5 boxes coffee essence.....	.25			

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and five children—four sons 7, 6, 3, and 1 year of age, and one daughter 9 years of age. The husband only was employed (fire boss), and his earnings during the above period were \$243.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	\$1.80	Apr. 3	2 yds. oilcloth.....	\$0.50
1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	3	4 bu. potatoes.....	.35
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	3	1 pr. hose.....	.15
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	3	½ gal. oil.....	.08
1	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51	3	1 globe.....	.10
1	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10	3	Broom.....	.30
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	3	Ham.....	1.52
1	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30	3	Pork.....	1.27
1	3 cans corn.....	.30	3	Beef.....	1.42
1	2 cans baked beans.....	.30	6	Seeds, garden.....	.75
1	2 lbs. raisins.....	.20	8	1 lb. apple butter.....	.18
1	1 lb. prunes.....	.12	8	Outing flannel.....	.25
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	8	1 spool thread.....	.05
1	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12	8	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
1	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	8	3 cans sardines.....	.15
1	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.25	8	Tomatoes.....	.10
1	½ lb. tea.....	.35	8	Beef.....	.54
1	1 glass mustard.....	.10	8	1 pr. hose.....	.15
1	1 box baking powder.....	.24	8	Candy.....	.02
1	2 cans sirup.....	.20	9	4 doz. eggs.....	.92
1	3 lbs. lard.....	.45	9	Sugar.....	.25
1	1 ham.....	1.75	9	Lard.....	.15
1	1 tablet.....	.10	10	Butter.....	.18
1	Envelopes.....	.10	10	Beef.....	1.00
1	3 yds. lawn.....	.75	10	Beef.....	.10
1	Candy.....	.05	10	Bologna.....	.25
1	1 pr. hose.....	.25	14	Beef.....	.03
1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	14	Candy.....	.05
1	Frankfurters.....	.25	15	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
1	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	15	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
3	Matches.....	.05	15	1 pk. corn.....	.25
3	Peaches.....	.50	15	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
3	1 lb. rice.....	.09	15	Ham.....	1.66
			15	3 lbs. lard.....	.45

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 15	2 lbs. coffee.....	\$0.34	May 4	Butter.....	\$0.15
15	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10	4	Frankfurters.....	.12
15	1 sack salt.....	.05	4	Beef.....	.25
15	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	8	do.....	.82
15	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	8	Ribs.....	.29
15	Rake.....	.25	8	Radishes.....	.10
16	Butter.....	.19	8	Onions.....	.07
16	Shoes.....	5.00	8	Candy.....	.02
16	1 can salmon.....	.25	8	1 can corn.....	.10
16	1 can sirup.....	.12	10	Beef.....	.16
16	Candy.....	.05	11	1 loaf bread.....	.05
16	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	11	Beef.....	.18
16	Radishes.....	.10	11	Butter.....	.10
17	Velling.....	.25	12	Lard.....	.16
17	Oil.....	.08	17	1 cake soap.....	.05
17	Candy.....	.05	17	1 bx. lye.....	.12
17	Lard.....	.15	17	Union flour.....	2.85
17	Beef.....	.98	17	Potatoes.....	1.35
20	Cabbage.....	.10	17	Corn.....	.50
20	Frankfurters.....	.25	17	Sugar.....	.50
20	Butter.....	.15	17	Coffee.....	.51
22	Beef.....	.29	17	Coffee essence.....	.15
22	Liver.....	.07	17	Tobacco.....	.40
22	Cheese.....	.20	17	Beef.....	.29
22	Paper.....	.72	17	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
22	Seed.....	.10	17	2 cans corn.....	.20
23	Sardines.....	.15	17	Cabbage.....	.42
24	Beef.....	.92	17	1 sack salt.....	.05
24	do.....	.25	17	Soap.....	.25
26	Potatoes.....	.20	17	Lard.....	.48
26	Butter.....	.15	17	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
26	Beef.....	.16	17	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12
27	1 cake soap.....	.05	17	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14
27	Starch.....	.05	17	Onions.....	.07
27	1 ck. soap.....	.05	17	Sardines.....	.25
27	Candy.....	.03	17	Ham.....	1.83
27	1 loaf bread.....	.10	17	Beef.....	.18
27	Frankfurters.....	.24	17	Starch.....	.05
28	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	18	Beef.....	.35
28	1 box coffee essence.....	.05	18	do.....	.15
28	Candy.....	.02	19	Butter.....	.18
28	Beef.....	.20	19	Liver.....	.15
28	Pork.....	.26	19	Beef.....	.20
28	Butter.....	.15	22	Onions.....	.06
28	Liver.....	.17	22	Cakes.....	.10
May 1	Corn.....	.25	22	Rolls.....	.05
1	Coffee.....	.51	22	Candy.....	.02
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	24	1 pr. hose.....	.10
1	Soap.....	.15	24	Sausage.....	.16
1	Lard.....	.48	25	Beef.....	.32
1	Pepper.....	.10	25	Prunes.....	.10
1	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10	June 1	Union flour.....	2.85
1	Tomatoes.....	.30	1	Potatoes.....	1.35
1	Onions.....	.25	1	Sugar.....	.50
1	1 bt. Castoria.....	.35	1	Corn.....	.30
1	Corn.....	.20	1	Chicken feed.....	.35
1	Ham.....	1.60	1	Coffee.....	.51
1	Beef.....	.53	1	3 boxes coffee essence.....	.15
1	Butter.....	.10	1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
1	Frankfurters.....	.24	1	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
1	Cabbage.....	.10	1	Corn.....	.25
1	Bananas.....	.35	1	Prunes.....	.10
1	Apples.....	.05	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
1	Sardines.....	.10	1	1 sack salt.....	.05
1	Union flour.....	1.90	1	Sardines.....	.25
1	Potatoes.....	1.35	1	Beans.....	.12
1	Sugar.....	.50	1	lima beans.....	.14
1	Cabbage.....	.15	1	Lard.....	.48
1	Seed.....	.05	1	Ham.....	1.72
1	Butter.....	.10	1	Raisins.....	.25
1	Coffee.....	.34	1	Caps.....	1.50
1	Sugar.....	.25	1	1 spool thread.....	.05
1	Beans.....	.24	1	Braid.....	.10
1	1 lb. rice.....	.09	1	Gingham.....	.36
1	Cakes.....	.10	1	Supporters.....	.25
4	Apples.....	.05	1	Shoes.....	2.50
4	Radishes.....	.10	3	Apple butter.....	.10
4	Beef.....	.20	3	Potatoes.....	.15

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 4	Apple butter.....	\$0.10	June 16	Bluing.....	\$0.10
5	Beef.....	.25	16	Starch.....	.10
5	do.....	.72	16	Cabbage.....	.28
7	Lace.....	.03	16	1 can sirup.....	.12
7	Cakes.....	.05	16	1 box yeast.....	.05
7	Starch.....	.05	16	Lard.....	.48
9	Beef.....	.42	16	Ham.....	2.10
9	Liver.....	.07	16	Lawn.....	.60
10	Berlin sausage.....	.15	17	Beef.....	.18
10	Lard.....	.16	17	do.....	.91
10	Cheese.....	.10	17	Berlin sausage.....	.15
10	Butter.....	.10	18	Heart.....	.20
14	Beef.....	.48	18	Pork.....	.26
14	do.....	1.27	19	Bologna.....	.13
16	do.....	.17	19	Dress goods.....	1.00
16	Apple butter.....	.10	19	1 spool thread.....	.05
16	Union flour.....	3.00	19	Cucumbers.....	.10
16	Potatoes.....	.60	19	Candy.....	.05
16	Sugar.....	1.00	22	Beef.....	.36
16	Corn.....	.30	22	do.....	.10
16	Chicken feed.....	.35	22	Suspenders.....	.15
16	Coffee.....	.51	25	1 loaf bread.....	.10
16	Coffee essence.....	.15	25	2 spools thread.....	.10
16	Corn.....	.25	26	1 lb. bologna.....	.13
16	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30	26	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.22
16	Raisins.....	.25	26	1 sack salt.....	.05
16	Crackers.....	.10	26	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
16	Prunes.....	.10	26	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32			
16	Nutmeg.....	.05		Total.....	105.24
16	Soap.....	.25			

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and one son 3 years of age. The husband only was employed (trip rider), and his earnings during the above period were \$168.40.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Crackers.....	\$0.10	Apr. 14	1 qt. navy beans.....	\$0.12
1	Cake.....	.10	14	1 lb. raisins.....	.10
1	Cheese.....	.11	14	1 lb. currants.....	.13
1	Beef.....	.19	15	1 bx. coconut.....	.10
1	do.....	.24	15	1 lb. prunes.....	.12
1	Ham.....	.15	15	1 bx. powder.....	.10
1	Oysters.....	.35	15	1 lb. onions.....	.05
1	Butter.....	.19	15	½ lb. butter.....	.10
1	Crackers.....	.10	15	4 rolls paper.....	.60
1	Fish.....	.10	15	5 rolls border.....	.40
1	Candy.....	.05	15	1 spool thread.....	.05
1	Cake.....	.10	15	1 cap.....	.10
1	Pins.....	.02	15	8 yds. gingham.....	.38
1	Covers.....	.80	17	Calico.....	.18
1	Cake.....	.50	17	1 pr. corsets.....	.50
6	Ribbon.....	.05	17	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.24
6	Globes.....	.20	17	2 boxes soda.....	.20
6	1 can sirup.....	.25	18	1 waist.....	.50
6	Candy.....	.03	18	Candy.....	.05
6	Flour.....	.75	18	Beef.....	.36
6	Potatoes.....	.55	18	Pork.....	.36
6	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48	18	Cake.....	.10
10	8 cakes soap.....	.40	18	Leather.....	.18
10	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	18	Paper.....	.10
10	1 lb. starch.....	.05	18	Calico.....	.21
10	1 bx. grape nuts.....	.15	19	Cake.....	.10
10	1 lb. rice.....	.09	19	1 bx. zigzag.....	.05
10	1 lb. butter.....	.39	19	Paint.....	.10
10	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	23	2 lbs. beef.....	.26
10	2 cans beans.....	.30	23	Pork.....	.26
10	2 lbs. lard.....	.30	23	1 gal. oil.....	.15
14	1 bt. sauce.....	.15	25	Paper.....	.13
14	Eggs.....	.75	25	1 cap.....	.25

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 25	Eggs.....	\$0.25	May 12	Butter.....	\$0.37
25	3 pkgs. seed.....	.15	12	Beef.....	.19
25	1 bx. zigzag.....	.05	12	1 cake soap.....	.05
25	Cake.....	.05	15	do.....	.05
25	do.....	.20	15	1 lb. ham.....	.17
25	1 lb. butter.....	.37	17	1 glass jelly.....	.15
25	Cake.....	.10	17	½ lb. tea.....	.30
28	Paper.....	.06	17	Cakes.....	.05
28	Crackers.....	.10	17	½ lb. cheese.....	.11
28	Beef.....	.26	17	Gingham.....	.18
28	2 lbs. beef.....	.33	17	Hose.....	.20
28	Veal.....	.51	17	Zigzag.....	.05
28	1 pr. hose.....	.15	17	Peanuts.....	.05
28	Beans.....	.15	17	Oil.....	.15
28	Frankfurters.....	.10	17	Cakes.....	.15
May 1	1 bt. polish.....	.15	17	Eggs.....	.14
1	1 Cakes.....	.10	17	Cheese.....	.12
1	1 pr. drawers.....	.30	17	Cakes.....	.10
1	1 lb. beef.....	.19	17	do.....	.10
1	1 lb. sausage.....	.10	22	Pork and veal.....	.30
1	Pork.....	.26	22	Beef.....	.32
1	Eggs.....	.25	22	Snaps.....	.05
1	Cakes.....	.10	22	Candy.....	.10
1	1 bx. soda.....	.10	22	Tobacco.....	.05
1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	22	1 pr. shoes.....	1.10
1	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	22	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	Washing powder.....	.25	22	Cakes.....	.10
1	3 cakes tar soap.....	.15	22	Candy.....	.05
1	2 lbs. starch.....	.10	22	Leather.....	.13
1	2 boxes soap powder.....	.10	22	1 can beans.....	.15
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	22	Veal.....	.32
1	1 sack salt.....	.05	22	Ham.....	1.35
1	2 cans pork and beans.....	.30	25	1 lb. beef.....	.20
1	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	25	Pork.....	.10
1	1 bx. pills.....	.25	28	2 lbs. snaps.....	.10
1	1 bx. powder.....	.25	28	1 bx. sardines.....	.05
1	1 lb. lima beans.....	.07	June 1	1 doz. cakes.....	.10
1	2 lbs. butter.....	.74	1	1 bt. catsup.....	.05
1	2 lbs. bacon.....	.30	1	1 gum.....	.10
1	Salt side.....	.15	1	1 pr. hose.....	.10
1	2 doz. eggs.....	.50	1	Crackers.....	.10
1	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48	1	Candy.....	.03
1	Ginger snaps.....	.25	1	Flour.....	.75
1	1 bx. crackers.....	.10	1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55
1	2 boxes soda.....	.10	1	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48
1	5 yds. gingham.....	.35	1	Washing powder.....	.25
1	1 pr. shoes.....	1.20	1	3 cakes soap.....	.15
1	½ lb. tea.....	.30	1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	3½ yds. soisetto.....	.88	1	1 lb. starch.....	.05
1	1 spool thread.....	.05	1	1 bx. grape nuts.....	.15
1	1 doz. buttons.....	.10	1	1 lb. rice.....	.09
1	1 lb. tea.....	.50	1	1 lb. butter.....	.39
1	3 lbs. beef.....	.45	1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
1	3 lbs. lard.....	.45	1	1 can beans.....	.30
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	1	2 lbs. lard.....	.30
1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	1	1 bt. sauce.....	.15
1	3 lbs. salt side.....	.39	1	3 doz. eggs.....	.75
1	2 lbs. cheese.....	.44	1	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12
1	1 pr. shoes.....	3.25	1	1 bx. berries.....	.30
1	2 prs. hose.....	.30	1	1 lb. currants.....	.13
1	1 cap.....	.50	1	1 lb. coccanut.....	.10
1	1 pr. pants.....	.75	2	1 pr. hose.....	.10
6	Crackers.....	.10	2	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
6	Cakes.....	.10	2	2 lbs. cabbage.....	.14
6	Candy.....	.05	2	2 lbs. cakes.....	.20
6	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	13	2 lbs. beef.....	.39
6	Crackers.....	.10	16	1 pr. shoes.....	1.50
6	Cake.....	.10	16	Candy.....	.05
6	Pie.....	.05	16	Peanuts.....	.10
6	Stogies.....	.05	16	1 doz. pickles.....	.12
6	Hat.....	.10	16	Pork and beans.....	.15
6	½ lb. cheese.....	.11	16	1 lb. prunes.....	.12
6	Candy.....	.05	16	6 lbs. cabbage.....	.24
6	Cabbage.....	.14	16	2 lbs. soda.....	.20
6	Veal.....	.52	16	1 bx. baking powder.....	.10
12	Oil.....	.15	16	1 lb. onions.....	.05
12	Cap.....	.10	16	1 lb. apple butter.....	.10
12	Pork.....	.25	16	4 rolls paper.....	.60

TABLE 216.—*Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 16	8 yds. border.....	\$0.40	June 22	1 cake.....	\$0.10
16	1 spool thread.....	.05	22	Candy.....	.05
16	1 cap.....	.10	22	1 lb. 8 oz. beef.....	.33
16	3 yds. gingham.....	.20	22	Nails.....	.05
16	2 yds. gingham.....	.18	22	½ yd. gingham.....	.07
16	3 yds. calico.....	.18	22	1 cantaloupe.....	.10
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	22	Cakes.....	.10
16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	25	.....do.....	.20
16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	25	½ lb. butter.....	.19
16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34	26	Beef.....	.52
16	1 lb. tea.....	.50	26	Cakes.....	.15
16	3 doz. eggs.....	.75			
22	1 lb. sausage.....	.10		Total.....	65.72

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and one daughter 1 year of age. The husband only was employed (driver), and his earnings during the above period were \$172.85.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	50 lbs. flour.....	\$1.80	May 2	2½ yds. shirting.....	\$0.23
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	2	Matches.....	.05
1	2 cakes soap.....	.10	2	Candy.....	.05
1	4 cans tomatoes.....	.40	3	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
1	2 cans corn.....	.20	3	½ bu. potatoes.....	.35
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	3	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14
1	1 box soapine.....	.20	3	5 cakes soap.....	.25
1	1 lb. tea.....	.60	3	4 cans tomatoes.....	.40
1	1 box yeast.....	.05	3	2 cans corn.....	.24
1	2 boxes macaroni.....	.20	3	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	1 box lye.....	.10	3	1 bx. baking soda.....	.05
1	4 rolls wall paper.....	.40	3	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10
1	1 can sirup.....	.12	3	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
1	Candy.....	.10	3	2 pkgs. evaporated apples.....	.24
3	2 lbs. cheese.....	.38	3	1 lb. tea.....	.60
8	1 gal. oil.....	.15	3	6 rolls wall paper.....	.80
8	Candy.....	.10	3	2 lbs. cakes.....	.25
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	3	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	3	2 lbs. beef.....	.36
17	3½ lbs. beef.....	.48	3	2 spools thread.....	.10
19	1 lb. tea.....	.60	3	4 yds. muslin.....	.36
19	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	5	1 gal. oil.....	.15
19	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	5	1 bt. vanilla.....	.15
19	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	5	1 bx. cocoanut.....	.10
19	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24	5	1 bx. Malena pills.....	.10
19	1 brush.....	.30	5	Candy.....	.05
19	.....do.....	.10	8	4½ lbs. beef.....	.82
19	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	8	Cheese.....	.25
19	½ pk. onions.....	.20	8	Milk.....	.10
21	1 gal. oil.....	.15	8	Candy.....	.05
22	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	13	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
22	1 lb. cakes.....	.15	13	Tea.....	.10
22	3 lbs. pork.....	.45	13	Cocoanut.....	.06
24	1 sack salt.....	.05	16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
24	Crackers.....	.15	16	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14
24	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	16	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
24	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.30
24	Paper.....	.10	16	2 cans corn.....	.20
May 1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	16	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.60	16	1 lb. tea.....	.60
1	½ lb. tea.....	.30	16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
1	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	2 cans peas.....	.24	16	2 boxes apples.....	.24
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	16	1 broom.....	.38
1	3 cakes soap.....	.15	16	Potatoes.....	.35
1	1 bx. baking soda.....	.05	22	3 lbs. beef.....	.55
1	1 gal. oil.....	.15	24	1 lb. lard.....	.16
1	2 rolls cotton.....	.30	June 1	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	1	2 lbs. onions.....	.12
2	2 boxes yeast.....	.10	5	1 bt. catsup.....	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

ENGLISH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 5	1½ lbs. lard.....	\$0.24	June 16	1 bx. baking powder.....	\$0.10
5	1 lb. pork.....	.17	16	1 gal. oil.....	.15
5	3½ lbs. beef.....	.58	19	3½ lbs. beef.....	.54
5	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	19	½ yd. calico.....	.10
5	Onions.....	.05	19	2 boxes berries.....	.25
5	Candy.....	.05	19	1 lb. cakes.....	.15
8	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05	19	2 boxes berries.....	.25
8	Nipple.....	.05	19	1 lb. pork.....	.15
8	do.....	.05	22	1 bx. baking soda.....	.05
9	1½ lbs. side.....	.22	22	½ lb. salt.....	.05
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00	22	3 cucumbers.....	.10
16	1 bu. potatoes.....	.60	25	1 can sirup.....	.12
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	25	1 pr. hose.....	.10
16	2 cakes soap.....	.10	25	Candy.....	.01
16	1 lb. tea.....	.60	26	Tea.....	.10
16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	26	2 doz. buns.....	.20
16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	26	2½ lbs. meat.....	.45
16	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	26	1 lb. butter.....	.37
16	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24	30	½ lb. meat.....	.14
16	1 bt. vanilla.....	.10		Total.....	40.32
16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10			
16	Leather.....	.43			

GERMAN: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and three sons, 8, 5, and 3 years of age. The husband only was employed (pick miner), and his earnings during the above period were \$201.23.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	5 lbs. nails.....	\$0.25	Apr. 16	1 lb. butter.....	\$0.38
1	1 doz. bananas.....	.20	16	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60
1	33½ yds. wire.....	3.33	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
1	4 prs. hose.....	.60	16	1 bu. corn.....	1.00
1	5 yds. seersucker.....	.63	16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.25
1	3½ yds. satin.....	1.05	16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	1 garden rake.....	.30	16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.20
1	2 garden hoes.....	.50	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	1 lb. butter.....	.39	16	1 bx. breakfast food.....	.15
1	4 lbs. beef.....	.72	16	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
1	50 lbs. flour.....	1.80	16	1 doz. pickles.....	.10
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	16	2 cans pork and beans.....	.30
1	1 bu. corn.....	1.00	16	1 can sirup.....	.12
1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	16	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	1 lb. breakfast food.....	.12	16	1 lb. lima beans.....	.14
1	2 cans molasses.....	.30	16	1 lb. currants.....	.10
1	1 can sirup.....	.12	16	1 lb. raisins.....	.10
1	1 lb. powdered sugar.....	.10	16	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
1	1 bt. vanilla.....	.10	16	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.18
1	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	16	1 lb. cakes.....	.20
1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	16	2 cans oysters.....	.20
1	1 can berries.....	.15	16	1 bt. onions.....	.12
1	1 can corn.....	.10	16	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
1	1 can peas.....	.15	16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10
1	½ doz. pickles.....	.05	May 6	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
1	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48	6	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70
1	1 head cabbage.....	.11	6	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	1 bx. breakfast food.....	.15	6	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
1	1 bx. raisins.....	.10	6	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48
1	1 bx. buckwheat.....	.10	6	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	2 lbs. cakes.....	.25	6	1 bx. breakfast food.....	.15
1	4 lemons.....	.10	6	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	6	½ lb. cakes.....	.10
1	1 jar apple butter.....	.30	6	1 lb. cakes.....	.13
1	1 jar mustard.....	.10	6	5 lbs. prunes.....	.60
1	2 cans pork and beans.....	.30	6	Pickles.....	.05
1	1 pineapple.....	.15	6	2 boxes biscuit.....	.10
3	4 lbs. beef.....	.63	6	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.17
8	2½ lbs. beef.....	.50	6	4 lbs. beef.....	.64
8	1 lb. butter.....	.38	6	1 pr. shoes.....	1.65
8	2 lbs. bacon.....	.38	13	1½ lbs. beef.....	.24
16	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.14	17	1 suit clothes.....	9.00

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

GERMAN: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 17	25 lbs. flour.....	\$0.95	June 1	1 doz. pickles.....	\$0.10
17	½ bu. corn.....	.50	1	1 can beets.....	.15
17	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70	1	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12
17	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34	1	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.25
17	2 cakes soap.....	.10	4	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23
17	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	8	2½ lbs. beef.....	.45
17	12 lbs. sugar.....	.75	8	3½ lbs. beef.....	.70
17	1 brush.....	.10	8	25 lbs. flour.....	1.00
17	1 bt. root beer.....	.15	8	½ lb. cakes.....	.10
17	2 cans pork and beans.....	.30	12	2½ lbs. beef.....	.36
17	½ bu. wheat.....	.35	16	2 lbs. pork.....	.10
17	1 cake soap.....	.05	16	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15
17	½ doz. pickles.....	.05	16	1 lb. butter.....	.38
17	1 lb. raisins.....	.09	16	2 lbs. beef.....	.36
17	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	16	50 lbs. flour.....	2.00
17	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70
17	1 bx. berries.....	.15	16	12 lbs. sugar.....	.75
17	1 bt. onions.....	.12	16	½ bu. corn.....	.30
17	1 doz. boxes matches.....	.10	16	½ bu. wheat.....	.45
17	1 box macaroni.....	.10	16	½ bu. corn.....	.60
17	1 box rolled oats.....	.12	16	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
17	3 boxes yeast.....	.15	16	1 bt. root beer.....	.25
17	2 lbs. starch.....	.10	16	2 cans pork and beans.....	.30
17	1 can peaches.....	.20	16	1 can berries.....	.15
17	2 cans oysters.....	.20	16	1 screen door.....	1.00
20	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60	16	2 screen windows.....	.44
22	4½ lbs. beef.....	.76	16	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
27	4½ lbs. beef.....	.78	16	.....do.....	.24
June 1	2½ lbs. beef.....	.45	16	1 can beets.....	.15
1	25 lbs. flour.....	.95	16	1 can peaches.....	.20
1	½ bu. wheat.....	.45	16	1 cake soap.....	.05
1	1 bag meal.....	.30	16	1 box breakfast food.....	.15
1	12 lbs. sugar.....	.75	16	1 box rolled oats.....	.12
1	1 broom.....	.35	19	5½ lbs. beef.....	.96
1	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48	22	1½ lbs. beef.....	.24
1	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20	23	1½ lbs. beef.....	.32
1	2 cans pork and beans.....	.30	24	.....do.....	.28
1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	25	1 can sirup.....	.12
1	1 can peas.....	.15	25	½ doz. bananas.....	.10
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	26	1½ lbs. beef.....	.28
1	1 pkg. macaroni.....	.10	29	.....do.....	.24
1	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.19			
1	1 can sirup.....	.12			
1	1 lb. raisins.....	.09			
				Total.....	72.23

GERMAN: FAMILY No. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two sons, 3 and 1 years of age. The husband only was employed (leveler), and his earnings during the above period were \$167.90.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	½ bu. potatoes.....	\$0.55	Apr. 5	1 lb. pork.....	\$0.14
1	25 lbs. flour.....	.90	6	1 lb. beef.....	.12
1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	6	1 lb. bologna.....	.18
1	2 lbs. cabbage.....	.08	6	1 lb. pork.....	.14
1	1 bx. soap powder.....	.05	6	5 lbs. ham.....	.64
1	Candy.....	.05	6	2 lbs. onions.....	.26
1	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	6	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18	6	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.20
1	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	6	2 pkgs. seed.....	.10
1	3 lbs. pork.....	.45	6	6 cakes.....	.05
1	1 soup bone.....	.08	6	Candy.....	.05
1	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20	6	1 pr. hose.....	.10
2	1 lb. wiennies.....	.13	6	.....do.....	.15
2	1 lb. pork.....	.14	7	1 lb. pork.....	.14
3	1½ yds. oilcloth.....	.38	7	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
3	½ yd. gingham.....	.08	8	1 lb. fish.....	.10
3	2 lbs. beef.....	.24	8	Candy.....	.02
3	.....do.....	.28	8	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
3	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	8	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
8	1 lb. beef.....	.12	8	1 can tomatoes.....	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

GERMAN: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 8	1 can sardines.....	\$0.20	May 1	11 yds. calico.....	\$0.77
8	1 sack salt.....	.05	1	1 spool thread.....	.05
8	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
8	3 bananas.....	.05	1	Potatoes.....	.35
8	½ doz. cakes.....	.05	1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
8	1 cake soap.....	.05	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
8	1 lb. peaches.....	.16	1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
8	5½ lbs. ham.....	.90	1	1 jar mustard.....	.12
8	1 lb. pork.....	.14	1	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
8	1 lb. lard.....	.15	1	1 bx. soap powder.....	.05
10	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18	1	1 lb. beef.....	.18
10	5½ lbs. veal.....	.94	1	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
12	1 lb. beef.....	.12	1	3 lbs pork.....	.45
12	2 lbs. veal.....	.32	1	1 soup bone.....	.08
13	1 lb. crackers.....	.10	1	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
13	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	2	1 lb. wiennies.....	.13
13	Candy.....	.03	2	1 lb. pork.....	.14
14	1 lb. beef.....	.18	3	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
15	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	3	do.....	.28
15	1 lb. beef.....	.12	3	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
16	do.....	.12	5	1 lb. beef.....	.12
16	3 pork ends.....	.18	5	1 lb. pork.....	.14
16	1½ lbs. beef.....	.28	6	Cakes.....	.10
16	1 pr. overalls.....	.50	6	7 bolts paper.....	.70
16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	6	Beans.....	.10
16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.65	6	do.....	.12
16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	6	Bluing.....	.10
16	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	6	Matches.....	.01
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	6	Cheese.....	.11
16	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	6	Vest.....	.25
16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	6	1 lb. beef.....	.12
16	1 can soap powder.....	.05	6	1 lb. bologna.....	.18
16	1 can lye.....	.10	6	1 lb. pork.....	.14
16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	6	5 lbs. Cally ham.....	.64
16	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	7	1 lb. beef.....	.12
16	3 bts. oil, alpha.....	.75	7	1 lb. pork.....	.14
17	1 lb. beef.....	.12	7	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
17	1 pkg. seed.....	.05	8	1 lb. beef.....	.12
17	½ doz. cakes.....	.05	8	1 lb. pork.....	.14
17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21	8	5½ lbs. ham.....	.90
17	3 lbs. pork.....	.42	8	1 lb. pork.....	.14
17	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	8	1 lb. lard.....	.15
17	1 lb. beef.....	.12	8	Cakes.....	.10
19	do.....	.12	10	do.....	.10
20	do.....	.12	10	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18
20	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	10	5½ lbs. veal.....	.94
21	1 lb. beef.....	.12	12	1 lb. beef.....	.12
21	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20	12	2 lbs. veal.....	.32
21	1 lb. pork.....	.14	14	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18
22	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	15	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
22	Candy.....	.05	15	1 lb. beef.....	.12
22	1 lb. beef.....	.12	16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
22	2 lbs. veal.....	.32	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
22	1 lb. pork.....	.15	16	Soap.....	.25
23	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
23	1 lb. pork.....	.15	16	Sugar.....	.14
23	1 lb. beef.....	.12	16	Matches.....	.05
24	2 lbs. veal.....	.32	16	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14
24	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	16	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
24	1 lb. beef.....	.12	16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10
24	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20	16	1 lb. beef.....	.12
26	1 lb. beef.....	.12	16	3 soup bones.....	.18
26	4 lbs. pork.....	.60	16	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
27	1 lb. beef.....	.12	17	1 lb. beef.....	.12
28	do.....	.12	17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21
28	1 lb. pork.....	.15	17	3 lbs. pork.....	.42
28	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20	17	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
29	1 lb. beef.....	.12	17	7 bolts paper.....	.84
29	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	17	1 lb. starch.....	.10
30	do.....	.30	17	1 loaf bread.....	.10
30	1 lb. beef.....	.12	17	Cabbage.....	.14
May 1	Candy.....	.05	17	1 box bluing.....	.10
1	Mustard.....	.15	17	½ doz. bananas.....	.10
1	Bananas.....	.05	19	1 lb. beef.....	.12
1	Cabbage.....	.10	20	do.....	.12
1	Bluing.....	.10	20	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
1	Crackers.....	.10	21	1 lb. beef.....	.12

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

GERMAN: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 21	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	\$0.20	June 11	1 lb. pork.....	\$0.15
21	1 lb. pork.....	.14	11	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
22	1 lb. beef.....	.12	12	3 lbs. veal.....	.48
22	2 lbs. veal.....	.32	12	1 lb. pork.....	.15
22	1 lb. pork.....	.15	12	1 lb. beef.....	.12
23	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	12	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
23	1 lb. pork.....	.15	14	1 lb. pork.....	.15
23	1 lb. beef.....	.12	14	1 lb. beef.....	.12
24	2 lbs. veal.....	.32	14	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
24	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	14	3 lbs. beef.....	.44
24	1 lb. beef.....	.12	14	1 pk. potatoes.....	.30
24	1 shirt.....	.50	14	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs.....	.14
26	1 lb. beef.....	.12	14	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
26	4 lbs. pork.....	.60	14	1 bx. crackers.....	.10
27	1 lb. beef.....	.12	14	Candy.....	.02
28	.....do.....	.12	16	25 lbs. flour.....	1.00
28	1 lb. pork.....	.15	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes.....	.50
28	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
29	1 lb. beef.....	.12	16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
30	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	16	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
30	.....do.....	.30	16	3 cakes soap.....	.15
30	1 lb. beef.....	.12	16	Onions.....	.10
June 1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	16	2 lbs. starch.....	.10
1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	16	Cakes.....	.20
1	1 bx. soap powder.....	.05	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs.....	.14
1	2 cakes soap.....	.10	16	Candy.....	.05
1	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	16	2 yds. lawn.....	.30
1	Candy.....	.05	16	1 lb. ham.....	.15
1	1 bx. crackers.....	.15	16	1 lb. bacon.....	.20
1	25 lbs. flour.....	.95	16	2 lbs. pork.....	.36
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	16	.....do.....	.30
1	1 shirt.....	.50	17	.....do.....	.30
1	1 spool thread.....	.05	17	1 lb. beef.....	.12
1	1 6 yds. calico.....	.36	18	.....do.....	.12
1	1 lb. beef.....	.12	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. veal.....	.38
1	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	18	2 soup bones.....	.12
2	.....do.....	.30	18	1 pr. hose.....	.15
2	1 lb. beef.....	.12	18	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
3	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	18	1 sack salt.....	.05
3	Pie.....	.05	18	1 loaf bread.....	.10
3	Cakes.....	.10	18	1 bx. enameline.....	.05
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs.....	.13	18	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
3	1 lb. beef.....	.12	18	Candy.....	.05
3	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	18	Eggs.....	.14
3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. bacon.....	.25	18	3 cantaloupes.....	.25
4	1 lb. beef.....	.12	19	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
4	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	19	1 lb. beef.....	.12
5	2 prs. hose.....	.25	19	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
5	Cake.....	.10	19	1 lb. beef.....	.12
5	1 bt. castor oil.....	.10	19	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
5	1 lb. beef.....	.12	19	2 lbs. veal.....	.32
5	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	19	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10
5	2 lbs. veal.....	.36	19	3 lbs. pork.....	.45
5	1 lb. bacon.....	.20	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.27
5	1 lb. pork.....	.15	21	1 lb. pork.....	.15
5	1 soup bone.....	.05	21	1 lb. beef.....	.12
5	1 lb. beef.....	.12	22	1 lb. pork.....	.15
7	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	22	1 lb. beef.....	.13
8	1 lb. beef.....	.14	23	Onions.....	.10
8	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	23	Candy.....	.05
9	1 lb. pork.....	.15	23	1 ball.....	.10
9	1 lb. bacon.....	.20	23	Cake.....	.10
9	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	23	1 lb. bacon.....	.20
9	1 lb. beef.....	.14	23	1 lb. pork.....	.15
10	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	28	Candy.....	.04
10	1 lb. beef.....	.12			
11	.....do.....	.12		Total.....	67.19

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

GERMAN: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of widower, one daughter 3 years of age, and married sister. Head and daughter lived with married sister and gave groceries, etc., in exchange for food. Head only was employed (teamster), and his earnings during the above period were \$118.80.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	1½ lbs. cheese.....	\$0.28	May 15	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	\$0.16
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.40	15	Candy.....	.03
1	50 lbs. flour.....	1.80	19	2½ lbs. beef.....	.47
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.10	19	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.18
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	19	50 lbs. flour.....	1.90
1	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24	19	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
1	3 lbs. bacon.....	.57	19	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28
1	1 jar mustard.....	.15	19	2 lbs. coffee.....	.40
1	1 can beets.....	.15	19	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
1	2 lbs. coffee.....	.44	19	3 cans corn.....	.25
1	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28	19	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
1	1 can sirup.....	.12	19	3 lbs. bacon.....	.52
2	2 lbs. sausage.....	.30	19	3 lbs. lard.....	.48
2	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15	19	2 lbs. apricots.....	.30
9	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.68	19	2 pineapples.....	.25
9	1 flower.....	.35	19	5 yds. calico.....	.35
9	½ lb. frankfurters.....	.05	19	2 shirts.....	.20
9	2 lbs. beef.....	.20	19	3 prs. hose.....	.40
9	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	28	4 flowers.....	.50
10	2½ lbs. beef.....	.34	28	1½ lbs. liver.....	.13
10	2 lbs. sausage.....	.30	28	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15
10	2 doz. eggs.....	.46	31	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
16	1½ lbs. veal.....	.26	June 2	2½ lbs. beef.....	.43
16	½ lb. cheese.....	.11	2	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
17	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	2	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
17	8 stogies.....	.10	2	50 lbs. flour.....	1.90
17	2½ lbs. beef.....	.27	2	1 yd. gingham.....	.07
20	1 jar mustard.....	.10	2	5 yds. calico.....	.35
20	4 yds. dry goods.....	.50	2	5 yds. muslin.....	.45
20	5 yds. calico.....	.35	2	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
20	2½ yds. dry goods.....	.45	2	4½ lbs. bacon.....	.95
20	2½ yds. lawn.....	.38	2	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
20	2 cakes soap.....	.10	5	2½ lbs. beef.....	.34
20	4½ yds. dry goods.....	.57	5	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
20	1 pr. overalls.....	1.00	7	2 shirts.....	.96
20	2 prs. hose.....	.50	8	4 yds. ribbon.....	.80
20	1 shirt.....	.50	8	1 spool cotton.....	.05
23	15 oz. bologna.....	.09	8	8 yds. lawn.....	1.06
23	2½ lbs. beef.....	.46	10	Candy.....	.03
24	½ doz. oranges.....	.18	10	2 spools thread.....	.10
24	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	17	2 suits underwear.....	2.00
24	1 bt. polish.....	.15	17	1 pr. shoes.....	1.00
26	1½ yds. ribbons.....	.30	17	2 prs. hose.....	.30
26	1 pr. hose.....	.10	17	8 stogies.....	.10
26	Candy.....	.02	17	2½ lbs. pork.....	.34
May 1	4½ yds. dry goods.....	.55	17	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
1	1 blouse.....	.50	17	½ lb. cheese.....	.09
1	1 pr. overalls.....	.50	17	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	17	3 lbs. lard.....	.48
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	17	2 lbs. coffee.....	.40
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	17	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28
1	2 lbs. coffee.....	.44	17	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
1	2 lbs. apricots.....	.30	17	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
1	9 lbs. ham.....	1.48	17	Krinolene.....	.20
1	½ pk. onions.....	.20	18	8 stogies.....	.10
1	2 qts. beans.....	.24	18	2 lbs. onions.....	.10
1	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28	19	3½ lbs. beef.....	.50
1	1 can molasses.....	.15	21	1 lb. ham.....	.17
1	2 pkgs. macaroni.....	.20	21	2½ lbs. bacon.....	.43
1	5 lbs. starch.....	.25	21	1 lb. butter.....	.38
1	1 box bluing.....	.05	28	1½ lbs. pork.....	.38
1	4 pkgs. Gold Dust.....	.25	28	1 lb. butter.....	.38
1	1½ lbs. cheese.....	.28	29	½ lb. liver.....	.05
1	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08			
15	5½ lbs. beef.....	.81		Total.....	56.57

TABLE 216.—*Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

IRISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and seven children—two sons, 23 and 7 years of age, and five daughters, 21, 19, 16, 14, and 11 years of age. The husband only was employed (mine foreman), and his earnings during the above period were \$375.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Cake	\$0.20	Apr. 20	Cakes	\$0.10
1	½ lb. cheese .....	.12	20	Fish .....	.20
1	1 lb. butter .....	.39	20	1 pr. hose .....	.10
1	3 lbs. beef .....	.36	20	1 piece tape .....	.05
1	.....do .....	.41	20	1 pr. shoes	1.50
3	Crackers .....	.10	20	Butter .....	.39
3	3 lbs. cabbage .....	.15	20	Eggs .....	.25
3	Pork .....	.17	21	Oranges .....	.15
3	Beef	1.19	21	Cakes .....	.20
5	½ doz. oranges .....	.15	21	Onions .....	.20
5	Cakes .....	.10	21	Beef .....	.40
5	1 lb. butter .....	.39	21	Crackers .....	.20
6	1 doz. eggs .....	.25	21	Blinds .....	.40
6	Beef .....	.36	21	Cheese .....	.11
6	Side .....	.33	21	Pork .....	.19
8	Fish .....	.25	21	Flour, order	7.54
8	Cakes .....	.20	21	Beef .....	.42
8	Cheese .....	.11	21	Crackers .....	.20
8	Eggs .....	.22	21	Corn .....	.30
8	Fish .....	.20	21	Butter .....	.37
9	Pickles .....	.10	21	Vinegar .....	.08
9	Cakes .....	.20	21	Bran .....	.95
9	Shorts .....	.95	21	Tacks .....	.05
9	Flour, order	10.63	21	Bananas .....	.10
10	Cabbage .....	.20	May 5	½ doz. oranges .....	.15
10	1 lb. butter .....	.37	5	1 lb. cakes .....	.20
10	1 pr. hose .....	.25	5	2 lbs. crackers .....	.20
11	Eggs .....	.92	5	.....do .....	.20
11	Beef .....	.50	5	2 yds. oilcloth .....	.56
11	Lamb	1.24	5	3 lbs. beef .....	.36
11	Muslin .....	.40	5	Pork .....	.18
11	Eggs .....	.22	5	Cakes .....	.20
11	Fish .....	.20	5	½ lb. cheese .....	.11
11	Pickles .....	.10	6	1 doz. eggs .....	.27
11	Cake .....	.20	6	1 doz. pickles .....	.10
11	Tea .....	.50	6	1 lb. tea .....	.50
13	½ doz. oranges .....	.15	7	2 lbs. beef .....	.38
13	Crackers .....	.20	8	Beef	1.73
13	Pickles .....	.12	8	1 lb. Polish sausage .....	.10
13	Beef .....	.39	8	Cabbage .....	.20
13	Vinegar .....	.08	8	1 lb. butter .....	.37
13	Rice .....	.18	8	Starch .....	.10
13	1 spool thread .....	.05	8	Flour, order	11.09
13	Beef .....	.52	8	Vinegar .....	.08
13	Cake .....	.10	10	Beef .....	.54
13	Eggs .....	.23	10	Crackers .....	.20
13	Beef .....	.38	10	Cakes .....	.15
13	Pork .....	.36	10	1 doz. eggs .....	.27
16	Beef .....	.27	13	1 lb. raisins .....	.09
16	Fish .....	.20	13	½ lb. cheese .....	.11
16	Cakes .....	.20	13	1 doz. eggs .....	.27
16	Apples .....	.30	13	1 doz. pickles .....	.12
16	Potatoes .....	.18	13	1 bx. rolled oats .....	.12
16	Eggs .....	.25	13	½ vd. calico .....	.04
16	Cheese .....	.11	13	1 lb. 8 oz. beef .....	.28
16	Pickles .....	.10	14	2 boxes crackers .....	.10
16	Beef	1.31	14	1 doz. eggs .....	.27
16	½ doz. oranges .....	.15	14	1½ doz. cakes .....	.15
16	1 bx. Jello .....	.10	14	1 lb. butter .....	.36
16	Cabbage .....	.22	14	3 lbs. 2 oz. beef .....	.47
16	Pickles .....	.12	15	Beef	1.31
16	Ribbon .....	.45	15	Ham	1.44
17	Pins .....	.15	15	1 ht. catsup .....	.25
17	Cakes .....	.20	15	Berries .....	.30
17	Eggs .....	.25	15	3 lbs. cabbage .....	.18
17	Brush .....	.40	15	1 pr. hose .....	.30
17	.....do .....	.12	15	Pins .....	.10
17	Paint .....	.15	15	1 doz. pickles .....	.12
17	Pork .....	.17	17	Oats .....	.12
18	Beef .....	.36	17	Bucket .....	.30
18	Ham	2.00	17	Beef .....	.57
18	1 bx. Gold Dust .....	.05	18	Crackers .....	.20
20	Buttons .....	.08	18	Cakes .....	.25

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

IRISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 18	Calico.....	\$0.12	June 7	Eggs.....	\$0.27
18	Pins.....	.05	13	Oats.....	.12
18	Beef.....	.47	13	Flour, order.....	13.12
18	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05	13	Vanilla.....	.35
18	Flour, order.....	8.90	13	1 lb. butter.....	.35
27	Cakes.....	.20	13	do.....	.38
27	Snaps.....	.10	14	2 lbs. pork.....	.34
27	1 doz. pickles.....	.12	14	2 lbs. beef.....	.38
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese.....	.11	14	Cakes.....	.20
27	Onions.....	.10	14	Lemons.....	.15
27	$\frac{3}{4}$ gal. oil.....	.08	14	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
27	Beef.....	.29	14	Beef.....	1.38
28	2 lbs. 8 oz. beef.....	.33	16	Pork.....	.17
28	5 gals. oil.....	.75	16	Beef.....	.38
28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs.....	.44	16	1 lb. butter.....	.37
28	1 lb. butter.....	.35	17	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. oranges.....	.15	17	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese.....	.13
28	Cakes.....	.20	17	Onions.....	.12
28	Brush.....	.20	17	Candy.....	.05
28	Lace.....	.10	17	Beef.....	.18
28	Handkerchiefs.....	.30	17	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
28	Pins.....	.11	18	Cakes.....	.20
28	5 gals. oil.....	.75	18	Beef.....	.46
29	Veal and pork.....	.82	19	Pork and beans.....	.15
29	Beef.....	1.24	19	Vinegar.....	.05
June 2	do.....	.38	19	Beef.....	1.26
2	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	21	Cakes.....	.15
2	1 doz. eggs.....	.07	21	Biscuits.....	.20
2	Crackers.....	.20	21	Eggs.....	.27
2	Cakes.....	.20	21	1 lb. butter.....	.37
2	Cheese.....	.11	21	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. oranges.....	.15
2	Candy.....	.05	21	5 yds. gingham.....	1.20
2	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	21	Matches.....	.05
2	Beef.....	.38	21	Holder.....	.25
2	Broom.....	.28	21	Cakes.....	.15
2	Mohair.....	2.25	21	4 lbs. beef.....	.64
2	Supporters.....	.25	21	2 doz. eggs.....	.54
2	2 spools thread.....	.10	25	Cakes.....	.10
2	Cakes.....	.20	25	Fly paper.....	.05
3	Crackers.....	.20	25	Cakes.....	.20
3	do.....	.20	25	1 lb. butter.....	.37
3	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	25	1 bx. talcum powder.....	.25
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese.....	.11	25	Flour, order.....	12.40
4	Cakes.....	.20	25	3 lbs. beef.....	.46
4	1 bt. catsup.....	.25	25	1 library table.....	23.00
4	Cherries.....	.25			
4	6 lbs. beef.....	.68			
5	Cocoa.....	.30		Total.....	159.77

IRISH: FAMILY No. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two daughters, 16 and 14 years of age. The husband only was employed (leveler), and his earnings during the above period were \$222.30.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Lettuce.....	\$0.10	Apr. 1	1 glass mustard.....	\$0.10
1	Celery.....	.10	1	1 lb. starch.....	.05
1	Tea.....	.25	1	5 boxes yeast.....	.25
1	Sugar.....	.25	1	Cabbage.....	.20
1	Peaches.....	.25	1	Potatoes.....	.55
1	Apricots.....	.15	1	Oats.....	.13
1	Calico.....	.35	1	Currants.....	.10
1	Oil.....	.06	1	Eggs.....	.25
1	Bran.....	.90	1	Cabbage.....	.25
1	Union flour.....	.90	1	1 pr. shoes.....	2.00
1	Sugar.....	.50	1	1 pr. hose.....	.10
1	Tea.....	.50	1	do.....	.15
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	1	Eggs.....	.25
1	Tobacco.....	.20	1	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	1 sack salt.....	.05	1	Gingham.....	.63
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	1	1 pr. hose.....	.15

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

IRISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Onions.....	\$0.06	May 1	1 bx. yeast.....	\$0.05
1	50 lbs. bran.....	.90	1	lima beans.....	.07
1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	1	Oats.....	.12
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	1	Soda.....	.10
1	Tea.....	.32	1	Eggs.....	.25
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	1	1 bx. Gold Dust.....	.05
1	Tobacco.....	.20	1	Shirt.....	.50
1	1 sack salt.....	.05	1	1 pr. hose.....	.25
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	1	Rake.....	.25
1	1 glass mustard.....	.10	1	Broom.....	.35
1	1 lb. starch.....	.05	1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
1	1 cake soap.....	.05	1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	Cabbage.....	.20	1	1 lb. tea.....	.50
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
1	Oats.....	.13	1	Stogies.....	.20
1	Crackers.....	.10	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
1	Eggs.....	.25	1	1 glass mustard.....	.10
1	Comb.....	.25	1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	50 lbs. bran.....	.90	1	1 lb. lima beans.....	.07
1	Union flour.....	.90	1	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.13
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	1	1 bx. baking soda.....	.10
1	1 lb. tea.....	.50	1	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	1	1 bx. Gold Dust.....	.05
1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.20	1	Shirt.....	.50
1	1 sack salt.....	.05	1	1 hoe.....	.25
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	1	1 rake.....	.25
1	1 glass mustard.....	.10	1	1 broom.....	.30
1	1 lb. starch.....	.05	1	2 doz. pickles.....	.20
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	1	2 lbs. cheese.....	.44
1	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.20	1	Cake.....	.25
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	29	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05
1	1 bx. Mother's oats.....	.13	31	Sausage.....	.26
1	1 bx. crackers.....	.10	June 1	Envelopes.....	.05
1	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	1	Candy.....	.02
1	1 lb. cheese.....	.25	1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
1	2 bunches celery.....	.10	1	50 lbs. chopped feed.....	.90
1	2 doz. bananas.....	.40	1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	1	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32
16	1 lb. tea.....	.50	1	2 glasses mustard.....	.20
16	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	1	1 bt. catsup.....	.25
16	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.20	1	1 lb. tea.....	.50
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	1	3 lbs. rice.....	.27
16	1 cake tar soap.....	.05	1	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
16	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	1	1 cake chocolate.....	.10
16	1 bx. baking soda.....	.10	1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55
16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.65	1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
16	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.21	1	2 lbs. butter.....	.74
16	1 sack salt.....	.05	1	2 lbs. raisins.....	.18
16	½ lb. butter.....	.18	1	Matches.....	.10
16	1 gal. oil.....	.15	1	5 gals. oil.....	.75
16	1 doz. cakes.....	.10	1	10 yds. muslin.....	.90
16	10 yds. gingham.....	1.00	1	3 yds. table linen.....	1.65
16	3 prs. hose.....	.45	8	1 pt. vinegar.....	.03
16	1 pr. shoes.....	3.25	8	½ lb. cheese.....	.10
16	1 stove castings.....	3.80	8	1 spool thread.....	.05
May 1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	8	Candy.....	.02
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	9	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18
1	1 lb. tea.....	.50	9	1 cake soap.....	.05
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	9	½ lb. cakes.....	.05
1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.20	11	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	11	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
1	1 cake soap.....	.05	11	Wick.....	.01
1	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	11	1 pr. shoes.....	1.00
1	2 boxes baking soda.....	.10	11	1 pk. potatoes.....	.23
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.65	11	1 lb. apricots.....	.18
1	Cabbage.....	.21	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
1	Salt.....	.05	16	50 lbs. chopped feed.....	.90
1	Butter.....	.18	16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	Oil.....	.15	16	1 lb. tea.....	.50
1	1 doz. cakes.....	.10	16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34
1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	16	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	16	1 lb. starch.....	.10
1	1 lb. tea.....	.50	16	1 bx. baking powder.....	.60
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	16	1 bx. soda.....	.10
1	Tobacco.....	.20	16	1 bx. bluing.....	.10
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20
1	1 glass mustard.....	.10	16	2 cans corn.....	.30

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

IRISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 16	2 cans peas.....	\$0.20	June 23	½ lb. butter.....	\$0.18
16	1 bt. catsup.....	.15	23	Crackers.....	.05
16	1 pr. shoes.....	2.75	23	Gum.....	.01
16	2 prs. hose.....	.30	24	Candy.....	.05
16	3 yds. gingham.....	.21		Total.....	73.27
16	2 spools thread.....	.10			
16	1 gal. vinegar.....	.20			

MAGYAR: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two children—one son 8 years of age and one daughter 1 year of age. The husband only was employed (pick miner), and his earnings during the above period were \$217.45.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Rye flour.....	\$1.50	Apr. 20	2 lbs. onions.....	\$0.10
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	20	1 jar preserves.....	.35
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	20	3 yds. lawn.....	.45
1	4 lbs. coffee.....	.68	20	2 lbs. beef.....	.28
1	2 pkgs. coffee essence.....	.20	21	do.....	.26
1	3 lbs. beans.....	.21	21	1 lb. pork.....	.14
1	3 lbs. rice.....	.27	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.26
1	3 boxes yeast.....	.15	22	1 lb. pork.....	.15
1	1 lb. poppy seed.....	.10	23	1 pr. drawers.....	.25
1	1 jar prune butter.....	.35	23	2 yds. oilcloth.....	.50
1	1 lb. raisins.....	.10	23	1 gal. oil.....	.15
1	1 lb. onions.....	.05	23	1 lb. beef.....	.13
1	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20	23	1 lb. pork.....	.15
3	do.....	.20	23	1 lb. butter.....	.37
3	3 lbs. pork.....	.42	24	1 lb. beef.....	.13
5	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	24	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18
5	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20	24	3 lbs. veal.....	.48
6	1 lb. beef.....	.13	24	1 lb. veal.....	.13
6	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	26	1 gal. oil.....	.75
7	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20	26	2 lbs. beef.....	.26
7	1 lb. pork.....	.14	27	do.....	.28
7	1 hat.....	1.25	28	do.....	.28
7	Candy.....	.03	28	1 lb. pork.....	.15
9	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21	29	2 lbs. beef.....	.26
9	1 lb. pork.....	.14	30	1 lb. beef.....	.13
10	1 lb. beef.....	.13	May 1	5 lbs. lard.....	.80
10	do.....	.12	1	1 lb. pork.....	.15
10	3½ lbs. veal.....	.55	1	3 lbs. beef.....	.39
12	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	1	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
12	1 lb. pork.....	.14	1	1 lb. veal.....	.16
12	do.....	.14	3	1 lb. beef.....	.13
12	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	3	1 side pork.....	.15
13	1 lb. pork.....	.14	3	½ wiennies.....	.06
14	do.....	.14	3	1 yd. calico.....	.11
14	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	3	Elastic.....	.02
15	do.....	.26	3	Sausage.....	.06
15	1 lb. pork.....	.14	3	Butter.....	.32
15	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	.40	3	6 pkgs. tobacco.....	.48
15	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	3	1 gal. oil.....	.15
16	1 lb. beef.....	.13	3	Candy.....	.05
16	1 lb. pork.....	.14	4	Union flour.....	.90
17	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	4	25 lbs. rye.....	.85
17	1 lb. pork.....	.14	4	Sugar.....	1.00
17	do.....	.14	4	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10
19	4 yds. calico.....	.24	4	2 cakes yeast.....	.10
19	1 yd. lace.....	.06	4	do.....	.10
19	3 lbs. pork.....	.51	4	Rice.....	.09
19	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	4	Soap.....	.25
20	100 lbs. flour.....	3.60	4	2 pepper.....	.20
20	24 lbs. sugar.....	1.50	4	1 preserves.....	.35
20	½ bu. potatoes.....	.65	4	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70
20	2 lbs. rice.....	.18	5	1 lb. beef.....	.13
20	2 lbs. beans.....	.14	5	1 lb. pork.....	.23
20	2 sacks salt.....	.10	5	1 lb. beef.....	.13
20	3 boxes yeast.....	.15	6	do.....	.18
20	3 boxes coffee essence.....	.15	6	Bologna.....	.30
20	1 bx. pepper.....	.10	6	1 lb. beef.....	.13

TABLE 216.—*Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

MAGYAR: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 8	1 lb. beef	\$0.13	May 28	Sugar	\$0.50
8	do	.18	28	Bananas	.10
8	3 lbs. pork	.45	28	Tobacco	.16
10	1 lb. pork	.15	28	Candy	.02
10	1½ lbs. Polish sausage	.15	29	1 lb. beef	.14
10	1 lb. beef	.13	29	1 lb. lard	.16
11	do	.13	29	1 lb. beef	.14
11	2 coffee essence	.13	31	do	.14
11	Candy	.05	June 1	1 gal. oil	.75
12	½ lb. Polish sausage	.05	1	50 lbs. flour	1.90
12	1½ lbs. beef	.20	1	16 lbs. sugar	1.00
13	1 lb. beef	.20	1	1 bu. potatoes	.70
13	1 lb. pork	.15	1	1 lb. beef	.14
13	1½ lbs. beef	.26	1	5 lbs. lard	.80
14	1 lb. pork	.15	1	1 lb. beef	.18
15	1 lb. beef	.14	2	do	.14
15	2 lbs. beef	.24	2	do	.18
15	3 lbs. veal	.48	3	2 lbs. coffee	.34
15	2 lbs. lard	.40	3	2 lbs. coffee essence	.10
16	50 lbs. Union flour	1.90	3	2 lbs. beans	.14
16	25 rye	.85	3	2 lbs. rice	.20
16	Sugar	1.00	3	1 sack salt	.05
16	½ bu. potatoes	.70	3	2 boxes yeast	.15
16	3 lbs. coffee	.51	3	1 pepper	.10
16	Coffee essence	.15	3	1 lb. beef	.14
16	2 lbs. lima beans	.14	3	do	.18
16	2 lbs. rice	.20	3	Pepper	.36
16	Salt	.05	3	1 lb. side pork	.17
16	Bacon	.10	4	1 lb. beef	.18
16	1 preserves	.35	5	2 lbs. pork	.30
17	1 gal. oil	.15	5	1 lb. beef	.14
17	1 lb. do	.75	5	do	.18
17	4 pks. tobacco	.32	5	do	.14
17	1 lb. pork	.18	7	do	.14
17	1 lb. beef	.14	7	do	.15
18	do	.12	7	1 lb. pork	.18
18	1 lb. pork	.15	8	1 lb. beef	.15
19	2 lbs. veal	.32	8	do	.14
19	1 lb. beef	.12	8	1 lb. pork	.15
19	2 boxes bluing	.20	9	1 lb. leather	.70
19	1 pants	.50	9	2 pick handles	.20
19	Matches	.10	9	1 gal. oil	.15
19	Brush	.40	9	½ gal. vinegar	.10
19	Candy	.05	9	2 lbs. beef	.28
20	1 lb. beef	.14	9	1½ lbs. pork	.23
20	1½ lbs. pork	.23	10	1 shirt	.75
21	1 lb. pork	.15	10	2 lbs. beef	.28
21	2 lbs. lard	.32	10	1 pepper	.17
22	3 lbs. pork	.45	11	1 lb. beef	.14
22	2 lbs. veal	.32	11	1 pepper	.17
22	1 lb. beef	.14	12	2 lbs. beef	.28
22	do	.12	12	2 lbs. pork	.30
24	1 bx. crackers	.10	14	1 lb. beef	.14
24	Bananas	.05	14	5 lbs. lard	.80
24	Yeast	.05	14	Sugar	.25
24	Coffee essence	.05	14	Candy	.01
24	25 lbs. Union flour	.95	16	50 lbs. flour	2.00
24	Candy	.05	16	25 lbs. rye	.90
24	Yeast	.05	16	16 lbs. sugar	1.00
24	1 hood	.25	16	½ bu. potatoes	.70
24	1 lb. beef	.14	16	2 lbs. rice	.18
24	2 lbs. pork	.36	16	2 lbs. lima beans	.14
24	1 lb. beef	.14	16	3 lbs. coffee	.51
25	do	.14	16	Coffee essence	.15
25	1 lb. pork	.15	16	2 yeast	.10
25	1 lb. beef	.15	16	1 pepper	.10
25	1 tobacco	.08	16	Onions	.05
26	1 lb. beef	.15	16	1 wagon check	1.50
26	1 lb. pork	.15	16	1 breakfast food	.10
26	1 lb. beef	.15	16	Bananas	.05
26	1 lb. Polish sausage	.10	16	1 bucket	.35
26	1 bologna	.10	16	1 lb. beef	.14
27	1 lb. beef	.14	17	do	.18
27	2 lbs. bacon	.34	17	do	.14
27	2 lbs. lard	.32	18	2 lbs. pork	.30
27	1 lb. beef	.14	19	2 lbs. beef	.28
28	do	.15	19	3 lbs. pork	.45
28	Nutmegs	.10	19	Candy	.05

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

MAGYAR: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 21	1 pick handle.....	\$0.10	June 26	1 lb. beef.....	\$0.14
21	1 gal. oil.....	.75	26	3 lbs. veal.....	.48
21	Bananas.....	.05	26	1 lb. beef.....	.17
21	1 pepper.....	.17	28	1 lb. pork.....	.16
21	1 lb. beef.....	.14	28	1 lb. beef.....	.20
23	1½ lbs. pork.....	.20	28	.....do.....	.15
24	1 lb. beef.....	.24		Total.....	84.19
24	.....do.....	.14			
24	1 pepper.....	.17			

MAGYAR: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, two children—one son 3 years of age, and one daughter 1 year of age—and one boarder, who paid \$13 per month for entire period. The husband only was employed (yard laborer), and his earnings during the above period were \$188.81.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	100 lbs. flour.....	\$3.60	Apr. 16	1 lb. lard.....	\$0.15
1	12 lbs. sugar.....	.75	16	1 lb. beef.....	.16
1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	16	1½ lbs. pork.....	.26
1	2 pkgs. poppy seed.....	.20	16	1 can minced ham.....	.15
1	1 pkg. soapine.....	.20	17	2 lbs. lard.....	.30
1	3 qts. navy beans.....	.36	17	5 lbs. beef.....	.75
1	2 qts. lentils.....	.20	19	1 lb. loins.....	.17
1	2 qts. split peas.....	.12	19	3 lbs. beef.....	.40
1	½ bu. corn.....	.50	19	2½ lbs. beef.....	.34
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55	19	1 bg. salt.....	.05
1	1 bg. salt.....	.05	19	1 scourine.....	.05
1	1 bx. rasins.....	.10	20	Cakes.....	.05
1	1 jar preserves.....	.35	20	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
1	1 lb. prunes.....	.12	20	3½ lbs. beef.....	.53
1	½ lb. pepper.....	.05	20	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.60
1	3 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.15	20	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	20	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
1	1½ lbs. fish.....	.15	20	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
1	1 lb. beef.....	.16	20	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
1	2 lbs. Polish bologna.....	.20	20	2 qts. lentils.....	.20
3	3½ lbs. beef.....	.46	20	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
3	1 can kraut.....	.10	20	1 kirkoline.....	.20
3	3 lbs. pork.....	.48	20	5 cakes soap.....	.25
3	5 lbs. roast beef.....	.74	20	4 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.20
5	1 lb. beef.....	.15	20	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
5	1½ lbs. pork.....	.20	20	½ bu. corn.....	.50
5	3½ lbs. beef.....	.51	21	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20
6	2 lbs. cheese.....	.20	21	1 ham.....	.30
6	2 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.10	21	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20
6	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	23	2 lbs. lard.....	.32
7	1 lb. lard.....	.15	23	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60
7	2½ lbs. beef.....	.39	24	7 lbs. beef.....	1.06
7	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	26	4 lbs. beef.....	.63
7	Oil.....	.08	27	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38
7	Candy.....	.01	27	1 lb. beef.....	.17
7	1 qt. vinegar.....	.08	27	½ boil ham.....	.15
7	1 bt. catsup.....	.25	28	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
7	1 bx. shoe nails.....	.10	28	3 lbs. beef.....	.45
8	1½ lbs. beef.....	.22	28	1 lb. beef.....	.15
8	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	May 1	6½ lbs. beef.....	1.03
9	4 lbs. veal.....	.68	1	1 lb. beef.....	.17
9	3 cans minced ham.....	.45	1	1 lb. lard.....	.16
10	4½ lbs. beef.....	.60	1	1 lb. pork.....	.17
10	Tomatoes.....	.10	1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
10	1½ yds. table oilcloth.....	.32	1	50 lbs. middling.....	.95
10	1 yeast.....	.05	1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
12	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
12	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35	1	Tobacco.....	.15
13	3½ lbs. beef.....	.55	1	2 yeast.....	.10
15	Navy tobacco.....	.05	1	1 bx. baking powder (4 lbs.).....	.10
15	Matches.....	.01	1	1 bx. soapine.....	.20
15	1 lb. pork.....	.14	1	3 cakes soap.....	.15
15	.....do.....	.16	1	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
15	3½ lbs. beef.....	.45	1	1 bt. catsup.....	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

MAGYAR: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 1	2 qts. navy beans.....	\$0.24	May 29	½ bu. potatoes.....	\$0.60
1	2 qts. lentils.....	.16	29	12 lbs. sugar.....	.75
1	2 qts. split peas.....	.12	29	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
2	Rice.....	.18	29	3 pkgs. coffee essence.....	.15
2	½ bu. corn.....	.50	29	2 pkgs. soapine.....	.10
2	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	29	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
2	4 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.20	29	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
3	1 lb. pork.....	.15	29	3 lbs. navy beans.....	.36
3	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	29	2 lbs. split peas.....	.12
3	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23	29	2 lbs. lentils.....	.16
3	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38	29	5 cakes A. F. soap.....	.25
3	1 can minced ham.....	.15	29	1 bx. raisins.....	.09
4	3½ lbs. beef.....	.59	29	1 lb. prunes.....	.10
5	6½ lbs. cally.....	.73	29	4 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.20
5	3½ lbs. beef.....	.49	June 1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
8	5½ lbs. beef.....	1.18	4	1 gal. oil.....	.15
8	1 lb. pork.....	.18	4	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
10	3½ lbs. beef.....	.58	4	1 sack salt.....	.05
11	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	10	1 pkg. navy tobacco.....	.05
11	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60	10	½ lb. cakes.....	.10
13	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23	12	1 lb. beef.....	.17
14	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.15	12	½ lb. Berlin sausage.....	.08
14	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	16	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
14	2 lbs. beef.....	.33	16	3 yds. muslin.....	.35
17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23	16	1 pk. corn.....	.30
17	1½ lbs. pork.....	.25	16	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
17	3 lbs. beef.....	.44	16	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
18	1 lb. pork.....	.15	16	2 lbs. chick feed.....	.06
18	2½ lbs. beef.....	.41	16	1 lb. prunes.....	.10
21	1 gal. oil.....	.15	16	½ doz. boxes matches.....	.05
21	1 pkg. stove polish.....	.10	16	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
21	1 sack salt.....	.05	16	3 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.15
21	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	16	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
21	2½ lbs. beef.....	.41	16	Candy.....	.02
24	3½ lbs. beef.....	.58	16	1 pepper.....	.05
24	2 lbs. beef.....	.40	16	1 pr. hinges.....	.12
25	½ pt. vinegar.....	.05	16	1 hasp.....	.15
25	1 pineapple.....	.15	16	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
25	1 cabbage.....	.08	18	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10
25	Candy.....	.02	18	Cakes.....	.10
25	1 bx. lye.....	.12	18	1 bt. pop.....	.05
25	1 bx. bluing.....	.10	19	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10
25	Candy.....	.02	19	1 pt. vinegar.....	.05
25	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	19	1 sack salt.....	.05
25	3½ lbs. beef.....	.55	19	5 pkgs. soapine.....	.25
25	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.80	19	Leather.....	.70
25	½ bu. corn.....	.50	19	2 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.10
25	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	19	1 bt. pop.....	.05
25	3 pkgs. coffee essence.....	.15	21	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
25	1 bx. soapine.....	.20	22	½ gal. oil.....	.08
25	3 qts. navy beans.....	.36	22	1 pk. corn.....	.30
25	2 qts. lentils.....	.20	22	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00
25	3 qts. split peas.....	.18	22	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
25	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	22	Cakes.....	.05
25	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	22	3 yds. gingham.....	.10
25	2 yeast.....	.10	22	1 yd. muslin.....	.10
25	1 bx. pepper.....	.10	25	2 cucumbers.....	.10
25	2 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.10	25	2 pkgs. fly paper.....	.05
25	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	25	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10
25	1 pkg. pepper.....	.05	25	2 navy tobacco.....	.10
25	1 bonnet.....	.25	26	30 yds. wire.....	3.00
28	2½ lbs. beef.....	.46	26	1 axe.....	.75
29	3 lbs. beef.....	.48	26	1 bx. strawberries.....	.05
29	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	26	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10
29	2½ lbs. beef.....	.51	26	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
29	1 bx. berries.....	.08	26	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
29	2 lbs. chick feed.....	.06	29	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
29	5 pkgs. navy tobacco.....	.25	29	½ pk. potatoes.....	.15
29	1½ lbs. small feed.....	.06	29	1 yeast.....	.05
29	1½ lbs. chick feed.....	.05			
29	2 navy tobacco.....	.10			
29	1 lb. garlic.....	.05			
				Total.....	74.86

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

MAGYAR: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband and wife. The husband only was employed (pick miner), and his earnings during the above period were \$117.40.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	50 lbs. ham	\$1.80	May 1	2 spoons thread	\$0.10
1	1 ham	1.71	1	1 lb. rice	.09
1	8 lbs. sugar	.50	1	½ lb. tea	.30
1	5 cakes soap	.25	1	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
1	2 cans tomatoes	.20	13	1 lb. beef	.18
1	2 cans peas	.24	17	2 yds. lace	.12
1	cabbage	.25	17	1 pr. hose	.15
1	½ lb. tea	.30	17	2 lbs. beef	.30
1	1 glass mustard	.10	17	1 lb. butter	.35
1	1 doz. eggs	.25	17	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
1	1 box berries	.15	17	1 ham	1.57
1	3 pkgs. tobacco	.24	17	3 cans corn	.25
3	3 lbs. beef	.42	17	2 cans tomatoes	.20
5	1 lb. butter	.38	17	½ lb. tea	.30
9	2 lbs. beef	.20	17	4 lbs. sugar	.25
12	2 lbs. pork	.32	17	5 cakes soap	.25
12	1 leg lamb	.33	17	2 cakes soap	.10
12	1 box baking powder	.10	17	3 pkgs. tobacco	.24
12	2 cakes chocolate	.20	17	1 doz. eggs	.27
12	1 pkg. cornstarch	.10	18	2 lbs. beef	.28
13	2 lbs. beef	.40	20	1 lb. butter	.34
13	Clothesline	.25	20	1 lb. beans	.10
14	2 lbs. butter	.74	20	1 lb. raisins	.09
16	1 lb. butter	.37	20	½ lb. cakes	.12
16	1½ yds. oil cloth	.30	25	1 lb. butter	.35
16	2 handkerchiefs	.20	25	2 lbs. beef	.28
16	1 spool thread	.05	27	1 lb. butter	.28
16	1 yd. lace	.05	27	Beef	.37
16	1 box toothpicks	.05	June 1	50 lbs. Union flour	1.90
16	1 box pepper	.10	1	1 ham	1.74
16	1 cake soap	.05	1	8 lbs. sugar	.50
16	3 pkgs. tobacco	.24	1	½ lb. tea	.30
16	Candy	.05	1	2 cans tomatoes	.20
17	Pork	.34	1	1 can peas	.25
17	Beef	.33	1	3 pkgs. tobacco	.24
18	2 lbs. pork	.28	3	2 lbs. butter	.79
18	Candy	.05	3	Apple butter	.05
18	Apple butter	.25	3	2 lbs. beef	.27
20	1 lb. butter	.37	5	Beef	.57
20	2 lbs. beef	.24	16	25 lbs. Union flour	1.00
21	5½ yds. gingham	.38	16	Potatoes	.35
21	1 yd. ribbon	.18	16	8 lbs. sugar	.50
21	1 yd. embroidery	.06	16	1 can corn	.12
21	2 lbs. kraut	.11	16	Tomatoes	.20
21	2 lbs. pork	.20	16	5 cakes soap	.25
22	1 can tomatoes	.10	16	2 lbs. cabbage	.10
22	1 box macaroni	.10	16	2 lbs. onions	.10
26	2 lbs. beef	.25	16	1 qt. vinegar	.05
27	do.	.37	16	½ lb. tea	.30
27	1 lb. beef	.16	16	1 lb. butter	.37
28	2 lbs. beef	.28	17	12 oz. cheese	.13
29	1½ lbs. beef	.25	17	2 lbs. beef	.24
29	1½ lbs. butter	.47	17	1 lb. butter	.68
May 1	3 lbs. veal	.45	17	1½ lbs. veal	.15
1	1 ham	1.68			
1	1 cake soap	.05		Total	38.12
1	½ lb. cakes	.10			

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, four children—one son, 14 years of age, and three daughters, 16, 12, and 10 years of age—and three step sons, 9, 6, and 3 years of age. The husband only was employed (coke drawer), and his earnings during the above period were \$176.72.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ pk. potatoes.....	\$0.15	Apr. 10	1 pkg. tobacco.....	\$0.05
1	1 can sirup.....	.12	10	1 jar mustard.....	.12
1	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	10	4 prs. hose.....	.40
1	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.21
1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.25	13	2 lbs. beef.....	.24
1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.17	13	1 lb. pork.....	.15
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	13	3 lbs. meat.....	.30
2	3 lbs. rice.....	.25	13	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
2	3 lbs. prunes.....	.18	14	3 lbs. beef.....	.39
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. bacon.....	.38	14	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35
2	2 lbs. lard.....	.30	14	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
2	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.15	14	1 can milk.....	.15
2	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13	14	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05
2	1 lb. butter.....	.30	16	2 lbs. cabbage.....	.13
2	2 lbs. beef.....	.22	16	7 pkgs. seed.....	.35
2	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Berlin sausage.....	.23
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. corn.....	.50	16	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13
2	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.20
2	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
2	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. corn.....	.50
2	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
2	2 lbs. prunes.....	.12	16	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
2	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05	16	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05
2	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	16	8 lbs. onions.....	.48
3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.28	16	7 cakes soap.....	.25
3	1 lb. butter.....	.38	16	1 bx. Gold Dust.....	.05
3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	1.48	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
5	1 lb. beef.....	.10	16	1 pr. overalls.....	.50
5	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13	16	1 bucket.....	.10
5	1 lb. sausage.....	.15	16	1 coffee pot.....	.45
5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.25	17	1 suit clothes.....	3.00
5	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.33
5	1 can milk.....	.12	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.28
5	1 lb. prunes.....	.06	17	2 lbs. meat.....	.20
5	1 bx. matches.....	.05	17	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
5	Cakes.....	.02	17	Frankfurters.....	.20
6	1 lb. butter.....	.30	17	1 lb. bacon.....	.17
6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.21	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.25
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ pk. potatoes.....	.20	17	2 lbs. meat.....	.20
6	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	17	1 lb. sausage.....	.12
6	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. lard.....	.23
6	Cakes.....	.04	17	1 bt. pop.....	.05
7	Candy.....	.04	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.59
7	1 tub.....	.50	17	2 lbs. pork.....	.35
7	1 kettle.....	.15	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cabbage.....	.20
7	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	17	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
7	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05	17	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
7	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	17	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.10
7	1 bx. powder.....	.05	17	2 lbs. onions.....	.10
7	4 pkgs. seed.....	.20	17	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05
7	1 qt. lima beans.....	.12	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.32
7	1 can peas.....	.10	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. side pork.....	.20
7	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05	17	2 lbs. beef.....	.25
7	1 bx. raisins.....	.10	17	5 lbs. prunes.....	.25
7	Candy.....	.03	17	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05
7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.33	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.35
7	2 lbs. herring.....	.25	23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat.....	.45
7	1 lb. butter.....	.30	23	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter.....	.19
7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.27	23	1 bx. matches.....	.05
9	2 lbs. lard.....	.30	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.43
9	2 lbs. butter.....	.60	24	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
9	1 lb. fish.....	.20	24	3 lbs. meat.....	.30
9	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	24	4 lbs. veal.....	.60
9	5 lbs. prunes.....	.30	24	2 lbs. cabbage.....	.14
9	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	24	2 lbs. onions.....	.12
9	1 bt. vanilla.....	.10	24	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
9	1 bx. sardines.....	.25	24	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
9	1 can milk.....	.15	24	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.05
10	12 lbs. ham.....	2.04	24	Candy.....	.05
10	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	24	1 yd. ribbon.....	.10
10	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	24	3 spools thread.....	.15
10	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	24	1 jar jam.....	.20

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 24	2 lbs. meat	\$0.23	May 10	2½ lbs. meat	\$0.23
24	4 lbs. sugar	.25	10	1 lb. side pork	.15
24	1 lb. lima beans	.12	10	1 lb. butter	.30
24	½ lb. candy	.05	10	1 can peas	.10
24	50 lbs. Union flour	1.90	10	2 lbs. barley	.10
24	1 broom	.28	10	2 pkgs. tobacco	.10
24	½ lb. candy	.10	10	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
24	1½ lbs. beef	.23	10	3 lbs. cabbage	.15
24	2 lbs. meat	.20	10	Onions	.05
24	1½ lbs. bacon	.24	11	1 pk. corn	.25
27	2½ lbs. Polish sausage	.25	11	4 lbs. sugar	.25
27	4 lbs. meat	.40	11	1 lb. coffee	.17
27	½ lb. butter	.19	11	1 bx. yeast	.05
27	2 bts. pop.	.10	11	1 ck. soap	.05
27	2 lbs. beef	.22	11	1 pkg. tobacco	.05
May 1	2 lbs. bacon	.36	11	½ pk. potatoes	.18
1	2 lbs. veal	.30	11	3½ lbs. beef	.45
1	3½ lbs. sausage	.33	11	1½ lbs. lard	.24
1	2½ lbs. pork	.38	11	½ lb. sausage	.08
1	½ lb. butter	.25	13	1 lb. lima beans	.12
1	3½ lbs. beef	.37	13	Candy	.01
1	4 lbs. cabbage	.25	13	5 lbs. beef	.60
1	8 lbs. sugar	.50	13	1 pr. pants	2.25
1	1 lb. coffee	.17	13	4 lbs. sugar	.25
1	1 bx. coffee essence	.05	13	Candy	.01
1	½ lb. tea	.30	14	2 lbs. cabbage	.10
1	Lemons	.10	14	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
1	2 lbs. onions	.12	14	1 bx. matches	.05
1	Candy	.01	14	1 pkg. tobacco	.05
1	1 pk. potatoes	.35	14	1 ck. soap	.05
1	1 gal. oil	.15	14	½ lb. beef	.20
1	2½ lbs. beef	.31	14	1½ lbs. bacon	.23
3	11 yds. ticking	1.10	14	½ lb. sausage	.07
3	12½ yds. calico	.75	14	1 lb. meat	.10
3	1 spool thread	.05	14	1 bt. pop	.05
3	2 pkgs. tobacco	.10	14	5 lbs. beef	.70
3	1½ lbs. beef	.32	15	2½ lbs. bacon	.40
3	2 lbs. Berlin sausage	.32	15	2 lbs. meat	.20
3	4½ yds. calico	.34	15	4 yds. gingham	.57
4	1 lb. lima beans	.12	15	2 lbs. beef	.22
4	1 bx. Gold Dust	.25	15	½ lb. sausage	.12
4	Candy	.02	20	½ lb. meat	.15
4	4½ lbs. beef	.66	21	2 lbs. prunes	.20
4	2 cans kraut	.20	21	3 lbs. rice	.25
4	Candy	.01	21	Candy	.02
5	2 lbs. cabbage	.13	21	2 cans corn	.30
5	1 shirt	.25	21	1 pk. potatoes	.35
5	1 can apples	.25	21	2 lbs. cabbage	.10
5	1 lb. coffee	.17	21	2 lbs. onions	.10
5	4 lbs. sugar	.25	21	1 lb. coffee	.17
5	1 pkg. tobacco	.05	21	4 lbs. sugar	.25
5	1 lb. onions	.06	21	1½ lbs. prunes	.15
5	1 pk. corn	.25	21	2 pkgs. tobacco	.10
5	25 lbs. Union flour	.95	21	2 lbs. beef	.26
7	3½ lbs. cabbage	.19	21	2 lbs. meat	.20
7	1 pk. potatoes	.35	21	2 lbs. lard	.32
7	1 pkg. tobacco	.05	21	1 lb. Berlin sausage	.15
7	1 can tomatoes	.10	21	1 lb. smearcase	.10
7	2 lbs. beef	.23	21	2 bts. pop	.10
7	2½ lbs. meat	.23	21	4 lbs. beef	.58
7	1½ lbs. frankfurters	.19	21	3 lbs. meat	.30
7	1½ lbs. Berlin bologna	.23	21	2½ lbs. bacon	.40
7	1 lb. sausage	.15	21	1 lb. butter	.30
7	1 can tomatoes	.10	21	2 lbs. sausage	.32
7	Candy	.01	21	3 lbs. cabbage	.15
8	8 lbs. sugar	.50	21	2 cans corn	.30
8	1½ pts. pickles	.20	21	4 lbs. sugar	.25
8	1 pkg. tobacco	.05	21	1 pk. potatoes	.30
8	1 pr. hose	.15	21	1 ck. soap	.05
8	3½ lbs. beef	.46	24	1 pkg. tobacco	.05
8	3 lbs. veal	.42	24	1 ck. soap	.05
8	2 lbs. pork	.30	24	1 qt. beans	.12
10	2 lbs. beef	.22	24	5½ lbs. beef	.76
10	1 can sirup	.12	24	2½ lbs. cabbage	.15
10	Candy	.02	24	1 pk. potatoes	.35
10	1½ lbs. pork	.20	24	25 lbs. Union flour	.95

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 24	8 lbs. sugar	\$0.50	June 9	2 cucumbers	\$0.10
24	1 lb. coffee .....	.17	9	1 melon .....	.10
24	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.05	9	1 qt. navy beans .....	.05
24	1 bx. coffee essence .....	.05	9	Candy .....	.05
24	Candy .....	.05	9	1½ lbs. beef .....	.19
24	1 lb. butter .....	.30	9	2 lbs. frankfurters .....	.20
24	3½ lbs. beef .....	.45	9	1 lb. Berlin sausage .....	.23
24	2 lbs. cabbage .....	.14	9	1 lb. butter .....	.30
24	Candy .....	.05	9	2 lbs. pork .....	.30
24	2 lbs. meat .....	.20	9	1½ lbs. side pork .....	.27
24	2 cans corn .....	.30	9	2 qts. navy beans .....	.10
24	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25	9	2 lbs. sugar .....	.14
29	1 lb. coffee .....	.17	11	3 lbs. beef .....	.45
29	1 ck. soap .....	.05	11	Cucumbers .....	.10
29	1 pt. navy beans .....	.05	11	3 cans corn .....	.30
29	Onions .....	.00	11	1 qt. navy beans .....	.05
29	6 lbs. cabbage .....	.35	11	Lemon .....	.05
29	Cakes .....	.10	11	1 lb. coffee .....	.17
29	Candy .....	.05	11	1 pk. potatoes .....	.35
29	1 lb. lima beans .....	.12	12	2 lbs. sugar .....	.14
29	3½ lbs. beef .....	.46	12	2 lbs. sausage .....	.20
June 1	25 lbs. Union flour .....	.95	12	1 lb. butter .....	.14
1	3 cans corn .....	.30	12	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25
1	1 pk. potatoes .....	.35	12	Candy .....	.01
1	4 lbs. sugar .....	.50	12	2 lbs. beef .....	.28
1	1 lb. coffee .....	.17	13	2½ lbs. beef .....	.35
1	1 bx. coffee essence .....	.05	13	2 lbs. Berlin sausage .....	.30
1	2 lbs. ham .....	.30	13	2 lbs. pork .....	.32
1	3 lbs. cabbage .....	.15	13	1 lb. butter .....	.30
1	3 lettuce .....	.15	13	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25
1	Onions .....	.10	13	1 lb. cakes .....	.15
1	Tobacco .....	.05	13	Candy .....	.01
1	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25	13	2 lbs. cabbage .....	.08
1	Matches .....	.05	14	4 lbs. cabbage .....	.16
1	Candy .....	.10	14	1 lb. coffee .....	.17
1	2 lbs. onions .....	.10	14	1 bx. coffee essence .....	.05
1	Leather .....	.45	14	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25
1	1 lb. nails .....	.10	15	1 pk. corn .....	.30
1	Cucumbers .....	.20	15	1 lb. cakes .....	.10
1	1 can tomatoes .....	.10	15	1 bx. baking powder .....	.10
1	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.05	15	2 lbs. meat .....	.20
4	½ lb. tea .....	.30	15	½ lb. Berlin sausage .....	.23
4	1 pk. potatoes .....	.35	16	2 pkgs. tobacco .....	.10
4	1 pk. corn .....	.30	16	2½ lbs. beef .....	.37
4	2 lbs. onions .....	.10	16	1½ lbs. bacon .....	.35
4	8 lbs. sugar .....	.50	16	1 lb. butter .....	.30
4	2 lbs. raisins .....	.18	16	2 lbs. lard .....	.32
4	1 pt. navy beans .....	.05	16	2 lbs. sausage .....	.24
4	Candy .....	.05	18	4 blinds	1.00
4	1½ lbs. bacon .....	.35	18	1 lettuce .....	.10
4	2½ lbs. Berlin sausage .....	.32	18	1 lb. onions .....	.05
4	1 lb. butter .....	.30	19	7 lbs. cabbage .....	.28
5	1½ lbs. beef .....	.19	19	2 qts. navy beans .....	.10
5	3 lbs. lard .....	.48	19	Cucumbers .....	.30
5	2 lbs. pork .....	.30	19	3½ lbs. pork .....	.53
5	5½ lbs. beef .....	.82	19	2½ lbs. Berlin sausage .....	.43
6	6 lbs. cabbage .....	.30	19	1½ lbs. beef .....	.18
6	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.08	19	2 yds. ribbon .....	.40
6	Candy .....	.05	21	1 pr. shoes	4.00
6	1 pr. shoes	1.75	21	1 pr. hose .....	.15
6	2 vests .....	.20	21	Cakes .....	.10
6	1 pr. hose .....	.10	22	8 lbs. sugar .....	.50
6	1 lb. beef .....	.14	22	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.05
6	2 lbs. beef .....	.30	22	Candy .....	.10
6	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25	22	Cabbage .....	.13
6	1 bx. Gold Dust .....	.05	23	2 lbs. beef .....	.25
6	Candy .....	.01	23	Cakes .....	.10
6	4½ lbs. beef .....	.64	23	Tape .....	.10
6	4 lettuce .....	.20	23	½ lb. Polish sausage .....	.05
6	50 lbs. Union flour	1.90	23	1 qt. navy beans .....	.05
6	4 lbs. sugar .....	.25	23	1 can tomatoes .....	.10
6	1 bx. yeast .....	.05	23	Lemons .....	.10
6	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.05	23	Candy .....	.05
8	Lemons .....	.05	23	Berlin sausage .....	.45
8	Candy .....	.05	27	1 lb. beef .....	.13
8	1 qt. beans .....	.12	27	1½ lbs. cabbage .....	.08
9	3 lbs. cabbage .....	.15	27	Candy .....	.01

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 27	3½ lbs. beef.....	\$0.54	June 29	1 lb. coffee.....	\$0.17
27	3½ lbs. beef.....	.52	29	Candy.....	.05
27	4 lbs. veal.....	.60	23	5 lbs. beef.....	.55
27	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.25	30	1 bx. Gold Dust.....	.05
28	2½ lbs. beef.....	.25	30	1 pk. potatoes.....	.40
28	Pepper.....	.15		Total.....	122.49
28	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25			

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and eight children—two sons, 6 months and 6 years of age, and four daughters, 2, 4, 8, and 10 years of age. The husband only was employed (leveler), and his earnings during the above period were \$199.40.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	9 yds. gingham.....	\$0.81	Apr. 9	1 lb. fish.....	\$0.10
1	1 spool thread.....	.05	10	1 pk. corn.....	.25
1	50 lbs. flour.....	1.80	10	1 can kraut.....	.10
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	10	Cigars.....	.05
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	10	1 bx. matches.....	.05
1	1 pk. corn.....	.25	10	Candy.....	.05
1	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51	10	1 pt. milk.....	.05
1	2 lbs. barley.....	.10	10	5 lbs. veal.....	.90
1	1 qt. beans.....	.12	10	3½ lbs. beef.....	.42
1	1 bx coffee essence.....	.10	12	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90
1	1 cake yeast.....	.05	12	Candy.....	.05
1	3 cans milk.....	.15	12	1½ lbs. pork.....	.21
1	1 jar mustard.....	.10	12	2 lbs. pork.....	.28
1	2 lbs. lard.....	.30	12	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
1	½ lb. ham.....	.08	12	1 lb. ham.....	.16
1	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	12	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	12	2 lbs. beef.....	.22
1	1 lb. ham.....	.15	12	1 cake soap.....	.05
1	1 lb. lard.....	.15	13	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
1	Cigars.....	.05	13	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
2	Candy.....	.05	15	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21
2	½ yd. gingham.....	.05	16	50 lbs. flour.....	1.80
2	1 lb. lamb.....	.15	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
2	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	16	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34
2	3 lbs. beef.....	.33	16	1 pk. corn.....	.25
3	9½ lbs. beef.....	1.38	16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.65
3	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
3	2½ lbs. bologna.....	.23	16	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12
3	2 lbs. pudding.....	.20	16	5 cakes soap.....	.25
5	1 bt. castor oil.....	.10	16	1 bx. baking powder.....	.05
5	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	16	1 bx. apples.....	.10
5	Candy.....	.02	16	3 cans milk.....	.15
5	2 lbs. II. cheese.....	.20	16	1 lb. beans.....	.10
6	1 can milk.....	.05	16	2½ lbs. Polish sausage.....	.25
6	1½ lbs. onions.....	.05	16	1 lb. lard.....	.15
6	2½ lbs. bologna.....	.23	16	1 lb. ham.....	.15
7	1 pr. hose.....	.10	16	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
7	2 yds. calico.....	.14	16	2 lbs. lard.....	.30
7	1 bx. raisins.....	.10	16	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
7	1 lb. apple butter.....	.10	16	2½ lbs. Polish sausage.....	.25
7	1 lb. sugar.....	.07	16	1 lb. lard.....	.15
7	½ lb. pepper.....	.05	16	1 lb. ham.....	.15
7	2 lbs. lard.....	.30	16	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
7	1 pr. shoes.....	.55	16	2 lbs. lard.....	.30
7	.....do.....	1.20	16	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
7	.....do.....	1.25	17	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30
7	.....do.....	1.25	17	9½ lbs. ham.....	1.08
7	10½ lbs. ham.....	1.17	17	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
7	1 lb. lard.....	.15	17	1 lb. lard.....	.15
7	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	17	5½ lbs. beef.....	.72
8	1 pr. hose.....	.15	17	1 pr. shoes.....	2.00
8	1 collar.....	.05	17	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30
8	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	17	5 lbs. 2 oz. beef.....	.72
8	1 bx. apples.....	.10	17	9 lbs. ham.....	1.08
8	½ lb. butter.....	.20	17	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 17	1 lb. lard	\$0.15	May 5	1 lb. lard	\$0.16
19	1 lb. beef	.16	6	2 lbs. lard	.32
19	3 lbs. bologna	.30	6	1 lb. ham	.15
19	1 tongue	.20	7	1½ lbs. beef	.23
19	2 lbs. liver	.14	7	1 lb. ham	.15
21	1 lb. ham	.15	7	2 lbs. ham	.30
21	2 lbs. beef	.34	7	2 lbs. bologna	.30
21	2 lbs. lard	.32	7	4 lbs. beef	.51
21	2 lbs. bologna	.20	8	3 lbs. beef	.58
23	1½ lbs. bologna	.15	8	2 lbs. ham	.30
23	1 lb. ham	.15	8	2 lbs. bologna	.20
23	2 lbs. frankfurters	.25	11	1 lb. side	.17
24	8 lbs. beef	1.14	11	2 lbs. Polish sausage	.20
24	1 lb. bologna	.10	11	1 lb. lard	.16
24	2 lbs. beef	.28	12	2 lbs. beef	.34
24	2 lbs. bologna	.20	12	1½ lbs. Polish sausage	.15
24	8 lbs. 8 oz. beef	1.14	13	3 lbs. beef	.43
24	2 lbs. bologna	.20	13	1½ lbs. ham	.23
24	Ham	.15	14	2 lbs. liver	.14
24	2 lbs. frankfurters	.25	14	2 tongues	.40
24	1 cake soap	.05	15	1 lb. lard	.16
24	1 can sirup	.12	15	3 lbs. beef	.45
24	Milk	.05	15	1 lb. lard	.16
24	Candy	.05	15	2 lbs. ham	.30
24	Stogies	.05	15	1 lb. Polish sausage	.10
24	Essence	.10	17	25 lbs. flour	.95
26	2 lbs. lard	.32	17	1 bx. coffee essence	.10
26	1 lb. ham	.15	17	2 lbs. coffee	.34
26	1½ lbs. bologna	.13	17	2 cans milk	.10
26	4 lbs. sugar	.25	17	1 sack salt	.05
26	1 lb. onions	.05	17	1 lb. apple butter	.10
26	1 lb. coffee	.17	17	½ lb. pepper	.05
26	Milk	.05	17	1 glass mustard	.10
26	1 loaf bread	.05	17	1 bx. matches	.05
26	Candy	.01	17	1 bx. yeast	.05
27	1 heart	.20	17	Candy	.05
27	3 lbs. liver	.21	17	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
27	2 lbs. bologna	.20	17	1 brush	.10
28	.....do.	.20	17	1 doz. pickles	.10
28	1 lb. beef	.18	17	2 lbs. liver	.14
29	1 lb. lard	.16	17	1 lb. ham	.15
29	2 lbs. frankfurters	.25	17	2 lbs. liver	.14
May 1	50 lbs. flour	1.90	17	2 lbs. lard	.32
1	16 lbs. sugar	1.00	17	4 lbs. beef	.59
1	1 pk. corn	.25	18	1 lb. ham	.15
1	5 cakes soap	.25	18	.....do.	.05
1	2 cakes soap	.10	18	1 lb. onions	.15
1	2 boxes apples	.24	18	1 doz. pickles	.10
1	2 lbs. raisins	.10	19	2 lbs. lard	.32
1	1 qt. beans	.12	19	2 lbs. bologna	.20
1	½ bu. potatoes	.70	20	3 lbs. beef	.42
1	3 cans milk	.15	20	1 lb. side pork	.16
1	1 lb. rice	.09	20	2 lbs. bologna	.20
1	2 spools thread	.10	20	1 lb. Berlin sausage	.16
1	½ gal. oil	.08	21	Stogies	.05
1	1 stove polish	.05	21	1 doz. cakes	.10
1	1 shoe polish	.15	21	Candy	.05
1	4 stogies	.05	21	1 lb. cheese	.22
1	2 yds. calico	.14	21	1 lb. fish	.10
1	6 yds. calico	.42	21	2 bottles pop.	.10
1	5 lbs. beef	.60	22	Candy	.05
1	1 lb. lard	.16	22	2 lbs. beef	.36
1	1 lb. ham	.15	22	1 lb. lard	.16
1	2 lbs. lard	.32	22	3 lbs. Polish sausage	.30
1	3 lbs. bologna	.30	24	1½ lbs. bologna	.15
1	2 lbs. frankfurters	.25	24	1 lb. beef	.15
1	2 lbs. Berlin sausage	.32	25	1 lb. lard	.16
1	1 lb. Polish sausage	.10	25	1½ lbs. bologna	.15
3	1 lb. lard	.16	25	1 lb. beef	.15
3	1 lb. side	.15	25	.....do.	.18
3	1 lb. Berlin sausage	.16	25	1 tongue	.20
3	1 lb. Polish sausage	.10	25	3½ lbs. ham	.58
4	3 lbs. liver	.21	26	1 lb. beef	.15
4	1 tongue	.20	26	2 lbs. frankfurters	.25
4	1 heart	.20	26	25 lbs. flour	.95
4	2 lbs. beef	.26	26	4 stogies	.05
5	1 lb. bologna	.10	27	2 lbs. beef	.26

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 27	2 lbs. bologna.....	\$0.20	June 12	4 lbs. Polish sausage.....	\$0.40
29	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	12	2 lbs. ham.....	.30
29	1 pk. corn.....	.30	14	1 lb. lard.....	.16
29	2 lbs. beef.....	.32	14	2 lbs. ham.....	.30
29	3½ lbs. veal.....	.66	14	1 lb. sausage.....	.16
29	2½ lbs. ham.....	.34	14	1 lb. lard.....	.16
29	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	14	1 lb. ham.....	.15
31	2 lbs. beef.....	.34	14	3 lbs. beef.....	.48
31	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00
June 1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	16	1 pk. corn.....	.30
1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	16	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51
1	1 pk. corn.....	.30	16	1 qt. beans.....	.12
1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70	16	1 lb. rice.....	.09
1	1 lb. barley.....	.05	16	3 cans milk.....	.15
1	3 lbs. raisins.....	.25	16	5 cakes soap.....	.25
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	16	2 cakes soap.....	.10
1	1 b. apples.....	.12	16	2 lbs. starch.....	.10
1	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	16	1 lb. lard.....	.16
1	3 cans milk.....	.15	16	1 can sirup.....	.12
1	2 cakes soap.....	.10	16	1 b. zig zag.....	.05
1	1 b. yeast.....	.05	16	1 loaf bread.....	.10
1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	16	1 glass mustard.....	.05
1	1 blind.....	.25	16	4 stogies.....	.05
1	1 lb. apple butter.....	.10	16	2 boxes crackers.....	.10
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.34	16	2 lbs. frankfurters.....	.26
1	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	16	3 lbs. lard.....	.48
1	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.18	16	7½ lbs. ham.....	.90
1	1 lb. ham.....	.15	17	2½ lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
1	15 yds. calico.....	1.05	18	1 lb. beef.....	.16
1	7 yds. calico.....	.49	18	2 lbs. liver.....	.45
1	1 yd. canton flannel.....	.10	19	3 lbs. ham.....	.16
2	1 lb. fish.....	.10	19	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30
2	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20	19	2 lbs. lard.....	.32
2	1 b. macaroni.....	.12	19	3 lbs. beef.....	.48
2	4 stogies.....	.05	19	½ lb. cakes.....	.05
3	2 lbs. 8 oz. Polish sausage.....	.25	19	1 pt. milk.....	.05
3	1 lb. lard.....	.19	19	4 stogies.....	.05
3	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	21	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
3	1 can milk.....	.05	21	1 lb. ham.....	.15
3	1 qt. beans.....	.12	22	2 yds. gingham.....	.12
3	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	22	1 spool thread.....	.05
3	4 stogies.....	.05	22	1 lb. barley.....	.05
3	Candy.....	.03	22	1 pk. corn.....	.30
4	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21	22	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30
4	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
5	1 shirt.....	.50	22	1 lb. beef.....	.10
5	½ gal. oil.....	.08	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.20
5	1 b. coffee essence.....	.10	22	1 lb. ham.....	.15
5	1 b. baking powder.....	.05	22	2 lbs. lard.....	.34
5	1 can milk.....	.05	23	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30
5	3 lbs. beef.....	.48	24	3 lbs. ham.....	.45
5	2 lbs. ham.....	.30	24	1 pr. overalls.....	.50
5	4 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.40	24	1 b. crackers.....	.05
5	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	24	1 pt. milk.....	.05
5	1 lb. ham.....	.15	25	½ lb. butter.....	.17
7	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25	25	3 lbs. ham.....	.45
7	3 lbs. ham.....	.45	25	1 lb. lard.....	.17
8	2 lbs. liver.....	.16	26	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23
8	1 lb. lard.....	.16	26	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
8	1 ox tail.....	.10	26	4½ lbs. beef.....	.63
8	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30	26	2 lbs. ham.....	.34
8	1 lb. beef.....	.14	26	2½ lbs. bologna.....	.23
9	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	26	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20
9	1 lb. ham.....	.15	26	1 lb. lard.....	.17
10	1 lb. beef.....	.16	28	1 lb. bacon.....	.20
10	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21	28	1 lb. lard.....	.17
10	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	29	2½ lbs. Berlin sausage.....	.40
10	3 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.30	29	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
12	1½ lbs. beef.....	.21	30	2 lbs. beef.....	.30
12	1 lb. ham.....	.15			
12	1 lb. Polish sausage.....	.10		Total.....	109.99
12	3 lbs. beef.....	.48			

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two daughters, 4 and 2 years of age. Husband only was employed (pick miner), and his earnings during the above period were \$136.95.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Candy	\$0.05	Apr. 24	1 lb. coffee	\$0.17
1	4 lbs. sugar	.25	24	1 cake soap	.05
1	3 loaves bread	.30	24	3 stogies	.05
1	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	24	1 bx. matches	.05
1	1 bx. yeast	.05	26	4½ lbs. bologna	.45
1	1 bt. olives	.10	26	1 gal. oil	.15
1	3 lbs. beef	.43	26	1 qt. mustard	.15
2	2½ lbs. bologna	.25	26	Candy	.02
2	2 lbs. bologna	.20	27	2½ lbs. beef	.29
2	4 lbs. sugar	.25	27	½ doz. eggs	.13
2	Candy	.02	29	2½ lbs. beef	.36
2	1 bx. writing paper	.15	29	2½ lbs. bologna	.25
2	1 gal. oil	.15	29	1 lb. lard	.16
2	2 lbs. onions	.10	29	3 boxes crackers	.10
2	5 lbs. bologna	.50	29	1 lb. onions	.05
3	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	29	Candy	.02
3	1 bx. matches	.05	29	7½ yds. dry goods	.75
3	1 qt. mustard	.15	29	2½ yds. embroidery	.25
3	½ gal. oil	.38	May 1	5½ lbs. bologna	.55
3	Candy	.02	1	6½ lbs. beef	.90
5	3 lbs. beef	.42	3	1 broom	.28
7	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	4	1½ lbs. bacon	.30
7	Candy	.05	4	2 doz. eggs	.54
7	2 boxes raisins	.20	4	2 lbs. lima beans	.14
7	½ doz. eggs	.11	4	Candy	.03
7	50 lbs. Union flour	1.80	4	4 lbs. sugar	.25
8	3½ lbs. beef	.42	5	2½ lbs. bologna	.25
8	2 lbs. bologna	.20	5	Candy	.03
8	2½ lbs. beef	.41	5	2 lbs. beef	.30
10	½ lb. cakes	.05	5	2 lbs. bologna	.20
10	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	6	2 pkgs. tobacco	.16
13	5 lbs. beef	.67	7	2 lbs. bologna	.20
13	25 lbs. Union flour	.90	7	½ gal. oil	.40
13	1 bx. yeast	.05	7	1 bx. matches	.05
13	1 gal. oil	.15	7	2 lbs. cabbage	.14
13	4 lbs. sugar	.25	7	1 lb. rice	.09
13	Candy	.05	7	Candy	.03
13	1 lb. bacon	.14	8	1 lb. lard	.16
13	1 can tomatoes	.10	8	3½ lbs. bologna	.35
13	Candy	.03	8	6½ lbs. beef	.99
13	Candy	.05	8	1 pkg. seed	.10
13	1 ck. soap	.05	8	Candy	.03
14	2½ lbs. beef	.38	8	2 lbs. cabbage	.12
14	1 lb. bologna	.15	10	1½ lbs. bologna	.15
14	1 lb. coffee	.17	10	2 lbs. beef	.28
14	1 lb. cakes	.10	10	Candy	.03
14	Candy	.02	10	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
15	2 lbs. beef	.32	10	1 gal. oil	.15
15	2 lbs. pork	.24	10	3 balls cotton	.10
16	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	11	2½ lbs. beef	.32
16	Candy	.02	11	1 bt. catsup	.10
19	1 lb. coffee	.17	11	1 cake soap	.05
19	1 bx. coffee essence	.10	11	1 lb. coffee	.17
19	1 lb. cakes	.20	12	1½ lbs. beef	.26
19	1 bt. catsup	.10	12	1½ lbs. bologna	.15
19	Candy	.02	13	4½ lbs. beef	.72
20	1 lb. speck, sausage	.14	15	5 lbs. beef	.75
20	1½ lbs. beef	.20	15	5 lbs. bologna	.50
20	1 pkg. tobacco	.08	15	½ gal. machine oil	.40
20	Candy	.02	15	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
21	2 lbs. bologna	.20	15	Candy	.05
21	2½ lbs. beef	.39	18	2 boxes crackers	.10
21	1 lb. rice	.09	18	2 cakes soap	.10
21	1 cake soap	.05	18	1 bx. bluing	.05
21	Candy	.05	19	1 lb. bologna	.10
22	2½ lbs. beef	.33	19	2½ lbs. beef	.33
22	1 doz. bottles	.90	20	2 lbs. bologna	.20
23	Candy	.05	21	3 lbs. bologna	.30
23	½ lb. butter	.19	21	25 lbs. Union flour	.95
24	2½ lbs. beef	.34	21	4 lbs. sugar	.25
24	1½ lbs. bologna	.20	21	1 bx. yeast	.05
24	4½ lbs. pork	.70	21	1 lb. coffee	.17
24	3½ lbs. bacon	.59	21	1 pr. hinges	.07

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

POLISH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 21	1 hasp.....	\$0.05	June 8	2½ lbs. beef.....	\$0.33
21	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	8	1 lb. lard.....	.16
21	6½ lbs. beef.....	1.02	9	2 doz. eggs.....	.54
22	3 lbs. bologna.....	.30	9	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38
22	1 cake soap.....	.05	9	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
22	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	9	Candy.....	.01
22	Candy.....	.03	9	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
24	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	12	5 lbs. bologna.....	.30
24	3½ lbs. beef.....	.52	12	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.27
24	Candy.....	.03	14	Candy.....	.01
24	1 spool thread.....	.05	14	1 bx. matches.....	.05
29	4 lbs. bologna.....	.40	16	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
29	6 lbs. beef.....	.98	16	2 lbs. pork.....	.32
29	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	16	3 lbs. lard.....	.55
29	1 ck. soap.....	.05	16	1 pr. trousers.....	1.50
29	2 boxes crackers.....	.10	16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00
29	Candy.....	.02	16	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
June 1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	16	2 cakes soap.....	.10
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	16	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
1	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	17	2½ lbs. bologna.....	.36
1	2 lbs. coffee.....	.34	17	3 lbs. beef.....	.51
1	1 gal. coal oil.....	.15	17	1 gal. oil.....	.15
1	1 lb. cakes.....	.15	19	Candy.....	.02
1	2 lbs. beef.....	.32	23	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
1	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	23	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00
2	4 cakes soap.....	.20	24	1 cake soap.....	.05
2	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	24	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.19
2	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.30	24	½ bu. corn.....	.30
2	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	24	Candy.....	.02
2	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	28	2½ lbs. pork.....	.42
2	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.12	28	1 gal. oil.....	.15
3	½ gal. machine oil.....	.40	28	1 sack salt.....	.05
4	1 spool thread.....	.05	28	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
4	Crackers.....	.05	28	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.18
4	2 qts. beans.....	.24	29	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
4	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	29	½ lb. cakes.....	.05
5	1 lb. beef.....	.16	30	1 bx. matches.....	.05
5	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	30	1 cake soap.....	.05
5	Candy.....	.03	30	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
7	1 cake soap.....	.05		Total.....	57.30
7	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14			

SCOTCH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and seven children—one son 13 years of age, and six daughters, 21, 19, 16, 10, 4, and 3 years of age. The husband only was employed (pumper), and his earnings during the above period were \$203.87.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	\$1.80	Apr. 1	1 pr. suspenders.....	\$0.15
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.10	1	½ yd. goods.....	.05
1	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	.40	1	1 bx. catsup.....	.15
1	4 lbs. coffee.....	.88	1	1 can sirup.....	.12
1	½ lb. tea.....	.30	1	1 pr. pants.....	1.00
1	2 sacks salt.....	.10	1	6 lbs. beef.....	.74
1	1 broom.....	.35	1	4 lbs. pork.....	.60
1	2 qts. navy beans.....	.25	1	Bacon.....	.70
1	4 qts. lima beans.....	.50	8	Pork.....	.87
1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	8	4½ lbs. beef.....	.54
1	2 cans corn.....	.20	12	Beef.....	.41
1	1 ham.....	1.37	12	Bacon.....	.60
1	2 lbs. macaroni.....	.20	16	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.60
1	2½ lbs. cheese.....	.45	16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.25
1	1 bx. bluing.....	.05	16	4 lbs. coffee.....	.88
1	4 blinds.....	1.00	16	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	.40
1	4 spools thread.....	.20	16	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	1 pr. shoes.....	1.50	16	½ lb. tea.....	.30
1	1 pr. hose.....	.10	16	1 bx. baking powder.....	.10
1	2 cakes soap.....	.10	16	2 qts. navy beans.....	.25
1	1 jar preserves.....	.30	16	4 qts. lima beans.....	.50

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SCOTCH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 16	Rice.....	\$0.25	May 16	1 basket.....	\$0.05
16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	16	2 doz. eggs.....	.54
16	2 cans corn.....	.20	16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35
16	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.27	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
16	2 bts. catsup.....	.30	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
16	1 bx. currants.....	.13	16	4 lbs. coffee.....	.68
16	1 bx. raisins.....	.10	16	½ lb. tea.....	.30
16	1 can sirup.....	.12	16	5 cakes soap.....	.25
16	1 jar preserves.....	.30	16	6 cans corn.....	.50
16	1 bx. enameline.....	.05	16	4 cans tomatoes.....	.40
16	1 lb. crackers.....	.10	16	2½ lbs. prunes.....	.25
16	2 lbs. macaroni.....	.20	16	2 lbs. crackers.....	.20
16	2 lbs. cheese.....	.53	16	1 sack salt.....	.05
16	1 ham.....	2.25	16	3 boxes raisins.....	.25
16	8 yds. gingham.....	.56	16	1 can sirup.....	.12
16	1 pr. shoes.....	1.75	16	1 bx. Corn flakes.....	.10
16	2 prs. hose.....	.25	16	1 bx. shoe polish.....	.10
16	1 pr. pants.....	.50	16	5 yds. goods.....	.50
16	1 cap.....	.25	16	8 yds. goods.....	.80
16	1 pkg. hair pins.....	.10	17	2½ lbs. beef.....	.40
16	2 spools thread.....	.10	17	9½ lbs. pork.....	1.42
16	Buns.....	.10	20	6 lbs. beef.....	.96
16	Cakes.....	.10	22	3 lbs. bacon.....	.58
16	1 lb. butter.....	.38	27	7½ lbs. pork.....	1.07
16	1 bx. crackers.....	.10	June 1	75 lbs. Union flour.....	2.85
16	Jamaica ginger.....	.25	1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
16	Candy.....	.02	1	4 lbs. coffee.....	.80
16	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	1	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	.40
17	5 lbs. beef.....	.70	1	½ lb. tea.....	.30
17	3 lbs. pork.....	.51	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
24	3½ lbs. beef.....	.38	1	1 ck. soap.....	.05
24	5 lbs. pork.....	.90	1	3 lbs. prunes.....	.54
27	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	1	5½ lbs. lima beans.....	.50
27	3 lbs. beef.....	.48	1	6½ lbs. navy beans.....	.50
May 1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.35	1	2 cans peas.....	.24
1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90	1	4 cans tomatoes.....	.40
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	1	1 can molasses.....	.15
1	4 lbs. coffee.....	.88	1	3 lbs. raisins.....	.25
1	½ lb. tea.....	.30	1	1 bt. catsup.....	.25
1	4 pkgs. tobacco.....	.32	1	2 doz. buns.....	.20
1	4 cans tomatoes.....	.40	1	2½ lbs. rice.....	.25
1	4 cans corn.....	.40	1	3 lbs. butter.....	1.07
1	5 qts. lima beans.....	.50	1	1 door.....	2.00
1	2 boxes apples.....	.24	1	6 screens.....	1.50
1	2½ lbs. prunes.....	.25	1	1 pr. shoes.....	1.75
1	1 bx. baking powder.....	.10	1	1 pr. hinges.....	.10
1	1 can sirup.....	.12	1	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
1	1 bt. catsup.....	.25	1	6 lbs. bacon.....	1.21
1	1 bx. currants.....	.10	1	3 lbs. ham.....	.60
1	1 bx. raisins.....	.10	5	7 lbs. beef.....	.96
1	1 bx. breakfast food.....	.10	5	4½ lbs. bacon.....	.98
1	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	10	7 lbs. pork.....	1.15
1	1 pr. overalls.....	.50	12	2 lbs. pork.....	.34
1	1 blouse.....	.50	16	do.....	.34
1	1 cap.....	.50	16	1 ham.....	1.93
1	1 wrapper.....	1.00	16	4½ lbs. bacon.....	.45
1	4 yds. gingham.....	.50	16	1 lb. butter.....	.32
1	4 yds. calico.....	.24	16	1 ham.....	1.85
1	2 yds. gunny cloth.....	.20	16	1 clothes line.....	.25
1	1 waist.....	.50	16	1 sack salt.....	.05
1	2½ lbs. cheese.....	.40	16	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40
1	1 bx. Corn flakes.....	.10	16	1 pk. potatoes.....	.60
1	4 cakes soap.....	.20	16	1 pineapple.....	.15
1	1 pr. shoes.....	2.25	16	2 lbs. crackers.....	.20
1	8 lbs. pork.....	1.68	16	1 cocoonut.....	.10
1	4½ lbs. beef.....	.54	16	4 lemons.....	.10
4	5½ lbs. beef.....	.57	16	2 prs. drawers.....	.50
4	4 lbs. ham.....	.60	16	5 yds. shirting.....	.50
8	5 lbs. beef.....	.90	16	3 yds. gingham.....	.38
8	3 lbs. bacon.....	.51	16	1 shirt.....	.50
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.32	16	1 paper pins.....	.08
12	6 lbs. beef.....	1.00	16	2 vests.....	.20
16	3 pieces braid.....	.15	16	3½ yds. gingham.....	.28
16	3 yds. goods.....	.30	16	2 doz. eggs.....	.54
16	7 yds. gingham.....	.88	16	75 lbs. Union flour.....	3.00
16	1 lb. butter.....	.37	16	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.25
16	1 doz. buns.....	.10	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SCOTCH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 16	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	\$0.40	June 16	1 can baking powder.....	\$0.10
16	4 lbs. coffee.....	.80	16	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
16	1 lb. tea.....	.60	16	2 pkgs. macaroni.....	.20
16	4 cans tomatoes.....	.40	16	3 lbs. starch.....	.15
16	2 cans corn.....	.24	16	2½ doz. clothes pins.....	.08
16	1 can sirup.....	.12	26	5 lbs. Calix ham.....	.70
16	1 can molasses.....	.15	27	4 lbs. ham.....	.60
16	2½ lbs. rice.....	.25	28	3 lbs. beef.....	.42
16	5½ lbs. lima beans.....	.50		Total.....	114.82
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25			

SCOTCH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and five children—one son 11 years of age, and four daughters, 15, 8, 5, and 2 years of age. The husband only was employed (pay-roll clerk), and his earnings during the above period were \$249.98.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	¾ lb. beef.....	\$0.10	Apr. 16	1 pk. potatoes.....	\$0.35
1	1 doz. eggs.....	.22	16	1 pk. oats.....	.13
1	1 lb. raisins.....	.13	16	1 lb. raisins.....	.13
1	1 pr. hose.....	.15	16	¾ lb. ham.....	.19
2	2 qts. onions.....	.24	17	¾ lb. beef.....	.10
2	1 spool thread.....	.05	17	1½ lbs. lard.....	.18
2	1 doz. bananas.....	.20	17	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
2	2 lbs. nuts.....	.25	17	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
2	Sweet potatoes.....	.30	17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
2	1 bx. Corn Flakes.....	.10	17	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
2	Lettuce.....	.19	17	1 lb. beef.....	.15
2	2½ lbs. rice.....	.25	17	½ lb. lettuce.....	.09
2	Radishes.....	.05	17	1 brush.....	.10
2	Candy.....	.05	17	1 pr. shoes.....	1.25
2	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	17	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.22
2	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	17	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
5	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	17	3½ lbs. lima beans.....	.25
5	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	20	1 bx. bluing.....	.05
5	1 doz. eggs.....	.22	20	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
5	6 cakes soap.....	.25	22	½ lb. beef.....	.05
7	1 lb. lard.....	.15	22	1 broom.....	.35
7	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	23	2 lbs. 13 oz. rice.....	.25
7	1 bx. Corn Flakes.....	.10	23	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
7	2½ yds. goods.....	.34	23	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
9	4 flowers.....	.90	23	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
9	¾ lb. beef.....	.10	23	1 Pudding.....	.10
9	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	23	1 bx. bird seed.....	.10
9	Oysters.....	.45	23	1 lb. raisins.....	.13
9	1 lb. ham.....	.20	23	1 qt. navy beans.....	.10
9	½ doz. pickles.....	.05	24	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35
9	1 lb. lard.....	.15	24	½ lb. beef.....	.10
9	1 lb. cakes.....	.10	24	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
9	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	24	2 lbs. beef.....	.30
9	1 lb. meat.....	.10	24	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
9	3 doz. eggs.....	.69	24	5 cakes soap.....	.25
9	½ lb. lettuce.....	.09	24	1 can corn.....	.12
9	1 can corn.....	.12	24	2 cakes soap.....	.10
9	3½ lbs. lima beans.....	.25	24	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10
9	1 lb. rice.....	.10	24	Candy.....	.05
10	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	26	1 bt. balm.....	.18
10	2 cakes soap.....	.10	26	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
12	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	26	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
12	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	26	1 paper pins.....	.05
13	1 lb. coffee.....	.22	28	1 doz. eggs.....	.26
13	½ lb. beef.....	.08	28	1 lb. beef.....	.10
14	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	28	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
14	2 lbs. starch.....	.10	28	1 lb. coffee.....	.20
14	1 pail.....	.10	28	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
14	1 sack salt.....	.05	28	2 spools thread.....	.10
14	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	28	1 yd. elastic.....	.10
14	2½ yds. gingham.....	.31	May 1	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
16	¾ lb. beef.....	.14	1	1 can corn.....	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SCOTCH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 1	1 can tomatoes.....	\$0.10	May 22	Soda.....	\$0.10
1	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	22	Candy.....	.05
1	Matches.....	.05	22	1 lb. veal.....	.20
1	Cabbage.....	.09	24	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
1	Lima beans.....	.25	24	¾ lb. beef.....	.15
3	3 qts. beans.....	.24	25	Soda.....	.05
3	Starch.....	.50	26	2½ lbs. rice.....	.25
4	¾ lb. beef.....	.10	26	2 qts. beans.....	.24
4	Starch.....	.25	26	¾ lb. bacon.....	.14
4	1 lb. beef.....	.10	26	3 bunches rhubarb.....	.15
4	25 lbs Union flour.....	.95	27	¼ lb. beef.....	.05
4	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	27	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
4	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	27	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
5	1 coal hod.....	.35	29	1 lb. lard.....	.16
5	1 bx. tapioca.....	.10	29	1 lb. raisins.....	.13
6	¾ lb. beef.....	.12	29	2 boxes strawberries.....	.25
6	2 lbs. 13 oz. rice.....	.25	29	Potatoes.....	.35
6	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	29	Candy.....	.03
6	1 lb. raisins.....	.13	29	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
7	1 lb. bacon.....	.18	29	1 jar mustard.....	.15
7	2 loaves bread.....	.10	29	1½ lbs. beef.....	.28
7	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	2	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
7	1 doz. bananas.....	.10	2	1 lb. coffee.....	.20
7	1 lb. lard.....	.16	2	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
7	5 lbs. starch.....	.25	2	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
7	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	2	1 sack salt.....	.05
7	½ doz. eggs.....	.14	2	2 qts. beans.....	.24
8	¾ lb. cheese.....	.12	2	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
8	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25	3	¼ lb. beef.....	.05
8	1 can corn.....	.12	3	¾ lb. bacon.....	.15
8	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	3	Starch.....	.10
8	½ lb. lettuce.....	.10	3	3½ lbs. Lima beans.....	.25
10	5 lbs. starch.....	.25	3	2 spools thread.....	.10
10	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	3	1 Puddine.....	.10
12	¾ lb. beef.....	.12	3	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
12	Onions.....	.10	3	2 boxes berries.....	.25
12	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	5	1½ lbs. pork.....	.32
13	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	5	2 cakes soap.....	.10
13	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	5	1 bx. berries.....	.13
13	1 Puddine.....	.10	5	Candy.....	.05
14	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	5	Potatoes.....	.35
14	¾ lb. beef.....	.05	5	Fish.....	.25
14	1 pr. hinges.....	.15	7	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
14	1 lb. coffee.....	.20	7	Matches.....	.05
14	½ doz. eggs.....	.14	7	11 yds. shirting.....	.99
14	1 sack salt.....	.05	8	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
17	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24	9	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
17	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	9	¾ lb. beef.....	.05
17	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	9	Elastic.....	.03
17	2 yds. cloth.....	.50	11	1 yd. elastic.....	.10
17	¾ lb. bacon.....	.10	11	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
17	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	11	1 lb. lard.....	.16
17	6 cakes soap.....	.25	11	1 Puddine.....	.10
17	1 can corn.....	.12	11	2 boxes berries.....	.25
17	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	11	1 can corn.....	.12
18	1 can sirup.....	.13	11	1 paper pins.....	.05
18	3½ lbs. beans.....	.25	11	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
19	1 spool thread.....	.05	11	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
19	Candy.....	.03	11	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.25
19	¾ lb. beef.....	.05	12	2 qts. navy beans.....	.24
21	1 bx. paper.....	.10	12	5 cakes soap.....	.25
21	1 Puddine.....	.10	14	¼ lb. beef.....	.10
21	1 lb. raisins.....	.13	15	½ gal. vinegar.....	.10
21	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	16	2½ lbs. rice.....	.25
21	1 qt. beans.....	.12	16	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
21	2 doz. buttons.....	.24	16	1 lb. beef.....	.22
21	¾ lb. beef.....	.09	16	1 bx. corn flakes.....	.10
22	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	16	1 lb. coffee.....	.20
22	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	16	1 pr. hose.....	.15
22	1 bt. vanilla.....	.10	16	1 can corn.....	.12
22	1½ lbs. veal.....	.25	16	1 bx. puffed rice.....	.13
22	2 spools thread.....	.10	16	Potatoes.....	.25
22	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00
22	Berries.....	.16	16	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
22	Crackers.....	.05	18	1 lb. lard.....	.55
22	1 lb. lettuce.....	.25	18	3½ lbs. Lima beans.....	.25
22	2 cakes soap.....	.10	18	¾ lb. beef.....	.11

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SCOTCH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 18	Sugar.....	\$0.50	June 23	1 pkg. fly paper.....	\$0.05
18	3 melons.....	.25	23	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
18	1 lb. beef.....	.15	23	Starch.....	.10
19	Beef.....	.14	25	1 lb. raisins.....	.13
19	2 qts. beans.....	.24	25	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00
19	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	25	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
19	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	26	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
19	1 can corn.....	.12	26	4 cans tomatoes.....	.10
19	Beef.....	.15	26	¾ pk. potatoes.....	.25
19	Candy.....	.05	26	4 melons.....	.25
19	Potatoes.....	.09	26	1 bx. crackers.....	.05
19	do.....	.25	26	Candy.....	.05
19	1 can peas.....	.12	28	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
19	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12	28	2 lemons.....	.05
22	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18	29	do.....	.05
22	Potatoes.....	.25	29	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
22	2 spoons thread.....	.10	30	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20
22	2 cakes soap.....	.10		Total.....	64.09
23	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50			
23	½ doz. eggs.....	.14			

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and two boarders, who divided cost of food with head and paid \$3 a month for cooking, washing, and lodging. The husband was employed (leveler), and his earnings during the above period were \$151.33.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 2	1 paper pins.....	\$0.05	Apr. 17	4½ lbs. pork.....	\$0.73
2	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.60	17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23
2	6 lbs. coffee.....	1.02	17	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
2	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10	17	1 heart.....	.15
2	3 cakes soap.....	.15	17	2½ lbs. beef.....	.29
2	2 boxes pepper.....	.20	20	1 lb. beef.....	.14
2	4 lbs. prunes.....	.48	20	1½ lbs. beef.....	.19
2	2 lbs. barley.....	.10	20	¾ lb. butter.....	.10
2	2 boxes soapine.....	.10	20	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35
2	1 jar mustard.....	.10	21	1½ lbs. beef.....	.24
2	2 lbs. raisins.....	.20	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.21
2	Stogies.....	.20	22	1 pork hock.....	.05
2	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	23	do.....	.05
2	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30	23	2 lemons.....	.05
2	2 boxes ev. apples.....	.24	23	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
2	1 sack salt.....	.05	24	24 lbs. sugar.....	1.50
2	Stogies.....	.15	24	6 lbs. coffee.....	.22
3	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	24	4 boxes coffee essence.....	.20
3	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.60	24	3 cans tomatoes.....	.30
3	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	24	2 bts. catsup.....	.20
3	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	.40	24	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
3	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	24	5 cakes soap.....	.25
3	1 lb. lard.....	.15	24	1 lb. garlic.....	.15
3	10 lbs. beef.....	1.19	24	2 lbs. barley.....	.10
3	1 lb. beef.....	.16	24	2 boxes soapine.....	.10
5	1 lb. lard.....	.13	24	2 lbs. lintels.....	.20
5	1 lb. pork.....	.10	24	1 lb. starch.....	.05
5	2 lbs. pork.....	.28	24	1 gal. vinegar.....	.30
5	6 lbs. beef.....	.72	24	2½ lbs. beef.....	.37
5	2 lbs. butter.....	.71	24	2½ lbs. beef.....	.33
7	13½ lbs. ham.....	2.12	24	8½ lbs. pork.....	1.25
7	2½ lbs. bacon.....	.43	24	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
7	3½ lbs. beef.....	.54	24	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
8	1½ lbs. beef.....	.22	26	2 lbs. beef.....	.30
9	2 lbs. bologna.....	.24	26	1½ lbs. beef.....	.26
10	5½ lbs. beef.....	.75	26	2½ lbs. pork.....	.33
12	6½ lbs. pork.....	1.03	26	1½ lbs. pork.....	.23
12	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35	26	4 yds. goods.....	.40
13	4 lbs. beef.....	.60	27	1½ lbs. beef.....	.19
14	5½ lbs. beef.....	.78	27	1 lb. beef.....	.16
15	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.60	27	¾ lb. garlic.....	.10
17	7½ lbs. beef.....	.98	27	¾ gal. oil.....	.08
17	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35	27	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING—Cont'd.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 27	2 lbs. beef.....	\$0.30	May 18	1 lb. barley.....	\$0.06
28	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	18	2 bts. catsup.....	.20
28	2½ lbs. beef.....	.32	18	2 cans tomatoes.....	.24
28	.....do.....	.32	18	3 cakes soap.....	.15
28	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	18	5 lbs. salt.....	.05
29	1 lb. bologna.....	.12	18	2 boxes soapine.....	.10
29	2 spools thread.....	.10	18	1 lb. garlic.....	.20
29	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	18	1 qt. mustard.....	.10
29	1 lb. pork.....	.10	18	1 box baking powder.....	.10
29	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	18	3 lbs. cabbage.....	.15
May 1	1 lb. bologna.....	.13	18	1 box apples.....	.12
1	1½ lbs. beef.....	.20	18	1 box currants.....	.10
1	6½ lbs. pork.....	1.00	18	4½ lbs. shoulder.....	.50
1	2½ lbs. pork.....	3.15	18	1½ lbs. beef.....	.19
1	4½ lbs. beef.....	.68	18	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
1	2½ lbs. beef.....	.32	18	1 bt. peppermint.....	.10
3	2 lbs. beef.....	.25	19	1 bt. bluing.....	.10
3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	19	5½ lbs. beef.....	.79
3	1½ lbs. beef.....	.24	19	2 lbs. beef.....	.28
4	3½ lbs. beef.....	.57	19	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.28
4	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.80	19	1 lb. beef.....	.14
4	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	19	1 lb. liver.....	.06
4	5 lbs. coffee.....	.85	22	1 can kraut.....	.10
4	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.20	22	7½ lbs. beef.....	1.08
4	5 cakes soap.....	.25	22	6 lbs. pork.....	.83
4	3 cans tomatoes.....	.36	22	2½ lbs. beef.....	.40
4	2 bts. catsup.....	.20	24	2 lbs. beef.....	.30
4	3 lbs. prunes.....	.30	24	16½ lbs. pork.....	2.27
4	3 qts. navy beans.....	.36	25	¾ lbs. lard.....	.10
4	1 jar mustard.....	.10	25	1 lb. beef.....	.16
4	1 box yeast.....	.05	25	4½ lbs. beef.....	.70
4	10 lbs. salt.....	.10	26	½ lb. butter.....	.16
4	1 lb. rice.....	.09	26	1 lb. beef.....	.16
4	25 lbs. rye flour.....	.85	26	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
5	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38	26	4½ lbs. beef.....	.65
5	1 lb. pork.....	.15	27	2½ lbs. beef.....	.28
6	½ gal. oil.....	.08	27	1 lb. beef.....	.15
6	1 lamp wick.....	.01	27	1 pkg. seeds.....	.05
6	1 lb. ev. apples.....	.12	27	1 lb. rice.....	.09
6	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	27	3 yds. muslin.....	.30
6	1 lb. lard.....	.16	27	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
6	2 pkgs. seed.....	.10	28	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95
8	½ lb. butter.....	.19	28	1 can kraut.....	.10
8	1 lb. pork.....	.05	28	1½ lbs. veal.....	.25
8	1 lb. veal.....	.16	29	4 lbs. beef.....	.55
8	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	29	10 lbs. pork.....	1.24
8	7 lbs. pork.....	1.00	29	1 lb. lard.....	.16
8	8½ lbs. beef.....	1.24	31	1 heart.....	.15
10	1 lb. beef.....	.15	31	2 lbs. liver.....	.12
10	.....do.....	.14	31	2 lbs. beef.....	.30
10	2 lbs. beef.....	.31	31	3 lbs. beef.....	.44
10	2½ lbs. beef.....	.41	June 1	100 lbs. Union flour.....	3.80
11	2½ lbs. beef.....	.31	1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
12	.....do.....	.35	1	6 lbs. coffee.....	1.02
12	4 lbs. beef.....	.59	1	3 pkgs. coffee essence.....	.30
12	½ lb. beef.....	.05	1	3 bts. catsup.....	.30
12	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	1	2 cans tomatoes.....	.24
12	1 can kraut.....	.10	1	2 cakes soap.....	.25
12	1 can milk.....	.15	1	2 boxes soapine.....	.10
12	2½ lbs. beef.....	.38	1	2 lbs. lentils.....	.16
13	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35	1	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20
13	½ lb. beef.....	.05	1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
14	½ doz. pickles.....	.05	1	1 jar mustard.....	.10
15	5 lbs. beef.....	.71	1	2 lbs. rice.....	.18
15	7½ lbs. pork.....	1.03	1	2 lbs. barley.....	.12
15	1 lb. bologna.....	.15	1	4 lbs. cabbage.....	.20
15	2 lbs. pork.....	.10	1	2½ lbs. beef.....	.37
15	2 lbs. beef.....	.28	2	.....do.....	.34
15	2½ lbs. beef.....	.35	2	2 lbs. beef.....	.33
17	1 lb. pork.....	.15	2	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
17	½ lb. beef.....	.05	3	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60
17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23	5	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
17	5 pkgs. tobacco.....	.08	5	1 lb. lard.....	.17
17	½ gal. oil.....	.08	5	8½ lbs. beef.....	1.36
18	2½ lbs. beef.....	.33	7	1 bt. pop.....	.02
18	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	7	1½ lbs. beef.....	.25
18	4 lbs. coffee.....	.68	7	.....do.....	.38
18	1 box coffee essence.....	.10	8	2 lbs. beef.....	.30

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING—Cont'd.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 8	2 lbs. beef	\$0.32	June 16	1 pkg. coffee essence	\$0.10
8	1 lb. pork .....	.13	16	1 pkg. soapine .....	.10
8	1 lb. beef .....	.10	16	3 cakes soap .....	.15
8	2 pkgs. tobacco .....	.16	19	2 boxes pepper .....	.20
9	2 lbs. lard .....	.36	19	2 lbs. lentils .....	.16
9	1 lb. side .....	.12	19	2 cans tomatoes .....	.20
9	2½ lbs. beef .....	.47	19	2 bts. catsup .....	.20
9	2 lbs. pork .....	.22	19	6 lbs. cabbage .....	.24
9	1 yd. goods .....	.10	19	1 lb. rice .....	.09
9	1 qt. vinegar .....	.01	19	1 lb. barley .....	.06
10	1 sack salt .....	.05	21	1 lb. beef .....	.16
10	1 lb. beef .....	.15	21	2 lbs. beef .....	.33
10	2 lbs. beef .....	.38	22	2½ lbs. beef .....	.36
12	1 lb. bologna .....	.12	23	1 lb. beef .....	.17
12	Candy .....	.00	23	2½ lbs. beef .....	.38
12	2½ lbs. beef .....	.35	23	do .....	.38
12	7 lbs. pork	1.00	23	1 lb. side .....	.16
12	2 lbs. beef .....	.34	24	1 lb. beef .....	.18
14	1 lb. beef .....	.15	24	1 yd. gingham .....	.15
14	1½ lbs. beef .....	.24	24	2 yds. gingham .....	.14
14	1 lb. rice .....	.09	24	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.08
14	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.08	24	1 lb. beef .....	.16
15	½ lb. side .....	.14	24	2½ lbs. beef .....	.45
15	1½ lbs. beef .....	.29	25	1 lb. pork .....	.10
15	1 lb. bologna .....	.17	26	2½ lbs. beef	1.09
16	Candy .....	.01	26	7 lbs. beef .....	.39
16	1 pkg. tobacco .....	.08	26	7½ lbs. pork	1.11
16	1½ lbs. pork .....	.28	26	2 lbs. lard .....	.34
16	1½ lbs. beef .....	.30	26	1 lb. cakes .....	.16
16	1 lb. pork .....	.15	26	14½ lbs. pork	2.32
16	5 lbs. beef .....	.80	26	3 lbs. beef .....	.48
16	1 lb. pork .....	.10	26	2½ lbs. beef .....	.42
16	4 lbs. beef .....	.68	29	1½ lbs. beef .....	.21
16	7½ lbs. lard	1.02	29	2½ lbs. beef .....	.38
16	1 clothesline .....	.16	30	2 lbs. pork end .....	.10
16	50 lbs. Union flour	2.00	30	1 cake soap .....	.05
16	8 lbs. sugar .....	.50			
16	3 lbs. coffee .....	.51		Total	121.70
16	1 lb. bologna .....	.10			

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and three children—two sons, 7 and 2 years of age, and one daughter, 5 years of age. The husband only was employed (pick miner), and his earnings during the above period were \$136.65.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	Union flour	\$0.90	Apr. 1	1 lb. beef	\$0.14
1	½ bu. potatoes .....	.55	1	1 lb. pork .....	.21
1	3 lbs. coffee .....	.51	3	1 lb. beef .....	.18
1	1 crinoline .....	.20	3	2 lbs. pork .....	.28
1	1 bx. coffee essence .....	.05	5	1 lb. beef .....	.18
1	2 doz. eggs .....	.50	5	1 lb. pork .....	.14
1	12 lbs. sugar .....	.75	5	2 lbs. beef .....	.24
1	1 gal. oil .....	.15	6	1 lb. beef .....	.19
1	1 bt. catsup .....	.10	6	1 lb. pork .....	.14
1	1 jar mustard .....	.10	8	do .....	.21
1	2 lbs. onions .....	.10	9	do .....	.21
1	½ lb. garlic .....	.05	9	2 lbs. pork chops .....	.34
1	2 lbs. lard .....	.32	10	5 lbs. pork .....	.76
1	1 bx. yeast .....	.05	10	2 lbs. beef .....	.24
1	2 lbs. prunes .....	.20	10	2 lbs. pork .....	.34
1	2 boxes raisins .....	.20	12	1 lb. beef .....	.14
1	1 lb. sausage .....	.10	12	1 lb. pork .....	.21
1	1 bx. apples .....	.12	16	½ bu. potatoes .....	.70
1	1 can cherries .....	.25	16	3 lbs. coffee .....	.51
1	2 lbs. lima beans .....	.14	16	8 lbs. sugar .....	.50
1	1 qt. vinegar .....	.08	16	1 kraut .....	.10
1	1½ lbs. speck sausage .....	.23	16	1 gal. oil .....	.15
1	2 curtain poles .....	.20	16	1 bt. catsup .....	.10
1	1 window blind .....	.25	16	1 bx. coffee essence .....	.05
1	1 bx. bluing .....	.10	16	1 bx. salt .....	.05

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING—Cont'd.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 16	2 boxes soapine	\$0.10	May 29	4 lbs. pork	\$0.60
16	½ lb. garlic .....	.05	31	1 lb. beef .....	.08
16	1 lb. onions .....	.05	June 1	Union flour .....	.95
16	2 lbs. prunes .....	.12	1	8 lbs. sugar .....	.50
16	1 cap .....	.50	1	3 lbs. coffee .....	.51
16	½ doz. cakes .....	.23	1	2 lbs. rice .....	.18
16	1 lb. beef .....	.23	1	2 lbs. barley .....	.10
16	2 lbs. pork .....	.12	1	1 jar mustard .....	.10
16	1 lb. beef .....	.12	1	2 boxes soapine .....	.10
20	1 doz. eggs .....	.25	1	½ gal. oil .....	.08
20	Candy .....	.03	1	4 lbs. cabbage .....	.20
20	1 lb. pork .....	.14	1	2 cans kraut .....	.20
20	1 lb. beef .....	.21	1	1 can tomatoes .....	.10
21	2 lbs. pork .....	.28	1	1 bt. catsup .....	.10
22	1 lb. beef .....	.13	1	2 lbs. onions .....	.10
23	1 lb. pork .....	.15	1	½ lb. garlic .....	.05
23	1 lb. beef .....	.15	1	2 lbs. lard .....	.32
24	3 lbs. beef .....	.47	1	1 glass jelly .....	.12
26	1 lb. 2 oz. beef .....	.23	1	1 bx. salt .....	.05
27	1 lb. 2 oz. pork .....	.23	1	2 doz. eggs .....	.48
27	½ lb. beef .....	.07	1	1 bx. yeast .....	.05
28	1 lb. 2 oz. beef .....	.23	1	2 lbs. prunes .....	.12
29	1 lb. 2 oz. pork .....	.23	1	½ lb. cheese .....	.10
May 1	Union flour .....	.95	1	Candy .....	.04
1	3 lbs. coffee .....	.51	1	1 lb. pork .....	.15
1	2 lbs. lard .....	.36	1	1 lb. beef .....	.15
1	1 gal. oil .....	.15	2	do .....	.14
1	1 doz. eggs .....	.27	3	1 lb. pork .....	.23
1	1 lb. barley .....	.05	3	1 lb. beef .....	.15
1	8 lbs. sugar .....	.50	5	2 lbs. 2 oz. beef .....	.38
1	1 bx. coffee essence .....	.05	5	3 lbs. pork .....	.45
1	1 bt. catsup .....	.10	7	1 lb. beef .....	.14
1	1 jar mustard .....	.10	7	1 lb. pork .....	.15
1	5 cakes soap .....	.25	7	2 lbs. beef .....	.30
1	2 boxes soapine .....	.10	7	1 shovel .....	.55
1	1 bx. yeast .....	.05	7	5 wagon checks .....	.05
1	2 cans kraut .....	.20	7	1 pk. potatoes .....	.35
1	1 lb. onions .....	.05	7	1 box bluing .....	.10
1	3 lbs. cabbage .....	.15	7	Matches .....	.05
1	2 lbs. beef .....	.34	7	1 lb. beef .....	.14
1	1 lb. 2 oz. pork .....	.27	8	do .....	.16
1	1 lb. 2 oz. beef .....	.20	8	1 lb. pork .....	.23
3	1 lb. pork .....	.15	9	1 lb. beef .....	.14
3	1 lb. beef .....	.20	9	1 lb. pork .....	.15
4	do .....	.23	10	do .....	.15
4	1 lb. pork .....	.15	10	1 lb. beef .....	.16
5	2 lbs. pork .....	.30	12	4 lbs. pork .....	.60
7	1 lb. pork .....	.15	14	1 lb. beef .....	.14
8	3 lbs. beef .....	.55	14	1 lb. 2 oz. pork .....	.23
8	1 lb. pork .....	.23	15	1 lb. pork .....	.15
10	1 lb. beef .....	.15	15	1 lb. beef .....	.14
11	1 lb. pork .....	.15	16	2 lbs. rice .....	.18
11	1 lb. beef .....	.13	16	2 qts. lima beans .....	.14
12	1 lb. pork .....	.15	16	3 boxes raisins .....	.27
12	do .....	.15	16	1 box coffee essence .....	.05
13	do .....	.15	16	1 box yeast .....	.05
13	1 lb. beef .....	.15	16	1 box salt .....	.05
15	4 lbs. beef .....	.66	16	2 cans kraut .....	.20
15	1 lb. pork .....	.15	16	1 jar mustard .....	.10
16	Union flour .....	.95	16	½ gal. oil .....	.08
16	12 lbs. sugar .....	.75	16	½ gal. vinegar .....	.10
16	3 lbs. coffee .....	.51	16	2 lbs. pepper .....	.30
16	1½ doz. eggs .....	.41	16	1 lb. salt side .....	.18
16	1 pail lard .....	.48	16	5 cakes soap .....	.25
16	2 lbs. pork .....	.30	16	1 krinolene .....	.20
19	1 lb. beef .....	.13	16	½ bu. potatoes .....	.70
20	do .....	.13	16	2 lbs. barley .....	.10
21	1 lb. pork .....	.15	16	1 lb. pork .....	.15
22	4 lbs. beef .....	.62	16	1 lb. beef .....	.15
24	1 lb. pork .....	.15	16	do .....	.14
24	1 lb. beef .....	.15	16	1 lb. ham .....	.15
25	do .....	.13	16	1 broom .....	.38
25	1 lb. pork .....	.17	16	1 washboard .....	.35
26	do .....	.23	16	Candy .....	.05
26	1 lb. beef .....	.13	16	½ lb. cakes .....	.05
27	do .....	.13	16	1 brush .....	.10
28	1 lb. pork .....	.15	16	do .....	.15
29	4 lbs. beef .....	.58	16	12 lbs. sugar .....	.75

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND GENERAL LIVING—Cont'd.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 16	3 lbs. coffee.....	\$0.51	June 16	2 cans kraut.....	\$0.20
16	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	16	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
16	1 box coffee essence.....	.05	17	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	18	do.....	.13
16	½ lb. garlic.....	.05	19	4 lbs. beef.....	.66
16	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	21	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	1 krinoline.....	.20	21	1 lb. pork.....	.15
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	22	do.....	.23
16	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	23	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	2 qts. lima beans.....	.14	26	4 lbs. beef.....	.65
16	1 lb. barley.....	.05	28	1 lb. pork.....	.16
16	2 lbs. rice.....	.18	30	1 lb. beef.....	.14
16	1 jar mustard.....	.10		Total.....	53.88
16	1 doz. eggs.....	.27			
16	5 lbs. cabbage.....	.25			

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and three children—two sons 6 and 2 years of age, and one daughter 4 years of age. The husband only was employed (pick miner) and his earnings during the above period were \$149.22.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	\$1.80	Apr. 19	2½ lbs. beef.....	\$0.40
1	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51	22	1 lb. beef.....	.13
1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	22	1 lb. lard.....	.16
1	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.20	22	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
1	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	22	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	23	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15
1	3 boxes raisins.....	.20	23	1 lb. beef.....	.14
1	1 qt. beans.....	.12	24	3½ lbs. beef.....	.50
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	24	2 lbs. bacon.....	.32
1	1 lb. cakes.....	.12	24	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
1	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	24	1 qt. beans.....	.12
1	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	24	Candy.....	.05
1	½ doz. eggs.....	.11	26	½ lb. cakes.....	.05
1	1 lb. butter.....	.38	26	½ gal. oil.....	.08
3	4 lbs. beef.....	.60	26	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
3	Candy.....	.03	26	2 spools thread.....	.10
3	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	27	1 bx. cinnamon.....	.10
3	1 loaf bread.....	.10	28	1 qt. mustard.....	.10
8	1 lb. beef.....	.15	28	Candy.....	.05
8	5 lbs. shoulder.....	.70	29	2 lbs. pork.....	.32
8	1 lb. lard.....	.16	29	1 lb. lard.....	.16
8	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15	29	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
8	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	29	½ gal. oil.....	.40
8	Candy.....	.05	30	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
8	1 bx. cinnamon.....	.10	May 1	1 hood.....	.25
8	1 lb. onions.....	.05	1	2 lbs. cakes.....	.20
10	2 lbs. pork.....	.33	1	Candy.....	.05
10	1 child's cap.....	.25	1	½ gal. oil.....	.40
10	1 pr. shoes.....	1.00	1	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
10	½ doz. eggs.....	.12	1	1 lb. lard.....	.16
13	2 lbs. pork.....	.30	1	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20
14	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	1	4 lbs. beef.....	.62
14	½ lb. cakes.....	.05	1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
15	½ gal. coal oil.....	.08	1	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
15	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	1	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10
16	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	1	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
16	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	1	1 bx. enameline.....	.05
16	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51	1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	1	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	3	1 lb. bacon.....	.17
16	1 qt. mustard.....	.10	5	1 lb. bologna.....	.15
16	1 qt. beans.....	.12	5	Candy.....	.04
16	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	7	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.18
16	2 lbs. rice.....	.18	7	1 yd. cotton.....	.05
16	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15	8	3½ lbs. beef.....	.58
16	½ gal. oil.....	.38	8	1 lb. lard.....	.16
16	1 spool thread.....	.05	8	1½ lbs. beef.....	.24

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

SLOVAK: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 10	1 pkg. tobacco.....	\$0.08	June 3	8 lbs. cabbage.....	\$0.48
12	2 lbs. bologna.....	.19	3	1 spool thread.....	.05
15	4½ lbs. beef.....	.66	4	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
15	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	4	1 lb. lard.....	.16
15	3 stogies.....	.05	4	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
17	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	5	4½ lbs. beef.....	.68
17	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18	7	2½ lbs. pork.....	.38
17	½ gal. oil.....	.10	8	2 lbs. bologna.....	.19
17	½ lb. cakes.....	.10	8	1½ lbs. beef.....	.30
17	½ lb. zigzag.....	.05	10	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
18	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	10	1 lb. lard.....	.16
18	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50	10	½ lb. butter.....	.15
18	2 lbs. rice.....	.18	10	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
18	1 qt. navy beans.....	.11	11	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.13
18	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	11	½ gal. oil.....	.40
18	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51	11	1 bx. crackers.....	.05
18	5 cakes soap.....	.25	12	1 lb. lard.....	.16
18	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20	12	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15
18	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.18	12	3½ lbs. beef.....	.62
18	2 lbs. beef.....	.30	12	Candy.....	.11
18	1 gal. oil.....	.15	12	½ doz. eggs.....	.14
18	1 spool thread.....	.05	14	1 lb. beef.....	.16
18	1 bt. salad oil.....	.25	14	2 lbs. bologna.....	.30
18	1 bx. crackers.....	.25	15	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
20	1 lb. beef.....	.18	17	1 lb. beef.....	.16
20	2 lbs. bologna.....	.20	17	1 pain expeller.....	.25
20	1 lb. lard.....	.16	17	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00
20	1 lb. leather.....	.50	17	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
20	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	19	3½ lbs. bologna.....	.35
20	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	19	4 lbs. beef.....	.68
20	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	19	2 yds. gingham.....	.14
22	3½ lbs. beef.....	.63	19	4 cakes soap.....	.20
22	4½ lbs. beef.....	.67	19	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
22	1 lb. lard.....	.16	19	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
22	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	19	2½ lbs. cabbage.....	.09
22	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	19	½ gal. oil.....	.40
22	Weyman tobacco.....	.08	21	1 lb. beef.....	.16
22	Candy.....	.05	21	1½ lbs. pork.....	.25
24	1½ lbs. pork.....	.15	23	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.17
24	½ gal. oil.....	.40	23	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
24	1 bx. cinnamon.....	.10	23	1 pick handle.....	.10
24	1 bx. matches.....	.05	24	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.18
25	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15	24	1 lb. beef.....	.17
25	1½ lbs. beef.....	.19	24	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
25	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	25	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
27	1½ lbs. beef.....	.23	25	1 bx. coffee essence.....	.05
27	2½ yds. dry goods.....	.20	26	1½ bu. corn.....	.30
27	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	26	½ gal. oil.....	.40
27	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	26	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
28	3 boxes zigzag.....	.15	26	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
28	Candy.....	.05	26	Candy.....	.04
29	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.15	28	1 lb. pork.....	.17
29	1 lb. lard.....	.16	28	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
29	3½ lbs. beef.....	.60	28	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
June 2	1½ lbs. beef.....	.26	29	2 lbs. beef.....	.33
2	½ gal. oil.....	.40	30	2 lbs. lard.....	.35
2	½ doz. eggs.....	.13			
3	2 qts. lima beans.....	.14		Total.....	53.51

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and one daughter 12 years of age. The husband only was employed (fire boss), and his earnings during the above period were \$248.50.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	1 bx. crackers.....	\$0.05	Apr. 2	1 lb. beef.....	\$0.18
1	1 lb. cakes.....	.15	2	1 loaf bread.....	.05
1	1 loaf bread.....	.10	2	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90
1	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	2	8 lbs. sugar.....	.50
1	1 lb. bologna.....	.12	2	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
1	1 lb. butter.....	.39	2	1 pk. potatoes.....	.30
1	Bones.....	.03	2	2 qts. peas.....	.20

TABLE 216.--Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 2	2 qts. navy beans.....	\$0.24	Apr. 10	Beef.....	\$0.47
2	1 can peas.....	.10	10	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
2	1 can peaches.....	.25	10	1 lb. butter.....	.20
2	1 can blackberries.....	.15	10	1 pr. suspenders.....	.50
2	1 can molasses.....	.15	10	1 collar.....	.15
2	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	10	½ gal. oil.....	.08
2	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	10	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
2	3 lbs. rice.....	.27	10	1 lb. chipped beef.....	.15
2	2 lbs. prunes.....	.24	12	1 loaf bread.....	.05
2	1 lb. peaches.....	.15	12	Cakes.....	.05
2	1 can salmon.....	.20	13	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
2	5 cakes soap.....	.25	13	Lard.....	.15
2	1 bx. cornstarch.....	.10	13	1 lb. beef.....	.16
2	1 glass mustard.....	.10	13	Union flour.....	.90
2	1 lb. chipped beef.....	.15	13	Gold Dust.....	.05
2	1 rug.....	1.00	13	1 spool thread.....	.05
2	1 blouse.....	.50	13	1 doz. eggs.....	.23
2	½ yd. lining.....	.04	13	Tea.....	.05
2	3 yds. toweling.....	.18	14	Cheese.....	.23
2	3 yds. calico.....	.21	14	1 lb. butter.....	.39
2	2½ yds. gingham.....	.18	14	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12
2	3 handkerchiefs.....	.25	14	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
2	1 yd. embroidery.....	.12	14	2 lbs. lard.....	.30
2	1½ yds. shirting.....	.14	16	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13
2	2½ yds. gingham.....	.18	16	1 lb. beef.....	.18
2	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	16	1 gal. oil.....	.15
2	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	16	1 can milk.....	.10
2	1 lb. cakes.....	.15	16	2 cakes soap.....	.10
2	1 loaf bread.....	.10	16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90
2	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	16	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35
2	1 lb. bologna.....	.12	16	12 lbs. sugar.....	.75
2	1 lb. butter.....	.39	16	2 cans baked beans.....	.30
2	Bones.....	.03	16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.10
2	1 lb. beef.....	.18	16	2 cans peas.....	.15
2	.....do.....	.12	16	1 box yeast.....	.05
3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	16	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
3	Pickles.....	.05	16	1 lb. raisins.....	.10
3	Eggs.....	.30	16	1 can salmon.....	.25
3	1 can milk.....	.12	16	1 can corned beef.....	.15
3	1 bx. pepper.....	.10	16	1 box baking powder.....	.15
3	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	16	1 can peaches.....	.20
3	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12	16	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
3	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16	16	.....do.....	.17
3	1 beef.....	.52	16	1 box macaroni.....	.10
5	1 clothes line.....	.18	16	2 boxes crackers.....	.20
5	1 paper pins.....	.05	16	2 doz. pickles.....	.20
5	1 pr. hose.....	.25	16	1 jar apple butter.....	.50
5	1 lb. chipped beef.....	.15	16	1½ lbs. onions.....	.10
5	½ lb. cheese.....	.10	16	1 qt. navy beans.....	.12
5	1 can milk.....	.12	16	1 doz. eggs.....	.23
6	1 lb. butter.....	.39	16	2½ yds. toweling.....	.23
6	1 lb. bologna.....	.10	16	1 pr. hose.....	.10
6	1 lb. beef.....	.16	16	2 spools thread.....	.10
8	Beef.....	.20	16	.....do.....	.10
8	3 yds. madras.....	.75	16	½ yd. lace.....	.13
8	4 flowers.....	.40	16	½ doz. bananas.....	.10
8	Cakes.....	.05	16	1 tie.....	.25
8	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	16	8 yds. ticking.....	.72
9	1 lb. butter.....	.39	16	½ yd. voile.....	.07
9	1½ lbs. cheese.....	.25	17	Veal.....	.52
9	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12	17	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13
9	1 can peaches.....	.20	19	1 can milk.....	.10
9	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	19	1 doz. pickles.....	.10
9	1 bx. ginger.....	.05	19	Bananas.....	.10
9	Tea.....	.10	19	1 doz. pickles.....	.10
9	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	19	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13
9	1 lb. beef.....	.18	19	1 lb. prunes.....	.10
10	1½ yds. veiling.....	.23	21	1 lb. butter.....	.38
10	1 pr. hose.....	.15	21	Bologna.....	.11
10	1 loaf bread.....	.05	21	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
10	Pickles.....	.10	21	1 lb. lard.....	.16
10	Berlin sausage.....	.16	21	1 doz. eggs.....	.25
10	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	21	3 lbs. beef.....	.36
10	4 cans milk.....	.20	22	Berlin sausage.....	.10
10	1 can tomatoes.....	.10	22	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12
10	1 loaf bread.....	.10	22	Bones.....	.02
10	1 doz. eggs.....	.23	22	Matches.....	.05

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 22	Pickles.....	\$0.10	Apr. 29	3 boxes raisins.....	\$0.25
23	1 pr. hose.....	.15	29	1 can berries.....	.15
23	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00	29	4 yds. madras.....	1.00
23	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	29	2 bts. catsup.....	.20
23	4 lbs. coffee.....	.68	29	1 glass jelly.....	.12
23	2 boxes coffee essence.....	.10	29	2 boxes crackers.....	.20
23	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20	29	1 lb. cakes.....	.20
23	2 lbs. apricots.....	.30	29	2 cans peas.....	.30
23	4 yds. muslin.....	.40	29	2 cans corn.....	.30
23	3 yds. gingham.....	.21	29	1 can peaches.....	.25
23	5 yds. calico.....	.30	29	Stove pipe.....	.25
23	1 pr. shoes.....	2.00	30	1 pr. pants.....	1.50
23	¼ yd. lawn.....	.05	30	1 vest.....	.05
23	2 spools thread.....	.10	30	1 qt. vinegar.....	.25
23	1 lb. beef.....	.18	30	3 cabbages.....	.18
23	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	May 1	¼ lb. tea.....	.10
23	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	1	Chewing gum.....	.02
23	Tea.....	.10	1	¼ lb. cakes.....	.05
23	1 lb. beef.....	.16	1	Beef.....	.63
23	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	1	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
23	Stove polish.....	.05	3	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
23	.....do.....	.10	3	1 pt. milk.....	.05
23	2 lbs. beef.....	.26	5	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.23
23	1 lb. butter.....	.38	5	1 bx. sardines.....	.10
23	1 lb. cheese.....	.15	5	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
24	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	5	1 pt. milk.....	.05
24	Chipped beef.....	.15	5	½ lb. bologna.....	.10
24	1 pr. shoes.....	3.25	5	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
24	2 cans milk.....	.20	5	1 lb. beef.....	.16
24	1 box crackers.....	.10	6	.....do.....	.16
24	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	6	1 lb. butter.....	.38
25	2 cans milk.....	.20	6	1 bx. crackers.....	.10
24	1 box crackers.....	.10	6	1 cake soap.....	.05
24	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	7	1 lb. beef.....	.16
24	1 doz. pickles.....	.15	7	1 lb. lard.....	.16
24	1 can cherries.....	.30	7	1 lb. bologna.....	.15
24	1 pr. shoes.....	4.00	7	1 lb. cheese.....	.22
24	1½ lbs. bacon.....	.27	7	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
24	1 lb. butter.....	.38	7	1 pt. milk.....	.05
24	½ lb. cheese.....	.10	7	1 glass mustard.....	.10
26	1 lb. beef.....	.16	7	1 can tomatoes.....	.10
26	1 lb. lard.....	.16	7	1 loaf bread.....	.10
26	1 pr. suspenders.....	.25	7	1 brush.....	.25
26	1 yd. muslin.....	.12	8	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13
26	½ lb. prunes.....	.10	8	1½ lbs. ham.....	.30
26	1 can blackberries.....	.15	8	1 lb. butter.....	.38
26	1 pkg. needles.....	.05	8	4 cans milk.....	.20
26	½ lb. cakes.....	.05	8	1 lb. lettuce.....	.12
27	½ lb. cheese.....	.10	8	1 pr. hose.....	.10
27	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12	8	1 loaf bread.....	.10
27	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.14	8	Sardines.....	.05
27	1 gal. oil.....	.15	8	8 yds. wire.....	.72
27	1 lb. starch.....	.05	8	1 lb. beef.....	.20
27	1 lb. onions.....	.05	10	1½ lbs. cheese.....	.23
27	½ lb. cakes.....	.05	10	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
28	½ lb. butter.....	.19	10	1 bt. oil.....	.25
28	1 lb. beef.....	.16	11	1 lb. beef.....	.16
28	1 can milk.....	.05	11	1½ lbs. frankfurters.....	.18
28	½ lb. tea.....	.10	11	1 lb. prunes.....	.10
28	½ lb. cakes.....	.10	11	.....do.....	.10
28	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	12	1 lb. beef.....	.16
28	2 cakes soap.....	.10	12	1 lb. lard.....	.16
28	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	12	Pork.....	.05
28	1 lb. beef.....	.18	12	1 loaf bread.....	.10
28	Beef.....	.46	12	1 doz. buns.....	.10
29	2 lbs. butter.....	.72	12	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12
29	Bacon.....	.25	12	Pigs feet.....	.20
29	3 lbs. lard.....	.48	12	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
29	3 lbs. ham.....	.36	12	1 lb. onions.....	.05
29	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	12	1 loaf bread.....	.10
29	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00	12	1 doz. buns.....	.10
29	5 bolts wall paper.....	1.25	13	5 lbs. lard.....	.80
29	22 yds. border.....	1.10	13	1 lb. bacon.....	.20
29	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	13	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.13
29	2 qts. beans.....	.24	13	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
29	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	13	2 lbs. butter.....	.74
29	4 lbs. rice.....	.36	13	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.70

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 13	1 bu. potatoes	\$1.00	May 28	16 lbs. sugar	\$1.00
14	2 lbs. beef	.28	28	50 lbs. middling	.95
14	1 fire shovel	.20	28	2 qts. navy beans	.24
15	1 bx. sardines	.10	28	2 lbs. lima beans	.16
15	2 collars	.25	28	1 qt. mustard	.18
15	3 lbs. beef	.39	28	3 lbs. rice	.27
16	16 lbs. sugar	1.00	28	2 lbs. barley	.10
16	4 lbs. rice	.36	28	10 yds. lawn	1.50
16	3 lbs. lima beans	.21	28	1/2 lb. tea	.30
16	2 qts. navy beans	.24	28	1 bt. catsup	.10
16	1 qt. mustard	.18	28	1 jar apple butter	.40
16	1 bx. macaroni	.10	28	3 cans milk	.15
16	10 yds. muslin	1.00	28	1 can baking powder	.25
16	2 cans baked beans	.30	28	1 lb. starch	.06
16	50 lbs. middling	.95	28	2 lbs. bacon	.44
16	1 broom	.30	28	1 1/2 lbs. cheese	.23
16	1 lb. tea	.60	28	1 lb. butter	.37
16	1 lb. pork	.30	28	5 lbs. lard	.80
17	1/2 lb. cheese	.15	28	1 pt. milk	.05
17	1 lb. Berlin sausage	.15	28	1 loaf bread	.05
17	1/2 lb. cakes	.10	28	1 lb. sugar	.07
17	1 lb. frankfurters	.12	29	3 lbs. beef	.54
18	1 broom	.30	29	2 collars	.25
18	1 bx. tacks	.05	29	1 tie	.25
18	1 bx. pepper	.05	29	Stove polish	.15
18	1 qt. vinegar	.05	29	1 1/2 lbs. beef	.23
18	1 hatchet handle	.05	29	3 yds. border	.15
18	1 doz. eggs	.27	29	1/2 doz. bananas	.10
18	1 cake soap	.05	29	2 1/2 yds. matting	.38
18	1 bx. matches	.05	June 2	1 loaf bread	.10
18	1 lb. frankfurters	.12	2	1 lb. beef	.18
18	1 lb. cheese	.20	3	1 lb. cheese	.20
20	1 lb. sausage	.15	3	1 lb. Berlin sausage	.11
20	1 loaf bread	.10	3	1 pkg. seed	.05
20	4 pkgs. seed	.20	3	1 box tacks	.05
20	3 lbs. cabbage	.09	3	1 doz. eggs	.27
20	1 lb. frankfurters	.12	3	1 qt. vinegar	.05
20	1 lb. bologna	.13	3	1 loaf bread	.05
20	1/2 lb. butter	.19	4	1 1/2 lbs. frankfurters	.20
20	5 bolts paper	1.25	4	1 yd. screening	.10
20	1 bx. cakes	.05	4	1 door bolt	.15
20	1 pt. milk	.05	4	1 can tomatoes	.10
20	1 bx. crackers	.05	4	1 bunch rhubarb	.10
20	1 lb. starch	.05	4	1 pr. sleeve holders	.10
21	25 lbs. local flour	.90	4	1 can molasses	.15
21	Hook and eyes	.05	4	6 lbs. beef	.80
21	2 boxes nails	.10	4	1 lb. beef	.20
22	3 1/2 lbs. beef	.43	4	1 lb. cheese	.20
22	1 lb. beef	.18	4	1 lb. butter	.37
22	1 lb. Berlin sausage	.16	5	2 pkgs. tobacco	.16
22	Pigs feet	.15	5	1 doz. eggs	.27
22	1/2 lb. butter	.19	5	4 lemons	.10
22	1/2 lb. cheese	.10	5	1 can milk	.18
22	1 Lettuce	.08	5	1 lb. onions	.05
22	Puffed rice	.13	5	1 gal. oil	.15
22	3 lbs. cabbage	.12	7	1 lb. bologna	.14
22	1 bx. currants	.10	7	1 loaf bread	.10
22	1 can milk	.18	8	1/2 doz. pickles	.05
22	2 pkgs. tobacco	.08	8	1 1/2 lbs. beef	.23
22	2 boxes berries	.25	8	1 lb. lard	.16
24	1 lb. beef	.18	8	2 pkgs. pins	.10
24	1 loaf bread	.10	8	Clothes line	.15
24	1 bt. peppermint	.10	9	1 1/2 lbs. cheese	.25
24	1 doz. eggs	.27	9	1 lb. butter	.38
24	1 bt. pop.	.05	9	1 1/2 lbs. bacon	.28
24	1 1/2 lbs. cheese	.23	9	1 can tomatoes	.10
25	2 lbs. ham	.36	9	1 box crackers	.05
25	1 gal. oil	.15	9	1 loaf bread	.05
25	1 1/2 lbs. cheese	.23	10	1/2 lb. bologna	.10
25	1 lb. lard	.16	10	1/2 lb. cakes	.10
25	1 lb. butter	.38	10	2 pkgs. tobacco	.16
25	1 lb. frankfurters	.13	10	1 dinner pail	.45
25	1/2 lb. cakes	.05	11	1/2 lb. Berlin sausage	.10
25	1 doz. eggs	.27	11	1 lb. beef	.20
25	1 lb. beef	.16	11	1 cake soap	.05
25	do	.16	11	1 box matches	.05
28	50 lbs. Union flour	2.00	11	Pineapple	.15

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 1. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
June 11	1 loaf bread.....	\$0.10	June 19	6 bananas.....	\$0.10
11	1 pt. milk.....	.05	21	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
11	3 bananas.....	.05	21	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13
11	3 ¹ / ₂ lbs. beef.....	.58	21	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05
11	¹ / ₂ lb. butter.....	.19	22	1 lb. beef.....	.18
11	¹ / ₂ lb. cheese.....	.10	22	1 lb. onions.....	.06
11	1 lb. lard.....	.16	22	1 spool thread.....	.05
11	¹ / ₂ lb. butter.....	.19	23	1 lb. bologna.....	.10
11	¹ / ₂ lb. bologna.....	.19	23	1 lb. butter.....	.37
12	1 box Gold Dust.....	.10	23	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
12	4 cabbages.....	.24	23	¹ / ₂ lb. cakes.....	.10
12	1 loaf bread.....	.10	23	1 pkg. pins.....	.05
14	Cheese.....	.24	23	2 cakes soap.....	.10
14	¹ / ₂ lb. bacon.....	.23	23	1 loaf bread.....	.10
14	1 lb. butter.....	.38	23	1 yd. chambray.....	.13
14	4 lbs. lard.....	.60	23	1 gal. oil.....	.15
16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	2.00	23	1 can milk.....	.05
16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	24	1 lb. beef.....	.18
16	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.45	24	¹ / ₂ lb. cheese.....	.10
16	4 lbs. rice.....	.36	24	¹ / ₂ pk. potatoes.....	.25
16	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.16	24	1 loaf bread.....	.10
16	2 lbs. onions.....	.12	24	1 paper.....	.10
16	3 lbs. coffee.....	.51	24	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
16	¹ / ₂ lb. tea.....	.30	26	1 lb. beef.....	.18
16	2 cans tomatoes.....	.20	26	1 lb. lard.....	.17
16	1 can corn.....	.15	26	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12
16	2 cans peas.....	.30	26	1 loaf bread.....	.10
16	1 bt. catsup.....	.10	26	¹ / ₂ lb. cakes.....	.10
16	1 shirt.....	1.00	26	4 lemons.....	.10
16	1 pr. shoes.....	2.00	26	3 lbs. beef.....	.48
16	2 pr. hose.....	.30	26	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
16	Cakes.....	.05	26	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
16	2 lbs. beef.....	.22	26	1 ¹ / ₂ lbs. Berlin sausage.....	.19
16	1 loaf bread.....	.10	26	1 lb. butter.....	.33
16	1 ¹ / ₂ lbs. cheese.....	.25	26	¹ / ₂ lb. lard.....	.09
16	¹ / ₂ lb. Berlin sausage.....	.10	26	2 oranges.....	.10
16	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	26	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
17	1 jelly roll.....	.10	26	2 cans milk.....	.10
17	1 loaf bread.....	.05	26	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
17	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.13	26	1 bx. crackers.....	.10
17	1 burner.....	.25	26	6 beer bottles.....	.38
17	1 lb. beef.....	.18	26	¹ / ₂ doz. bananas.....	.10
18	.....do.....	.20	26	2 lemons.....	.05
18	1 lb. lard.....	.17	26	1 can peas.....	.10
18	1 lb. Berlin bologna.....	.16	26	1 bx. crackers.....	.10
18	1 lb. butter.....	.38	26	1 cake soap.....	.05
19	3 ¹ / ₂ lbs. beef.....	.61	26	2 pkg. tobacco.....	.16
19	2 lbs. beef.....	.32	26	2 cucumbers.....	.05
19	¹ / ₂ lb. butter.....	.19	26	4 stogies.....	.10
19	1 bunch radishes.....	.05		Total.....	146.04
19	1 can milk.....	.05			
19	1 collar.....	.15			

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and one son, 25 years of age. The husband and son were employed. The earnings of the husband (mine laborer) during the above period were \$122.50.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	1 lb. beef.....	\$0.16	Apr. 1	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	\$0.24
1	1 broom.....	.35	1	1 doz. eggs.....	.35
1	1 can salmon.....	.25	1	1 can milk.....	.10
1	2 lbs. onions.....	.10	1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80	1	1 lb. crackers.....	.05
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	1	1 can baked beans.....	.15
1	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40	1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
1	10 cakes soap.....	.50	1	1 bx. blackberries.....	.15
1	1 lb. peaches.....	.15	3	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08
1	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	3	¹ / ₂ doz. pickles.....	.05
1	4 lbs. lard.....	.60	3	4 ¹ / ₂ lbs. beef.....	.59

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 3	1 doz. eggs.....	\$0.30	May 1	1 can salmon.....	\$0.25
3	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	1	1 bx. blackberries.....	.15
5	1 bt. pop.....	.05	1	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20
6	2 lbs beef.....	.24	1	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40
6	1 bt. pop.....	.05	1	4 lbs. lard.....	.64
9	1 lb. beef.....	.16	1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
9	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.10	1	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70
9	1 gal. oil.....	.15	1	6 nutmegs.....	.05
10	3½ lbs. beef.....	.51	1	2 lemons.....	.05
10	1 lb. beef.....	.16	1	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14
10	1½ lbs. cheese.....	.25	1	1 can beans.....	.15
10	2 collars.....	.25	1	2 doz. pickles.....	.20
10	1 can peaches.....	.20	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
10	1 can milk.....	.05	1	1 box starch.....	.10
10	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	1	5 cakes soap.....	.25
10	1 lb. beef.....	.16	1	1 lb. butter.....	.37
14	1 lb. lard.....	.15	1	1 ck. soap.....	.05
14	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18	1	1 jar jelly.....	.12
16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.90	1	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	1	3 lbs. ham.....	.45
16	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	1	2 bottles pop.....	.10
16	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	3	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	5 cakes soap.....	.25	4	2 lbs. pork.....	.30
16	1 can molasses.....	.15	4	1 lb. sausage.....	.13
16	4 lbs. lard.....	.60	5	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40	6	2 lbs. side meat.....	.26
16	1 lb. raisins.....	.10	7	3 bottles pop.....	.15
16	2 cans chipped beef.....	.30	7	2 lbs. bacon.....	.36
16	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20	8	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70	8	1 can milk.....	.05
16	1 sack salt.....	.05	8	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
16	2 boxes macaroni.....	.20	8	1 lb. beef.....	.16
16	1 can milk.....	.05	10	6 lbs. beef.....	.90
16	1 can peaches.....	.20	10	½ lb. Berlin sausage.....	.08
16	2 lbs. side meat.....	.28	10	1 gal. oil.....	.15
17	1 bt. cough sirup.....	.25	10	½ lb. Berlin sausage.....	.08
17	2 oranges.....	.10	10	1 lb. beef.....	.16
17	½ pk. potatoes.....	.18	11	1 lb. prunes.....	.10
17	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	11	1 Climax tablet.....	.05
17	Shoe laces.....	.10	11	1½ lbs. beef.....	.18
17	1 spool thread.....	.15	12	1 lb. beef.....	.16
17	2 lbs. Polish sausage.....	.20	12	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
21	1 can corn.....	.12	12	1 can berries.....	.15
21	1 doz. eggs.....	.25	13	2 qts. beans.....	.24
21	Stove pipe.....	.25	13	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
21	1½ lbs. bologna.....	.17	13	1 lb. beef.....	.16
21	1 lb. beef.....	.16	15	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.90
22	1 pipe.....	.25	15	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
22	1 doz. collars.....	.30	15	1 lb. coffee.....	.17
22	1 lb. cakes.....	.15	15	½ bu. potatoes.....	.70
22	1 can baked beans.....	.15	15	4 lbs. lard.....	.64
23	1½ lbs. beef.....	.26	15	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40
23	½ lb. cakes.....	.10	15	5 cakes soap.....	.25
23	1 can peas.....	.15	16	1 lb. raisins.....	.09
23	½ doz. eggs.....	.13	16	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20
23	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16	16	2 cans milk.....	.10
24	½ doz. eggs.....	.13	16	1 bx. currants.....	.10
24	1 pt. milk.....	.05	16	1 gal. oil.....	.15
24	1 lb. prunes.....	.10	16	1 bx. matches.....	.05
24	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14	16	3 lbs. lima beans.....	.21
26	1 lb. beef.....	.16	16	2 pkgs. macaroni.....	.20
29	1 gal. oil.....	.15	16	1 can peaches.....	.20
29	3 lbs. nails.....	.15	16	2 boxes crackers.....	.20
29	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	16	1 bt. pop.....	.05
30	Cakes.....	.05	16	1½ lbs. Berlin sausage.....	.11
30	2 lbs. lard.....	.32	16	1 lb. cheese.....	.20
30	½ lb. frankfurters.....	.06	16	1 lb. beef.....	.16
30	1½ lbs. sausage.....	.14	17	1 lb. beef.....	.16
30	1 lb. beef.....	.16	17	Bologna.....	.05
May 1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	17	1 lb. onions.....	.08
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	17	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	17	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
1	1 can milk.....	.05	18	1 lb. frankfurters.....	.12
1	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	18	1 lb. beef.....	.16
1	1 lb. raisins.....	.09	24	9 yds. linoleum.....	9.00
1	4 lbs. lima beans.....	.28	24	9 yds. oilcloth.....	5.40
1	1 bx. baking powder.....	.15	24	1 sink.....	4.25

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 24	1 sink bracket.....	\$0.75	June 16	16 lbs. sugar.....	\$1.00
24	1 screen door.....	1.50	16	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40
24	.....do.....	1.25	16	4 lbs. lard.....	.64
24	1 lb. beef.....	.15	16	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24
24	5 bolts paper.....	.50	16	1 bx. matches.....	.05
24	20 yds. border.....	.60	16	1 bx. Royal baking powder.....	.15
24	1 can blackberries.....	.15	16	3 lbs. raisins.....	.25
24	1 pr. overalls.....	.50	16	3 cans milk.....	.15
24	1 bx. cakes.....	.05	16	Nutmegs.....	.05
24	1 can milk.....	.20	16	5 cakes soap.....	.25
28	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	16	2 lbs. starch.....	.10
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. frankfurters.....	.07	16	2 lbs. onions.....	.12
28	1 lb. lard.....	.16	16	3 lbs. lima beans.....	.21
28	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	16	1 gal. oil.....	.15
29	1 collar.....	.15	16	2 lbs. bacon.....	.40
June 1	25 lbs. Union flour.....	.95	16	2 boxes crackers.....	.20
1	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.00	16	2 boxes macaroni.....	.20
1	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	16	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20
1	2 cans milk.....	.10	16	1 bx. pills.....	.25
1	2 lbs. cheese.....	.40	16	1 can salmon.....	.25
1	4 lbs. lard.....	.64	16	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
1	3 pkgs. tobacco.....	.24	16	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25
1	2 boxes crackers.....	.20	16	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes.....	.70	16	1 lb. beef.....	.18
1	1 lb. raisins.....	.09	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. leather.....	.73
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	16	2 collars.....	.25
1	1 can salmon.....	.25	16	1 tie.....	.50
1	1 gal. oil.....	.15	16	Candy.....	.05
1	1 bx. yeast.....	.05	16	2 oranges.....	.10
1	1 pumpkin.....	.10	17	4 yds. screen.....	.60
1	1 doz. pickles.....	.10	17	Hinges.....	.20
1	1 doz. eggs.....	.27	17	Candy.....	.05
1	3 prs. socks.....	.25	17	1 lb. beef.....	.18
1	2 rhubarb.....	.10	18	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
1	1 can sirup.....	.25	18	1 can peaches.....	.25
1	18 yds. muslin.....	.90	18	2 cans milk.....	.10
1	2 lbs. prunes.....	.20	19	Cakes.....	.05
1	2 lbs. sugar.....	.14	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.46
1	2 oranges.....	.10	19	$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.27
2	1 yd. muslin.....	.12	21	1 shirt.....	.50
2	1 pr. hose.....	.10	21	1 yd. gingham.....	.14
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cabbage.....	.09	21	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
2	2 cans milk.....	.10	21	1 bx. yeast.....	.05
2	4 lemons.....	.10	21	1 qt. vinegar.....	.05
3	1 lb. beef.....	.18	21	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10
3	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	22	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
4	1 lb. beef.....	.18	22	2 lbs. beef.....	.36
4	1 loaf bread.....	.10	23	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
4	1 can berries.....	.20	23	1 can peaches.....	.26
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Berlin sausage.....	.10	23	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.39	23	1 lb. beef.....	.18
5	1 lb. beef.....	.18	23	1 pr. hose.....	.15
7	.....do.....	.18	24	1 shirt.....	.50
7	2 qts. beans.....	.24	24	1 yd. gingham.....	.12
7	4 lbs. sugar.....	.25	24	2 loaves bread.....	.10
7	1 gal. oil.....	.15	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.21
8	1 yd. muslin.....	.12	25	1 lb. Berlin sausage.....	.16
8	1 pr. hose.....	.10	26	1 doz. eggs.....	.27
8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cabbage.....	.09	26	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea.....	.30
8	1 lb. starch.....	.05	26	1 can sirup.....	.12
8	1 bx. bluing.....	.10	26	1 lb. beef.....	.16
8	1 lb. cheese.....	.20	26	3 cans sardines.....	.30
8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.16	26	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10
9	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	26	1 bx. rolled oats.....	.12
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	.20	26	1 bx. baking powder.....	.25
10	1 lb. onions.....	.08	26	1 can peaches.....	.25
10	1 pk. potatoes.....	.35	28	2 lbs. beef.....	.32
10	Candy.....	.05	28	1 bx. crackers.....	.10
10	2 lbs. bacon.....	.40	28	1 bx. soda.....	.05
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal. oil.....	.08	29	1 pr. shoes.....	2.50
11	1 lb. beef.....	.14	29	1 doz. bananas.....	.20
14	.....do.....	.18	29	4 yds. calico.....	.24
14	1 pkg. tobacco.....	.08	29	1 glass jelly.....	.12
14	1 suit underwear.....	1.50	29	1 can milk.....	.18
14	6 yds. calico.....	.36			
14	2 bts. pop.....	.10			
16	25 lbs. Union flour.....	1.00		Total.....	103.64

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING.

[This family consisted of husband, wife, and 8 children—4 sons, 18, 14, 12, and 10 years of age, and 4 daughters, 21, 16, 8, and 6 years of age. The husband only was employed (driver), and his earnings during the above period were \$170.]

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 1	½ lb. butter.....	\$0.20	Apr. 8	1 lb. coffee.....	\$0.17
1	1 lb. onions.....	.05	9	1 bx. Bon Ami.....	.10
1	Candy.....	.05	9	1 can milk.....	.20
1	75 lbs. flour.....	2.70	9	Shoes.....	1.50
1	32 lbs. sugar.....	2.00	9	1 loaf bread.....	.10
1	2 lbs. tea.....	1.00	9	Butter.....	.65
1	5 cakes soap.....	.25	10	Pie.....	.10
1	2 boxes yeast.....	.10	10	½ doz. bananas.....	.10
1	8 pkgs. tobacco.....	.64	10	2 qts. lima beans.....	.14
1	2 qts. beans.....	.14	10	1 bot. polish.....	.05
1	1 bu. potatoes.....	1.25	10	Milk.....	.18
1	4 qts. onions.....	.40	11	Seeds.....	.15
1	2 pkgs. lettuce seed.....	.10	11	Pork.....	.20
1	2 pkgs. cucumber seed.....	.10	12	Pie.....	.10
1	2 pkgs. radish seed.....	.10	12	Cakes.....	.10
1	1 pepper.....	.05	12	½ doz. bananas.....	.10
1	2 lbs. butter.....	.74	12	Hose.....	.10
1	2½ yds. gingham.....	.18	12	Stogies.....	.05
1	.....do.....	.18	12	Shoes.....	1.50
1	.....do.....	.18	13	Pickles.....	.12
1	.....do.....	.18	13	Cigar.....	.05
1	2 pkgs. beet seed.....	.10	13	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16
1	2 pkgs. cucumber seed.....	.10	13	2 spoons thread.....	.10
1	3½ yds. gingham.....	.26	13	Stogies.....	.05
1	9 doz. eggs.....	2.07	13	Pie.....	.10
1	1 waist.....	.50	13	Oranges.....	.10
1	3½ yds. calico.....	.23	13	Candy.....	.05
1	6½ yds. gingham.....	.46	15	Beef.....	.14
1	3½ yds. lawn.....	.47	15	Lard.....	.08
1	3 cans milk.....	.60	15	Beef.....	.32
2	Stogies.....	.05	15	Milk.....	.18
2	Polish sausage.....	.27	15	½ lb. butter.....	.19
2	1 can milk.....	.20	15	Pie.....	.10
2	2 pkgs. beet seed.....	.10	15	Bananas.....	.10
2	2 pkgs. radish seed.....	.10	15	½ lb. butter.....	.19
2	1 pkg. pepper seed.....	.10	16	50 lbs. Union flour.....	1.80
2	2 lbs. butter.....	.74	16	16 lbs. sugar.....	1.50
3	Pie.....	.10	16	½ bu. potatoes.....	.55
3	Cheese.....	.10	16	5 cakes soap.....	.25
3	1 jar apple butter.....	.10	16	3 boxes yeast.....	.15
3	½ doz. oranges.....	.15	16	1 lb. starch.....	.05
3	Waist.....	.50	16	2 lbs. lima beans.....	.14
3	Ham.....	.23	16	1 banner rat.....	.30
3	2½ yds. gingham.....	.18	16	8 pkgs. tobacco.....	.64
3	.....do.....	.18	16	3 prs. hose.....	.25
4	.....do.....	.18	16	1 blouse.....	.50
4	.....do.....	.18	16	2 lbs. butter.....	.78
5	3½ yds. gingham.....	.26	16	1 ham.....	1.92
5	9 doz. eggs.....	2.07	16	1 cap.....	.50
5	1 nipple.....	.05	16	1½ lbs. tea.....	.75
5	4 lbs. ham.....	.40	16	½ doz. oranges.....	.15
5	½ lb. butter.....	.19	17	1 loaf bread.....	.05
5	Onions.....	.15	17	1 box crackers.....	.05
5	Pie.....	.10	17	Oysters.....	.18
5	1 doz. eggs.....	.33	17	2 qts. beans.....	.14
6	½ doz. bananas.....	.10	17	Pork.....	.18
6	1 bx. sardines.....	.15	17	Milk.....	.18
6	2 oranges.....	.05	17	Pork.....	.17
6	1 bx. crackers.....	.05	17	8 pkgs. tobacco.....	.64
6	½ doz. bananas.....	.10	18	Stogies.....	.05
6	Fish.....	.10	18	1 yd. muslin.....	.08
6	2 boxes sardines.....	.10	18	1 bt. catsup.....	.10
7	Ginger.....	.42	18	Crackers.....	.10
7	Lawn.....	.47	19	½ doz. bananas.....	.10
7	Milk.....	.60	19	1 can milk.....	.20
7	2 cakes soap.....	.10	19	Cakes.....	.10
7	½ doz. bananas.....	.10	20	1 can milk.....	.20
8	Hose.....	.30	20	1 qt. lima beans.....	.07
8	Ruffling.....	.24	20	¾ pk. potatoes.....	.18
8	Eggs.....	.23	20	Lace.....	.10
8	Pie.....	.10	20	Bananas.....	.10
8	½ lb. butter.....	.19	20	Milk.....	.20
8	3 stogies.....	.05	20	Cakes.....	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
Apr. 20	Cakes	\$0.10	Apr. 30	4 qts. onions	\$0.40
20	Pork	.18	30	2 pkgs. seed	.10
20	Ham	.50	May 1	1 qt. beans	.10
20	2 lbs. beef	.16	1	1 pie	.10
20	2 onions	.06	1	1 qt. lima beans	.07
21	1 can milk	.20	1	1 bx. macaroni	.10
21	Ruffling	.10	1	½ lb. butter	.18
21	Celery	.25	1	1 can tomatoes	.10
21	Bottle	.10	1	Lace	.05
21	Pie	.10	1	1 collar	.15
22	do	.10	1	Candy	.01
22	1 box macaroni	.10	1	1 spool thread	.05
22	1 can tomatoes	.10	1	Pie	.10
22	Oranges	.10	1	½ doz. bananas	.10
23	Rabbit	.10	1	½ lb. butter	.18
23	Pie	.10	1	Buttons	.24
23	Beans	.10	1	Lace	.19
23	½ lb. butter	.18	1	Hose	.20
23	½ lb. cakes	.10	1	Ribbons	.15
24	Rolls	.10	1	Onions	.05
24	Gum	.05	1	Crackers	.05
24	Stogies	.05	1	Cakes	.10
24	Cakes	.10	1	½ doz. bananas	.10
24	Onions	.05	1	Stogies	.05
24	Stogies	.05	1	1 lb. coffee	.17
24	½ lb. butter	.19	1	Ham	.20
24	Crackers	.10	1	½ lb. butter	.18
24	Candy	.02	1	Nipple	.10
25	Onions	1.80	1	Polish sausage	.38
25	Sugar	1.50	1	1 loaf bread	.10
25	Potatoes	.55	1	1 spool thread	.05
25	3½ yds. gingham	.26	1	Pie	.10
26	3 boxes yeast	.15	1	Crackers	.10
26	1 lb. starch	.05	1	½ lb. butter	.18
26	2 qts. lima beans	.14	1	Ham	.33
26	½ lb. butter	.19	1	Milk	.18
26	Tomatoes	.10	24	Crackers	.10
26	Ginger snaps	.05	24	½ doz. bananas	.10
27	Stogies	.05	24	1 lb. beef	.18
27	Ham	.28	24	1 qt. navy beans	.12
27	1 can milk	.20	25	Pie	.10
27	½ lb. butter	.19	25	Cake	.10
27	Beef	.24	25	Salmon	.15
27	Pork	.23	25	3 stogies	.05
27	Beans	.10	25	Oranges	.05
27	Pie	.10	25	3 apricots	.05
27	Milk	.18	25	½ lb. butter	.18
27	½ lb. butter	.19	26	1 lb. onions	.06
27	Beef	.18	26	1 cake soap	.05
27	Lard	.18	26	Sausage	.08
27	9¼ yds. gingham	.68	26	1 lb. butter	.37
28	1 box pills	.10	26	2 lbs. lima beans	.14
28	Glycerine	.10	26	Pie	.10
28	Oil	.08	26	Cakes	.10
28	Jelly roll	.10	26	4 oranges	.10
28	Oranges	.10	26	1 doz. bananas	.15
28	75 lbs. Union flour	2.70	26	1 stove polish	.05
28	32 lbs. sugar	2.00	26	2 cakes soap	.10
29	Oats	.30	26	Pie	.10
29	8 pkgs. tobacco	.64	26	Cakes	.10
29	1 pr. hose	.25	26	Crackers	.10
29	Blouse	.50	26	3 stogies	.05
29	Butter	.78	27	Oranges	.10
29	Ham	1.92	27	Candy	.03
29	Cap	.50	27	½ lb. butter	.18
29	Tea	.75	27	4 lbs. sugar	.25
29	1 can milk	.20	27	2 oranges	.05
29	2 qts. lima beans	.14	27	½ lb. butter	.18
29	1 can milk	.20	27	4 lbs. sugar	.25
29	1 can tomatoes	.10	27	Salmon	.20
29	Bananas	.10	27	1 pkg. tobacco	.08
29	2 lbs. tea	1.00	27	Pies	.20
29	5 cakes soap	.25	30	3 prs. hose	.25
29	2 boxes yeast	.10	30	Pie	.10
29	2 qts. lima beans	.14	30	1 box yeast	.05
29	1 bu. potatoes	1.25	30	½ lb. cakes	.10

TABLE 216.—Expenditures in typical families, by race of head of family, April 1 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

WELSH: FAMILY NO. 3. EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND GENERAL LIVING—Continued.

Date.	Article.	Cost.	Date.	Article.	Cost.
May 30	Stogies.....	\$0.05	June 13	1 can milk.....	\$0.18
30	Bread.....	.20	13	1 lb. lima beans.....	.07
30	Soap.....	.10	14	3 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	.54
June 1	1 qt. vinegar.....	.08	14	1 lb. sausage.....	.14
3	1 lb. beef.....	.18	14	6 lbs. 4 oz. beef.....	1.06
4	1 pkg. seed.....	.10	14	Milk.....	.08
4	½ lb. butter.....	.18	14	Candy.....	.05
4	½ doz. bananas.....	.10	14	.....do.....	.02
4	Pie.....	.10	14	Pie.....	.10
4	1 lb. coffee.....	.17	19	2 oranges.....	.05
4	Cakes.....	.10	19	½ lb. butter.....	.19
8	Pie.....	.10	19	3 stogies.....	.05
8	½ lb. butter.....	.18	19	Cakes.....	.10
8	2 cans corn.....	.20	19	1 sack salt.....	.05
8	Ham.....	.30	21	Pie.....	.10
8	2 cakes soap.....	.10	21	Candy.....	.05
8	Chewing gum.....	.02	21	Cakes.....	.10
8	Sausage.....	.18	21	2 oranges.....	.05
8	2 lbs. beef.....	.22	21	½ lb. butter.....	.19
8	1 bt. pop.....	.05	23	Cucumbers.....	.10
8	1 bx. macaroni.....	.10	23	Tomatoes.....	.10
8	3 stogies.....	.05	23	Cakes.....	.05
8	1 qt. peas.....	.10	23	3 peaches.....	.05
10	½ lb. butter.....	.19	23	Pie.....	.10
10	Cakes.....	.10	23	½ lb. butter.....	.18
10	Oranges.....	.10	24	2 lbs. pork.....	.24
10	Side meat.....	.20	24	Pie.....	.10
13	Pie.....	.10	24	Cakes.....	.10
13	Cakes.....	.10	25	Tobacco.....	.05
13	Oranges.....	.10			
13	2 pkgs. tobacco.....	.16		Total.....	90.75
13	1 lb. butter.....	.37			

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY.

Opinions of coal operators as to progress of immigrant employees—Employers' statements as to efficiency of immigrant mine workers according to specified standards—The use of intoxicants in its relation to efficiency—[Text Tables 217 to 219].

OPINIONS OF COAL OPERATORS AS TO PROGRESS OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES.

The immigrants from Great Britain and Germany, many of whom were experienced miners when they first came to the Pennsylvania bituminous fields, have worked upward in the mining industry. The British already knew the language and the Germans soon learned it. Both classes of immigrants proved able to accept responsibility, and, with the expansion of the industry, advanced in the scale of occupations. This is even more noticeable in the second generation of these immigrants, and, as a result of the progress made, the mines of Pennsylvania at the present time have many English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans engaged as superintendents, mine and coke-yard foremen, and in other responsible positions.

In the case of the recent immigrants of other races, the employers, while quite naturally varying more or less in their opinions regarding the relative progress of particular races, are practically unanimous in asserting that, as races, these recent immigrants make less progress in the industry than did those from Great Britain and Germany. This is especially true of the first generation. Occasionally individuals are found who have become mine or coke-yard foremen, but they are few, and nearly all of them were young when they arrived in this country, and more nearly approached the condition of the second generation. The rapidity of the advance of races of recent immigration into minor positions of authority, such as those of boss drivers, tippie bosses, and similar occupations, is affected by the ability or inability of the mining companies to secure Americans and Scotch or German workmen for these places. This is harder to do at the more remote plants, and, therefore, at such mines more of the recent immigrants are found advancing into these positions. As already stated, however, this is due not to greater capacity on their part, but to the absence of many workmen of the first choice of races. In fact, the general feeling toward the recent immigrants seems tinged with the conviction that they are inferior intellectually to Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, and not adapted to supervisory work.

It is difficult to ascertain which races of recent immigration are making the most progress in the industry. Their advancement is rather by individuals than by races. The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and North

Italians are more progressive than the Croations, and that the South Italians are least progressive. Several reasons are assigned for the slowness to advance industrially on the part of the races of recent immigration. A considerable proportion are uneducated, and are thereby prevented from making any material advancement.^a All races arrive in this country without knowledge of our language, and, with the exception of the more ambitious younger men, very few learn it. At the outset this effectually bars the progress of the great majority of recent immigrants, not merely because ability to speak English is an advantage, and sometimes even a necessity, in order to hold most of the minor advanced positions, but for the additional reason that the inability to converse in English with the foremen and bosses prevents the latter from discovering the greater capacity of many immigrants, who consequently remain miners, coke drawers, or unskilled laborers. Few recent immigrants are experienced mine workers when they come to the United States. The majority are peasants from the farm, or other unskilled workers, and many must therefore learn the very rudiments of the industry at an age when special proficiency in any work is difficult of attainment. Moreover, it is often stated that, as races, the recent immigrants are more passive and submissive, and distinctly less ambitious and enterprising in efforts to better their condition than are the British or Germans. Members of the second generation of recent immigrants make much more progress in the industry than do their fathers. They learn the language as they grow up, secure some education, and seem more alert and ambitious. Those who enter the industry begin young, grow up in it, and many of them look forward to advancement and work to secure it.

In general, the native American of the better class is considered more progressive than the British or German immigrant and far superior to any of the races of recent immigration.^b

EMPLOYERS' STATEMENTS AS TO EFFICIENCY OF IMMIGRANT MINE WORKERS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED STANDARDS.

An effort was made to obtain data as to the relative efficiency of the different races of recent immigrants when compared with each other and with natives and older immigrants, and with this object in view information was secured, by race, as to relative industriousness and attentiveness, adaptability, tractability, ease of supervision, sobriety, and the use of English so far as English affects efficiency. Owing to differences of opinion among superintendents and foremen, and because of differences in the racial composition of the labor forces of the different mines and coke plants, it is not possible to draw absolutely definite conclusions from the statements of mine officials, but the following illustrative opinions of a few such officials, together with a general statement deduced from the preferences of many others will at least indicate with some degree of accuracy the prevailing judgment of those in charge of the immigrant mine workers. In weighing the opinions cited below, it should also be remembered

^a For a detailed showing as to literacy, see pp. 429-435.

^b For more detailed data as to the progress made by the different races, by occupations, see tables in connection with "Occupations entered."

that the mine officials quoted were passing on the men only as producers and not considering any other qualities.

As to industriousness and attentiveness, the superintendent of a mine which will be designated throughout this discussion as Mine No. 1, ranks his employees as follows, the first named being most desirable: Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and South Italians. Practically no Americans are employed in this mine except in the higher positions, and in such places they outrank all races of recent immigrants. At another mine, which may be designated No. 2, the superintendent ranks his pick miners, loaders, inside laborers, coke-yard employees, etc., as follows, the first named being most desirable: North Italians, South Italians, Magyars, Slovaks, Croatians, Poles, Germans, Americans, Irish. Only Americans and immigrants from Great Britain and Germany are employed in places of responsibility. At another mine, No. 3, the superintendent ranks his workmen according to relative industriousness and attentiveness, as follows: Slovaks, Lithuanians, North Italians, Russians, Americans, English, Scotch, and Irish. In the higher positions requiring technical skill or entailing much responsibility, only natives or immigrants from Great Britain are employed and they far outrank the other races employed at this mine. In general, it seems that in the matter of industriousness and attentiveness in the rank and file positions, the recent immigrants of all races are considered better than the natives or British immigrants. Among employees of the latter races who dig coal or work in the coke yards, are said to be a number who are rather lazy and unambitious and who are less desirable than the recent immigrants. In industriousness and attentiveness the Slovaks and Poles are perhaps the best of the recent immigrant races, with the North Italians, Lithuanians, Russians, and Magyars about equal in desirability and the South Italians and Croatians less so. The chief objection to the Slavic races is their tendency to lose time and labor through periodic intoxication. The Italians drink less than the Slavs and are steadier workmen.

For adaptability, practically all superintendents place the Americans first, with the immigrants from Great Britain second, and the Germans third. At Mine No. 1 the races of recent immigration are ranked as follows: Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, South Italians. At Mine No. 2: Magyars, Slovaks, Croatians, North Italians, Poles, South Italians. At Mine No. 3 the ranking is rather unusual, inasmuch as the North Italian here is considered more adaptable than the British mine worker. The ranking is American, North Italian, Scotch, English, Irish, Slovak, Lithuanian, Russian. In general, the North Italian is regarded as the most adaptable of the recently immigrating races, with the Slovaks and Poles the best of the Slavs in this particular.

With respect to tractability, the Americans and British are usually considered much less desirable than the recent immigrants. This unfavorable opinion seems very largely due to the fact that the American and British workmen can not be so easily imposed upon by coal-company officials, but are prompt and insistent in demanding what they consider their rights, while the races of recent immigration, particularly the Slavic races, are much more submissive. At Mine No. 1, the recent immigrants are ranked in this regard as

follows: Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, South Italians. At Mine No. 2 the ranking is: North Italians, Slovaks, Croatians, Poles, Magyars, South Italians, Irish, Americans. At Mine No. 3, as follows: Slovaks, Lithuanians, North Italians, English, Scotch, Irish, Americans. The South Italians are ranked low, as a rule, because of impulsiveness and a tendency to violence. The Slovaks and Poles give little trouble, except when under the influence of liquor. This is also true of the Magyars, but they seem to be regarded as less submissive than the Slovaks and Poles.

In relative ease of supervision, the American and British and German immigrant employees always head the list. This is generally ascribed to their better intelligence and knowledge of the English language. Among the recent immigrants, the Slovaks and Poles seem to lead, and all the Austro-Hungarian races outrank the Italians. The last named, especially the South Italians, are considered to be less trustworthy and to require more oversight than the Slavic races. At Mine No. 1 the races of recent immigration are ranked as follows in relative ease of supervision: Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, South Italians. At Mine No. 2, Poles, Slovaks, Magyars, Croatians, North Italians, South Italians. At Mine No. 3, Slovaks, Lithuanians, Russians, North Italians.

As regards sobriety, the American, British, and German employees are better than those of recently immigrating races. Among the recent immigrants the North and South Italians, though steady drinkers, rank above the Slavic races, all of whom, beside being large consumers of alcoholic liquors, show a tendency toward intoxication. At Mine No. 1 the recent immigrants are ranked in this particular as follows: South Italians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks. At Mine No. 2 the races in order of desirability are: North Italians, South Italians, Magyars, Croatians, Poles, Slovaks. At Mine No. 3 the order is: North Italians, Lithuanians, Russians, Slovaks. At this mine the Polish workmen have all been discharged because of too frequent intoxication.^a

In the opinion of superintendents, ability to use English increases the average efficiency somewhat, but the use of the language is not a prime element in determining a man's efficiency in the lower-paid and nonsupervisory positions. Lack of knowledge of English has little effect on efficiency further than to retard a workman's progress and to make more supervision necessary than in the case of employees who understand English. After an immigrant learns to do the work his production of coal is not affected by the language he speaks, but more time, labor, and money must be spent in teaching him to do his work than in the case of an English-speaking workman, and the range of occupations in the industry into which he can be quickly placed is somewhat narrowed. On being requested to specify his preference by races and occupations for employees in the industry, on a basis of general efficiency, the superintendent of Mine No. 1 stated that for all higher places he preferred Americans. In the rank-and-file positions his choice is as follows: For the mine, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks; for coke yard, South Italians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks. He asserts that if good steady Americans, English, Irish,

^a For a more extended discussion as to the relation between efficiency and the use of intoxicants, see pp. 419-422.

Scotch, Welsh, or Germans could be obtained, they would be preferred above any of the former races, but adds that the Americans, British, and Germans available are less desirable than the recent immigrants. At Mine No. 2 the order of preference is: For higher places, Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, English-speaking Germans; for unskilled work, Slavic races, North Italians, South Italians, Americans, and British, of the class applying for work at this mine. At Mine No. 3 the preference is: For responsible places, Americans first choice, with all other English-speaking races second; for rank and file of work, Slovak, Lithuanian, North Italian. In this mine a few British miners are also considered desirable in the rank-and-file places to aid in instructing the immigrant workers.

As stated at the outset, these opinions can be accepted only as those of a few superintendents. Others will differ radically from them. It must also be remembered that these preferences are based solely upon the supposed worth of the men as part of the producing equipment—that is, as miners and laborers—without regard to their worth from a social or civic standpoint, and that consideration of their qualities from such a standpoint might lead to very different ranking. For example, from the point of view of a mine owner bent on cheapening production, a body of Americans who insist on proper and more costly ventilation and timbering in a mine may be much less desirable than an equal number of immigrants who would not make such demands; yet from almost any other standpoint the American workmen under such circumstances are the more desirable.

THE USE OF INTOXICANTS IN ITS RELATION TO EFFICIENCY.

In addition to the preceding statements as regards sobriety, it should be said that there is a very significant relation between the use of intoxicants and efficiency. The consumption of alcoholic liquors among the immigrant employees is exceedingly large and has marked effects on their efficiency. One mine superintendent estimated that his foreign miners consume an average of 2 quarts of beer a day each, as well as some whisky. Another superintendent stated that each week a carload of beer and a barrel of whisky were shipped into his town of 1,800 people, two-thirds of whom are recent immigrants. The table which follows shows the amount of beer and whisky ordered during one week from beer agents in three typical mining towns, and also the approximate number of men, women, and children in the towns, by race groups:

TABLE 217.—Quantity of beer and whisky ordered in three Pennsylvania coal and coke towns during one week.

Town.	Approximate number of Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans.			Approximate number of Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Italians, etc.			Quarts of beer per week.		Quarts of whisky per week.	
	Men.	Wom-en.	Child-ren.	Men.	Wom-en.	Child-ren.	Gross.	Per capita.	Gross.	Per capita.
A.....	80	30	90	500	150	350	5,400	4.5	160	0.13
B.....	60	25	65	525	160	365	5,600	4.7	300	.25
C.....	85	30	85	675	185	440	7,200	4.8	400	.27
Total.....	225	85	240	1,700	595	1,155	18,200	4.7	860	.22

In all three towns some limitation on sales was imposed and the amounts quoted are only the restricted orders of the beer agents. Additional amounts were consumed at neighboring saloons or were carried into the towns by the men themselves. When it is remembered that the greater portion of these intoxicants was consumed by the more recent immigrants, some general idea of the amount consumed by each workman can be reached. It must be remembered that drinking is particularly heavy immediately after pay day, so that during this time the most marked effects on efficiency are to be expected. The following table shows the total amount of beer and whisky ordered in one Pennsylvania mining town during a period of ten weeks:

TABLE 218.—Quantity of beer and whisky ordered in one Pennsylvania mining town during a period of ten weeks, by race of consumer.

Race.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Beer.		Whisky.	
				Total quarts ordered during ten weeks.	Quarts per capita per week.	Total quarts ordered during ten weeks.	Quarts per capita per week.
American.....	13	11	30	160	0.30	3	0.006
English.....	1	1	6	0	.00	4	.050
Irish.....	2	2	3	48	.69	0	.000
Total.....	16	14	39	208	.30	7	.010
Bohemian.....	4	4	11	720	3.79	0	.000
Italian, North and South.....	26	6	11	1,792	4.17	48	.112
Polish.....	143	48	105	12,656	4.28	190	.064
Slovak.....	102	35	81	6,272	2.88	184	.084
Total.....	275	93	208	21,440	3.72	422	.073
Negro.....	7	4	5	192	1.20	0	.000
Grand total.....	298	111	252	21,840	3.30	429	.065

In the table following, a comparison of races is made according to the order per man:

TABLE 219.—Quantity of beer and whisky per man ordered in one Pennsylvania mining town, by race.

[The average weekly order is computed from orders for a period of ten weeks.]

Race.	Number of men.	Average weekly consumption per man of—	
		Beer (quarts).	Whisky (quarts).
American.....	13	1.23	0.023
English.....	1	0.00	.490
Irish.....	2	2.40	.090
Total.....	16	1.30	.438
Bohemian.....	4	18.00	.000
Italian, North and South.....	26	6.89	.185
Polish.....	143	8.85	.133
Slovak.....	102	6.15	.180
Total.....	275	7.80	.183
Negro.....	7	2.74	.000
Grand total.....	298	7.33	.144

In this town sales are restricted, and the figures given above are 40 per cent less than the amount formerly ordered when no restriction was practiced. Here again actual consumption is larger, since much is consumed in saloons outside the town and also carried into the town by the mine workers. The tables plainly indicate that consumption is much greater among more recent immigrants than among the Americans and the older immigrants, since the former group ordered per capita more than twelve times as much beer as the latter, and nearly seven times as much whisky. These results are somewhat influenced by the fact that the proportion of single men to women and children is higher in the second group than in the first, but it is also due in part to the fact that the women and children of the second group are much larger consumers than those of the first group.

Figures of liquor consumption in towns where no restriction is exercised were not obtainable, but in view of the fact that in the average mining town numerous beer and whisky agents are constantly soliciting orders, some idea of the general consumption in such towns can be formed from the preceding tables. The recent immigrants have been accustomed to drinking beer or light wines abroad. In this country, however, they drink whisky in place of light wines, and they drink to excess. This is due to several causes: (1) They "treat" according to the American custom; (2) they have little opportunity for decent amusements or to buy homes or property with their surplus money, and there is a disposition to spend money freely. Excessive drinking, particularly among the foreign workmen, lowers their efficiency to an appreciable degree. As already stated, this is more marked in the days immediately following pay day, when the drinking is especially heavy. There is usually a decreased number of men at work and a consequent falling off in the output of coal and coke. The general manager of one large company says that for the half week following pay Saturday their production shows a loss of approximately 20 per cent. Formerly this was often larger, until the company somewhat restricted the sale of intoxicants in its villages. The following reports from two mines give a fair idea of the effects of drinking on production during the period immediately following pay days:

Mine No. 1.

	Cars of coal produced.
Normal.....	550
Saturday, pay day.....	Not running.
Sunday.....	Ditto.
Monday.....	390
Tuesday.....	430
Wednesday.....	460
Thursday.....	550
Normal thereafter until the next pay day.	

Mine No. 2.

	Number of men.	Tons of coal produced.
Normal.....	415	2,550
Saturday, pay day.....		Not running.
Sunday.....		Ditto.
Monday.....	320	1,934
Tuesday.....	^a 202	^a 1,672
Wednesday.....	384	2,402
Thursday.....	403	2,532
Friday.....	436	2,600
Saturday.....	412	2,200
Monday.....	414	2,566
Normal thereafter until the next pay day.		.

^a Church holiday.

At Mine No. 2 the output was also lowered by the fact that Tuesday after pay day was a church holiday.

Not only are fewer men in the mine immediately after pay day, with consequent loss of output, but the companies suffer additional loss through increased breakage of equipment, more numerous accidents, and consequent medical and hospital bills, and through reckless and careless mining, with the loss of more or less coal and time and labor. The life of the town and of the workmen is demoralized, and the industry is rendered more unattractive to the better and more ambitious workmen and their children.

CHAPTER VIII.

INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Employment of recent immigrants made possible a remarkable growth in the industry—Changes in industrial methods and organization—Immigration in its relation to mining accidents—Displacement of former employees by recent immigrants—Failure of native-born to enter the industry.—[Text Tables 220 and 221.]

EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS MADE POSSIBLE A REMARKABLE GROWTH IN THE INDUSTRY.

The employment of immigrants of recent immigration has made possible the extraordinary expansion of the bituminous mining industry in Pennsylvania during the past thirty or thirty-five years. The extension of mining operations brought into existence a demand for a large and constantly increasing number of employees at the same time that the iron and steel and other industries were undergoing a rapid development and bidding in the labor market for more and more workmen. The existing sources of labor supply were unable to satisfy the demand and recourse was necessarily had by the mining operators to immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Without the employment of mine workers drawn from this class of immigrants, the growth in the bituminous mining industry would have been impossible.

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL METHODS AND ORGANIZATION.

On the whole, the employment of recent immigrants has made relatively few changes in industrial processes and organization. The form of organization in the mines, from superintendents to trapper-boys, is the same that existed before recent immigrants became mine workers. The personnel of the mines is now of mixed races, with many workmen who do not understand English, while formerly it was relatively homogeneous, at least as regards language. This entails some additional work of supervision, since it is more difficult to make an employee do his work properly if he does not readily understand English. There have been changes in mining methods; mining machines have been introduced and more economical methods of mining have been applied which recover a higher percentage of coal, but these improvements have been due not so much to the employment of immigrants as to sharper competition in the business and to the natural development toward elimination of needless waste, increase in output, and cheapening of production. To some extent, the employment of the recent immigrant may have stimulated the use of mining machinery, inasmuch as this machinery

renders it possible to employ in large numbers inexperienced and untrained men. As showing the increasing use of machines in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, the following table of the number of machines used and number of tons so mined, as compared with the tons mined by hand in the State since 1904, will be of interest and recent immigrants will work after these machines with less objection than persons of native birth or immigrants from Great Britain, who seem to prefer pick to machine work.

TABLE 220.—*Bituminous coal mined by machines in Pennsylvania, 1904 to 1908.*

[Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker. U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.]

Year.	Total tonnage of State.	Number of tons mined by machines.	Per cent of total tonnage mined by machines.
1904.....	97,938,287	35,174,613	35.92
1905.....	118,413,637	49,335,660	41.66
1906.....	129,293,206	54,146,314	41.88
1907.....	150,143,177	60,771,157	40.48
1908.....	117,178,127	52,447,809	44.76

IMMIGRATION IN ITS RELATION TO MINING ACCIDENTS.

The mines are said to be less safe than they would be with native American, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, or German labor, because recent immigrants will accept more dangerous working conditions than the first-named employees. Furthermore, the later immigrants are ignorant and untrained and are often more or less reckless or stupid from excessive drink, and are a source of danger to themselves and to the other workmen.^a

DISPLACEMENT OF FORMER EMPLOYEES BY RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

To a large degree the pioneer American, English, Irish, German, Scotch, and Welsh miners have been displaced and their positions filled by the more recent immigrants. This change is still in process, so that the number of recent immigrants is likely to increase both relatively and actually. It is not difficult to account for this racial change. The former operatives had opportunities to secure better wages or more congenial and safer work in other industries. The companies were not compelled as a result of agitation or protest to increase wages, shorten hours, make their mines safer, improve their houses, or free their operatives from trading at the company stores, in order to hold the natives and former workmen, since they were able to fill their places without difficulty with recent immigrants who were content with the wages and working conditions which prevailed in the bituminous regions. It is true that wages have risen in the industry, but as a rule only to meet the competition of other industries which use unskilled labor.

^aThe relation between the employment of recent immigrants and mining accidents is fully discussed in Part I, Chapter VIII, pp. 209-241. As to the effects of the use of intoxicants, see pp. 419-422.

FAILURE OF NATIVE-BORN TO ENTER THE INDUSTRY.

Another noteworthy tendency is seen in the fact that the racial displacement has occurred not only through the departure from the industry of the former employees, but also through the refusal of their children to enter the industry and the attitude of the parents themselves, who frequently discourage it. Only the less ambitious, less intelligent, and less thrifty of the second generation enter the mines. The others seek different work. The significance of this tendency becomes evident from a comparison of the number of children of native-born and foreign-born miners who are engaged in occupations other than mining. In the study of selected families, households were covered in Pennsylvania in which there were 59 males 16 years or over native-born of native father, 114 native-born of foreign father, and 1,975 foreign-born. In connection with these figures it is profitable to note what proportion of the three classes engaged in mining coal and what proportion in other occupations, as throwing an interesting light upon the effects of immigration.

TABLE 221.—Per cent of males 16 years of age or over engaged in bituminous coal mining, 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.	In other occupations.
Native-born of native father, White	59	79.7	13.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Slovak	39	84.6	7.7
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian	22	100.0	.0
Croatian	190	96.8	21.1
German	32	93.8	.0
Italian, North	189	94.7	3.2
Italian, South	112	98.2	.0
Lithuanian	115	97.4	.9
Magyar	191	99.5	.0
Polish	339	97.3	.6
Roumanian	35	100.0	.0
Russian	40	100.0	.0
Ruthenian	99	99.0	1.0
Slovak	563	99.5	.0
Grand total	2,148	95.9	2.5
Total native-born of foreign father	114	68.4	23.7
Total native-born	173	72.3	20.2
Total foreign-born	1,975	97.9	.9

The head of each household is a coal miner or engaged in work at the mines. It will be recalled that only about 5 per cent of the native households keep boarders or lodgers, and it is to be inferred, therefore, that the males in excess of the number of heads are in most cases the children of the head of the household. If this assumption be true, it is significant that 13.6 per cent of males of native birth and native parents are engaged in other occupations

than coal mining, as compared with less than 1 per cent of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over. It is true that the proportion of children among the foreign-born is smaller than among the native-born, and the percentage of boarders larger, but the tendency of native-born males to engage in occupations other than coal mining seems to be quite marked and is indicative of a tendency on the part of the children to go into work other than mining.

Of the total native-born, more than 20 per cent are in occupations other than coal mining. The conclusion from the limited data at hand, therefore, seems to be that while the foreign-born males of more than 16 years, whenever employed, work in the mines, the persons native-born of native father, together with the second generation immigrants, are not entering the mines exclusively, but to the extent of one-fifth are engaged in other occupations. This inference from the data gathered from families bears out in a large measure the experience of the coal operators, who state that the native-born and the second generation immigrants are not entering the mines in the same numbers as formerly and that the industry is receiving a constantly decreasing number of employees of these classes.

There exists a prejudice against recent immigrants, which also operates to an important extent in the displacement of former employees. Many Americans, English, Germans, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh did not and do not desire to be associated in the mines with the recent immigrant, and the feeling has become prevalent that a sort of reproach attaches to an intimate working relation with the foreigner. The races of former immigration have, therefore, left the industry and have entered other work which, in the popular phrase of the coal regions, is not "a Hunkey's job." This tendency is quite apparent also in the segregation of the natives and older immigrants by occupations in the mines. By reference to the preceding tables, exhibiting occupations by races, it will be seen that few recent immigrants are engaged in occupations outside of the digging and loading of coal, while the shift or day forces are almost entirely filled by the natives and foreigners of older immigration. Another phase of the same tendency is also observed in unionized localities where there is usually a segregation of races by mines. The general feeling throughout the mining region that it is a reproach or degradation to be in the same occupation or line of work as the recent immigrant, seems to have been one of the strongest forces toward the displacement of the older employees either from the industry or from certain occupations within the industry. Some of the employees displaced as miners have been promoted to higher positions which were opened to them through the expansion of the business. Their numbers are relatively small, however, and the majority of those displaced have gone into manufacturing plants and shops in the region, into street railways and trolley service, or into business for themselves. Some emigrated to mining fields in the Middle West or Southwest. The process has been gradual but effective.

The relatively small number of American miners who remain in the industry must accept unfavorable conditions of employment and life. To a greater or less degree the standard of safety in the mine is set

by the demands of the ignorant and inexperienced immigrant, not by the more intelligent American, and the standard of life is decided by those conditions which will be accepted by the same recent immigrant. In short, in order to live and work in the coal-mining industry, the American must compete with the recent immigrant, who, as a rule, acquiesces in the living and working conditions existing in the coal region. It is noteworthy in this connection to observe that the greatest number of employees of the English-speaking races are found in those plants which are nearer cities, where the workmen are free to live and trade where they please, and where they do not have to accept the immigrants' standards beyond wages, hours, and conditions of work. It is significant also that throughout the region, and especially in the districts where the employees are unorganized, the superintendents, foremen, and general managers of mining companies state that the Americans, English, Irish, German, and Scotch who will work in the mines are generally a thriftless class. They are considered inferior to the recent immigrants, and in a great many instances this must undoubtedly be true.

Another effect of recent immigration has been to check the immigration of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Germans to the industry. As already noted in the history of immigration, these races were coming in large numbers during the decade 1880 to 1890, at the time of the rapid expansion of the industry, but began to decline toward the end of this period and practically stopped about 1893 or 1894. There can be no question but that the immigration of the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and other races operated to prevent the further coming of these older immigrants to the industry, precisely as it operated to drive out of the industry those already employed, together with the native Americans. There was no incentive for the English or German miner to migrate to the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania and compete with the Slovaks, Croatians, and Italians.



CHAPTER IX.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households.—[Text Tables 222 to 233 and General Tables 82 to 91].

LITERACY.

It is important to note the high rate of illiteracy which is characteristic of the greater number of races of recent immigration. This situation is of significance not only from the standpoint of industrial efficiency but also in its social and political aspects.

The following table, which is the result of a study of 48,747 employees, exhibits the general literacy of bituminous mine workers in Pennsylvania, showing the per cent who read and the per cent who read and write.

TABLE 222.—*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.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	6,406	97.2	96.3
Negro.....	900	87.9	85.1
Native-born, of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	584	95.7	95.2
England.....	954	98.1	97.6
France.....	62	98.4	98.4
Germany.....	1,188	99.0	99.0
Ireland.....	802	98.1	97.8
Italy.....	62	90.3	88.7
Russia.....	87	93.1	92.0
Scotland.....	423	99.5	99.5
Wales.....	210	98.6	95.2
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	93.1	92.5
Croatian.....	1,957	65.5	63.3
Dutch.....	55	98.2	98.2
English.....	1,310	97.1	96.4
French.....	334	88.9	87.7
German.....	1,522	95.3	94.5
Greek.....	75	57.3	53.3
Irish.....	660	93.0	90.5
Italian, North.....	3,346	86.3	85.1
Italian, South.....	2,219	67.2	65.1
Italian (not specified).....	98	88.8	86.7
Lithuanian.....	638	74.5	69.1
Magyar.....	3,508	88.5	87.3
Polish.....	5,991	76.9	74.0
Roumanian.....	102	69.6	68.6
Russian.....	1,271	69.0	65.5
Ruthenian.....	281	58.0	55.9

TABLE 222.—*Per cent of male employees who read and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.			
Scotch.....	561	98.8	98.0
Servian.....	85	75.3	72.9
Slovak.....	9,945	81.8	79.9
Slovenian.....	1,539	83.1	80.9
Swedish.....	214	100.0	100.0
Welsh.....	189	94.2	92.1
Grand total.....	48,747	85.2	83.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4,497	98.0	97.6
Total native-born.....	11,803	96.8	95.9
Total foreign-born.....	36,944	81.6	79.6

The above table includes information from 48,747 coal miners, of whom 6,406 are whites native-born of native father, 900 are native negroes, 4,497 are whites native-born of foreign father, and 36,944 are foreign-born. Of the whole number reporting, 85.2 per cent are able to read and 83.5 per cent are able to read and write, or, in other words, 1.7 per cent more are able to read only than are able to read and write. In the case of a very few races this difference between those able to read and those able to read and write is marked, the greatest difference being found in the Lithuanian race. Comparing all native-born persons with all foreign-born, 96.8 per cent of the former are found to be able to read, while only 81.6 of the latter are able to read. Persons native-born of foreign father show 98 per cent of their number able to read and write, as compared with 97.2 per cent of the whites native-born of native father. Of the races native-born of foreign father, it is seen that those whose fathers were born in Scotland, Germany, England, Wales, and Ireland show high percentages of literacy. Those whose fathers were born in Italy show the lowest percentage of literacy, 90.3 per cent being able to read and 88.7 per cent able to read and write. Of the foreign-born, the Swedes show 100 per cent able to read and write. The five next in order are the Scotch, Dutch, English, Germans and Welsh. The Greeks, with 57.3 per cent able to read, and the Ruthenians, with 58 per cent, show the smallest proportions in this class. A larger proportion of the North Italians than of the South Italians are able to read. The Lithuanians, Servians, and Poles show practically the same degree of literacy. The Slovaks, with 81.8 per cent able to read, and the Slovenians, with 83.1 per cent, may be considered slightly more literate than the Lithuanians, Servians, and Poles.

Data were also secured from all persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied. These are presented in the table following, which shows the per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who can read and the per cent who can read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 223.—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	77	71	148	98.7	98.6	98.6	96.1	98.6	97.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
German	30	39	69	100.0	97.4	98.6	100.0	97.4	98.6
Italian, North	33	24	57	100.0	95.8	98.2	100.0	95.8	98.2
Polish	53	52	105	96.2	98.1	97.1	96.2	98.1	97.1
Slovak	86	87	173	95.3	94.3	94.8	95.3	94.3	94.8
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian	22	18	40	100.0	94.4	97.5	100.0	94.4	97.5
Croatian	193	113	306	52.3	43.4	49.0	50.8	37.2	45.8
German	33	26	59	93.9	100.0	96.6	93.9	100.0	96.6
Italian, North	214	161	375	82.2	62.1	73.6	81.8	61.5	73.1
Italian, South	120	70	190	57.5	28.6	46.8	57.5	28.6	46.8
Lithuanian	119	81	200	65.5	48.1	58.5	62.2	39.5	53.0
Magyar	207	161	368	93.2	88.2	91.0	90.8	87.0	89.1
Polish	352	220	572	73.2	70.0	72.0	70.5	64.5	68.2
Roumanian	36	13	49	80.6	61.5	75.5	80.6	61.5	75.5
Russian	41	38	79	61.0	23.7	43.0	61.0	21.1	41.8
Ruthenian	106	46	152	71.7	52.2	65.8	71.7	50.0	65.1
Slovak	584	406	990	82.9	79.3	81.4	81.8	73.4	78.4
Grand total	2,462	1,755	4,217	79.9	73.7	77.3	78.6	70.6	75.3
Total native-born of foreign father	307	293	600	97.7	95.2	96.5	97.7	96.5	96.5
Total native-born	384	364	748	97.9	95.9	96.9	97.4	95.9	96.7
Total foreign-born	2,078	1,391	3,469	76.6	67.9	73.1	75.1	64.0	70.7

The above table shows that of the entire number of 4,217 persons, 77.3 per cent can read and 75.3 per cent can both read and write. Of those who can read, 79.9 per cent are males and 73.7 per cent females, while of those who can both read and write, 78.6 per cent are males and 70.6 per cent females. Of the total number reporting, 3,469, of whom 73.1 per cent can read and 70.7 per cent can both read and write, are foreign-born; 748, of whom 96.9 per cent can read and 96.7 per cent can both read and write, are native-born of native father; and 600, of whom 96.5 per cent can both read and write, are native-born of foreign father. Of the foreign-born who can read, 76.6 per cent are males and 67.9 per cent females, as compared with 98.7 per cent males and 98.6 per cent females in the group of whites native-born of native father, and 97.7 per cent males and 95.2 per cent females in the group of persons native-born of foreign father; while of the foreign-born who can both read and write, 75.1 per cent are males and 64 per cent females, as compared with 96.1 and 98.6 per cent males and females, respectively, in the group of whites native-born of native father, and 97.7 and 96.5 per cent of males and females, respectively, in the group native-born of foreign father. Upon the whole, the percentage of literacy of the males is greater than that of the females. Of the foreign-born races, the largest percentage of literacy is shown by the Bohemians and Moravians, 97.5 per cent of whom can both read and write—the males reporting 100 per cent. Following the Bohemians and Moravians are the Germans, who report

96.6 per cent able to read and all of these persons able also to write; and the Magyars, 91 per cent of whom can read and 89.1 per cent of whom can both read and write. Among the Germans the females report a higher per cent of literacy than do the males, the former reporting no illiterates, as compared with 6.1 per cent of the latter; on the other hand, 6.8 per cent of the males and 11.8 per cent of the females of the Magyar race are unable to read, and 9.2 per cent of the males and 13 per cent of the females are unable to read and write.

The Slovaks, Roumanians, North Italians, Poles, and Ruthenians follow the Magyars in the order named, the Slovaks reporting 18.6 per cent of their number unable to read and 21.6 per cent unable to read and write, while the Ruthenians report 34.2 per cent unable to read and 34.9 per cent unable to read and write. In the case of the above-mentioned races the males report a smaller per cent of illiteracy than the females, this per cent being greater with some than with others. For instance, the North Italians report 17.8 per cent males, as compared with 37.9 per cent females, unable to read, and 18.2 per cent males, as compared with 38.5 per cent females, unable to read and write. The Poles report 26.8 per cent males and 30 per cent females unable to read, and 29.5 per cent males and 35.5 per cent females unable to read and write.

The Ruthenians are followed by the Lithuanians, Croatians, South Italians and Russians, reporting 41.5, 51, 53.2 and 57 per cent, respectively, unable to read, and 47, 54.2, 53.2 and 58.2 per cent, respectively, unable to read and write. The Russian females show a larger per cent of illiteracy than the females of any other race, over three-fourths of them being unable to read or write.

Of the persons native-born of foreign father, the per cent of each race able to read and write is the same as the percentage of persons who can read. The largest percentage of literacy is reported by the Germans, 98.6 per cent, as compared with 98.2 per cent of North Italians, 97.1 per cent of the Poles, and 94.8 per cent of the Slovaks. No illiteracy among the German and North Italian males is reported, while the females of these two races report 2.6 and 4.2 per cent, respectively, illiterate. The Polish females are not so illiterate as the males, the former reporting only 1.9 per cent unable to read and write, as compared with 3.8 per cent of the latter. Little difference exists in the percentage of illiteracy of the males and females of the Slovak race, the males reporting 4.7 per cent, as compared with 5.7 per cent of the females.

Of the native whites, 98.6 per cent can read and 97.3 per cent can read and write. Of those who can both read and write, the females report a larger per cent than the males, or 98.6 per cent, as compared with 96.1 per cent of the males; of those who can read only, the males report 98.7 per cent, as compared with 98.6 per cent of the females.

The literacy of foreign-born persons in the Pennsylvania coal fields is further analyzed in the table next presented. This table sets forth the per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied 10 years of age or over who can read and write their own or any language, according to years in the United States and race of the individual.

TABLE 224.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	94.7	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0
Croatian.....	306	52.7	47.6	44.3	48.9	45.7	40.0
German.....	59	100.0	.....	96.2	100.0	.....	96.2
Italian, North.....	375	71.2	73.5	75.9	70.4	73.5	75.2
Italian, South.....	190	47.4	41.8	50.8	47.4	41.8	50.8
Lithuanian.....	200	43.9	63.2	65.7	43.9	52.6	61.2
Magyar.....	368	90.8	91.3	91.0	90.1	87.4	89.6
Polish.....	572	72.9	67.1	74.8	70.1	63.2	70.0
Roumanian.....	49	78.8	68.7	.....	78.8	68.7	.....
Russian.....	79	22.2	51.9	75.0	22.2	51.9	68.8
Ruthenian.....	152	64.2	69.0	65.1	62.7	69.0	65.1
Slovak.....	990	83.8	84.8	77.5	80.8	84.1	73.0
Total.....	3,469	71.1	71.6	76.1	69.2	69.3	73.0

It is apparent from this table that the ability of the foreign-born persons in this locality to read, or to read and write, increases with the length of residence in the United States, the difference being less marked between those who have been in the United States less than five and from five to nine years, than between those with a residence of from five to nine years and ten years or over.

Of the races shown in the table, the Germans alone report the entire number who have been in the United States less than five years able to read or to read and write; and the Bohemians and Moravians alone report the entire number who have been in the United States from five to nine years and ten years or over with ability to read or to read and write. All of the Germans for whom information was obtained have been in the United States either less than five years or ten years or over, while none of the Roumanians studied have been in the United States longer than nine years. Each of these races, however, reports a smaller proportion with ability to read, and to read and write, in the longer than in the shorter period of residence. As between the two races, it will be noted that a much larger proportion of Roumanians than of Germans are illiterate. While the South Italians and Poles each report as literate a smaller proportion of those who have been in the United States from five to nine years than under five years, they at the same time report as literate a larger proportion of those who have been in the United States ten years or over than of those with a residence of from five to nine years. The per cent of Croatians, on the other hand, who can read or read and write decreases as the length of residence increases.

The Bohemians and Moravians and Magyars each report proportions with ability to read and to read and write largely in excess of those shown in the total for all races, while the Croatians, South Italians, and Lithuanians each show a considerably lower proportion than that shown in the total in each specified age group. The Rus-

sians who have been in the United States less than five years report much smaller proportions with ability to read and to read and write than do the South Italians or Lithuanians, while the proportions of literate Russians among those in the United States from five to nine years and ten years or over are considerably in excess of the proportions of South Italians.

As the preceding table affords a study of the effect of residence in this country upon the literacy of the immigrants in the Pennsylvania coal fields, so from the following may be formulated the relation thereto of the age of the immigrant at time of arrival. The table presents the percentage of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over in this field who can now read and write, according to age at time of entering the United States and the race of the individual.

TABLE 225.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	(a)	97.2	(a)	97.2
Croatian.....	306	72.7	47.2	63.6	44.4
German.....	59	100.0	95.5	100.0	95.5
Italian, North.....	375	92.9	69.1	92.9	68.5
Italian, South.....	190	68.4	44.4	68.4	41.4
Lithuanian.....	200	93.8	55.4	93.8	49.5
Magyar.....	368	94.2	90.5	92.3	88.6
Polish.....	572	91.0	69.0	91.0	64.6
Roumanian.....	49	(a)	73.9	(a)	73.9
Russian.....	79	(a)	41.3	(a)	40.0
Ruthenian.....	152	83.3	63.4	83.3	62.7
Slovak.....	990	96.0	79.3	96.0	75.9
Total.....	3,469	91.4	70.4	90.7	67.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the case of each race represented in the preceding table there is apparent a greater adaptability and progression on the part of those who came to this country when they were under 14 years of age. In other words, in every instance a larger per cent of those who came before they were 14 can at present read and write than of those who came after passing that age. While there is but slight difference between the younger and older persons in the high percentages of the Germans and of the Magyars, it is so striking in the other cases as to mean one of two things: Either those who came as children have been given an opportunity to learn abroad by their parents or have been taught to read and write English since arrival; or those who came to this country as older persons—presumably the greater part of them being adults—originated in a very illiterate class in Europe and went to work upon arrival without further education. It is significant that among those who came prior to the age of 14, only the Magyars and Croatians show a smaller percentage able to read and write than able to read only.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

A detailed discussion has already been offered with respect to the immigrant housewife and the living conditions which prevail in immigrant and other households in bituminous localities. The point has also been noted that a large proportion of mine employees of foreign birth are living as boarders or lodgers in the different households studied. In the same connection, a question of large interest arises as to the conjugal condition of these inmates of boarding and lodging houses, as well as the question of the general conjugal conditions which prevail among immigrant mine workers. The question has an important bearing upon any conclusion regarding the salient characteristics of the immigrant labor supply, as well as upon the determination of the tendencies of different races towards permanent settlement and assimilation. In answering these questions, the following tables will be found to be of value. The first exhibits the conjugal condition of male employees 20 years of age or over by general nativity and race.

TABLE 226.—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.....	5,419	25.4	72.8	1.8
Negro.....	857	21.1	74.4	4.4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	211	65.9	34.1	.0
England.....	682	40.0	58.4	1.6
France.....	48	35.4	62.5	2.1
Germany.....	963	38.3	60.0	1.7
Ireland.....	649	41.6	55.9	2.5
Scotland.....	296	46.6	51.4	2.0
Wales.....	166	24.1	72.9	3.0
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	431	20.4	79.1	.5
Croatian.....	1,764	40.0	58.9	1.1
Dutch.....	51	19.6	78.4	2.0
English.....	1,273	18.4	77.1	4.6
French.....	309	23.6	73.1	3.2
German.....	1,461	18.8	78.4	2.7
Greek.....	71	23.9	76.1	.0
Irish.....	652	23.6	69.6	6.7
Italian, North.....	3,067	42.3	56.7	1.0
Italian, South.....	2,027	38.1	61.2	.6
Italian (not specified).....	90	48.9	51.1	.6
Lithuanian.....	626	50.0	49.4	.0
Magyar.....	3,213	28.7	70.6	.7
Polish.....	5,644	33.3	66.2	.4
Roumanian.....	92	22.8	77.2	.0
Russian.....	1,192	35.8	63.9	0.3
Ruthenian.....	220	22.0	78.0	.0
Scotch.....	526	20.2	75.1	4.8
Servian.....	77	37.7	61.0	1.3
Slovak.....	9,181	22.0	77.4	.7
Slovenian.....	1,418	41.1	57.5	1.3
Swedish.....	210	25.7	70.5	3.8
Welsh.....	186	17.2	74.7	8.1
Grand total.....	43,798	30.0	68.6	1.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3,140	41.8	56.4	1.8
Total native-born.....	9,416	30.4	67.5	2.1
Total foreign-born.....	34,382	29.9	68.9	1.2

Considering all males 20 years of age or over in the coal industry, it is seen that over two-thirds (68.9 per cent) are married and less than 1½ per cent are widowed. As between the native and foreign born, the latter show a larger proportion married and a smaller proportion widowed than the former. Among the foreign-born, over 75 per cent each of the Bohemians and Moravians, Dutch, English, Germans, Greeks, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Scotch, and Slovaks are married. It is of interest to note that the proportion reported single by the Welsh is the lowest shown. On the other hand, the highest proportion of single males, 50 per cent, is shown by the Lithuanians, while the Italians not specified, North Italians, Slovenians, and Croatians follow, with proportions ranging from 48.9 to 40 per cent. As regards the widowed of the foreign-born races, it is worthy of note that the races of older immigration show much larger proportions than do the more recent immigrants. This is also true of the second generation of these races. Of the persons native-born of foreign father, the smallest proportion married, or 34.1 per cent, is shown by those whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary. The largest proportion, or 72.9 per cent, is shown for the Welsh. The proportion of native whites who are married, 72.8 per cent, is lower than that of many of the foreign-born races.

Information as to conjugal condition was obtained from 43,798 individual employees. In this connection the table next presented shows the per cent of males in each conjugal condition, by age groups and general nativity and race.

TABLE 227.—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.		Widowed.	Single.		Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.			
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	2,049	51.1	48.6	0.3	2,175	12.1	86.2	1.7	1,195	5.3	90.0	4.8	25.4	72.8	1.8	
Negro.....	251	39.4	60.2	.4	408	15.9	79.9	4.2	198	8.6	81.3	10.1	21.1	74.4	4.4	
Foreign-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary.....	199	68.8	31.2	.0	11	9.1	90.9	.8	75	(a)	(a)	(a)	65.9	34.1	.0	
England.....	357	59.9	36.9	.6	250	22.4	76.8	.0	1	4.0	86.7	9.3	68.2	40.0	58.4	
Germany.....	439	64.0	36.0	.0	339	21.2	76.4	2.4	185	8.6	87.0	4.3	38.3	60.0	1.7	
Ireland.....	249	70.7	28.8	.4	251	29.5	67.7	2.8	149	13.4	81.2	5.4	64.9	41.6	55.9	
Scotland.....	173	65.9	32.9	1.2	97	23.7	72.2	4.1	26	3.8	96.2	.0	296	46.6	2.0	
Wales.....	64	40.6	59.4	.0	72	15.3	80.6	4.2	30	10.0	83.3	6.7	24.1	72.9	3.0	
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	141	47.5	52.5	.0	212	9.0	91.0	.0	78	2.6	94.9	2.6	20.4	79.1	.5	
Croatian.....	977	62.5	36.9	.5	661	13.8	85.2	1.1	120	3.2	91.3	5.6	40.0	58.9	1.1	
English.....	256	48.0	50.4	1.6	513	14.8	82.7	2.5	504	6.9	84.9	8.1	1,273	18.4	7.6	
French.....	75	40.3	48.0	2.7	157	18.5	79.0	2.2	77	9.1	85.7	5.2	309	73.1	3.2	
German.....	307	55.6	43.0	.0	607	12.4	85.8	1.8	517	5.7	89.0	4.3	1,491	18.8	2.7	
Irish.....	87	50.6	49.4	.0	210	31.9	64.3	3.8	335	12.1	77.7	10.1	632	23.6	6.7	
Italian, North.....	1,506	68.9	31.0	.2	1,338	18.0	80.6	1.3	223	9.0	86.1	4.9	3,067	42.3	1.0	
Italian, South.....	1,023	65.0	34.8	.0	818	12.6	89.8	.0	186	3.2	94.1	2.7	2,027	38.1	.6	
Lithuanian.....	1,404	72.7	27.3	.0	238	31.7	67.2	1.1	54	13.0	85.2	3.2	3,213	28.7	.6	
Magyar.....	1,301	56.1	43.8	.1	1,904	8.2	91.1	.7	308	4.2	92.5	3.2	5,644	33.3	.4	
Polesh.....	2,522	62.2	37.8	.0	2,522	11.5	87.9	.6	600	4.0	94.3	1.7	1,192	35.8	.3	
Romanian.....	36	44.4	55.6	.0	44	9.1	90.9	.0	12	8.3	91.7	.0	250	78.0	.0	
Russian.....	583	59.0	40.7	.3	515	15.7	84.1	.2	94	2.1	97.9	.0	526	20.2	4.8	
Ruthenian.....	115	46.1	53.9	.0	117	9.9	99.1	.0	18	5.6	94.4	.0	20.2	75.1	.0	
Scottish.....	96	56.3	42.7	1.0	208	14.4	83.7	1.9	222	9.9	81.1	9.0	9,181	22.0	7.7	
Slovak.....	3,955	53.9	56.0	.1	4,193	5.7	93.5	.8	1,033	3.8	93.8	2.4	1,418	45.1	1.3	
Slovenian.....	7,222	65.7	33.8	.6	563	17.1	81.3	1.6	133	9.8	85.7	4.5	210	25.7	3.8	
Swedish.....	33	72.7	27.3	.0	101	22.8	77.3	4.0	22	9.2	85.5	5.3	186	17.2	8.1	
Welsh.....	27	48.1	51.9	.0	72	15.3	81.9	2.8	87	9.2	75.9	14.9	30.0	68.6	1.4	
Grand total.....	18,425	56.5	43.2	.2	18,630	12.4	86.4	1.3	6,743	6.2	88.9	5.0	43,798	30.0	1.4	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,597	63.9	35.8	.3	1,055	23.1	74.5	2.4	488	9.6	85.0	5.3	3,140	41.8	1.8	
Total native-born.....	3,897	55.6	44.1	.3	3,638	15.8	82.1	2.2	1,881	6.8	87.8	5.5	9,416	30.4	2.1	
Total foreign-born.....	14,528	56.8	43.0	.2	14,992	11.5	87.4	1.0	4,862	5.9	89.3	4.8	34,382	29.9	1.2	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon information secured from 43,798 males, it will be seen that of this number 42.1 per cent are from 20 to 29 years of age, and of these more than one-half, or 56.5 per cent, are single and 43.2 per cent are married. Little difference in conjugal condition exists between the native and foreign born, each reporting more than one-half of their number unmarried. Among the foreign-born in six instances only are the proportions of married males in this group in excess of 50 per cent—the proportions of these six races ranging from 56 per cent, as shown by the Slovaks, to 50.4 per cent, as shown by the English. The races showing proportions between these two, in the order named, are the Roumanian, Ruthenian, Bohemian and Moravian, and Welsh. The Lithuanians and Swedes each report a small proportion (27.3 per cent) of married persons. The per cent widowed in this age group is so small as to require no comment.

Passing on to the second group, which includes those from 30 to 44 years of age, the proportion married shows a gain over the preceding group. As between the foreign and native born, however, it will be seen that the former shows a larger gain than the latter, the foreign-born having 87.4 per cent married, as compared with 43 per cent in the preceding age group; while the native-born in the second group show 82.1 per cent, as compared with 44.1 per cent in the group 20 to 29 years of age. Of all races reporting, the Ruthenians, with 99.1 per cent, show the largest proportion married. This is the only race reporting less than 1 per cent of its number single, and is one of four which report none of their number widowed. Following the Ruthenians are the Slovaks, Magyars, Bohemians and Moravians, and Roumanians, each of whom report over nine-tenths of their number married. The foreign-born Irish, on the other hand, report the smallest proportion married, or 64.3 per cent.

Among those 45 years of age or over, the Russians show a larger proportion married and a smaller proportion single than any other race, the percentages being 97.9 per cent married and 2.1 per cent single. The Welsh, on the other hand, show the smallest proportion married, or 75.9 per cent, and the largest proportion widowed, 14.9 per cent. The most interesting feature of this age group is the large proportion of the older immigrant races, as compared with the more recent who are widowed. From this table two essential facts are apparent: (1) That, upon the whole, the largest proportions marry between 30 and 44 years of age; and (2) that where a gain in the proportions married is shown by those 45 years of age or over, this gain is, to a material extent, offset by an increase in the percentage widowed.

The table next presented exhibits the conjugal condition of both males and females in the households studied, by age groups and by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 228.—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.
Native-born of native father, White	1656.3	43.8	0.0	1225.0	66.7	8.3	190.0	94.7	5.3	4725.5	70.2	4.3
Foreign-born:												
Croatian	8728.7	71.3	.0	748.1	91.9	.0	15.0	100.0	.0	17617.6	82.4	.0
Italian, North.....	6035.0	65.0	.0	904.4	95.6	.0	293.4	96.6	.0	17914.5	85.5	.0
Italian, South.....	4850.0	50.0	.0	474.3	95.7	.0	11.0	100.0	.0	10624.5	75.5	.0
Lithuanian.....	2646.2	53.8	.0	6814.7	85.3	1.1	13.0	100.0	.0	10720.6	79.4	.0
Magyar.....	7114.1	85.9	.0	882.3	96.6	.6	24.0	100.0	.0	1836.6	92.9	.5
Polish.....	12646.0	53.2	.8	1586.3	93.0	.0	392.6	94.9	2.6	32321.4	77.7	.9
Ruthenian.....	3253.1	46.9	.0	387.9	92.1	.0	10.0	100.0	1.0	8025.0	75.0	.0
Slovak.....	20924.4	75.6	.0	2612.7	97.3	.0	731.4	93.2	5.5	54310.9	88.4	.7
Grand total.....	76736.4	63.5	.1	9095.5	94.2	.3	2751.5	95.6	2.9	1,95117.1	82.3	.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3697.2	2.8	.0							3697.2	2.8	.0
Total native-born.....	5284.6	15.4	.0	1225.0	66.7	8.3	19.0	94.7	5.3	8356.6	41.0	2.4
Total foreign-born.....	71532.9	67.0	.1	8975.2	94.5	.2	2561.6	95.7	2.7	1,86815.3	84.2	.5

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	1546.7	53.3	0.0	238.7	91.3	0.0	120.0	91.7	8.3	5018.0	80.0	2.0
Foreign-born:												
Croatian	63.0	100.0	.0	33.0	97.0	3.0	5(a)	(a)	(a)	101.0	97.0	3.0
Italian, North.....	53.0	100.0	.0	69.0	100.0	.0	15.0	93.3	6.7	137.0	99.3	.7
Italian, South.....	27.0	100.0	.0	27.0	100.0	.0	8(a)	(a)	(a)	62.0	98.4	1.6
Lithuanian.....	412.4	97.6	.0	31.0	100.0	.0	5(a)	(a)	(a)	771.3	98.7	.0
Magyar.....	76.0	100.0	.0	52.0	100.0	.0	9(a)	(a)	(a)	139.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	931.1	98.9	.0	79.0	100.0	.0	17.0	94.1	5.9	187.5	98.9	.5
Ruthenian.....	20.0	100.0	.0	20.0	100.0	.0				40.0	100.0	.0
Slovak.....	1161.2	98.8	.0	160.6	98.8	.6	33.0	97.0	3.0	361.8	98.6	.6
Grand total.....	6443.9	96.0	.2	542.6	98.9	.6	133.0	94.0	6.0	1,3192.1	97.0	.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4330.2	67.4	2.3	5(a)	(a)	(a)	1(a)	(a)	(a)	4926.5	71.4	2.0
Total native-born.....	5834.5	63.8	1.7	287.1	92.9	.0	13.0	92.3	7.7	9922.2	75.8	2.0
Total foreign-born.....	586.9	99.1	.0	514.2	99.2	.6	120.0	94.2	5.8	1,220.5	98.7	.8

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White	3151.6	48.4	0.0	3514.3	82.9	2.9	310.0	93.5	6.5	9721.6	75.3	3.1
Foreign-born:												
Croatian	15016.7	83.3	.0	1075.6	93.5	.9	20.0	90.0	10.0	27711.2	87.7	1.1
Italian, North.....	11318.6	81.4	.0	1592.5	97.5	.0	442.3	95.5	2.3	3168.2	91.5	.3
Italian, South.....	7532.0	68.0	.0	742.7	97.3	.0	19.0	94.7	5.3	16815.5	83.9	.6
Lithuanian.....	6719.4	80.6	.0	9910.1	89.9	.0	18.0	100.0	.0	18412.5	87.5	.0
Magyar.....	1476.8	93.2	.0	1401.4	97.9	.7	33.0	100.0	.0	3203.8	95.9	.3
Polish.....	21926.9	72.6	.5	2374.2	95.4	.4	561.8	94.6	3.6	51213.7	85.5	.8
Ruthenian.....	5232.7	67.3	.0	585.2	94.8	.0	10.0	100.0	.0	12016.7	83.3	.0
Slovak.....	37714.1	85.9	.0	4211.9	97.9	.2	106.9	94.3	4.7	9046.9	92.5	.7
Grand total.....	1,41121.5	78.3	.1	1,4513.7	95.9	.4	4081.0	95.1	3.9	3,27011.0	88.2	.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	7960.8	38.0	1.3	5(a)	(a)	(a)	1(a)	(a)	(a)	8556.5	42.4	1.2
Total native-born.....	11058.2	40.9	.9	4012.5	85.0	2.5	32.0	93.8	6.3	18237.9	59.9	2.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,30118.4	81.5	.1	1,4113.4	96.2	.4	3761.1	95.2	3.7	3,0889.5	89.9	.6

* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the foreign-born males in the preceding table, 15.3 per cent are single, 84.2 per cent married, and 0.5 per cent widowed, as compared with 25.5, 70.2, and 4.3 per cent, respectively, of the white native-born of native father, and 97.2 per cent single and 2.8 per cent married of the native-born of foreign father.

Among person 20 years of age or over, only four races report a percentage of their number widowed; the native whites report the largest, 4.3 per cent, as compared with less than 1 per cent each of the Poles, Slovaks, and Magyars. A fraction over one-fourth of the native whites are single, and 70.2 per cent are married, showing a smaller per cent married than any other race. Among the foreign-born groups, and following closely the native whites, are the Ruthenians and South Italians, between whom there is very little difference; the former report 25 per cent of their number single and 75 per cent married, as compared with the latter's 24.5 per cent single and 75.5 per cent married. The Magyars report the largest percentage, 92.9, of married persons, while the Slovaks, North Italians, Croatians, Lithuanians, and Poles follow, in the order named, the last-mentioned race reporting 77.7 per cent married. Of the 767 males between 20 and 29 years of age, 36.4 per cent are single, and 63.5 per cent are married. Of the foreign-born between 20 and 29 years of age, 67 per cent are married, as compared with 43.8 per cent of the whites native-born of native father and only 2.8 per cent of the persons native-born of foreign father. The very high percentage of the Magyars who are married in the same age group is of special interest, the proportion being 85.9 per cent, while the Slovaks, who rank second, show 75.6 per cent of their number married. The Croatians and North Italians follow the Slovaks with 71.3 and 65 per cent married, respectively. The Ruthenians report a smaller percentage married than that of any other race of foreign-born persons.

Nine hundred and nine males between 30 and 44 years of age report 5.5 per cent single, 94.2 per cent married, and 0.3 per cent widowed. Of this number, 897 are foreign-born and 12 native-born; the former report 94.5 per cent married and 0.2 per cent widowed, as compared with 66.7 per cent married and 8.3 per cent widowed among the native-born. The native whites report 66.7 per cent of their number married, a smaller per cent than any other race, while the Slovaks, with 97.3 per cent married, report the highest. Following the Slovaks are the Magyars, South Italians, and North Italians, each reporting over 95 per cent of their number married. The other races range from 93 per cent, on the part of the Poles, to 85.3 per cent of the Lithuanians.

Only 1.5 per cent of the 275 who are 45 years of age or over are single, while 95.6 per cent are married, and the remaining 2.9 per cent are widowed.

Of the 275 in this group, 256 are foreign-born and 19 are native-born; the former report 1.6 per cent single, 95.7 per cent married, and 2.7 per cent widowed, as compared with 94.7 per cent married and 5.3 per cent widowed of the native whites.

With the exception of the Slovaks, the native whites who are 45 years of age or over report a smaller per cent married than any other race. The Slovaks report 93.2 per cent married, and 5.5 per cent widowed. The Croatians, South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars,

and Ruthenians each report their entire number 45 years of age or over married.

Of the foreign-born females 20 years of age or over, 0.5 per cent are single, 98.7 per cent married, and 0.8 per cent widowed, as compared with 18 per cent single, 80 per cent married, and 2 per cent widowed among the whites native-born of native father, and 26.5 per cent single, 71.4 per cent married, and 2 per cent widowed of the native-born of foreign father. All females 20 years of age or over among the Magyars and Ruthenians are married, while the proportion of married females of the other foreign-born races ranges from 99.3 per cent of the North Italians to 97 per cent of the Croatians. Only three, the Lithuanians, Slovaks, and Poles, report any part of their number single, the former reporting 1.3 per cent, as compared with less than 1 per cent each of the others. The Croatians report 3 per cent widowed, the largest per cent shown by any one race. The native whites report 80 per cent married, the lowest percentage of married females reported, and 2 per cent widowed.

Reports from 644 females between 20 and 29 years of age show that 3.9 per cent are single and 96 per cent married. Of this number 586 are foreign-born, 58 native-born of native father, and 43 native-born of foreign father. The foreign-born report 0.9 per cent single and 99.1 per cent married, while the native-born of native father report 46.7 per cent single and 53.3 per cent married, and the native-born of foreign father 30.2 per cent single and 67.4 per cent married. Of the eight foreign-born races reporting, the Croatians, North and South Italians, Magyars, and Ruthenians report their entire number married, while the Poles, Slovaks, and Lithuanians report 98.9, 98.8, and 97.6 per cent, respectively.

Of the 542 females between the age of 30 and 44, 514 are foreign-born, reporting 0.2 per cent single and 99.2 per cent married; 23 are native-born of native father, and report 8.7 per cent single and 91.3 per cent married. The native whites report the smallest percentage married. With the exception of the Croatian and Slovak races, the other foreign-born report 100 per cent married.

Of the 133 females 45 years of age or over, 94 per cent are married and 6 per cent widowed; the foreign-born of this number report 94.2 per cent married and the remaining number widowed, as compared with 91.7 per cent married and 8.3 per cent widowed of the native-born of native father, while the only native-born female of foreign father reporting is married. It is apparent from this table that the foreign-born females marry much younger than do the native-born, whether of native or foreign father.

The first of the two tables next presented shows the percentage of wives of foreign-born males in the United States and the percentage abroad. The second part shows the percentage of foreign-born males reporting wives abroad, according to period of residence in the United States.

TABLE 229.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	333	91.3	8.7
Croatian.....	1,021	43.0	57.0
English.....	942	97.3	2.7
French.....	220	91.4	8.6
German.....	1,126	95.2	4.8
Greek.....	54	66.7	33.3
Irish.....	442	98.2	1.8
Italian, North.....	1,701	63.3	36.7
Italian, South.....	1,199	60.6	39.4
Italian (not specified).....	44	59.1	40.9
Lithuanian.....	307	79.8	20.2
Magyar.....	2,230	53.2	46.8
Polish.....	3,674	71.9	28.1
Roumanian.....	71	16.9	83.1
Russian.....	743	52.9	47.1
Ruthenian.....	193	57.5	42.5
Scotch.....	387	97.9	2.1
Servian.....	47	72.3	27.7
Slovak.....	6,982	67.1	32.9
Slovenian.....	803	70.4	29.6
Swedish.....	147	98.0	2.0
Welsh.....	136	97.1	2.9
Total.....	23,233	69.3	30.7

TABLE 230.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	64	87	182	333	35.9	5.7	0.5	8.7
Croatian.....	471	413	137	1,021	78.1	43.1	26.3	57.0
English.....	102	66	774	942	17.6	6.1	.4	2.7
French.....	36	61	123	220	25.0	6.6	4.9	8.6
German.....	97	153	876	1,126	33.0	8.5	1.0	4.8
Irish.....	13	9	420	442	7.7	.0	1.7	1.8
Italian, North.....	576	642	483	1,701	62.7	30.4	14.3	36.7
Italian, South.....	389	479	331	1,199	68.1	32.4	16.0	39.4
Lithuanian.....	62	113	132	307	48.4	19.5	7.6	20.2
Magyar.....	941	797	492	2,230	70.0	35.3	21.1	46.8
Polish.....	1,151	1,317	1,206	3,674	58.6	21.0	6.8	28.1
Russian.....	338	219	186	743	80.8	25.1	11.8	47.1
Scotch.....	40	32	315	387	12.5	6.3	.3	2.1
Slovak.....	1,896	2,421	2,665	6,982	64.1	28.3	15.0	32.9
Slovenian.....	237	363	203	803	51.5	23.7	14.8	29.6

The above data were secured from 23,233 foreign males reporting complete data in regard to residence of wife. Of this total, 69.3 per cent have their wives in the United States and 30.7 per cent have their wives abroad. After the Irish, who report 98.2 per cent with

wives in the United States, follow the Swedish, Scotch, English, Welsh, Germans, French, and Bohemians and Moravians, these races having at least 90 per cent of their number reporting wife in the United States. The Roumanians have the largest proportion, or 83.1 per cent, who have left their wives abroad. The Croatians, whose corresponding percentage is 57, rank next. The Russians and Magyars report 47.1 per cent and 46.8 per cent, respectively, with wives abroad. The North Italians, the South Italians, and the Ruthenians form another class with slightly lower percentages. This table shows chiefly that the races composing what is termed recent immigration have a greater tendency to leave their wives at home than have the races which made up the old immigration. This fact, shown by the totals, is also seen to be true for each period of residence, whether here under five years or ten years or more. An examination of Table 230, which shows the per cent of wives abroad by years husband has been in the United States, reveals the fact that it is usual for the Scotch, the Irish, and the English to bring their wives with them or at least send for them shortly after coming themselves. The French, the Germans, and the Bohemians and Moravians show like tendencies. The Russians, Croatians, and Magyars usually leave their wives at home when they first come to the United States. Of the Russians in the United States under five years, 80.8 per cent report wives abroad; of those here from five to nine years, 25.1 per cent report a similar condition, as do also 11.8 per cent of those who have lived in this country ten years or over. Of the Croatians who have lived here less than five years, 78.1 per cent report their wives abroad, as do 43.1 per cent of those whose period of residence is from five to nine years, and 26.3 per cent of those who have been here ten years or over. Although all races report that the wives are more generally brought to the United States during the first five years' residence of the husbands, a larger number of the Croatians, the North Italians, the South Italians, and the Russians bring their wives during the residence period of from five to nine years than during any other.

VISITS ABROAD.

The larger part of the industrial population which is made up of races of recent immigration is of a fluctuating character. A considerable proportion of the immigrant mine workers, being unmarried and without property, can move with little inconvenience from one mining locality to another. This they do quite frequently, as the conditions of employment or their own self-interest may lead them. They also tend to move often from one company or mine to another within the different bituminous mining areas. It is also true that seasonal or other labor may attract them away from the mines for a time, or the knowledge gained from neighbors or labor agents, or through reading, may impel the immigrant mine employees to migrate to other mining regions, even though the distance may be great from the locality in which they are working. There is, therefore, a constant movement in progress among the mine workers of different races, which is accentuated in times of industrial depression by an exodus from the affected districts and by concentration upon the localities where work may still be had.

In addition to the migratory movements within the industry, however, there is a tendency among all races to visit their native countries. This tendency under normal conditions usually means what the word "visit" implies, but often may mean a return for a residence of a year or longer. Such visits are especially significant in connection with industrial depression as indicating the unsettled and temporary character of the bulk of recent immigration. One of the first results of a general shutting down of mines, or curtailment of mining operations, is seen in the outward movement of immigrant mine workers who have saved sufficient money to pay their passage. An industrial depression is usually accompanied by a movement to the regions where the mines are still in operation, and, finally, when work becomes hard to secure generally, a second movement out of the United States is noticeable. The mine workers of recent immigration who have accumulated any savings usually decide that the expenses of a visit abroad will be less than their living expenses in this country until work is resumed, and consequently return to their native lands to await the resumption of mining operations. A considerable number remain in this country, especially those who have emigrated from countries where political and social conditions are unsatisfactory, and subsist on their savings or are helped by their fellow-countrymen or the mining companies, and from charitable or public sources, until work may again be had.

In this connection the table which is submitted below will be found to be of value. It shows, by races and by specified periods of residence in the United States, the number and per cent of immigrants reporting one or more visits abroad.

TABLE 231.—*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 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.
Bohemian and Moravian	73	64	102	239	5.5	7.8	2.0	4.6
Croatian	434	255	80	769	11.1	23.5	22.5	16.4
English	106	64	581	751	6.6	25.0	25.3	22.6
French	42	70	126	238	.0	10.0	25.4	16.4
German	105	112	674	891	6.7	8.9	8.9	8.6
Irish	9	6	219	234	22.2	16.6	15.5	15.8
Italian, North	934	773	446	2,153	11.6	29.9	39.9	24.0
Italian, South	519	398	209	1,126	16.6	37.0	37.3	27.6
Lithuanian	122	159	132	413	1.6	6.3	4.5	4.4
Magyar	681	456	318	1,455	12.9	27.6	26.4	20.5
Polish	1,216	780	546	2,542	8.0	15.6	16.3	12.1
Russian	524	220	146	890	8.0	18.6	17.1	12.1
Ruthenian	55	37	39	131	16.4	29.7	35.9	26.0
Scotch	34	27	230	291	5.9	33.3	27.4	25.4
Slovak	1,627	1,356	1,201	4,184	15.9	28.5	31.8	24.6
Slovenian	411	376	173	960	9.0	14.9	16.8	12.7
Total	7,073	5,307	5,604	17,984	11.1	23.8	23.4	18.8

The preceding table shows that on the average 18.8 per cent of the immigrants make visits to their native land. By periods of residence it is seen that of those who have been here less than five years 11.1 per cent, and of those who have been here five years and over 23 per cent, have made such visits. When the races reporting larger numbers are examined in detail, it is seen that the South Italians, North Italians, Slovaks, English, and Magyars lead in the relative numbers who make visits to their native land, with 27.6 per cent, 24 per cent, 24.6 per cent, 22.6 per cent, and 20.5 per cent, respectively. Among these races the greatest relative numbers return for visits after being here ten years or more, nearly 40 per cent of the North and South Italians and about 30 per cent of the Slovaks of this classification having made return visits.

The races showing relatively the smallest numbers of those who make such visits are the Lithuanian, with but 4.4 per cent, Bohemian and Moravian, with but 4.6 per cent, and German with 8.6 per cent. Among the Polish, Slovenian, and Russian, about 12 per cent have visited their native country. In general, the races of later immigration seem to make these visits after shorter periods of residence here than do the races of earlier immigration; e. g., of the English, Scotch, and Germans who have resided here less than five years, only about 6 per cent have visited the countries whence they came, while among the more numerous races of more recent coming, the percentages of those with a residence less than five years making visits abroad are: Polish 8, Russian 8, Croatian 11.1, North Italian 11.6, South Italian 16.6, Magyar 12.9, and Slovak 15.9. This would indicate that the races of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe return abroad for a visit after a considerable period of residence in this country and after they have attained an economic status which would give their visit largely a sentimental significance. On the other hand, the frequency and large proportion of visits, occurring along with a short period of residence among recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, would indicate a labor supply which is temporary and unsettled, the relative permanence of which is quickly responsive to industrial conditions in this country.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The ages of immigrant mine workers and members of their households are presented in the table which follows, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household. The first section shows the ages of males in the households studied, according to specified groups; the second makes the same exhibit for the females; and the third presents the total of both sexes.

TABLE 232.—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.	99	14.1	24.2	5.1	11.1	14.1	12.1	19.2
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian	48	18.8	27.1	6.3	6.3	16.7	14.6	10.4
Croatian	288	24.7	8.0	1.0	4.9	30.2	26.0	5.2
English	54	9.3	25.9	7.4	11.1	20.4	7.4	18.5
German	97	18.6	23.7	6.2	9.3	10.3	16.5	15.5
Italian, North	396	27.3	19.9	3.0	4.5	15.4	22.7	7.1
Italian, South	214	29.0	13.6	3.3	4.2	22.5	22.0	5.6
Lithuanian	204	27.0	14.2	1.5	4.4	13.2	33.3	6.4
Magyar	357	24.4	18.2	1.7	2.8	20.4	25.8	6.7
Polish	587	22.5	16.9	1.7	4.8	21.0	26.4	6.8
Russian	76	30.3	9.2	1.3	.0	30.3	27.6	1.3
Ruthenian	155	18.7	12.9	.6	15.5	20.6	24.5	7.7
Slovak	1,076	24.3	17.1	2.4	4.6	20.6	24.3	6.7
Grand total	3,747	23.8	16.5	2.4	5.3	20.5	24.3	7.3
Total native-born	99	14.1	24.2	5.1	11.1	14.1	12.1	19.2
Total foreign-born	3,648	24.0	16.3	2.3	5.1	20.6	24.6	7.0

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White.	83	15.7	22.9	3.6	9.6	15.7	18.1	14.5
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian	43	20.9	23.3	2.3	14.0	16.3	14.0	9.3
Croatian	196	32.7	9.7	1.0	3.6	32.7	17.9	2.6
English	38	18.4	23.7	5.3	5.3	15.8	13.2	18.4
German	94	18.1	23.4	6.4	9.6	12.8	19.1	10.6
Italian, North	337	28.8	22.0	2.7	4.2	17.2	20.8	4.5
Italian, South	158	27.8	25.3	3.8	2.5	17.7	17.7	5.1
Lithuanian	149	28.9	14.1	2.0	2.0	28.9	20.8	3.4
Magyar	307	33.2	15.0	1.6	5.2	25.4	16.9	2.6
Polish	503	31.6	22.7	3.4	3.4	18.9	16.7	3.4
Russian	64	23.4	17.2	.0	4.7	39.1	14.1	1.6
Ruthenian	109	33.9	20.2	4.6	4.6	18.3	18.3	.0
Slovak	914	31.3	21.0	3.1	3.8	19.6	17.4	3.8
Grand total	3,066	29.6	20.1	2.9	4.4	21.0	17.7	4.3
Total native-born	83	15.7	22.9	3.6	9.6	15.7	18.1	14.5
Total foreign-born	2,983	30.0	20.0	2.8	4.3	21.2	17.7	4.1

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White.	182	14.8	23.6	4.4	10.4	14.8	14.8	17.0
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian	91	19.8	25.3	4.4	9.9	16.5	14.3	9.9
Croatian	484	27.9	8.7	1.0	4.3	31.2	22.7	4.1
English	92	13.0	25.0	6.5	8.7	18.5	9.8	18.5
German	191	18.3	23.6	6.3	9.4	11.5	17.8	13.1
Italian, North	733	28.0	20.9	2.9	4.4	16.2	21.8	5.9
Italian, South	372	28.5	18.5	3.5	3.5	20.4	20.2	5.4
Lithuanian	353	27.8	14.2	1.7	3.4	19.8	28.0	6.1
Magyar	664	28.5	16.7	1.7	3.9	22.7	21.7	4.8
Polish	1,090	26.7	19.5	2.5	4.1	20.0	21.9	5.2
Russian	140	27.1	12.9	.7	2.1	34.3	21.4	1.4
Ruthenian	264	25.0	15.9	2.3	10.6	19.7	22.0	4.5
Slovak	1,990	27.5	18.9	2.7	4.3	20.2	21.1	5.4
Grand total	6,813	26.4	18.1	2.6	4.9	20.7	21.3	6.0
Total native-born	182	14.8	23.6	4.4	10.4	14.8	14.8	17.0
Total foreign-born	6,631	26.7	17.8	2.6	4.7	20.9	21.5	5.7

In the first section of the table, which sets forth figures concerning males exclusively, the highest percentage for any one group of native-born persons is shown by those between the years of 6 and 13. Among the foreign-born, the Slovaks and Poles are numerically preponderant, while the Bohemians and English are reported in the smallest numbers. Among the foreign-born males, the highest group percentages are entered for persons under 6 years of age and between 30 and 44 years. In the latter group are found 33.3 per cent of the Lithuanians reporting, which is the highest group percentage for any one race.

Comparing the second part of the table with the first, it is noticed that 50 per cent of the foreign-born females are under the age of 13 and 30 per cent are under 6 years of age, as against 40.3 per cent of the foreign-born males under 13 years. The comparison also shows that the number of foreign-born females between 20 and 44 years of age is much smaller than that of males of the same age. The number of English, both male and female, over 45 years of age, exceeds that of any other one race. The number of Germans takes second rank in this regard. Inspection of the tables also discloses the fact that young people, of both sexes, are more numerous among the native-born than among the foreign-born. Comparatively few youths are found among the foreign-born, the majority of the persons reporting being divided between children and individuals of marriageable age, which implies that the family groups are well organized among the native-born, and that the foreign-born are very largely unmarried persons and persons recently married.

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

TABLE 233.—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.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	6,401	0.1	15.1	17.0	15.1	13.5	20.5	12.6	6.1
Negro.....	908	.1	5.4	11.1	16.5	15.3	29.7	14.8	7.0
Foreign-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	590	.2	63.7	27.8	6.1	1.0	1.0	.0	.2
England.....	962	.5	28.6	22.2	14.9	11.5	14.4	5.3	2.5
France.....	65	.0	26.2	13.8	21.5	15.4	4.6	10.8	7.7
Germany.....	1,215	.1	20.7	21.2	15.0	10.6	17.3	11.5	3.7
Ireland.....	799	.0	18.8	17.4	13.8	12.0	19.4	14.9	3.8
Italy.....	62	1.6	75.8	17.7	3.2	1.6	.0	.0	.0
Russia.....	91	1.1	62.6	26.4	4.4	1.1	2.2	.0	2.2
Scotland.....	423	.2	29.3	25.8	15.6	11.3	11.6	5.2	.9
Wales.....	208	.5	19.7	11.1	19.7	12.5	22.1	8.2	6.2
Foreign-born, by race:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	454	.0	5.1	12.1	18.9	19.6	27.1	10.8	6.4
Croatian.....	1,958	.0	9.9	28.7	21.2	16.0	17.8	5.9	.8
Dutch.....	56	.0	8.9	5.4	26.8	10.7	23.2	23.2	1.8
English.....	1,306	.0	2.5	7.7	11.9	15.2	24.0	23.7	15.0

TABLE 233.—Per cent of male employees within each age group, by general nativity and race—Continued.

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.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.									
French.....	335	0.3	7.5	8.1	14.3	16.4	30.4	16.1	6.9
German.....	1,528	.0	4.3	7.9	12.2	13.9	25.9	12.4	23.4
Greek.....	75	.0	5.3	14.7	28.0	17.3	24.0	8.0	2.7
Irish.....	656	.0	.5	4.7	8.5	8.7	23.3	32.5	21.8
Italian, North.....	3,355	.1	7.9	22.4	22.9	19.4	20.8	5.7	1.0
Italian, South.....	2,224	(a)	8.8	22.7	23.3	17.9	18.9	7.1	1.3
Italian (not specified).....	94	.0	3.2	34.0	22.3	12.8	20.2	7.4	.0
Lithuanian.....	636	.0	1.4	18.9	28.9	18.6	23.6	7.7	.9
Magyar.....	3,511	.0	8.2	18.9	21.2	19.1	23.8	7.7	1.1
Polish.....	5,974	.0	5.4	18.9	23.4	18.2	24.0	8.5	1.6
Roumanian.....	103	.0	9.7	9.7	25.2	15.5	28.2	10.7	1.0
Russian.....	1,274	.0	6.3	20.7	25.1	18.8	21.7	6.4	.9
Ruthenian.....	281	.0	11.0	15.7	25.3	16.4	25.3	6.7	.7
Scotch.....	561	.0	5.7	8.2	8.9	15.2	21.9	26.9	13.2
Servian.....	85	.0	9.4	28.2	29.4	15.3	12.9	3.5	1.2
Slovak.....	9,925	.0	7.4	19.2	20.7	16.7	25.6	8.7	1.7
Slovenian.....	1,550	.0	7.8	23.0	23.9	17.7	18.8	7.4	1.4
Swedish.....	216	.0	2.3	7.9	7.4	15.3	31.5	23.1	12.5
Welsh.....	191	.0	2.6	7.9	6.3	12.0	25.7	23.6	22.0
Grand total.....	48,806	(a)	10.0	18.6	19.3	16.0	22.2	9.9	3.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	4,542	.2	30.5	21.7	13.6	9.6	13.7	7.9	2.8
Total native-born.....	11,851	.2	20.3	18.3	14.6	12.2	18.6	11.0	4.9
Total foreign-born.....	36,955	(a)	6.7	18.6	20.8	17.2	23.4	9.6	3.6

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

Of 48,806 male employees shown in the above table, the greatest proportion in any one age group are from 35 to 44 years of age, followed by those who are 25 to 29, the per cent who are from 20 to 24 being only slightly smaller. A very small proportion are 55 years of age or over.

The employees who are native-born of foreign father show by far the highest per cent who are from 14 to 29 years of age. The employees who are native-born whites of native father show the next proportion, followed by the foreign-born employees and the negroes who are native-born of native father, in the order mentioned. Of those 30 to 54 years of age, the native-born negroes of native father, followed by the foreign-born, show the highest per cent, while the whites native-born of native father and those who are native-born of foreign father follow in considerably smaller proportions. Of the employees who are 55 years of age or over, the negroes show the highest per cent, followed by the native-born whites of native father. The employees who are of foreign birth and those who are native-born of foreign father show considerably smaller proportions in this group.

Of the employees who are native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in Italy and Russia show over 1 per cent under 14 years of age. No employees of other parentage show as high as 1 per cent, and none of the employees whose fathers were born in France and Ireland are under 14 years of age. None of those whose fathers were born in Italy are over 35 years of age and none

whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary or Russia are as much as 45 years of age. The employees in this group whose fathers were born in France, Germany, Ireland, or Wales show the highest per cents who are 45 years of age or over.

Of the foreign-born employees, the French and the North Italians alone show a small proportion who are under 14 years of age. It will be further observed that the races of older immigration show a smaller per cent of young persons and a higher per cent in the groups of older persons than do the more recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—Public-school attendance—Parochial-school attendance—Status of children in the households studied—Citizenship—Ability to speak English— [Text Tables 234 to 250 and General Tables 92 to 100.]

In addition to the comparative industrial progress and efficiency of the races of recent and former immigration represented among the bituminous mining employees, it is of even greater interest and importance to consider the general progress and adaptability, together with the tendencies toward permanent settlement and assimilation, manifested by the mine workers of foreign birth. These tendencies have a wider significance than the purely industrial phases of immigration because they are concerned with the immigrant races in the light of their desirability as members of American communities and as participants in the social and political life of the country. These conditions affecting their general progress and adaptability are set forward in the present connection because the expansion of the mining industry has made necessary the presence of the large immigrant population, which in turn has been responsible for bringing into existence conditions and facts of vital importance to American life and institutions.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

One of the best indications of a disposition to adopt this country as a permanent home, as well as a mark of thrift and of desire for advancement, is found in the extent to which the different races of mine workers of foreign birth acquire property and homes in this country. Facts bearing on these questions, secured from a study of 1,358 families, are presented in the next table, which shows the number and per cent of families owning their homes, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 234.—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.....	33	14	42.4
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	17	7	(a)
Croatian.....	108	3	2.8
English.....	17	6	(a)
German.....	33	15	45.5
Irish.....	11	7	(a)
Italian, North.....	144	15	10.4
Italian, South.....	66	7	10.6
Lithuanian.....	81	6	7.4
Magyar.....	153	5	3.3
Polish.....	203	17	8.4
Roumanian.....	10		(a)
Russian.....	38		.0
Ruthenian.....	43	5	11.6
Slovak.....	389	16	4.1
Slovenian.....	12	2	(a)
Grand total.....	1,358	125	9.2
Total native-born.....	33	14	42.4
Total foreign-born.....	1,325	111	8.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the races represented in the above table by 20 or more families, the Russian alone, with 38 families, reports not a single case of home ownership. Of the foreign-born, the Germans show the largest proportion owning their homes, the Ruthenians, South Italians, North Italians, Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Magyars, and Croatian, following in the order named.

Of the 1,358 families from whom information was secured, only 9.2 per cent own their homes. This may be attributed to the fact that few opportunities of acquiring a home are open to men of any race. Almost all the mining companies refuse to sell company houses to their employees in the detached mining communities. Only in exceptional instances have the employees any opportunities for buying homes, the companies finding it a better policy to retain the houses because of large profits arising from rent payments, and for the additional reason that mine workers may be evicted in the event of a strike. The opportunities to purchase homes are therefore limited to the comparatively small numbers of employees who live in larger centers of population or who work for the few companies that encourage the owning of homes.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

One of the greatest factors of assimilation is the school system of the bituminous localities. In or near each mining village public schools are conducted. These are usually ungraded, with a term of from six to eight months a year, and, with the parochial schools, constitute the chief opportunity for the children of immigrant families to secure an education. In order to obtain some information by races, showing the age, sex, and number of children in attendance, data on these topics were secured from a number of these schools in different mining villages. The results are shown in the table next presented.

TABLE 235.—Number of pupils in selected public schools, by sex and age, and by general nativity and race of father of pupil.

General nativity and race of father, and sex of pupil.	Number of pupils of each specified age.																			Total.
	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 or over.			
Native-born:																				
White—																				
Male.....	1	3	78	75	96	97	96	70	76	74	72	41	28	10	4	1	1	823		
Female.....	2	77	71	82	73	79	63	84	63	62	44	30	19	7	1	1	756			
Total.....	1	5	155	146	170	175	133	160	137	134	85	58	29	11	1	1	1,579			
Negro—																				
Male.....			4	6	4	7	9	8	5	3	2							48		
Female.....			5	6	3	6	8	6	4	1	4	2						45		
Total.....			9	12	7	13	9	16	11	7	3	4	2					93		
Total native-born—																				
Male.....	1	3	82	81	100	104	105	78	81	77	74	41	28	10	4	1	1	871		
Female.....	2	82	77	85	79	79	71	90	67	63	48	32	19	7	1	1	801			
Total.....	1	5	164	158	183	184	149	171	144	137	89	60	29	11	1	1	1,672			
Foreign-born:																				
Bohemian and Moravian—																				
Male.....			8	11	5	7	8	7	6	7	2	1						62		
Female.....			6	8	11	6	8	4	6	2	2							53		
Total.....			14	19	16	13	16	11	12	9	4	1						115		
Bulgarian—																				
Male.....										1								1		
Female.....						1		1										2		
Total.....						1		1		1								3		
Canadian (other than French)—																				
Male.....			1															1		
Female.....																		1		
Total.....			1															1		
Croatian—																				
Male.....				1		1												2		
Female.....			1															1		
Total.....			1	1		1												3		
Danish—																				
Male.....				1	1		1											3		
Female.....				2														2		
Total.....				3	1		1											5		
Dutch—																				
Male.....					1	1		1		1			1					5		
Female.....							1	2										3		
Total.....					1	1	1	3		1			1					8		
English—																				
Male.....			5	4	6	13	11	4	10	5	7	3	1					69		
Female.....			6	5	12	11	18	7	6	9	2	2	1	1				89		
Total.....			11	9	18	24	29	11	16	14	9	5	2	1				149		
Finnish—																				
Male.....		1		1	2	1												5		
Female.....						1												1		
Total.....		1		1	2	1	1											6		
French—																				
Male.....					1			2		2								5		
Female.....					3	3			1	1	1							9		
Total.....					1	3	3		2	1	3	1						14		

TABLE 235.—Number of pupils in selected public schools, by sex and age, and by general nativity and race of father of pupil—Continued.

General nativity and race of father, and sex of pupil.	Number of pupils of each specified age.																			Total.
	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 or over.			
Foreign-born—Cont'd.																				
German—																				
Male.....	1	17	14	18	11	12	13	20	12	8	3	1								130
Female.....		9	11	17	15	15	14	12	4	4	1									102
Total.....	1	26	25	35	26	27	27	32	16	12	4	1								232
Greek—																				
Male.....			1	1	1	1			2	2										8
Female.....					1	6		1	2											10
Total.....			1	1	2	6		1	4	2										18
Hebrew, German—																				
Male.....									1											1
Female.....							1	1		2										4
Total.....							1	1	1	2										5
Hebrew, Polish—																				
Male.....				1		1														2
Female.....					1				1	1										3
Total.....				1	1	1			1	1										5
Hebrew, Russian—																				
Male.....					1															1
Female.....						1		1												2
Total.....					1	1		1												3
Irish—																				
Male.....		3	9	11	10	2	11	5	8	3	4									67
Female.....	1	12	7	5	15	4	10	13	13	1	4	2		1						87
Total.....	1	15	16	16	25	6	21	18	21	4	8	2		1						154
Italian, North—																				
Male.....			22	13	12	17	16	15	8	11	4	2								120
Female.....			19	9	11	6	11	9	7	5		1								78
Total.....			41	22	23	23	27	24	15	16	4	2		1						198
Italian, South—																				
Male.....	1	5	6	7	4	5	4	3	2	4	1									42
Female.....	1	6	4	11	5	9	2	2	3			1								44
Total.....	2	11	10	18	9	14	6	5	5	4	1	1								86
Lithuanian—																				
Male.....				1	1															2
Female.....			1					1												2
Total.....			1	1	1			1												4
Magyar—																				
Male.....		3	6	1	5	2	1	4	1											23
Female.....	1	5	3	3	2	1	1	1												17
Total.....	1	8	9	4	7	3	2	5	1											40
Norwegian—																				
Male.....																				
Female.....				1			2													3
Total.....				1			2													3
Polish—																				
Male.....		9	19	11	11	12	8	6	8	6	4	2	1	1						98
Female.....		13	19	17	16	13	10	6	6	3	1	1								99
Total.....		22	38	28	27	25	18	12	11	6	5	3	1	1						197

TABLE 235.—Number of pupils in selected public schools, by sex and age, and by general nativity and race of father of pupil—Continued.

General nativity and race of father, and sex of pupil.	Number of pupils of each specified age.																	Total.
	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20 or over.	
Foreign-born—Cont'd.																		
Roumanian—																		
Male													1					1
Female							1											1
Total							1						1					2
Russian—																		
Male			3	2	4	4	7	4	2	3								29
Female		1	4	6	2	4	3	2	2	1		1						26
Total			4	6	10	6	11	7	4	5	1		1					55
Ruthenian—																		
Male							2											2
Female									1									1
Total							2		1									3
Scotch—																		
Male			2	6	4	9	8	2	5	4	8	3						51
Female			5	7	4	4	6	1	7	7	4	4			1			46
Total			7	13	8	13	14	3	12	11	8	7			1			97
Slovak—																		
Male			50	36	41	39	44	29	20	23	5	4	2					293
Female		3	38	51	39	33	33	30	17	11	3							258
Total		3	88	87	80	72	77	59	37	34	8	4	2					551
Slovenian—																		
Male		1	2	7	5	8	5	3	2	3	1							37
Female		2	9	2	3	9	1	1	2	2	1							32
Total		3	11	9	8	17	6	4	4	5	2							69
Swedish—																		
Male			1	1				1		1								4
Female							2		1	1	1	1						6
Total			1	1			2		2	1	1	1	1					10
Welsh—																		
Male				1	1	1					1							4
Female			1							1	1							3
Total			1	1	1	1				1	2							7
Other races ^a —																		
Male																		
Female						1				1		1						3
Total						1				1		1						3
Race not specified—																		
Male						1			1									2
Female										1	1	1		1				4
Total						1			1	1	1	1		1				6
Total foreign-born—																		
Male		4	132	142	134	143	136	106	92	94	51	26	7	2	1			1,070
Female		8	132	133	145	139	130	98	86	66	22	13	8	1	1			982
Total		12	264	275	279	282	266	204	178	160	73	39	15	3	2			2,052
Grand total:																		
Male	1	7	214	223	234	247	241	184	173	171	125	67	35	12	5	1	1	1,941
Female		10	214	210	230	218	209	169	176	133	85	61	40	20	8			1,783
Total	1	17	428	433	464	465	450	353	349	304	210	128	75	32	13	1	1	3,724

^a "Other races" comprise 3 Syrian.

It will be observed in the preceding table that of the 3,724 school children covered by this inquiry 1,672 are of native-born parentage, while 2,052 are of foreign parentage. The greatest number of children of foreign parentage come from the Slovak, Polish, North Italian, German, English, and Irish races. This is to be expected, since in the localities selected these are the immigrant races with the most children of school age. The majority of children in school are between the ages of 8 and 10 years. This is generally true irrespective of race. After that age period, the attendance decreases. This decrease is greater among the children of foreign than among those of native parentage and is more rapid among the Slovaks, Poles, and Italians than among the English, Irish, and German children. With most immigrant races the attendance practically ceases at about the age of 14 or 15 years. This fact may be attributed to three causes: (1) That attendance is compulsory only to the age of 14; (2) that the parents usually desire their children to go to work at as early an age as possible; and (3) that in these schools the course is finished by the average pupil at about the age of 14 years. Although there are high schools in all the larger towns and cities of the coal-mining regions, they are attended by almost no children of immigrant parentage except British and German. The children of the more recently immigrating races, such as the Slovaks, Poles, and Italians, practically finish their schooling when they leave the public or parochial grammar schools. In the foregoing table it will be observed that many children of native parentage continue in attendance after the age of 14 years. In some cases this is due to the presence of backward pupils who are finishing the course, and in other cases to the fact that advanced instruction is being given some pupils by special arrangement.

PAROCHIAL-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The mixture of races shown in the attendance at the public schools is significant in its relation to Americanization when compared with the racial classification of the pupils attending the parochial schools of the same region, as shown in the following tables exhibiting the attendance at selected schools:

TABLE 236.—*Per cent distribution of children in the parochial schools, by race.*

General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born, White.....	8.9
Foreign-born:	
Polish.....	24.1
Slovak.....	48.0
Other races.....	19.1
Total foreign-born.....	91.1
Grand total.....	100.0

TABLE 237.—*Number of pupils of each sex in the parochial schools, by general nativity and race of father of pupil.*

General nativity and race of father of pupil.	Number of—		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
Native-born, White	27	32	59
Foreign-born:			
German	6	10	16
Irish	9	18	27
Italian, North	15	4	19
Italian, South	4	7	11
Magyar	9	8	17
Polish	79	81	160
Russian	6	5	11
Slovak	162	157	319
Other races ^a	17	9	26
Total	307	299	606
Grand total	334	331	665

^a "Other races" comprise: Croatian, 4; Dutch, 5; English, 4; Hebrew (not specified), 9; Lithuanian, 2; Slovenian, 2.

In the parochial schools, as shown in the above table, the per cent of children of native white parentage is but 8.9 as compared with 42.4 in the public schools. The Polish and Slovak races send the greatest number of children to the parochial schools represented in these tables. This is due not to a greater tendency on the part of these races to send their children to school, but to the fact that they are present here in much greater numbers than are those of other immigrant races.

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

In connection with the above data from both public and parochial schools the table next presented, compiled from families in this same region, may be taken to show the relative disposition of different races to send their children to school. This table exhibits the number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at work, and at school, by general nativity and race of father and birthplace of child.

TABLE 238.—*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 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.	51	2	48	1	3.9	94.1	2.0
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	{United States.	110	15	92	3	13.6	83.6	2.7
	{Abroad.....	64	13	49	2	20.3	76.6	3.1
Italian, South.....	{United States.	54	11	41	2	20.4	75.9	3.7
	{Abroad.....	28	10	17	1	35.7	60.7	3.6
Magyar.....	{United States.	82	13	68	1	15.9	82.9	1.2
	{Abroad.....	40	8	32		20.0	80.0	.0
Polish.....	{United States.	189	33	151	5	17.5	79.9	2.6
	{Abroad.....	51	17	33	1	33.3	64.7	2.0
Slovak.....	{United States.	346	62	270	14	17.9	78.0	4.0
	{Abroad.....	84	17	66	1	20.2	78.6	1.2

The above table shows that the native families have relatively fewer children of school age at home and at work, and more at school, than have any of the immigrant races. In connection with the foreign born it should be noted that in general a higher proportion of children born abroad than of those born in the United States are at home. This is due to the fact that the children born abroad are older than those born here, and therefore are the first to leave school. The relative proportions at school, at home, or otherwise occupied, of the persons 16 years of age or over in the households studied, are shown by sex in the two tables next submitted.

TABLE 239.—*Per cent of males 16 years of age or over at school, at home, and in other occupations, by general nativity and race of individual.*

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

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At school.	At home.	In other occupations.
Native-born of native father, White.....	59	5.1	1.7	93.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Slovak..	39	5.1	2.6	92.3
Foreign-born:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	.0	.0	100.0
Croatian.....	190	.0	1.1	98.9
German.....	32	.0	6.3	93.8
Italian, North.....	188	.0	2.1	97.9
Italian, South.....	112	.9	.9	98.2
Lithuanian.....	115	.9	.9	98.3
Magyar.....	191	.0	.5	99.5
Polish.....	339	.6	1.5	97.9
Roumanian.....	35	.0	.0	100.0
Russian.....	40	.0	.0	100.0
Ruthenian.....	99	.0	.0	100.0
Slovak.....	563	.2	.4	99.5
Grand total.....	2,148	.7	1.0	98.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	114	5.3	2.6	92.1
Total native-born.....	173	5.2	2.3	92.5
Total foreign-born.....	1,975	.3	.9	98.8

TABLE 240.—*Per cent of females 16 years of age or over at school, at home, and in other occupations, 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.	At home.	In other occupations.
Native-born of native father, White	60	1.7	90.0	8.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
German	25	12.0	64.0	24.0
Slovak	32	3.1	78.1	18.8
Foreign-born:				
Croatian	107	.0	99.1	.9
German	25	.0	92.0	8.0
Italian, North	146	2.1	97.3	.7
Italian, South	62	.0	98.4	1.6
Lithuanian	79	1.3	98.7	.0
Magyar	150	.0	98.7	1.3
Polish	201	.0	97.5	2.5
Russian	38	.0	100.0	.0
Ruthenian	42	.0	100.0	.0
Slovak	378	.0	99.2	.8
Grand total	1,454	1.0	96.0	3.0
Total native-born of foreign father	104	8.7	69.2	22.1
Total native-born	164	6.1	76.8	17.1
Total foreign-born	1,290	.3	98.4	1.2

Of the foreign-born males and females 16 years of age or over, only three-tenths of 1 per cent are at school. The males are largely at work in the mines or in other occupations, while the females are largely at home. On the other hand, 6.1 per cent of all native-born females and 5.2 per cent of all native-born males, 16 years of age or over, are at school.

CITIZENSHIP.

Another point of general interest is the tendency on the part of the different races of foreign birth to acquire citizenship, and their general interest in public and civic affairs. Employers are a unit in stating that little real or intelligent civic interest is manifested by recent immigrants. They ascribe this lack to the immigrant's ignorance of our political methods, his illiteracy and inability to speak English, the social and political aloofness of these races in the more or less remote mining villages, and their desire to avoid taxation. Those who reside in or near the cities seem to exhibit more interest than do those of the isolated communities. It seems that the Bohemians and Moravians take a much more active part in civic affairs than any other race of recent immigration in the bituminous districts of Pennsylvania. Among the other Slavic races, the Slovaks and Poles lead in this regard, while the Croatians make the poorest showing. It is almost the universal statement that this latter race shows no intelligent civic interest at all, and that very few become naturalized. The Italians, both North and South, are more active than the Slavic races in their efforts to become citizens, and appear to take a more active part in civic affairs. All information of this character is, of necessity, somewhat indefinite, and varies with the locality. It seems true of all the later immigrating races that they take far less interest in

civic affairs than did the German and British immigrants, and in cases where there seems to be encouraging activity it is nearly always due, not to their own intelligent efforts to attain citizenship and exercise its privileges, but to the influence of interested politicians. When members of these races actually become naturalized they vote almost wholly as their "bosses" tell them. The "boss" may be the native superintendent or foreman, or some leader of their own race; for example, an intelligent banker and steamship ticket agent. It is charged that immigrants are often improperly influenced to vote as desired and that many are sometimes allowed to vote who have no legal right to exercise the franchise. There is a practically unanimous opinion that as races the southeastern European immigrants make far less intelligent and reliable citizens than do Germans, British, or Scandinavians. As indicating the extent of naturalization among these races, the following table is given. It covers the naturalizations in Westmoreland County, Pa., which has been one of the most important coal and coke producing areas during the past one hundred and six years. While it is impossible to differentiate by races in this record, the extent of naturalization by nationalities, resulting from political pressure in the years of important elections, can be readily seen in the greatly increased numbers of persons who became citizens in those years. The marked falling off in the number of persons naturalized in 1907 to 1908 is due to the effects of legislation prescribing more stringent tests for citizenship.

TABLE 241.—Number of persons naturalized in Westmoreland County, Pa., by country of birth, 1802 to 1908.

Year.	Assyria.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bohemia.	Canada.	Cuba.	Denmark.	England.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Holland.	Ireland.	Isle of Maurithus.	Italy.	Lithuania.	Norway.	Poland.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Syria.	Wales.	Total.
1802								4						29													33	
1803														20													21	
1804														42									1				43	
1805														12													12	
1806														9													9	
1807								1						16													17	
1808														32									1				33	
1809											2			3													5	
1810								2		1	1			20													24	
1811														6												1	7	
1812								1		2	1			7													19	
1813								1		1	4			58									1				65	
1814								2			1			19													22	
1815														11													13	
1816								3						27													30	
1817											1			8													9	
1818														8													8	
1819								2						6													8	
1820														4													4	
1821														2													2	
1822								1						5													6	
1823											1			9									1				11	
1824											3			9													12	
1825											2			10													12	
1826														7									1			1	9	
1827													1	2													3	
1828								1			1			12													14	
1829											1			6													9	
1830								1		1	2			6									1				12	
1831											1			15									1				17	
1832								1						5													6	
1833								1						10													11	
1834								1			2			4											1		8	

TABLE 241.—Number of persons naturalized in Westmoreland County, Pa., by country of birth, 1802 to 1908—Continued.

Year.	Assyria.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bohemia.	Canada.	Cuba.	Denmark.	England.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Holland.	Ireland.	Isle of Manritius.	Italy.	Lithuania.	Norway.	Poland.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Syria.	Wales.	Total.	
1835.								3						5													8		
1836.								1				2		3									1					7	
1837.								4						5														11	
1838.								4		1	25			13									1			1	45		
1839.											9			2														12	
1840.								1			24			11									1				37		
1841.											6			10									1					18	
1842.											4			6														10	
1843.								2		1	5			5														17	
1844.					1			1			20			8														30	
1845.								1			7			5														13	
1846.										1	10			4											1			15	
1847.								1		1	26			8												1	37		
1848.								4			2			9									2					32	
1849.											2			5														3	
1850.								3		2	5			5														15	
1851.								1			5			13									1					20	
1852.								1		1	10			10														39	
1853.		1						1			8			18														28	
1854.											4			4														26	
1855.								2			31			46														83	
1856.				1				2			33		1	98									2		1		138		
1857.								2			29		2	10									3		5	1	52		
1858.								3			11			18									3		1	1	35		
1859.		1			1			4			37			21									1				67		
1860.								2			31			21									3		2			57	
1861.								1			6			2												1	10		
1862.									1		6			4									1					12	
1863.								2			5			5														12	
1864.								3			5			4														12	
1865.								1			2			5														8	
1866.								4			12			9														25	
1867.											2			2														6	
1868.				1	1			15			31			23									3		1	2		76	
1869.											1			1														3	
1870.								1			3			2														6	
1871.		1						5			8			8					1									23	
1872.					1			5			15			14									1		1			37	
1873.								3			4			17														24	
1874.								1			2			10														15	
1875.								2		1	11			11									1		1			28	
1876.		5			1			38		2	23			37									22				18	147	
1877.								4			7			4														18	
1878.			2					3			22			14									5		17			2	65
1879.					1			5		2	14			19		1							3		1			47	
1880.		2						28		1	35			42									11		15	3	10	147	
1881.		1						1			8			8														11	
1882.		1	1					1		1	18		1	5									5		4		2	40	
1883.								3			7			1														15	
1884.		5			3	1		57		6	38			39									3		18	5	11	191	
1885.					1			1			2			3		1												1	13
1886.		9			1			71		2	49			30									1	23	14		18	219	
1887.		10			3	2		21		1	29			5									6		2	1		90	
1888.		89			19		2	153		10	201			90		8	1	3					3	86	47	1	20	733	
1889.		18				1		37		3	50			19									11	14	13			1	170
1890.		32		5	24	2	1	45		7	124			28		7		8	1				19	21	19	1	6	350	
1891.		15		3	2	1		38		7	57			26		5							7	25	2	17	4	5	214
1892.		47		14	28	3	1	87		7	122			75		10		1					17	29	35	2	10	488	
1893.		10		7	10			22		3	18			5									6	5	4			4	98
1894.		20		7	4			48	1	1	31			13		6		1					4	15	19	2	4	176	
1895.		29		19	3	1		58		9	37			12		16		4					11	19	5	3	5	231	
1896.		170		27	20	3	1	103	1	17	74			33		41		5					14	38	48	7	7	609	
1897.		159		42	19	1		62		14	111			21		83		3					21	16	27	1	7	589	
1898.		26		4	1			14		1	31			4		28	1	8					2	3	8			1	132
1899.		132		6	12			36		7	77			10	1	145		4					6	10	7	3	9	465	
1900.		110		3	3	2		25	1	2	89			11		96		10					27	11	15	1	2	390	
1901.		47		1	1			15		4	24			5		61		3					5	7	13		4	191	
1902.		63		1	1			22	1		25			2		80							6	9	12		1	223	
1903.		56		3				14	2	3	16			1		144		1					7	6	7		6	272	
1904.		3	84		2			8	2		11	1		4		104	2						19	5	11	3	1	261	
1905.		64		2	5	1		12		1	16			1		45							8	4	2	1	2	165	
1906.		86						6			19			1		98							8	1	5	1	2	227	
1907.		17						2			3			2		8							2	2				31	
1908 a.		18						2			9			1		2							1		3			44	

a January 1 to November 1.

In connection with the study of individual mine employees, inquiry was also made regarding the extent of citizenship among those of foreign birth. From the returns secured, the following table has been prepared, covering 12,182 foreign-born mine employees. It shows by race the political condition of males who were 21 years of age or over at time of immigration, and who have been in the United States five years or over.

TABLE 242.—*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.....	168	75	50	44.6	29.8
Bosnian.....	1			(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	4	2	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	1			(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	5	3	1	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	463	19	14	4.1	3.0
Dalmatian.....	2			(a)	(a)
Danish.....	7	1	3	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	18	7	2	(a)	(a)
English.....	437	306	53	70.0	12.1
Finnish.....	24	5	2	(a)	(a)
French.....	149	54	33	36.2	22.1
German.....	702	452	102	64.4	14.5
Greek.....	28	2	3	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	275	234	14	85.1	5.1
Italian, North.....	1,081	207	154	19.1	14.2
Italian, South.....	687	133	86	19.4	12.5
Italian (not specified).....	26	7	4	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	222	36	21	16.2	9.5
Magyar.....	1,065	86	93	8.1	8.7
Montenegrin.....	7	2		(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	1	1		(a)	(a)
Polish.....	2,074	296	175	14.3	8.4
Portuguese.....	5		2	(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	8	1	2	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	343	27	27	7.9	7.9
Ruthenian.....	74	7	7	9.5	9.5
Scotch.....	202	137	15	67.8	7.4
Scotch-Irish.....	3	3		(a)	(a)
Servian.....	20	2	4	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	3,233	330	247	10.2	7.6
Slovenian.....	523	74	103	14.1	19.7
Swedish.....	101	74	14	73.3	13.9
Welsh.....	65	52	9	80.0	13.8
Australian (race not specified).....	5	1		(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	82	9	9	11.0	11.0
Belgian (race not specified).....	69	40	7	58.0	10.1
Swiss (race not specified).....	2	2		(a)	(a)
Total.....	12,182	2,687	1,258	22.1	10.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table above shows that of the 12,182 immigrants who could be naturalized citizens if they so desired, only 22.1 per cent have availed themselves of the opportunity, while an additional 10.3 per cent have taken out their first papers. In other words, an average of two immigrants out of every three do not become citizens or even begin the legal process necessary to that end. Generalizations are much less satisfactory, however, than the detailed showing by races,

and when this is examined it is found that the immigrant races fall immediately into two very distinct groups. The first is made up of races showing relatively large numbers of citizens, and includes the Welsh with 80 per cent, the English with 70 per cent, the Germans with 64.4 per cent, the Irish with 85.1 per cent, the Scotch with 67.8 per cent, and the Swedes with 73.3 per cent, naturalized. The second group, with relatively few citizens, includes all the other immigrant races given in the table. Among these races, the Bohemians and Moravians and the French are far in the lead, with 44.6 per cent and 36.2 per cent, respectively, naturalized and 29.8 per cent and 22.1 per cent, respectively, having first papers. Of the more numerous races in this group, the South Italians have 19.4 per cent naturalized, the North Italians 19.1 per cent, the Poles 14.3 per cent, the Slovenians 14.1 per cent, the Slovaks 10.2 per cent, the Magyars 8.1 per cent, and the Croatians 4.1 per cent. This shows that among the races of the second group, except the Bohemians and Moravians and the French, there is very little tendency toward citizenship. This indifference may be ascribed in large measure to differences in language, but such difference does not deter the German and the Swedish immigrants from becoming naturalized.

The following table has been arranged to show the relation between period of residence in this country and the political status of foreign-born males who were 21 years of age or over at the time of their arrival and who have been in this country five years or more. Classification has been made according to race and according to period of residence in the United States.

TABLE 243.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	82	6.1	46.3	86	81.4	14.0	168	44.6	29.8
Croatian.....	375	1.3	2.4	88	15.9	5.7	463	4.1	3.0
English.....	72	12.5	33.3	365	81.4	7.9	437	70.0	12.1
French.....	73	2.7	28.8	76	68.4	15.8	149	36.2	22.1
German.....	164	9.1	30.5	538	81.2	9.7	702	64.4	14.5
Irish.....	13	23.1	15.4	262	88.2	4.6	275	85.1	5.1
Italian, North.....	710	7.0	13.8	371	42.3	15.1	1,081	19.1	14.2
Italian, South.....	438	6.2	12.3	249	42.6	12.9	687	19.4	12.5
Lithuanian.....	124	4.0	8.1	98	31.6	11.2	222	16.2	9.5
Magyar.....	707	1.8	5.7	358	20.4	14.8	1,065	8.1	8.7
Polish.....	1,229	1.4	5.1	845	33.0	13.3	2,074	14.3	8.4
Russian.....	205	1.0	3.9	138	18.1	13.8	343	7.9	7.9
Scotch.....	36	5.6	13.9	166	81.3	6.0	202	67.8	7.4
Slovak.....	1,813	1.3	4.4	1,420	21.6	11.8	3,233	10.2	7.6
Slovenian.....	361	3.3	22.2	162	38.3	14.2	523	14.1	19.7
Swedish.....	16	18.8	37.5	85	83.5	9.4	101	73.3	13.9
Total.....	6,633	3.0	9.3	5,549	44.8	11.6	12,182	22.1	10.3

The preceding table shows that but 12.3 per cent of the males who have been in the United States less than ten years have taken steps to become citizens, in comparison with 56.4 per cent of those who have a residence of ten years or more. In other words, 87.7 per cent of the more recent immigrants are aliens as compared with 43.6 per cent of the earlier ones. In the table four races, the North Italian, Magyar, Polish, and Slovak, are represented by more than 1,000 individuals each; considering those who hold their first papers in addition to the fully naturalized, these races, with the exception of the North Italian, are below the general average. Moreover, a smaller percentage of these races acquire citizenship after ten years' residence in the country than the average for the whole group. The Irish, while represented by smaller numbers in the table, make the best showing, both in respect to the acquisition of citizenship during the first ten years of residence and also in the acquisition of citizenship during the later period.

The following table presents the political condition of foreign-born male members of immigrant 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 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.*

(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.....	8	3	3	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	65	3	5	4.6	7.7
English.....	9	8	1	(a)	(a)
German.....	15	13	1	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	3	2	.....	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	95	30	18	31.6	18.9
Italian, South.....	50	17	6	34.0	12.0
Lithuanian.....	49	5	5	10.2	10.2
Magyar.....	69	14	10	20.3	14.5
Polish.....	127	19	19	15.0	15.0
Roumanian.....	8	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	18	2	3	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	26	4	1	15.4	3.8
Slovak.....	198	34	22	17.2	11.1
Slovenian.....	6	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	746	154	95	20.6	12.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The total number of individuals reporting full data in the above table is 746. Of these, 20.6 per cent have full naturalization papers and 12.7 per cent first papers. The Slovaks are represented in the greatest number, but there are comparatively few of this race who have either first or second papers, 71.7 per cent being without political status. Entries for the South Italians, North Italians, and Magyars show a high percentage fully naturalized, 34 per cent of the South Italians reporting as citizens. Croatians are shown to rank lowest

in this regard. Among those having first papers only, the North Italians report 18.9 per cent of their number and the Poles 15 per cent, while the smallest proportion, 3.8 per cent, is shown by the Slovaks.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

A further criterion of the degree of assimilation is the ability to speak English evidenced by the non-English-speaking races. From the families studied in the Pennsylvania bituminous localities, information showing the degree of ability to speak English, of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, was secured from 4,715 persons. This information is presented in the following table:

TABLE 245.—*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:						
German.....	43	52	95	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, North.....	62	62	124	95.2	95.2	95.2
Italian, South.....	29	35	64	100.0	91.4	95.3
Lithuanian.....	27	17	44	85.2	88.2	86.4
Magyar.....	47	40	87	95.7	97.5	96.6
Polish.....	104	107	211	92.3	90.7	91.5
Slovak.....	211	206	417	93.4	90.8	92.1
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	22	47	60.0	59.1	59.6
Croatian.....	200	115	315	42.5	22.6	35.2
German.....	34	26	60	94.1	100.0	96.7
Italian, North.....	226	173	399	72.6	40.5	58.6
Italian, South.....	124	78	202	60.5	29.5	48.5
Lithuanian.....	122	87	209	54.9	35.6	46.9
Magyar.....	216	165	381	67.6	49.7	59.8
Polish.....	358	233	591	41.9	37.3	40.1
Roumanian.....	36	13	49	2.8	15.4	6.1
Russian.....	42	43	85	33.3	16.3	24.7
Ruthenian.....	107	49	156	27.1	12.2	22.4
Slovak.....	601	424	1,025	47.1	31.6	40.7
Grand total.....	2,694	2,021	4,715	60.2	51.7	56.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	584	575	1,159	94.3	92.3	93.4
Total foreign-born.....	2,110	1,446	3,556	50.8	35.5	44.6

In the above table the most important information disclosed by the statistics having to do with persons who were native-born of foreign father is the classification by race of persons who speak the English language, for a large number of the groups represent the native-born children of recent immigrants. Of the 1,159 native-born of foreign father, 93.4 per cent speak English, comprising 94.3 per cent of the males and 92.3 per cent of the females. It will be seen that every second-generation German covered by these statistics is English-speaking. Then follow the Magyars with 96.6 per cent, the South Italians with 95.3 per cent, the North Italians, the Slovaks, the

Poles, and the Lithuanians, the last named showing 86.4 per cent. The order in which these races are represented may be accepted as a criterion of the order in which the native-born children of foreign parents are becoming Americanized. Over one-half, or 50.8 per cent, of the foreign-born males speak English and only 35.5 per cent of the foreign-born females. For the total of both sexes the percentage is 44.6. The larger percentage of foreign-born males speaking English as compared with the females is obviously due to the fact that the former are brought into more intimate and frequent contact with American life and institutions, while the immigrant woman and housewife has less opportunity to acquire the language because of her segregation in the foreign colony and in the home. The Germans of foreign birth, with 96.7 per cent, show a much larger proportion able to speak English than any other foreign race, and the foreign-born Roumanians, with only 6.1, show the smallest per cent. Other races which have a percentage above the general average of 44.6 are the following: Magyar with 59.8 per cent, Bohemian and Moravian with 59.6 per cent, North Italian with 58.6 per cent, South Italian with 48.5 per cent, and Lithuanian with 46.9 per cent.

The table next submitted is based upon reports from 33,876 foreign-born mine workers, and shows, by race of individual, the relative ability to speak English.

TABLE 246.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	69.4	Polish.....	5,900	50.3
Croatian.....	1,945	54.2	Roumanian.....	100	45.0
Dutch.....	56	83.9	Russian.....	1,265	56.9
French.....	328	71.6	Ruthenian.....	280	45.0
German.....	1,511	91.0	Servian.....	84	60.7
Greek.....	75	65.3	Slovak.....	9,853	57.1
Italian, North.....	3,323	58.8	Slovenian.....	1,534	59.6
Italian, South.....	2,197	60.3	Swedish.....	216	97.2
Italian (not specified).....	90	60.0			
Lithuanian.....	630	71.1	Total.....	33,876	58.2
Magyar.....	3,489	50.8			

Of all races reporting, the Swedes, followed by the Germans, show a larger per cent able to speak English than any other of the races, the Swedes reporting 97.2 per cent and the Germans 90.9 per cent. The figure for the Dutch is 83.9 per cent. Less than three-fourths of each of the other races reporting are able to speak English. Of these races, the French lead, with 71.6 per cent, followed closely by the Lithuanians, who report 71.1 per cent. Only two races, the Roumanians and Ruthenians, report less than 50 per cent of their number able to speak the English language. The other races range from 69.4 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians to 50.3 per cent of the Poles.

The extent to which foreign-born persons in general are able to speak the English language having been examined in the preceding

table, it will be of value to ascertain what degree of progress is indicated as between immigrants who were of different age groups at the time of arrival in the United States. The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied who speak English, by age at time of arrival in the United States, the individuals being divided into two groups, the first composed of those who were under 14 years at time of coming, and the second of those who were 14 or more than 14 years of age.

TABLE 247.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	90.9	50.0
Croatian.....	315	86.7	29.8
German.....	40	100.0	95.5
Italian, North.....	399	90.4	48.9
Italian, South.....	202	77.4	43.3
Lithuanian.....	209	95.8	40.5
Magyar.....	381	84.6	54.7
Polish.....	591	81.4	32.0
Roumanian.....	49	(a)	2.2
Russian.....	85	50.0	21.3
Ruthenian.....	156	50.0	17.9
Slovak.....	1,025	86.8	32.2
Total.....	3,556	84.6	36.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon referring to the above table it is apparent that the general tendency exhibited for all races of immigrants is that those who come to the United States at an early age acquire the use of English more readily than those who come at a later period of life. This is apparent from a comparison of the ability to use English by the two age groups in the table. Of those who were under 14 years of age on arriving in the United States, 84.6 per cent are able to speak English at present, while on the other hand, of those persons who were 14 or more than 14 years of age when they arrived in this country only 36.9 per cent are at present able to speak English. The greatest facility in acquiring the language, among immigrants under 14 years of age at time of arrival in this country, is seen in the case of the Germans, Lithuanians, Bohemians and Moravians, North Italians, Slovaks, and Croatians. On the other hand, a greater degree of segregation and lack of contact with American life and institutions is indicated by the relatively small proportion of Russians, Ruthenians, Roumanians, and South Italians who are able to speak English. The Germans, Magyars, Bohemians and Moravians, and North Italians show the greatest proportion of representatives able to speak English who were 14 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States. It is a striking fact in connection with the other races that in no case is a larger proportion than 43.3 per cent able to

speak English if the persons were as much as 14 years of age when they arrived in this country.

From the standpoint of Americanization and assimilation, however, it is even more important to ascertain what connection exists between ability to speak English and period of residence in this country on the part of the different races of recent immigration. With this object in view the table below is submitted showing 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.

TABLE 248.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	47	32.0	66.7	100.0
Croatian.....	315	15.4	44.0	60.0
German.....	60	100.0	.....	96.2
Italian, North.....	399	33.8	55.6	88.0
Italian, South.....	202	20.5	63.3	72.9
Lithuanian.....	209	21.3	40.7	77.6
Magyar.....	381	33.8	61.9	85.8
Polish.....	591	14.3	36.0	70.0
Roumanian.....	49	3.0	12.5	.....
Russian.....	85	2.5	31.0	68.8
Ruthenian.....	156	.0	32.6	48.8
Slovak.....	1,025	14.9	42.2	58.9
Total.....	3,556	18.9	45.4	70.6

This table brings out the significant fact that a much greater proportion of immigrants of a long period of residence than of those of recent arrival in the United States are able to use the English language. On comparing the totals for the foreign-born it is seen that of those persons who have been in the country ten years or longer a larger proportion can speak English than of those who have been here from five to nine years, and of those persons who have had a residence of from five to nine years a higher percentage can speak English than of those who have been in the country less than five years. It is worthy of note also that all the Bohemians and Moravians and practically all the Germans who have been in the United States ten years or more are able to speak English, while of the other races the North Italian indicates the greatest, and the Ruthenian the least, advancement in this respect. The North Italian is shown to acquire the use of English more extensively than the South Italian, and the Magyar more than the Slovak.

In addition to the preceding table, based upon members of the households studied, the following table, which is the result of data collected from 33,876 individual mine workers, shows, by age of individual at time of coming to the United States, the per cent of foreign-born males in western Pennsylvania who speak English at the present time. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting, but the total is for all non-English-speaking races.

TABLE 249.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	98.0	61.0	69.4
Croatian.....	1,945	68.8	54.1	54.2
French.....	328	97.3	64.3	71.6
German.....	1,511	100.0	87.7	91.0
Italian, North.....	3,323	91.5	57.3	58.8
Italian, South.....	2,197	91.6	58.8	60.3
Lithuanian.....	630	95.5	70.2	71.1
Magyar.....	3,489	89.7	49.7	50.8
Polish.....	5,900	96.0	48.3	50.3
Roumanian.....	100	.....	45.0	45.0
Russian.....	1,265	84.6	56.3	56.9
Ruthenian.....	280	75.0	44.1	45.0
Slovak.....	9,853	92.0	55.5	57.1
Slovenian.....	1,534	94.7	58.2	59.6
Swedish.....	216	100.0	96.7	97.2
Total.....	33,876	94.9	56.1	58.2

Of the total number reporting, 94.9 per cent of those in the above table who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States now speak English, as compared with 56.1 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of arrival in the United States. A total of 9,853 Slovaks report complete data. Of that number, 92 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States, and 55.5 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over, speak English at the present time: Of 5,900 Polish males reporting complete information, 96 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming now speak English, as compared with 48.3 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over when they came to this country. Of the Magyars, 89.7 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age, and 49.7 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over at time of arrival, now speak English. The showing made by the Lithuanians and the Italians, North and South, is better than that made by the Magyars, Ruthenians, and other southern and eastern European races. Of the Lithuanians, 95.5 per cent of those under 14 at time of coming, and 70.2 per cent of those 14 or over, now speak English. A total of 3,323 North Italians report complete data. Of that number 91.5 per cent of those who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States are at present able to speak English, as compared with 57.3 per cent of those who were 14 years of age or over when they immigrated. Of the 2,197 South Italians, 91.6 per cent of those who immigrated when they were under 14 years of age now speak English, while only 58.8 per cent of those who came after 14 years of age are able at present to use the language.

The table next submitted also shows the ability to speak English based upon different periods of residence in this country. It embodies the results of a study of 33,876 individual mine workers of foreign birth.

TABLE 250.—*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.]

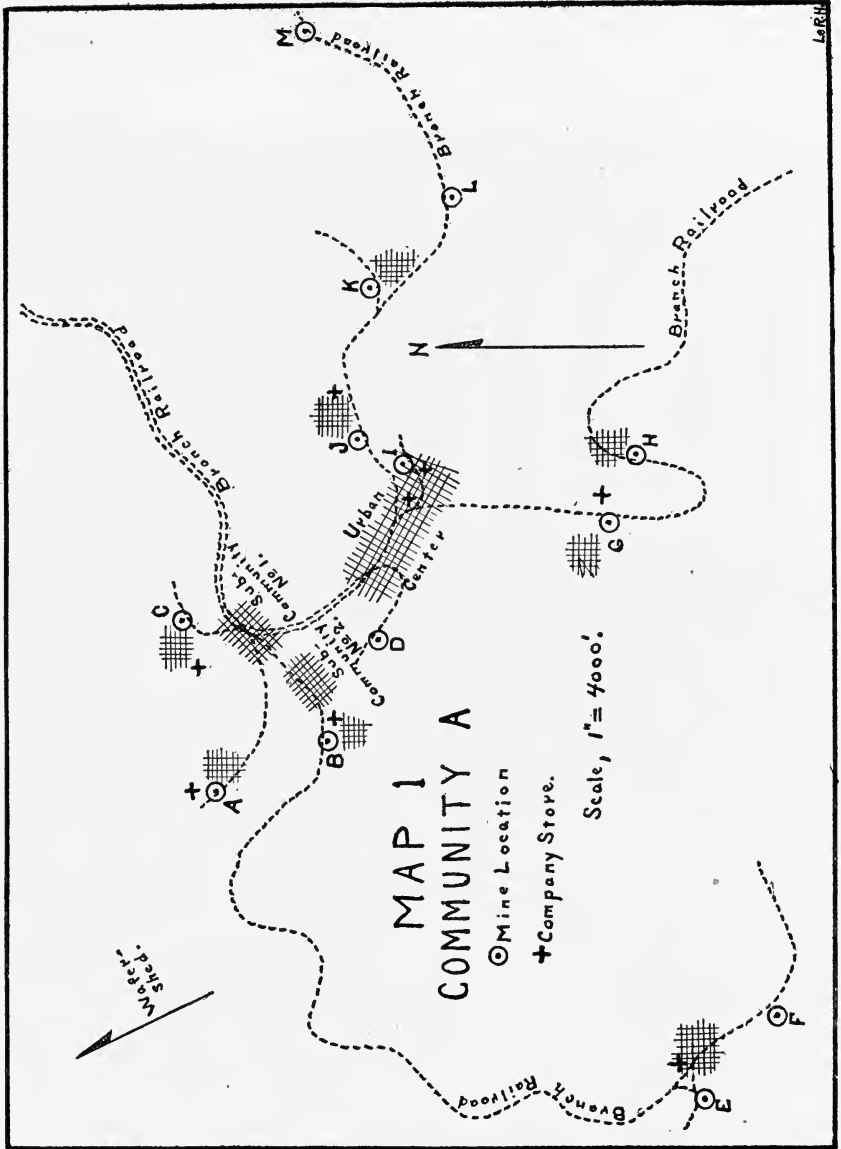
Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	451	32.5	68.8	88.9	69.4
Croatian.....	1,945	44.8	63.8	76.7	54.2
French.....	328	28.6	67.4	90.0	71.6
German.....	1,511	64.6	83.3	96.7	91.0
Italian, North.....	3,323	40.9	69.8	84.3	58.8
Italian, South.....	2,197	42.5	71.7	84.3	60.3
Lithuanian.....	630	38.9	83.3	90.2	71.1
Magyar.....	3,489	34.1	65.0	77.7	50.8
Polish.....	5,900	29.8	57.7	78.1	50.3
Roumanian.....	100	42.4	60.0	(a)	45.0
Russian.....	1,265	41.4	72.2	84.6	56.9
Ruthenian.....	280	20.3	54.5	85.9	45.0
Slovak.....	9,853	34.7	61.8	80.0	57.1
Slovenian.....	1,534	41.8	71.2	82.4	59.6
Swedish.....	216	64.7	100.0	100.0	97.2
Total.....	33,876	37.1	65.4	83.6	58.2

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It will be seen from the above table that of those races with a residence in the United States of less than five years, 37.1 per cent can speak English; of those who have been here between five and nine years, 65.4 per cent, and of those who have resided here ten years or over, 83.3 per cent, now speak English. Of those who have been here under five years, the Germans and Swedes, reporting 64.6 and 64.7 per cent, respectively, lead, and are the only races reporting over 50 per cent of their number able to speak English. Following these races are the Croatians and South Italians, in the order named, the Croatians reporting 44.8 per cent and the South Italians 42.5 per cent. Less than one-third, each, of the Ruthenians, Bohemians and Moravians, French, and Poles are able to speak English; the Bohemians and Moravians report 32.5 per cent, and the Ruthenians 20.3 per cent. The other races range from 42.4 per cent of the Roumanians to 34.1 per cent of the Magyars.

Of those who have resided in the United States between five and nine years, the Swedes, reporting their entire number as being able to speak English, lead, followed by the Lithuanians and Germans, each reporting 83.3 per cent. Less than two-thirds each of the Magyars, Croatians, Slovaks, Roumanians, Poles, and Ruthenians are able to speak English, the Magyars reporting 65 per cent and the Ruthenians 54.5 per cent. The other races not mentioned above range from 72.2 per cent of the Russians to 67.4 per cent of

the French. Of those with a residence of ten years or more, the Swedes make the best showing, 100 per cent of their number being able to speak English. The lowest percentage is shown by the Croatians, only 76.7 per cent of their number with a residence of ten years or over being able to speak English. The proportions of the other races with a residence of ten years or over, now able to speak English, range from 96.7 per cent of the Germans to 77.7 per cent of the Magyars. It is apparent from this table that, upon the whole, the largest percentage of gain is shown by those who have resided in the United States between five and nine years.



REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITY A.

CHAPTER XI.

INTRODUCTION.

Summary description of the community—Industrial history—Inducements and obstacles to immigration.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

Located in southwestern Pennsylvania and lying in a rough, isolated, mountainous region, Community A has an elevation above mean sea level of about 1,600 feet. Bituminous coal mining is the principal industry; union labor is not recognized; and out of an estimated population of 10,000, representing about 25 nationalities and races, nearly 75 per cent are foreigners and a large proportion are of recent immigration. One industrial concern, employing from 4,000 to 4,500 men, controls the mining interests and operates 12 mines, which, together with their locations and other subcommunities, are grouped around an urban center. From an industrial standpoint Community A is about 12 years old.

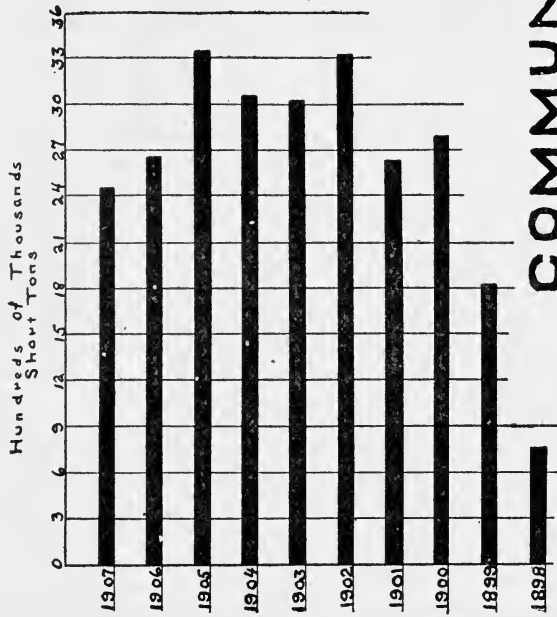
The community is drained by an affluent from the Ohio River system, is very healthful, and has climatic conditions characteristic of the mountain regions of western Pennsylvania. The deposits of coal are of the bituminous class and found in large quantities, the profitable veins running from 4 to 6 feet in thickness and very near the surface. The mines are all underground workings and are drifted according to the course followed by the coal veins; they are free from gases, and no precautions are needed in the use of combustible materials. Explosions are not possible under the present system of ventilation. The main courses of the majority of the mines are lighted by electricity, and in the working rooms of the mines

NOTE.—In addition to the direct influence upon the mining industry of the employment of recent immigrants, the presence of a large body of immigrant employees in a mining district has a significant bearing in a more general way upon the character of the locality. In order to throw a more concentrated light upon certain economic aspects of immigration, as well as upon the effects of immigration upon American life and institutions, two representative communities, designated "Community A" and "Community B," have been selected for intensive study. The names of the towns or communities are withheld because their publication would be of no value for present purposes and would serve to identify the persons and establishments furnishing the information upon which the reports are based. These communities are typical of the average mining town in western Pennsylvania. Community A is representative of the class of towns which have come into existence during the past ten or fifteen years, as new mining territory was opened; there is no labor organization among the employees of the mines. Community B is typical of the older towns where mining has been in progress for a considerable number of years; all of the employees in the mines belong to labor organizations.

CHART I



BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION MINING COMPANY 1898-1907

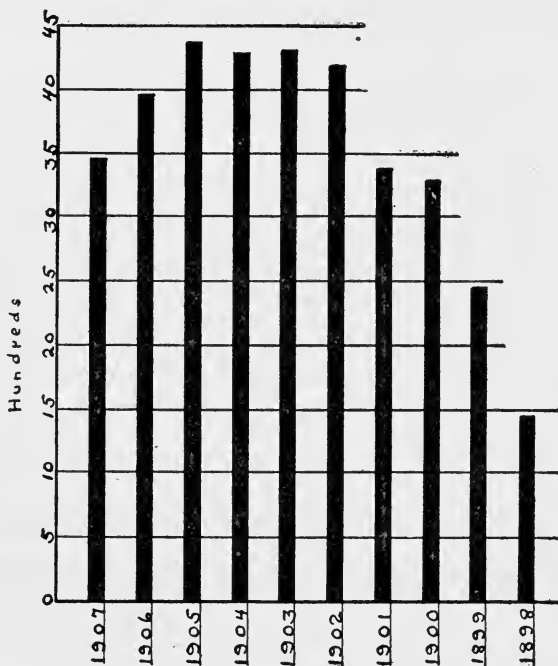


COMMUNITY A.

15000

CHART 2

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS MINING COMPANY 1898-1907



COMMUNITY A.

open torches are carried by the miners. Electric tramways are used in the mines in the principal runs, while, in the spur runs connecting the main line with the working rooms, the loaded and empty cars are moved by hand. The majority of the coal mined is shipped directly to Atlantic coast ports for the transatlantic trade. Transportation facilities are afforded by the branch line of a large trunk system connecting the community with the chief markets of the country. The general character of the community may be quickly seen by referring to the map on page 472, in which the center of population is called "urban center," the minor towns are marked "subcommunity" numbers "1" and "2," and the mines and their colonies are denominated "mine location," and to each is given a letter, "A" to "M."

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

The industrial history of the community dates from 1897, when the mining company began operations with about 1,500 men secured from other sections of the United States and from England. In the short period since the opening of the mines in 1897 the community has made rapid strides, both industrially and commercially. The mining company has expanded, and with the exception of the recent period of industrial depression, has employed larger numbers of men each year; the railroad has been successful and has undertaken extensive improvements, and several smaller industrial establishments have been opened which offer employment to a limited number of persons. The first of the accompanying charts shows the annual coal production of the mining company for the years 1898 to 1907. In the year 1898, 739,576 short tons of bituminous coal were mined in the community and in 1905, 3,385,277 tons. The total tonnage for 1906 and 1907 shows a distinct decrease in the amount of coal mined which is accounted for by the recent industrial depression. The number of wage-earners employed by the mining company has increased or fallen off with the coal production, as shown in the second chart.

INDUCEMENTS AND OBSTACLES TO IMMIGRATION.

Mining offers employment at present to about 4,000 men, including underground and surface occupations. The combined industries other than coal mining employ about 800 men under normal conditions. The main, and practically the only, inducement to immigration offered by Community A is the opportunity to secure steady employment in the coal mines which afford work for the greater portion of the male population in the locality. The industry in this section is free from all danger of explosions resulting from gaseous accumulations in the mines, and work is steady and, as compared with other mining localities, not so seriously affected by industrial depressions confined to the United States, for the reason that the bulk of the coal mined goes to the coast for the transatlantic trade. Machine mining is the method of operation in the locality and may also be included in the list of inducements to immigration. Under the system of machine mining the raw miner can secure a more profitable position without serving an apprenticeship than under other systems.

The reasons why the machine is used so extensively in the district are:

(1) The coal is very soft, thus rendering the machine more adaptable to the work than is the pick.

(2) The use of machines makes the cost of operation much lower than if pick mining were followed.

Obstacles to immigration are dependent upon the one chief grievance of the loaders, who form a large percentage of the mine employees. In this occupation the men are obliged to haul their own cars in the rooms of the mines, a distance averaging 150 feet, which decreases their efficiency in the loading and increases the arduousness of the labor. For this reason and because the operating company extends no recognition to organized labor, it is in prosperous times embarrassed on account of lack of men. Due to the fact that the operations in this community are little affected by industrial depressions, the company at such times is besieged with applications for work. Steady employment is provided for all who choose to avail themselves of it. When, however, work is plentiful all over the country, large numbers of immigrants leave the district and enter localities where they do not have to haul their cars in the mines and where they may enjoy the benefits of labor organizations.



CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION.

Present population of the community—Industrial distribution of the population—
History of immigration to the community—Period of residence of mine workers—
Racial classification of mining employees—[Text Tables 251 to 254.]

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE COMMUNITY.

The estimated population at present of the urban center in Community A is 7,500; about 1,900 are native Americans, while the rest, 5,600, are foreigners of the several races of recent immigration. The combined population of the outlying subcommunities and mine locations is estimated as 2,500, about 75 per cent of which is foreign. The estimated population of the community is 10,000, about three-fourths of that number being of foreign birth, including the small proportion of native-born of foreign father. The detailed estimate by races follows:

American, White.....	2,500	Polish.....	1,050
Bohemian and Moravian.....	10	Roumanian.....	300
Croatian.....	46	Russian.....	354
English.....	58	Ruthenian.....	15
French.....	31	Scotch.....	61
German.....	201	Slovak.....	1,780
Greek.....	17	Slovenian.....	6
Hebrew.....	95	Swedish.....	100
Irish.....	56	Syrian.....	114
Italian, North.....	500	Tyrolean.....	15
Italian, South.....	450	Welsh.....	60
Lithuanian.....	174		
Magyar.....	1,970	Total.....	10,000
Norwegian.....	37		

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

Better to understand the distribution of population and the grouping of the several locations in the community, the map on page 472 is referred to.

An analysis of the population of the community by race shows the following:

TABLE 251.—*Distribution of races in the urban center, by sections.*

[In each section the races are arranged according to numerical importance.]

Eastern section.	Southern section.	All other sections.
American, White.	American, White.	American, White.
Italian.	Slovak.	Swedish.
Magyar.	Polish.	English.
Polish.	Italian.	Welsh.
Slovak.	Magyar.	German.
Lithuanian.	Russian.	Scotch.
Russian.		Irish.
Hebrew.		Hebrew.
Syrian.		Italian.
English.		Magyar.
French.		Slovak.
Irish.		Syrian.
		French.
		Norwegian.

Divided into three sections, the urban center, with its total population of 7,500, 75 per cent of whom are foreign, includes in the eastern section a large number of persons employed in mines J and K. The majority of the inhabitants of the southern section work in mine D, while those of the third section, which embraces all other parts of the town, carry on the general business activities of the town and represent the skilled portion of the population engaged in coal mining. The two subcommunities can be described in connection with the nearest mine locations, as they are inhabited by persons employed in the surrounding mines and a few who conduct the shops and saloons of the settlements. Subcommunity No. 1 is considered with mine location C, and subcommunity No. 2 with mine location B.

TABLE 252.—*Races found in each subcommunity.*

[In each subcommunity the races are arranged according to numerical importance.]

Subcommunity No. 1 and mine loca- tion C.	Subcommunity No. 2 and mine loca- tion B.
Magyar. Slovak. Polish. Roumanian. American, White. English. Italian. German. Lithuanian. Russian. Welsh. Swedish.	Magyar. Polish. Slovak. German. Italian. English. Irish. Russian. American, White.

The map shows 13 mine locations, 8 of which, including C and B, have colonies located around them. Mine I is abandoned, being practically exhausted, and as it is located so near the urban center it would, under normal conditions, be considered as a part of the eastern section of the town. There are no colonies located at mines L and M, the employees living in mine location K and the urban center being transported to and from their work by the mining company on special trains free of charge. Both L and K are new mines, employing a comparatively small number of men. There is no colony at mine D, as it is near enough to the urban center to permit its employees to live within the limits. The majority are in the southern section of the town. Mines E and F are isolated from the rest of the community, and the workers in both live in a colony at mine E, there being no colony at F. The races found in the several mine colonies are given on the page following.

TABLE 253.—Races found in each mine location.

[In each location the races are arranged according to numerical importance.]

A.	E.	G.	H.	J.	K.
Magyar. Polish. Slovak. Russian. Roumanian. American, White. German. Croatian. Irish. English. Italian. Lithuanian. Swedish. Scotch.	Magyar. Polish. Slovak. American, White. Croatian. Tyrolean. Russian. Italian. German. Irish. Scotch. Welsh. English. Bohemian and Moravian.	Magyar. Polish. Slovak. Italian. American, White. Lithuanian. English. German. Irish. Swedish. Scotch. Welsh.	Polish. Slovak. Magyar. Italian.	Slovak. Magyar. Polish. Italian. Lithuanian. Russian.	Magyar. Polish. Slovak. Russian. Italian. German. Slovenian.

Proximity of work and clannishness are the reasons for such congregating as is indicated. The occupations of the inhabitants of the mine locations are all connected with the operation of mining bituminous coal.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY.

The history of immigration to the community dates from the founding of the town. In the year 1897, the mining company began operations relative to the mining of bituminous coal and secured by means of employment agencies about 1,500 men. The colony which these men formed in 1897 has since developed into the urban center. Of the 1,500 men about 80 per cent were English, obtained on account of experience in coal mining in England, and the remainder was composed of various races. Before the company began operations, there were no immigrants in the locality save a few Italians working under the construction department of the branch railroad. In the years 1899 and 1900, the mining company increased the number of its employees by about 2,000. This increase of force by the company brought representatives of nearly all southern and eastern European races into the community. Those coming in the greatest numbers were the Magyar, Slovak, and Polish races. At this time the English began to move away, and to-day only a few of this race are found in the community. The English who have remained, however, are now holding positions in the highest grades of work. Since 1900 there has been a constant movement of immigrants in the community. Nearly all races of Europe have come to the locality; some have remained in large numbers, while others have entirely disappeared. The races found to be numerically preponderant at the present time are, in decreasing order: (1) Magyar, (2) Slovak, (3) Polish, (4) North Italian, (5) South Italian, (6) Russian, (7) Roumanian, (8) German.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF MINE WORKERS.

If the period of residence in the United States of the 2,844 foreign-born miners from whom data relative to time in the United States were secured, be considered in connection with the history of immigration, it is found that 67 have been in the United States less than one year, 389 one year, 473 two, 352 three, and 258 four years; or, in other words, a total of 1,539, or more than one-half of those reporting, have been in the United States less than five years. The principal races in this number, named in order of the most recent arrival in the United States and in the community, are the Magyar, Polish, and North and South Italian. The North Italian, Magyar, Polish, and Slovak cover all periods of residence. Fifty Slovaks and a few Magyars, Poles, Swedes, Scotch, Irish, French, and English have been in the country more than 20 years. The periods of residence are shown in detail, by races, in the table which follows:

TABLE 254.—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.....	1						1				
Croatian.....	16		2		5	3	6				
English.....	25		1	1		2	1	4	4	12	
French.....	7		1			1	2		1	2	
German.....	35		5	1	2		8	3	12	4	
Greek.....	1						1				
Irish.....	11								1	10	
Italian, North.....	166	9	26	25	25	10	54	8	5	4	
Italian, South.....	146	1	21	20	18	14	56	8	6	2	
Lithuanian.....	38		5	3	4	4	18	4			
Magyar.....	940	33	146	187	133	90	279	45	22	5	
Polish.....	587	6	95	123	76	52	180	26	20	9	
Roumanian.....	28	4	9	8	3	1	3				
Russian.....	55		6	11	7	3	17	4	6	1	
Scotch.....	11								2	9	
Slovak.....	743	13	71	93	78	77	229	82	50	50	
Slovenian.....	2						2				
Swedish.....	18	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	11	
Welsh.....	14					1	1		2	10	
Total.....	2,844	67	389	473	352	258	859	185	132	129	

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF MINING EMPLOYEES.

As the result of a detailed investigation, data regarding race were received from 3,015 of the mine employees of the community. Of the total number thus reporting, 104 are native-born of native father, 66 native-born of foreign father, and 2,845 foreign-born. Of the 66 who were native-born of foreign father, 24 are persons whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, and 31 are persons whose fathers were born in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. Of the foreign-born, 940 are Magyars, the Slovaks ranking second with 743. The Poles are third in point of numbers, and the North and South

Italians fourth and fifth, respectively. The detailed presentation of the various races follows:

Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	104	English.....	25
Native-born of foreign father, by		French.....	7
country of birth of father:		German.....	35
Austria-Hungary.....	24	Greek.....	1
England.....	9	Irish.....	11
France.....	1	Italian, North.....	166
Germany.....	6	Italian, South.....	146
Ireland.....	13	Lithuanian.....	38
Italy.....	1	Magyar.....	940
Russia.....	2	Polish.....	588
Scotland.....	3	Roumanian.....	28
Sweden.....	1	Russian.....	55
Wales.....	6	Scotch.....	11
Total.....	<u>66</u>	Slovak.....	743
Total native-born.....	<u>170</u>	Slovenian.....	2
Foreign-born, by race:		Swedish.....	18
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	Welsh.....	14
Croatian.....	16	Total foreign-born.....	<u>2,845</u>
		Grand total.....	<u>3,015</u>

CHAPTER XIII.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Occupations entered by immigrants—Daily earnings—Relation between period of residence and earning ability—[Text Tables 255 to 258].

OCCUPATIONS ENTERED BY IMMIGRANTS.

Almost all immigrants coming to the community enter the coal mines as unskilled laborers. Only a few of each race fail to enter the mines, and these are engaged in miscellaneous pursuits common to mining localities. In the mines the largest number of all races are found working as miners and loaders, the Magyars, Slovaks, and Poles, in the order named, being found in the greatest numbers. As all mining is done by machines, the number of men engaged in loading is much greater than the number in the more skilled work, such as operating the machines, but among the machine men the Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks are found in the greatest numbers. A few Magyars and Slovaks are employed as electricians, heading men, spraggers, etc. The races above named have entered the mines as laborers in the unskilled occupations, together with the other races represented in the community, and have steadily advanced in the scale of occupations. The distribution of races in the different occupations in the mining industry may be seen from the table next presented, compiled from the data received from 3,025 mining employees in the community. In connection with what has already been stated relative to occupations, it is interesting to note that apart from the older English-speaking and German immigrants, the races engaged in the greatest number of occupations are the Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and North Italians.

TABLE 255.—Occupation of coal-mining employees, by race.

Occupation.	American White.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Croatian.	English.	French.	German.	Greek.	Irish.	Italian, North.	Italian, South.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Romanian.	Russian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	Swedish.	Tyrolerian.	Welsh.	Total.
1. Assistant foreman.....	1			1				1				4	1			2	1		1		2	7
2. Blacksmith.....	1			1				1	3	1							1					13
3. Brattice man.....	1			1				1									1					2
4. Bricklayer.....					1				1			1		1			2		1			2
5. Carpenter.....	8																					13
6. Clerk.....	1			1															1			1
7. Coal Inspector.....													1			1	3					2
8. Company man.....						1		1	1	1	3	19	12	2	1	20	1					2
9. Contractor.....	2											2										5
10. Cutter.....																						2
11. Driller.....	3					1						1				1						6
12. Electrician.....	1					1																2
13. Engineer.....	1					3			1													5
14. Fireman.....	4					3			1													3
15. Foreman.....	1			2		2		1									9					4
16. Heading man.....	2					2						15	14			1						43
17. Laborer.....	4			2		2		10	8	7		11	6	2		9			1			54
18. Loader.....	4			2		2		3	11	4		163	62			122			6			387
19. Machine man.....	1					1		2	7	4		7	4			4						18
20. Miner.....	55	6	6	14	2	24	1	14	106	119	26	666	481	26	50	5	504	2	9	12		2,122
21. Motor man.....	9			2	1	1		1				3	2		2	5	4		1			25
22. Pipe man.....				1		1										7	7		1			13
23. Prop man.....										1			1			1	7		1			13
24. Pump man.....	2																39					41
25. Road man.....	1					1		2				8	5			7						26
26. Rock man.....	1			1		1						15	1			7			1			26
27. Sandman.....						1											10					3
28. Scraper.....	1	1		1		3		1	1	5		10	4	1		3	10		2			34
29. Spragger.....	4			1		1		1	1			1				1						30
30. Timberman.....						1						8				4						13
31. Tipples man.....	5					1		21	10			2				4						24
32. Waelman.....						1		1				2				1						13
33. Weighmaster.....	2											4					1					41
Total.....	109	1	16	29	8	42	1	24	160	147	38	942	592	28	55	15	771	2	19	6	20	3,025

DAILY EARNINGS.

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

TABLE 256.—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.		
Native-born of native father, White.....	74	\$2.36	.....	.....	.....	1	5	34	20	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:														
Austria-Hungary.....	16	2.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	7	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	8	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wales.....	4	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41	2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total native-born.....	115	2.35	.....	.....	.....	1	9	53	32	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born, by race:														
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	4	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	21	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1
French.....	5	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	27	2.14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	18	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	4	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	140	1.90	.....	.....	.....	15	57	57	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	112	1.88	.....	.....	.....	16	43	46	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	38	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	816	2.07	.....	1	3	12	103	591	68	33	1	.....	.....	4
Polish.....	461	2.03	.....	3	.....	28	28	345	41	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	24	2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	47	2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	41	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	11	2.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	583	2.10	.....	.....	1	23	90	359	78	31	.....	.....	.....	1
Slovenian.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	15	2.15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	10	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	2,322	2.06	.....	4	4	100	330	1,530	248	99	1	.....	.....	6
Grand total.....	2,437	2.08	.....	4	4	101	339	1,583	280	119	1	.....	.....	6

* 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.

Of a grand total of 2,437 males, as shown in the above table, it will be seen that none earn under \$1, and only 8 earn under \$1.50, per day. The largest number, or 1,583, earn \$2 and under \$2.50, while 440 earn from \$1.50 to \$2, 399 earn from \$2.50 to \$3.50, and 6 earn over \$4 per day, only 1 earning \$3.50 and under \$4.

Attention is called to the fact that while the foreign-born show a number earning \$3.50 or over per day the native-born show none. The foreign-born also show a certain number earning under \$1.50 per day and the native-born show none.

Comparing the foreign-born races individually, it will be seen that the Magyars and Poles each show a certain number earning \$1 and under \$1.25 per day, the lowest specified amount in which any of the various races are represented. While the Magyars report a number earning the lowest specified amount, they also show 4 of the 6 earning the highest, or \$4 or over, the English and Slovaks each reporting 1 earning this higher amount.

The following table shows the number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 257.—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...	6	(a)	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	3	(a)	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Italy.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Russia.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wales.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	6	(a)	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1
Total native-born.....	12	\$1.66	.....	2	.....	4	3	2	1
Foreign-born, by race:									
German.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian, North.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Italian, South.....	4	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Magyar.....	20	1.79	.....	1	1	4	2	12	.....
Polish.....	7	(a)	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3
Roumanian.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Slovak.....	8	(a)	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4
Total foreign-born.....	46	1.82	.....	1	1	11	7	25	1
Grand total.....	58	1.80	.....	3	1	15	10	27	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.

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

The above table shows that of the total of 58 males reporting complete data none earn under \$1 per day, while 29, or exactly 50 per cent, earn under \$2. Of the remaining number, 27 earn from \$2 to \$2.50, and 2 earn \$2.50 or over per day.

Comparing the foreign-born races individually, it will be seen that the Magyars alone report a number earning less than \$1.50 per day.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The following table shows the per cent of employees earning each specified amount per day, by years in the United States and race:

TABLE 258.—*Per cent of male employees earning each specified amount per day, 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 200 or more males reporting.]

MAGYAR.

Years in United States.	Number.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.			
		Under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.
Under 5.....	507	16.2	75.7	6.1	1.8
5 to 9.....	247	12.1	68.8	10.9	6.5
10 or over.....	62	11.3	59.7	16.1	12.9
Total.....	816	14.6	72.4	8.3	4.0

POLISH.

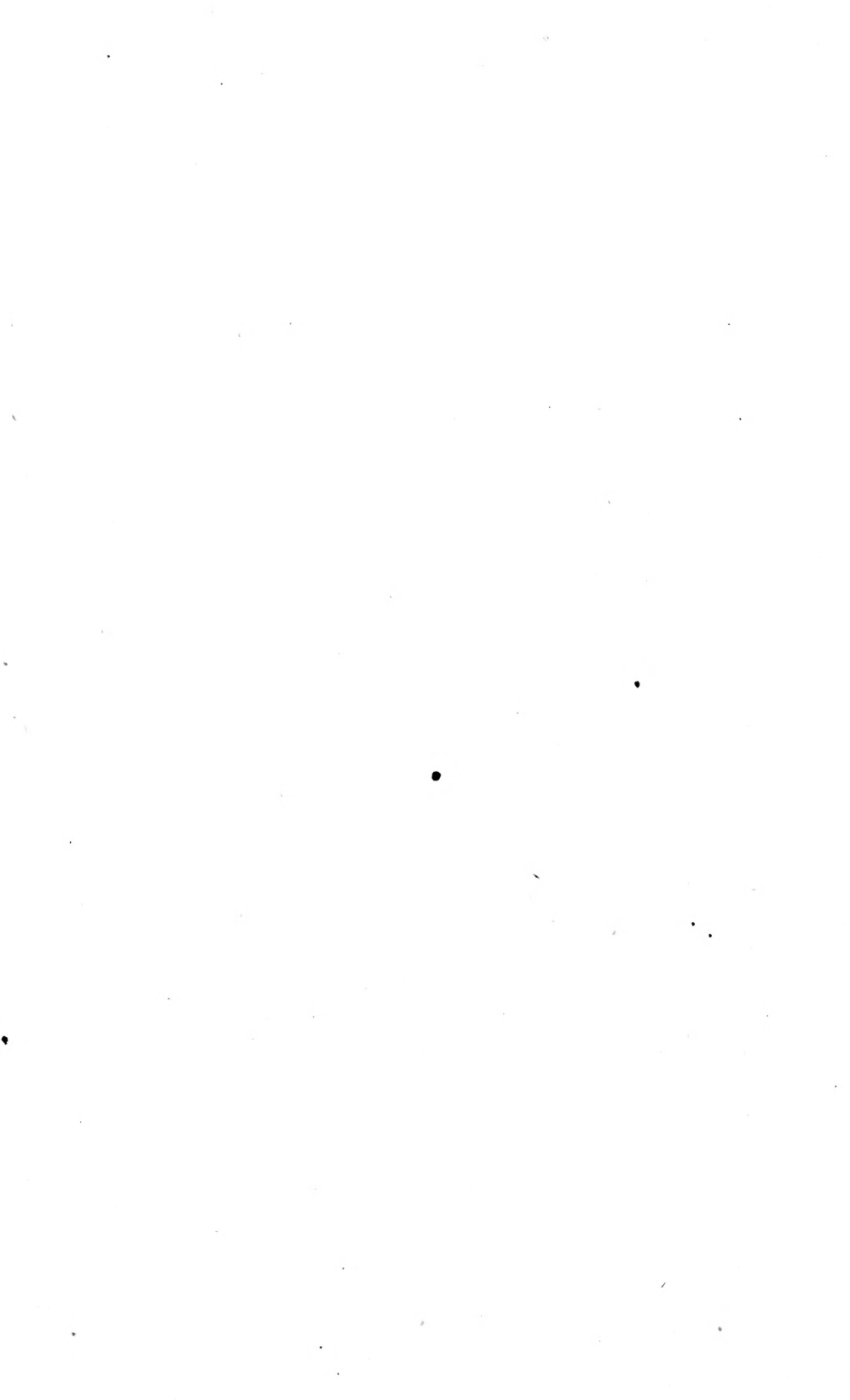
Under 5.....	286	16.8	72.0	9.1	2.1
5 to 9.....	143	6.3	81.1	7.0	5.6
10 or over.....	32	6.3	71.9	15.6	6.3
Total.....	461	12.8	74.8	8.9	3.5

SLOVAK.

Under 5.....	271	21.8	65.7	9.6	3.0
5 to 9.....	182	17.6	58.8	16.5	7.1
10 or over.....	130	17.7	56.9	16.9	7.7
Total.....	583	19.6	61.6	13.4	5.3

* 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.

This table shows that, without exception among the races here reporting, the proportions of employees earning less than \$2.50 a day decrease, and the proportions earning \$2.50 or more a day increase, with length of residence in the United States.



CHAPTER XIV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Regularity of employment and method of wage payments—Mining accidents—Company houses and mining villages—The company-store system—Relations between the races—Hospital and medical service—Labor disputes—[Text Tables 259 to 262.]

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT AND METHOD OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

Work is regular the year round with the mining company, due to the steady demand for coal in the transatlantic trade. Ten-hour periods prevail for both day and night shifts. Men working under contract are not limited in the number of hours they may work or the number of tons of coal they may mine in a given period; but all work is supposed to be done in ten-hour shifts. Wage payments are made every two weeks, ending on Saturday, and are paid in gold coin for all multiples of five, and in silver and bills (national currency) for the odd amounts. Women have never been employed in the mines, and no children under 16 years of age are employed.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Sanitary conditions in the mines are good, but in the mine colonies poor. There is no special liability to disease, but in the mines accidents are numerous.

The following tables, compiled from the annual reports of the Pennsylvania state department of mines, show, by nationality of employees, the number of accidents each year from 1898 to 1907:

TABLE 259.—*Number of fatal accidents in the coal mines in Community A, by race, 1900 to 1907.*

[Compiled from Pennsylvania State Mining Reports.]

Nationality.	Number of fatal accidents in each specified year.								Total.
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
American.....	2		1	3		1	3		10
Austrian.....		3	1			2			6
English.....	1						1		2
Hungarian.....	2		3	2	3	2	1	2	15
Italian.....			1	1	1		1		4
Magyar.....				1					1
Norwegian.....		1							1
Polish.....		2	5	3	2	4	2	2	20
Russian.....			1			1			2
Slav.....	1	1					5		2
Slovenian.....				4	5	5	5	3	22
Slovak.....			2						2
Total.....	6	7	14	14	11	15	13	7	87

TABLE 260.—*Number of nonfatal accidents in the coal mines in Community A, by race, 1900 to 1907.*

[Compiled from Pennsylvania State Mining Reports.]

Nationality.	Number of nonfatal accidents in each specified year.								Total.
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
American.....	2		2			1	7	4	16
Austrian.....		1							1
English.....	1						1		2
German.....	1		1	3			1		6
Hungarian.....		1	5	2	1	5	8	6	28
Italian.....	1	1		5	2	4	5	4	22
Lithuanian.....			1						1
Magyar.....									
Norwegian.....									
Polish.....				3	1	2	6	4	20
Russian.....							1		1
Slav.....	1								1
Slovenian.....				5	2	5	5	12	29
Slovak.....									
Swedish.....				1					1
Welsh.....								2	2
Total.....	6	3	12	17	7	19	34	32	130

The American miners receive injuries on the motors and cars in nearly every instance through recklessness. Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Slovenians, and the other southeastern European races are injured through ignorance and carelessness, most often by the fall of rock in the working rooms of the mines where they have failed to place props, or by coming into contact with trolley wires. The records show clearly that about 80 per cent of the injuries received by recent immigrants could have been avoided if they had been instructed in the dangers surrounding their working places. A number of the accidents are unavoidable and affect all races, but, in general, ignorance and carelessness are the causes among the recent immigrants, and recklessness among the Americans and English-speaking races. Danger from gas explosions in the mines is negligible, as the workings all lie very near the surface and are well ventilated. Most of the mines are equipped with one or more large fans, averaging about 20 feet in diameter, which keep the air in the courses pure and fresh. Compressed air and electricity are used to drive the cutting machines. Electricity carried by overhead trolleys is used in running the mine cars and in lighting the main courses of the mines.

COMPANY HOUSES AND MINING VILLAGES.

The mining company does not furnish board or lodging, but rents houses to its employees in the several mine locations. Employees are not compelled by the company to rent houses, but as the mine colonies consist of houses owned by the company the employees have no choice. The rents range from \$6 to \$9 per month in the mine locations, according to proximity to the urban center, the highest rents being charged in the colonies lying nearest the town. Rents charged per month by colonies are as follows:

Mine location B ^a	\$9.00
Mine location C.....	9.00
Mine location J.....	9.00
Mine location K.....	9.00
Mine location A.....	7.00
Mine location E.....	6.50
Mine location G.....	6.00
Mine location H.....	6.00

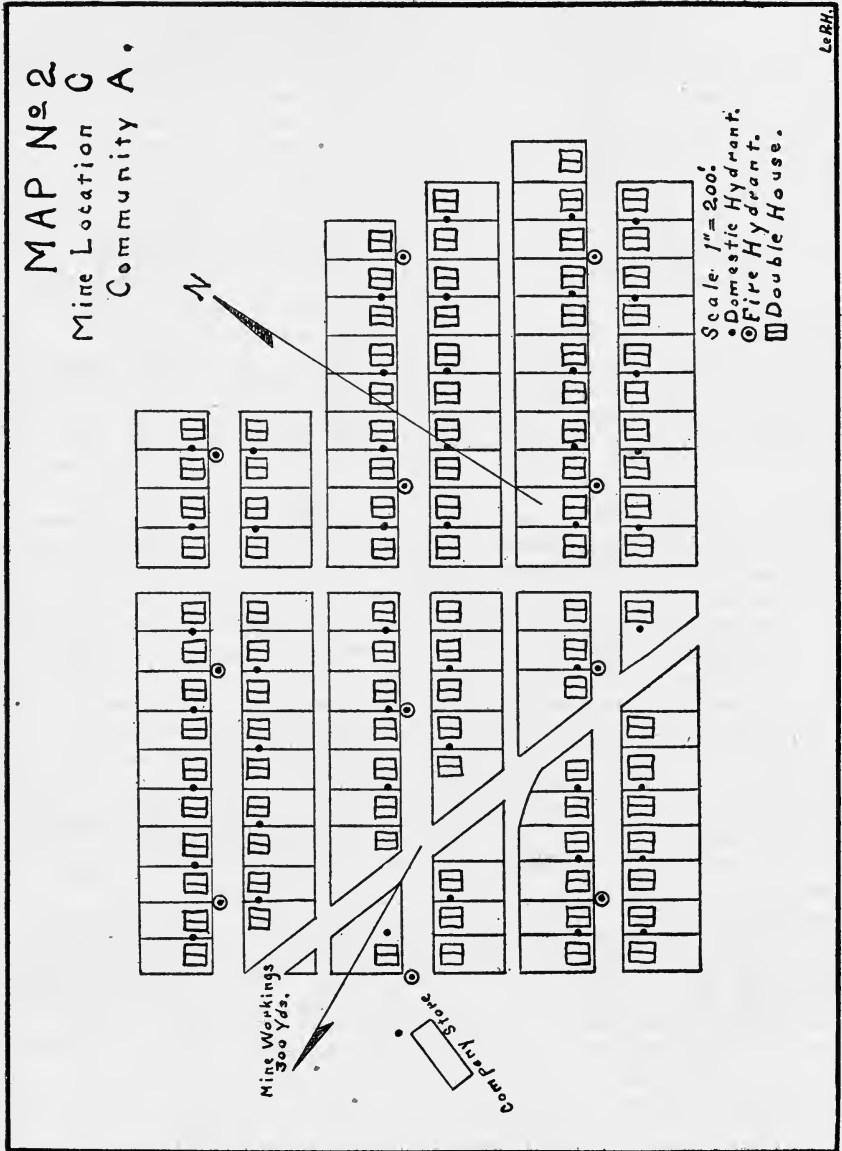
In addition to renting houses in the mine locations to its employees, the mining company constructs and sells houses and lots both in the mine colonies and in the urban center to those employees who wish to own their homes. In selling the houses, the company requires monthly payments on the following basis: Five-room house, cost \$500, monthly payment \$12; 6-room house, cost \$700, monthly payment \$15. The company will receive the monthly installments direct in cash, but more often the payments are deducted by the company from the monthly wages of the purchasing employee. In the urban center and subcommunities no one type of house prevails. The houses occupied by the majority of immigrants of all races are 2-story frame dwellings, containing from 4 to 6 rooms each. Coal and wood are burned as fuel, and oil is used for lighting purposes. Toilet facilities are poor. Dry closets are situated in the yards at a distance of from 25 to 50 feet from the houses. Flush closets and bathrooms are found only in the homes of the more prosperous classes of the English-speaking races. Conditions are somewhat different in the several mine locations. In these settlements are found houses built according to one standard plan, shown in the accompanying diagram,^b and owned by the mining company. The houses are built by the mining company and are rented to its employees who work in the mines. There are a few houses owned by the company in the mine locations that do not conform to the plan shown in the diagram. They are among the first houses erected by the company and are built in frame blocks, each block consisting of six houses side by side. Each house contains 4 rooms and is 2 stories high. Several of these blocks have been destroyed by the owners, and in the near future all will be destroyed and replaced by the new double house shown in the diagram.

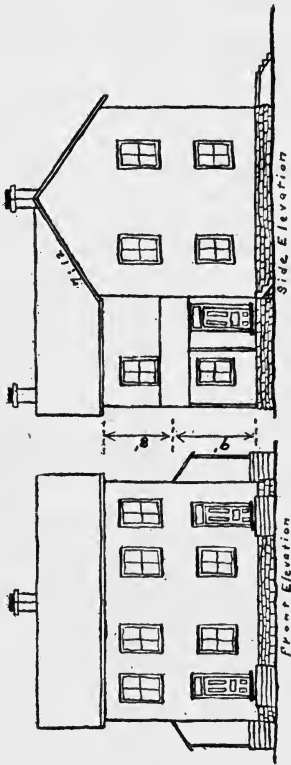
Conditions found in mine location C^c are typical of all mine locations in the community, and by describing them in detail a clear idea of the settlements may be gained. The map on the following page shows the grouping of the houses and the location of the company store. Engineering precision is evident in the general plan of the place; regular streets, fire hydrants, and alleys are found. All houses conform to the standard plan shown in the diagram, and are heated by stoves and lighted by oil lamps. No bathrooms are available. The only toilets found are dry closets located in the back yards at a distance of about 50 feet from the houses. These toilets are built in blocks of four and are found in the rear of each double house. Water is drawn from hydrants located between alternate double houses. The source of supply

^a See map on p. 472.

^b See p. 495.

^c See map on p. 472, for location, and p. 480 for races living in settlements.



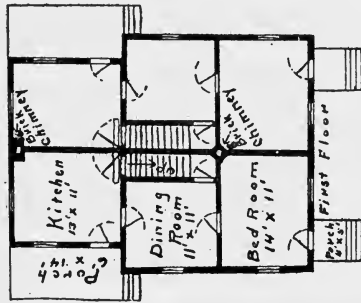
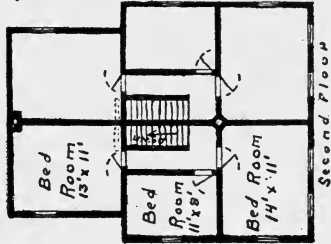


All Windows 4 Lights 12" X 24"
All Doors 2-8" X 6-6"

DIAGRAM No 1

SHOWING PLAN OF
STANDARD DOUBLE
HOUSE, MINING-COMPANY
COMMUNITY A.

Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' = 2'$



LR 101

is a small mountain stream. Open gutters exclusively are used for the conveyance of sewage. The excrement from the dry closets is washed by every hard rain and by the melting snows into gullies which often empty into the street gutters. Refuse from the kitchens is thrown from the side porches upon the ground, and from there it is conveyed to the gutters. In many instances troughs are erected to facilitate the conveyance of kitchen and household refuse to the ground, and from there it is carried in ditches into the street gutters. Thus the street gutters are nothing more than open sewage channels, which empty into and pollute the nearest running water. In the summer season noisome odors arise from these channels, and the general sanitary conditions of the location are impaired by such a system of sewage disposal.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM.

The company stores, while not under the direct management of the officials of the company, are closely connected with it. A main store and one branch store are located in the urban center, and a branch store is near each of the following mine locations: A, B, C, E, G, and J.^a Upon accepting work with the company each man is given a pass book to the company stores and is required to sign an agreement to permit deductions to be made from his biweekly wages to cover the amount of purchases made during the period, which are credited to the stores by the mining company.

The following tables, showing deductions for the year 1908, together with the amount of deductions by principal items for each of 25 American, Slovak, Magyar, and Polish families in Community A, indicate for these representative races in the community the relation between their earnings and the deductions made for rent, smithing, hospital, store, and miscellaneous items.

TABLE 261.—*Deductions from earnings of employees of the mining company in Community A, August, 1908.*

Item.	Amount.
Total earnings.....	\$191,568.11
Amount deducted for—	
Rent.....	4,147.90
Blacksmithing.....	764.85
Hospital.....	1,903.50
Store.....	19,011.00
Miscellaneous (oil, coal, payments on lots, etc.).....	1,471.15
Total deducted.....	27,298.40
Earnings deducted, 14.2 per cent	

^a See map on p. 472.

TABLE 262.—Earnings and deductions from earnings of families representative of races employed.

POLES.

Earnings.	Deductions.					Total deductions.
	Rent.	Smithing.	Hospital.	Store.	Miscellaneous.	
\$114.50	\$6.50	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$82.70		\$90.00
61.30	6.50	.30	.50			7.30
52.85	6.50	.30	.50		\$1.00	8.30
62.70	6.50	.30	.50			7.30
58.05	6.50	.30	.50			7.30
44.15	6.50	.30	.50			7.30
32.15	6.50	.30	.50		1.00	8.30
37.50	9.00		.50	2.00		11.50
60.00	9.00		.50	9.30		18.80
41.05	9.00	.30	.50	23.60		33.40
52.50	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
75.30	9.00	.30	.50	11.00		20.80
50.00	9.00	.30	.50	38.50	1.00	49.30
21.35	8.10	.20	.25			8.55
65.30	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
37.80	9.00	.30	.50	15.00		24.80
49.05	9.00	.30	.50	14.15		23.95
58.65	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
43.95	9.00	.30	.50	34.15		43.95
27.90	9.00	.30	.50	1.10	1.00	11.90
42.30	9.00	.30	.50	22.50	1.00	33.50
61.65	9.00	.30	.50	1.20		11.00
60.25	9.00	.30	.50	2.65	1.00	13.45
18.20	3.00	.30		1.00		4.80
41.00	9.00		.50			9.50

AMERICANS.

\$69.15	\$3.00	\$0.30	\$0.50			\$3.80
63.20	9.00	.30	.50	\$31.20		41.00
39.35	9.00		.50	29.85		39.35
67.50	9.00		.50			9.50
61.45	9.00	.30	.50	27.60		37.40
57.80	9.00	.30	.50	45.00		54.80
57.25	9.00	.30	.50	25.00		34.80
34.70	9.00	.30	.50	24.90		34.70
46.35	9.00	.30	.50	36.55		46.35
34.50	9.50	.30	.50	23.20	\$1.00	34.50
32.75	9.35	.30	.50	22.60		32.75
36.95	9.00	.30	.50	27.15		36.95
67.00	9.00	.50		50.00	1.00	60.50
53.10	9.00	.50		43.60		53.10
74.40	8.50		.50	30.00		39.00
56.70	9.00		.50	44.20		53.70
62.40	9.00		.50	28.90		38.40
66.55	10.00		.50	37.65		48.15
55.20	9.00		.50	27.00		36.50
45.50	9.00		.50	36.00		45.50
53.00	6.50	.30	.50		1.00	8.30
60.95	6.50	.30	.50			7.30
84.00	6.50		.50			7.00
45.00	6.50		.50			7.00
51.10	6.50	.30	.50	43.80		51.10

TABLE 262.—Earnings and deductions from earnings of families representative of races employed—Continued.

SLOVAKS.

Earnings.	Deductions.					Total deductions.
	Rent.	Smithing.	Hospital.	Store.	Miscellaneous.	
\$54.95	\$6.00	\$0.30	\$0.50			\$6.80
48.30	6.00	.30	.50	\$1.45		8.25
60.55	6.00	.30	.50	3.60		10.40
53.40	6.00	.30	.50			6.80
51.85	6.00	.30	.50	1.20		8.00
61.85	6.00	.30	.50			6.80
52.50	6.00		.50	2.10		8.70
77.15	3.00	.30	.50	4.95		8.75
49.90	9.00	.30	.50	1.20		11.00
32.95	3.00	.30	.50	3.05	\$1.00	7.85
43.35	9.00	.30	.50	23.55		33.35
52.50	9.00		.50			9.50
39.00	3.00		.50	2.00		5.50
56.00	9.00		.50	2.00		11.50
70.40	9.00		.50			9.50
67.50	9.00		.50		1.00	10.50
65.25	9.00		.50	.60		10.10
25.75	9.00	.20	.50	11.00		20.70
71.75	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
85.00	9.00	.30	.50		1.00	10.80
25.90	9.00	.20	.50		1.00	10.70
56.45	9.00	.30	.50		1.00	10.80
45.35	9.00	.30	.50	16.00		25.80
42.15	9.00	.30	.50		1.00	10.80
19.40	6.00	.10	.25		1.50	7.85

MAGYARS.

\$15.30	\$9.00	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$4.95	\$1.00	\$15.30
36.05	9.00	.30	.50	26.25		36.05
40.65	9.00	.30	.50	10.00		19.80
20.60	9.00	.20	.50	6.90		16.60
10.20	9.00	.10	.25			9.35
41.10	9.00	.30	.50		1.00	10.80
57.10	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
61.70	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
41.30	9.00	.30	.50	31.50		41.30
38.85	9.00	.30	.50			9.80
22.60	9.00	.20	.50			9.70
54.00	3.00		.50			3.50
56.25	3.00		.50	1.70	1.00	6.20
50.60	3.00		.50	1.20		4.70
44.00	3.00		.50	1.20		4.70
77.20	3.00	.30	.50	3.05		6.85
82.65	9.00	.30	.50	1.50	1.00	12.30
70.80	9.00	.30	.50	1.30		11.10
56.30	9.00	.30	.50	1.20	1.00	12.00
31.30	3.00	.30	.50	11.65	1.00	16.45
37.15	9.00	.30	.50	1.80		11.60
65.40	9.00	.30	.50	.60		10.40
44.80	3.00	.30	.50	2.75	1.00	7.55
59.55	9.00	.30	.50	3.15		12.95
49.80	3.00	.30	.50	2.20		6.00

Dealing at the company stores is not absolutely compulsory upon employees, but a good customer of the stores is less likely to be discharged should occasion arise than is one who deals at other places. In the mine locations, there are no stores except those controlled by the company, and unless the inhabitants go into the urban center and subcommunities they have no recourse. The prices at the company stores are higher than at other places, but the goods carried are of a superior quality. Inhabitants of the urban center in many

instances prefer to deal at the main store of the company, whether they are employees or not, owing to the fact that a better grade of goods may be had. Persons dealing with the company stores who are not employees of the mining company receive a lower price on their purchases than is given to employees. The reasons for this apparent discrimination against its employees by the mining company are: First, that persons other than employees pay cash for all purchases, and, second, that payments on account of employees have to be held out of wages and formally transferred from the books of the mining company to those of the stores.

RELATIONS AMONG THE RACES.

At work the races are not segregated, the men working in gangs being about equally apportioned among the several races. Officials of the company believe that when no one race preponderates in a gang the efficiency of the group is maintained, and that if any one race makes up a group, or greatly outnumbers all other races in it, the output is lessened, and clannishness and discontent are fostered. In housing, boarding, and sleeping places, the different races are segregated. Magyars, for instance, will not live in the same house with Slovaks or Poles, but remain apart. This clannishness is carried to such an extent that it is seldom that families of different races will occupy the same double house. Among persons of the second generation, association, though slight, is more free than among the immigrants. This is due, in part at least, to the effect of the public-school system. The native Americans associate only to a limited extent with the immigrants from southern Europe, while association among the native Americans, Irish, English, Germans, Welsh, and Swedes is very free.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Practically no welfare work or gratuitous service is undertaken by the mining company, and an attitude of indifference is maintained by them in this respect. Medical service is furnished by the company at a charge of 50 cents a month. This payment is compulsory, being deducted from the wages of each employee. The company has erected a large and modern hospital in which injured employees are cared for. The hospital service is about the only instance of welfare work in the community. The monthly deduction of 50 cents entitles an employee to unlimited treatment and medical attention in the hospital when sick or injured. Should an employee, while an inmate of the institution, desire the services of a physician not connected therewith, such physician has free access to the hospital, but must be paid by the individual. The company appoints a resident physician to take charge of the hospital for a period of six months, his salary being paid out of the sum deducted from the wages of the employees each month. At the end of this time another is appointed for a like period, or the same one reappointed. An efficient corps of trained nurses is maintained, and the apparatus and general equipment is thoroughly modern.

LABOR DISPUTES.

All labor is unorganized, and the mines are operated on the "open shop" principle. The community suffered from no labor dissensions until a few years ago, when an attempt was made to organize the labor in the community by the United Mine Workers of America. Contemporaneous with the movement toward labor organization, the mining company gave notice that, on the first of an approaching month, there would be a general increase in wages. However, a few days before the increase was to go into effect a strike was declared, due to a strong feeling against the prevailing system of weighing coal on the tipples without a check weighman. The leader of the movement, a Slovak, first organized the resulting strike in an effort to force the mining company to recognize the union, which it refused to do, continuing its policy of dropping men from the pay rolls as soon as they joined it. The organization subsequently demanded, in addition to recognition: (1) An eight-hour day, (2) the employment of a representative on each of the company's tipples, (3) a readjustment of the wage scale, (4) reinstatement of all men discharged for union membership.

To the scale of wages the company agreed, but they would make no other concession, positively refusing to recognize the union. The company also adopted the policy of withdrawing credit in the company stores from all persons dropped from the pay rolls. Matters grew steadily worse for about three weeks, when mob violence began, resulting in bloodshed. At this point the State interfered by sending troops into the community, which put an end to the strike. The union was completely defeated, and the policy of the company is now to extend no recognition whatever to labor organizations. After the strike was over the company discharged large numbers of men, but in the course of a few months the matter was dropped and employment was opened to all who cared to avail themselves of it, irrespective of race and of whether or not they had participated in the strike. The Magyars and Slovaks took the most active part in the strike, while the Italians were least interested.

The point of contention in the community has always been the system of weighing coal on the tipple, where the miners assert they receive short weights and have no way of knowing how much they are loading in the cars, as they are not represented by a check weighman. The company, on the other hand, defends itself on making reductions in weight by claiming that dirty coal is loaded.

CHAPTER XV.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY.

Industrial progress and efficiency—The use of intoxicants in its relation to efficiency—
Preferences of the mining operators for mine workers.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY.

The greatest progress along all lines has been made by the Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks. In the mines they are advancing to the skilled occupations, and in business they are progressing and gaining the confidence of the American population. This is especially true of the Slovaks. Practically all of the North Italians are making progress in the mines, where they are found as loaders and miners, but there is a tendency among them to get out of the underground work and enter such occupations as that of tippelman, where they can remain on the surface. Among the Italians from southern Italy little progress has been made, and they are found as laborers in the mines and in the railroad and general construction corps. The native whites, Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, are engaged only in the higher and skilled occupations and positions both in the mines and in business, having risen (taking the English as an example) from the ranks of the mine workers. None of the other races in the locality merit particular mention for their progressiveness, since this characteristic is not very pronounced among them. The better class of Italians (chiefly North Italians) are the most industrious and lose fewest days by reason of holidays and drunkenness, but they can not turn out as high a tonnage per month as do the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars, notwithstanding the last named are less constant workers. From the standpoint of industriousness, the North Italians are placed first, Slovaks second, Poles third, and Magyars fourth. Slovaks and Poles are the most efficient workmen, also the most adaptable. Tractability is said to be a characteristic of the Slovaks and Poles in the community, as well as of both races of Italians. The Slovaks and Poles possess the greatest initiative and do not have to be very closely watched while at work. The Italians, especially the South Italians, require a good deal of supervision. Nearly all races in the community are addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, but the Italians are least inclined in that direction. A knowledge of English facilitates the carrying out of instructions, as few, if any, of the foremen and subforemen speak any language other than English. The Magyars appear to acquire English more readily than others, although the Slovaks and Poles advance faster when they learn to speak and understand the language. The South Italians, except in a few instances, are rather slow in acquiring a knowledge of English, but the North Italians are desirous to learn.

THE USE OF INTOXICANTS IN ITS RELATION TO EFFICIENCY.

The habits of the immigrants as regards intoxicants have a pronounced effect upon the output of the mines. A great amount of drunkenness and consequent failure to report for work usually follows the semimonthly pay day. From Saturday, pay day, until the following Thursday is the period of general drunkenness among all the races. The superintendent of the coal company gives the following figures to show the effect of drunkenness in diminishing the output of coal for this period. The figures are approximate:

	Cars.
Normal output per diem.....	550
Saturday (pay day).....	(a)
Sunday.....	(a)
Monday.....	390
Tuesday.....	430
Wednesday.....	460
Thursday.....	550

PREFERENCES OF THE MINING OPERATORS FOR MINE WORKERS.

Excluding the English-speaking races, and the Germans and Swedes, who are nearly all in the skilled occupations, the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars are preferred by the company, in the order named, in all occupations. The North Italians are preferred after the Magyars in all occupations, but more especially on the tippie. Of all the races in the community, the South Italians are the least desired, and they are being dropped from the rolls at every opportunity, the company maintaining that they are not reliable and that they are unable to perform the average amount of work per day demanded of each employee.

The original English immigrants are leaving the locality, and the few who are found in the mines now hold the highest and most skilled occupations, together with the Germans, Swedes, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and native whites. These races are preferred by the company in every way, but they will not work in the lower occupations, which makes necessary the employment of the southern and southeastern European races.

In all races the second generation is much more advanced industrially than the first, but as the community is only about 12 years old, very few of the second generation have reached maturity while residents thereof. The few that have been reared in the locality have nearly all left, due to the constantly changing population. Opinions offered with regard to the second generation must be accepted as relating to persons born in other sections of the United States. Employers are unanimous in stating that children born in this country of foreign-born parents are showing great progress along all lines. They are better educated and less clannish, and have higher standards of living; among the southern European races the Slovaks, Poles, and Magyars are considered the most progressive.

^a No work.

CHAPTER XVI.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Conjugal condition of mine workers—Location of wives of foreign-born mine workers—
Age classification of employees—[Text Tables 263 to 266].

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MINE WORKERS.

Information was received from 2,237 mine workers in Community A as to whether they were single, married, or widowed. The data thus collected are presented, according to age groups and general nativity and race, in the table on the next page.

TABLE 263.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.*
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Num-ber report- ing com- plete data.	Number within each specified age group.												Total.	
		16 to 19.			20 to 29.			30 to 44.			45 or over.				
		Sin- gle.	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed.	To- tal.	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, White	104	12	1	13	16	22	38	2	40	42	11	11	30	74	104
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:															
Austria-Hungary	21	9	1	9	6	4	10	1	1	2	2	1	16	5	21
England	6	1	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	9
Germany	6	1	2	4	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6
Ireland	13	1	1	2	3	2	6	4	4	4	2	3	9	4	13
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scotland	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wales	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
Total	62	15	1	16	19	9	28	6	7	13	1	3	41	20	62
Total native-born	166	27	2	29	35	31	66	8	47	55	1	14	71	94	166
Foreign-born, by race:															
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian	16	3	3	6	2	4	7	2	4	6	6	8	11	5	16
English	25	2	3	5	1	10	2	1	10	11	1	1	3	21	25
French	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	6	7
German	35	3	3	6	5	5	10	2	14	16	6	6	10	25	35
Greek	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Irish	11	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	4	7	2	1	4	6	11
Italian, North	163	13	13	26	59	26	85	10	44	56	8	1	9	82	163
Italian, South	146	20	1	21	49	26	76	7	35	43	1	5	7	67	146
Lithuanian	38	1	1	2	16	7	23	3	7	10	1	3	4	21	38
Magyar	935	89	291	380	475	184	332	32	300	332	3	36	415	520	935
Polish	583	45	45	90	242	69	311	30	174	204	1	22	318	265	583
Romanian	26	7	7	14	3	3	17	3	4	12	1	1	14	12	26
Russian	54	2	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	20	1	5	20	34	54
Scotch	11	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	11
Slovak	735	60	1	61	178	173	351	14	267	283	2	37	254	478	735
Slovenian	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Swedish	18	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	6	10	1	2	8	9	18
Welsh	14	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	10	1	3	2	12	14
Total foreign-born	2,821	244	2	246	875	519	1,395	117	903	1,026	9	141	1,245	1,565	2,821
Grand total	2,987	271	4	275	910	550	1,461	125	950	1,081	10	155	1,316	1,659	2,987

TABLE 264.—*Per cent of male employees 16 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	104	28.8	71.2	0.0
Native-born of foreign father.....	62	66.1	32.3	1.6
Total native-born.....	166	42.8	56.6	.6
Foreign-born.....	2,821	44.1	55.5	.4
Total.....	2,987	44.1	55.5	.4

Of the total of 104 native white persons born of native parents who furnished information, as seen in the foregoing tables, 71.2 per cent are married, and of the total of 62 persons native-born of foreign parents 32.3 per cent are married, indicating a much lower percentage of married persons among the second generation than among the native-born of native father. Of the total of 2,821 foreign-born, 55.5 per cent are married, showing a smaller percentage of married persons among the foreign-born, as compared with the persons native-born of native father or the total native-born persons. As regards the tendencies exhibited in the different groupings according to age, 2 persons out of a total of 29 native-born persons who are 16 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 2 persons out of 246 foreign-born in the same age classification. In the group 20 to 29 years of age, 47 per cent of the native-born are married, as compared with 37.2 per cent of the foreign-born, the conclusion being that a greater proportion of the native-born within the age limits mentioned than of the foreign-born are married. Of the 55 native-born who are 30 to 44 years of age, 85.5 per cent are married, as compared with 88 per cent of the foreign-born persons in the same group. Of the native-born persons 45 years of age or over, 87.5 per cent are married, as contrasted with 91.6 per cent of the foreign-born. Of a total of 935 Magyars, 55.6 per cent are married; 45.5 per cent of the Poles, out of a total of 583, are married; 47.9 per cent of the North Italians and 45.9 per cent of the South Italians are married. Of a total of 735 Slovaks, 478, or a percentage of 65, are married. Of the total number of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, only 18 per cent are single.

LOCATION OF WIVES OF FOREIGN-BORN MINE WORKERS.

In connection with the conjugal condition of the foreign-born, the location of the wives of those who are employed in the mines of the community may be noted. With this purpose in view, the following table is submitted to show whether the wives of the foreign-born married employees are in the United States or abroad.

Of the 1,507 foreign-born persons furnishing complete data, 54.1 per cent report that their wives are in the United States, while 45.9 per cent report that their wives are abroad, thus indicating a more or less temporary connection with the community on the part of those whose wives are not with them, or the lack of sufficient money to bring their wives to this country.

TABLE 265.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—		Per cent reporting wife abroad.
		In United States.	Abroad.	
Croatian	5	3	2	(a)
English	21	17	4	19.0
French	6	4	2	(a)
German	25	20	5	20.0
Greek	1	1	.....	(a)
Irish	6	6	.....	(a)
Italian, North	67	28	39	58.2
Italian, South	57	28	29	50.9
Lithuanian	17	12	5	(a)
Magyar	503	229	274	54.5
Polish	260	149	111	42.7
Roumanian	12	3	9	(a)
Russian	33	12	21	63.6
Scotch	8	8	.....	(a)
Slovak	465	275	190	40.9
Swedish	9	9	.....	(a)
Welsh	12	12	.....	(a)
Total	1,507	816	691	45.9

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

In the above table it will be noted that of those races having 50 or more husbands reporting complete data, more than 50 per cent of the North Italians, South Italians, and Magyars report wife abroad. The North Italians, with 58.2 per cent reporting wife abroad, shows the highest proportion. On the other hand, about 60 per cent of the Poles and Slovaks report wife in the United States.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.

As regards the age classification of the mine workers in Community A, the following table shows, by general nativity and race, the number of male employees of each age or within each specified age group:

TABLE 266.—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.....	104				5	2	1	5	16	22	16	26	8	3	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:															
Austria-Hungary.....	24		1	1	1	3	3	2	8	2	1	2			
England.....	9					1		1	2	2	1	1		1	
France.....	1										1				
Germany.....	6								2	2	1	1			
Ireland.....	13								4	2	4		1	2	
Italy.....	1					1									
Russia.....	2	1				1					1				
Scotland.....	3							1	1		1				
Sweden.....	1								1						
Wales.....	6					2			1	1		1	1		
Total.....	66	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	19	9	9	5	2	3	
Total native-born..	170	1	1	1	6	10	4	9	35	31	25	31	10	6	
Foreign-born, by race:															
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1								1						
Croatian.....	16					1		2	5	2	4	2			
English.....	25								3	2	4	7	8	1	
French.....	7								1	1	2		3		
German.....	35				1	1		1	3	7	4	12	5	1	
Greek.....	1								1						
Irish.....	11								1			7		1	2
Italian, North.....	166				1	2	4	8	51	35	30	26	8	1	
Italian, South.....	146				1	4	7	9	42	34	23	20	5	1	
Lithuanian.....	38							1	6	17	4	6	4		
Magyar.....	938				10	13	32	35	233	243	162	171	37	2	
Polish.....	584			1	2	5	11	27	163	148	98	106	21	2	
Roumanian.....	27					3	1	3	3	4	3	10			
Russian.....	54							2	10	21	11	9		1	
Scotch.....	11								3		1	2	2	3	
Slovak.....	739		2	1	4	9	26	22	166	187	113	169	37	3	
Slovenian.....	2								1		1				
Swedish.....	13						1		3	1	3	7	2	1	
Welsh.....	14								1	4	6	2	1		
Total foreign-born.	2,833		2	2	19	38	82	110	696	703	467	560	134	18	2
Grand total.....	3,003	1	3	3	25	48	86	119	731	734	492	591	144	24	2



CHAPTER XVII.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Reasons for employing immigrants—Changes in industrial methods and organization—Housing conditions—Employment of children—Segregation—Diseases peculiar to immigrants—Criminality—[Text Tables 267 and 268.]

REASONS FOR EMPLOYING IMMIGRANTS.

Operations in the mines of Community A were begun with immigrant labor, and the general expansion of the mining industry and the development of the locality have been due principally to immigration from Europe. Immigrants have furnished the labor for the unskilled occupations and for a large proportion of the skilled positions. The first immigrants were English, who were secured because they were trained and experienced miners; later, when a demand for less skilled laborers was made, Magyars, Slovaks, Poles, and other European immigrants, such as the Swedes, Roumanians, and Syrians, entered the locality in large numbers. These later races have advanced in the scale of occupations in the mines and have also entered the miscellaneous businesses. In brief, the effect of immigration upon local industries has been to develop and continue them. The mining company has been successful principally through the fact that it could secure immigrant labor, there being no supply of native labor available. A construction company has been promoted by a South Italian as a result of the opportunity to employ immigrants, mostly South Italians. This company furnishes the only example of an immigrant employer in the locality. Another concern that has been promoted and is dependent on immigrant labor is a brewing company employing about 30 men, nearly all of whom are Germans.

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL METHODS AND ORGANIZATION.

The only industrial effect upon the industrial organization of the mining company that has been observed since the introduction of the southern European races, has been an increase in the number of subforemen, resulting from a need for greater supervision and a reduction in the size of the working groups. The English-speaking races, also the Germans and Swedes, require little or no supervision, and in the first few years during which the English greatly outnumbered all other laborers in the mines, few foremen were needed; but with the decrease in the number of English and the rapid increase in the numbers of non-English-speaking races employed, the number of subofficials was increased more rapidly in proportion than the total number of employees.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A comparison of the general housing conditions prevailing among the immigrant residents of the whole community with those found among the native Americans in the same grades of employment, indicates that the conditions are about the same when the better classes of immigrants are selected. Very few native Americans are found working in the unskilled occupations, and there are no data for a comparison of conditions prevailing among the southern European races with natives in the same occupations. The condition of the houses found among the most capable Welsh, English, Irish, Germans, Scotch, Swedes, and Norwegians is, in many instances, superior to that found among the Americans in the same grades of employment. In the order named members of the Roumanian, Slovak, Magyar, and Italian races show a greater degree of cleanliness, in the care of the house and of the person, than do members of the Croatian, Polish, Lithuanian, or Russian races. The general conditions existing among all other races represented in the community, and not mentioned above, are fairly good and about the same for all. This is true for the urban center and outlying mine locations. Length of residence has played a very unimportant rôle in domestic affairs of the community. The English-speaking and northern European immigrants, such as the Welsh, English, Irish, German, Scotch, Swedes, and Norwegians, are, as a general rule, very neat in their housekeeping. This characteristic is brought over from Europe and continues to be a differentiating trait in all localities. Among the other races, which include nearly all those from southeastern Europe, little change resulting from length of residence is to be noted. Among such races, families in the country ten years are found living in about the same condition as families of much shorter residence. One exception may be made in the case of the Italians. Italians, chiefly from the northern states of Italy, are found in nearly all occupations followed in the community, and it is easily seen that great improvement has been wrought in their standards of living by length of residence in the United States. Among South Italians, little betterment, if any, has been effected by their residence in this country.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The male children of immigrants in this community, when old enough to be exempt from the compulsory education law, invariably enter the mines, where they are found working in the lighter occupations. No positive statement can be made as to whether the children of immigrants remain in the community for any length of time, but from the unsettled state of the majority of the races and the constant coming and going among them, it is safe to conclude that very few of the children remain in the community. Among the Irish, English, Germans, and Swedes, the number of children remaining in the locality is larger, since these races are more settled residents.

SEGREGATION.

The recent immigrants tend to live apart from the natives and from each other whenever possible. This fact has already been noted in the description of the community. Segregation is possible in the urban center, but in the outlying mining communities it is difficult for one race to live apart from other races in a particular section, for the reason that the latest arrival is forced to take any house that may be vacant. The only illustration of segregation in outlying districts was furnished by a settlement clustering around two mine openings. A railroad track in this locality separates two groups of houses. In the first group live American miners, and in the second, recent immigrants. It was found that the latter were not allowed to move across the track into the American colony. The superintendent's only explanation of this regulation was that it was a "sanitary precaution." Since this settlement is the only one at which Americans live in any considerable number, and since such a "sanitary precaution" was not observable elsewhere, it seems safe to presume that in this instance the railroad track has been made a line of arbitrary division. This foreign group is composed chiefly of Slovaks, Magyars, and Poles, about equally divided.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO IMMIGRANTS.

Physicians of the community know of no disease peculiar to or introduced by immigrants, and they do not believe that the health of the locality is greatly menaced by the presence of the southeastern European races. There has been but one epidemic in the town since its founding, and that was following the Spanish-American war, when smallpox was prevalent. During the epidemic as many as 200 simultaneous cases were reported, but only one foreigner, a Swede, had the disease. No favus or trachoma has been discovered. In cases of wounds and injuries, the opinion of the surgeons in the hospital located in the urban center is that the foreigners exhibit greater vitality and recover more quickly than native Americans, and this in spite of the poor sanitary conditions in which they live and their frequent failure to observe the directions of the attending surgeon. The table following shows the medical record for thirty-four months of the company hospital located in the urban center, by race of patient.

TABLE 267.—Hospital record in the urban center of Community A, by race of patient.

MALE.

Race of patient.	Diagnosis.										Grand total.
	Accident.	Medical.							Surgical.		
		Bronchitis.	Gastritis.	Malarial fever.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Typhoid fever.	All other diseases.		Total.	
American, White	14	1	2		1	1	11	22	38	41	93
English		1					1	2	4	3	7
French								1	1	1	1
German								1	1	1	1
Italian	13	1	2		1	2		6	12	20	45
Magyar	23	7	4		6	10	5	14	46	61	130
Norwegian						1		1	2	2	2
Polish	24	1	4		3	6	2	7	23	29	76
Roumanian	1							1	1	5	7
Russian								1	1	1	2
Scotch		1						1	1	1	2
Slovak	35	3	3	1	1	7	10	14	39	48	122
Swedish							1	2	3		3
Welsh								1	1	1	2
Total	110	15	15	1	12	27	31	72	173	211	494

FEMALE.

American, White			1		1	1	4	16	23	6	29
German								1	1	4	5
Lithuanian			1					1	1		1
Magyar			1			1		3	5	1	6
Polish	1							1	1	3	5
Slovak	2		1		1		2	2	6	4	12
Total	3		4		2	2	6	23	37	18	58

The only hospital in the community, as already pointed out, is private property of the mining company, but it is open to all who may wish to secure treatment therein, whether employed by the company or not. Persons not employees of the mining company are charged for treatment in the institution, while 50 cents is each month deducted from the wages of each employee, as a fund to cover expenses of treatment in case of sickness or injury. No further collection is made by the company from an employee no matter how long he may be an inmate of the hospital. The institution is thoroughly modern, and offers all conveniences to patients. The corps of physicians and nurses is large enough to render efficient service at all times.

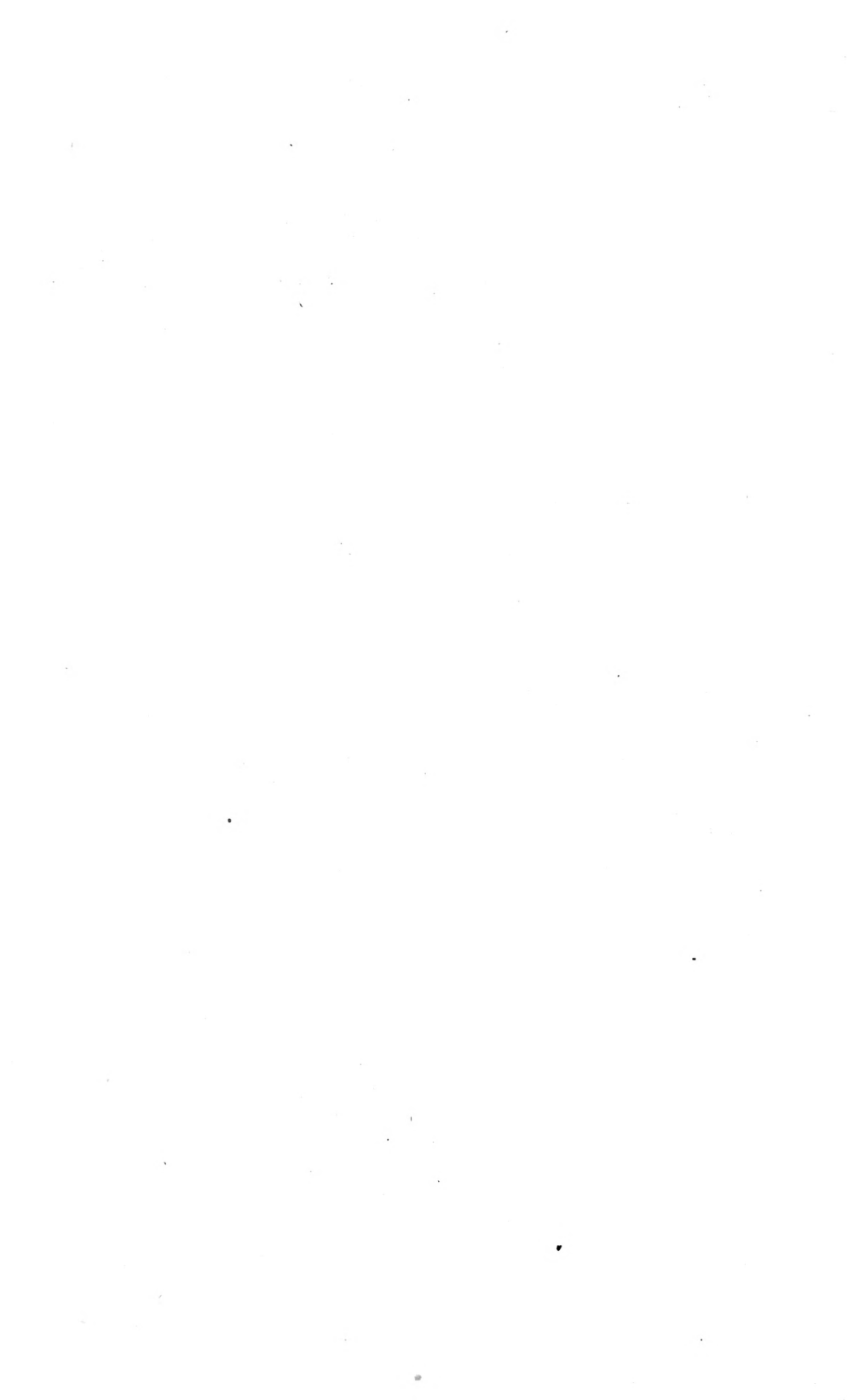
CRIMINALITY.

There is very little crime in the community. The chief offense is drunkenness, which is not confined to any one race nor to the immigrant population, for the native Americans are as much addicted to the use of intoxicants as are the foreigners. Formerly many affrays took place among the lower class of South Italians, but now even these offenses are less frequent. The urban center is policed by about five men, who seem well able to handle the situation. When it is recalled that the population of the community, including

mine colonies, is about 10,000, and that most of the men congregate in the urban center after working hours, the fact that so small a police force can patrol the town is excellent evidence of the quietness of the town. The table following shows the amount of crime in the urban center among the immigrants, by race, for a period of two months in the year 1908, a period which showed a higher criminal record than usual. The figures are representative of the whole community.

TABLE 268.—Number of arrests of foreign-born persons in the urban center of Community A during a period of two months in the year 1908.

Crime.	Race.						Total.
	Italian, North and South.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Slovak.	Swedish.	
Assault and battery.....		1		2	1		4
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	1		2				3
Bastardy and fornication.....					1		1
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	2		1				3
Drunk.....		2	7		2	1	12
Drunk and disorderly.....	1		1		1		3
Drunk and fighting.....	2			7			9
Evading board bill.....			2				2
Fighting.....		2		1	1		4
Indecent exposure.....			1				1
Larceny:							
Grand.....			3				3
Petty.....			1				1
Libel.....	3						3
Malicious mischief.....			3				3
Murder.....			1	1	1		3
Offenses against game laws.....			1				1
Suspicious character.....					2		2
Vagrancy.....			1		2		3
Stoning and shooting through a house.....			7				7
Total.....	9	5	31	11	11	1	68



CHAPTER XVIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE COMMUNITY,

Property holdings—Bank deposits—Money sent abroad—Immigrants in business—Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees—School attendance and progress—Literacy—Citizenship and interest in political and civic affairs—Church facilities—Americanization—[Text Tables 269 to 285.]

PROPERTY HOLDINGS.

The Italians, North and South, show a greater tendency to save than any other race represented in the community. The majority of the South Italians save their money and send it abroad, while most of the North Italians buy real estate with their savings. Next to the Italians, the Slovaks show the greatest tendency to save their earnings, usually investing them in real estate. Table 269 shows property holdings of the foreign races in the urban center. The fact that the Slovak holdings are greater than those of the combined Italian races is accounted for by the fact that the Slovaks outnumber the Italians. The figures represent taxable property only, but may be accepted as exhibiting the extent to which the several races in the community invest in real estate.

TABLE 269.—*Immigrant property holdings in the urban center of Community A, by race.*

Race.	Value of property.		
	Real.	Personal.	Total.
English.....	\$14,500	\$120	\$14,620
French.....	1,825	.....	1,825
German.....	3,508	20	3,528
Hebrew.....	24,584	140	24,724
Italian.....	67,092	560	67,652
Lithuanian.....	9,417	.....	9,417
Magyar.....	30,035	140	30,175
Polish.....	8,553	60	8,613
Russian.....	208	20	228
Scotch.....	38,668	480	39,148
Slovak.....	89,815	1,430	91,245
Swedish.....	21,810	80	21,890
Syrian.....	17,000	180	17,180
Welsh.....	2,000	.....	2,000
Total.....	329,015	3,230	332,245

The disposition to purchase homes is most noticeable among the North Italians, Slovaks, Scotch, and Magyars. These races, in the order named, own the largest amount of taxable property in the town. Immigrants of all races invest in land, even the South Italians, who send most of their savings to Italy to purchase land in that country, or to redeem mortgages and pay taxes on property which they already owned abroad.

BANK DEPOSITS.

An interesting showing is also furnished by estimates of local bankers as to the amount of money deposited by immigrants.

TABLE 270.—Average monthly deposits of immigrants on open accounts in the banks of the urban center of Community A, by race.

Race.	Average monthly deposits in—		
	National Bank No. 1.	National Bank No. 2.	Slovak Bank No. 1.
Hebrew.....	(a)	\$2,500	(a)
Italian.....	\$2,000	1,000	\$1,000
Magyar.....	3,000	1,500	1,500
Polish.....	1,000	700	1,000
Slovak.....	1,500	500	4,500
Syrian.....	(a)	2,000	(a)
Other races.....	2,500	1,000	5,000
Total.....	10,000	9,200	13,000

^a Not reported separately.

MONEY SENT ABROAD.

As regards the amount of money sent abroad, the following table shows the amount of postal money orders issued in the urban center, by countries, for a period of two years. Of the total value of foreign orders issued, nearly 86 per cent was drawn on Italy alone.

TABLE 271.—Postal money orders issued during a period of two years in the urban center of Community A.

Destination of orders issued.	Number of orders issued.	Value of orders issued.
Domestic (within the United States).....	8,192	\$85,242.37
Foreign (total).....	541	20,167.41
Austria.....	8	75.60
England.....	67	785.25
Germany.....	27	389.22
Hungary.....	11	99.70
Ireland.....	2	9.94
Italy.....	329	17,306.94
Mexico.....	1	50.20
Russia.....	11	150.57
Scotland.....	32	507.84
Sweden.....	9	116.53
Turkey.....	1	40.40
Wales.....	43	635.22
Total.....	8,733	105,409.78

The two national banks located in the urban center together transmit to Italy an average of \$3,750 per month. These banks send money to no other foreign country. The Slovak bank already mentioned transmits per week to other sections of the United States and abroad, through an express company, the amounts given in the table following.

TABLE 272.—Express money orders issued per week by the Slovak bank in the urban center of Community A.

Race of purchaser.	Average amount of sales per week.	Per cent to each destination.			Average amount for which issued.
		Pennsylvania.	Elsewhere in United States.	Abroad.	
Slovak.....	\$55.00	80.0	20.0	0.0	\$25.00
Magyar.....	44.00	90.0	8.0	2.0	25.00
Polish.....	33.00	90.0	10.0	.0	20.00
German.....	22.00	65.0	35.0	.0	20.00
Italian, North and South.....	13.20	80.0	10.0	10.0	10.00
Russian.....	13.20	100.0	.0	.0	9.60
Lithuanian.....	11.60	100.0	.0	.0	6.00
American.....	8.00	50.0	50.0	.0	5.00
Total.....	200.00	82.0	17.0	1.0	15.00

From these tables it will be seen that the North and South Italians send by far the largest amount of money abroad. Eighty-six per cent of the amount of foreign postal money orders issued in the community go to Italy, about \$45,000 is annually transmitted to Italy through the national banks of the community, and the only foreign bank in the urban center sends the largest portion of its foreign remittances to the same country.

The money sent abroad is generally used in paying taxes on land and in purchasing land, in helping relatives and friends, and in assisting others to come to the United States. This is true of all races sending money to Europe, but particularly of the North and South Italians.

IMMIGRANTS IN BUSINESS.

The table which immediately follows shows the immigrants in business in the community, by race. It will be noticed that the Italians numerically outrank other foreign groups in the business field, the Slovaks standing second. The Italians thus engaged in business are the more capable North and South Italians.

TABLE 273.—Immigrants in business in Community A, by race and class of business.

Business.	English.	German.	Hebrew.	Italian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Swedish.	Syrian.	Total.
Banker.....								1			1
Barber.....				2							2
Blacksmith.....		1				1			1		3
Bottler.....	2						1				3
Butcher.....				1				4			5
Carpenter.....				1					6		6
Contractor.....				1							1
Grocer.....				12				7			19
Jeweler.....			1								1
Landlord.....					1						1
Lumberman.....							1				1
Merchant.....			8	2				6	2	7	25
Painter.....					1						1
Photographer.....	1										1
Pool and billiard parlor.....								3		2	5
Shoemaker.....				5							5
Steamship agency.....				1				1			2
Tailor.....					1						1
Total.....	3	1	9	24	3	1	2	22	9	9	83

The unanimous opinion of the native American population of the urban center is that the immigrants engaged in business in the community are lax in their methods as compared with the natives in the same business. Especially is this true of the credit system in vogue among the foreign business men. The immigrant in business in the community is often not above taking advantage of ignorance when, by so doing, he will better his financial condition. Business association among men of different races is seldom found in the community. Italians prefer to deal with Italians, Slovaks with Slovaks, and Magyars with Magyars; but this policy is not strictly adhered to, the Slovaks showing the greatest tendency to depart from it. Men of a race not represented among the immigrant business men of the community will deal with native stores rather than patronize the establishment kept by a member of another foreign race.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES.

As showing relative ability to speak English, information was received from 2,784 foreign-born mine workers in the community. From the data thus secured, a table has been prepared and is presented below, which classifies these persons according to age at the time of arrival in this country:

TABLE 274.—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.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Croatian.....	16	4	.....	.....	16	4
French.....	7	4	.....	.....	4	1
German.....	35	29	3	3	29	23
Greek.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Italian, North.....	166	98	8	6	158	92
Italian, South.....	146	89	8	8	138	81
Lithuanian.....	38	28	1	1	37	27
Magyar.....	938	501	14	14	924	487
Polish.....	583	249	10	7	573	242
Roumanian.....	26	13	.....	.....	26	13
Russian.....	54	28	.....	.....	51	25
Slovak.....	739	474	26	23	713	451
Slovenian.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Swedish.....	18	17	3	3	15	14
Total.....	2,770	1,538	82	74	2,688	1,464

Of the total of 2,770 mine employees who reported complete data, only 82 were under 14 years of age at the time of arrival in this country, while 2,688 were 14 years of age or over. In the first group about nine-tenths of the total are able to speak English. The only employees unable to speak English are 3 Slovaks, 3 Poles, and 2 North Italians. The showing made by the second group is in strong

contrast with the first. Almost one-half of the persons who were 14 years of age or over at the time of arrival in the United States are unable to speak English. The Poles in this group report more than half of their number unable to speak English, while the Magyars, North Italians, South Italians, and Slovaks show even larger proportions who have not learned the language, those in the last-named race being most numerous. The general conclusion is therefore plain, both as regards the different races and the whole group of foreign-born persons, that the immigrants arriving earlier in life acquire the use of English much more quickly and in larger numbers than persons coming at a later period of life.

The following table shows the English-speaking ability of foreign-born persons in Community A according to the period of time that they have been in the United States.

TABLE 275.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Croatian.....	16	4	10	1	6	3	.....	.....
French.....	7	4	2	1	2	.....	3	3
German.....	35	29	8	5	8	5	19	19
Greek.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	166	98	95	40	54	43	17	15
Italian, South.....	146	89	74	31	56	43	16	15
Lithuanian.....	38	528	16	6	18	18	4	4
Magyar.....	938	201	587	227	279	209	72	65
Polish.....	583	49	348	83	180	116	55	50
Roumanian.....	26	13	23	10	3	3	.....	.....
Russian.....	54	28	26	8	17	12	11	8
Slovak.....	739	474	328	138	229	165	182	171
Slovenian.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Swedish.....	18	17	4	3	1	1	13	13
Total.....	2,784	1,522	1,522	554	858	623	404	375

Examination of the preceding table shows that less than four-tenths of the total number of employees who have been in the country under five years are able to speak English, as compared with more than nine-tenths of the total number who have been in the country ten years or over, and over seven-tenths of the total number who have had a period of residence from five to nine years. It is clearly evident that, as the period of residence for all foreign-born is extended, the proportion of their number able to speak English tends to increase. This tendency is especially noticeable in the case of the Magyar, North and South Italian, and Slovak races.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND PROGRESS.

The schools available for immigrants in Community A are good. There are three public school buildings in the town—one, grammar and primary, situated in the eastern part, while the other two are located side by side in the western section of the urban center, one being a high school and the other a graded school. The high-school building is a comparatively new structure and is well equipped throughout. Besides the high-school students, several lower grades are housed in the high-school building. In addition to the public schools described above there is one parochial school, conducted under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, and a night school for Italians, maintained by the local Y. M. C. A. In the outlying districts of the community, public schools are within comparatively short distances of the mine colonies.

The scope of the Italian night school carried on by the local Y. M. C. A. is indicated in the following outline:

- (1) Faculty:
 - (a) Secretary, Y. M. C. A. (American).
 - (b) Two American women.
- (2) Curriculum:
 - (a) English.
- (3) Students:
 - (a) Race, Italian (North and South).
 - (b) Attendance, 15.
 - (c) Ages, 18 to 30.
 - (d) Occupation, coal miners.
- (4) Tuition:
 - (a) Membership fee of Y. M. C. A. (\$5 a year) covers cost of instruction.

The Americans attend school in the greatest numbers, those enrolled being about equal to the total number of immigrants in attendance. This is a point deserving notice, when it is recalled that the natives constitute only 25 per cent of the total population of the community. Taking the schools of the community as a whole, the following races are cited in their relative order of regularity of attendance: (1) American, (2) Slovak, (3) Syrian, (4) Italian (North and South), (5) Magyar, (6) Hebrew.^a The reasons assigned for irregularity in school attendance on the part of immigrant children in the community are: (1) Lack of interest on part of parents, (2) truancy, (3) desire of children to earn wages.

The compulsory education law is enforced as far as practicable, but many instances where children remain away from school escape the notice of the truant officer. The consensus of opinion among teachers in the different schools is that the children, in all grades and in all schools, rank by race as follows, with reference to general progress: (1) American, (2) Slovak, (3) Italian (North and South), (4) German, (5) Polish, (6) Hebrew.

The children of all races associate freely in the class rooms and on the playgrounds of all schools in the community. The immigrant children invariably adopt American games and indulge in them with the same zest as the native children. The table following shows the attendance, by race, at public, parochial, and night schools in the community.

^a Compiled from statements made by the several teachers in the different schools.

TABLE 276.—*School attendance in public, parochial, and night schools in Community A, by race.*

[The table is compiled from figures and statements given by the teachers in the various schools.]

Race.	Public.				Parochial.	Night.	Total.
	Primary.	Grammar.	High.	Total.			
American.....	216	234	53	503	20		523
English.....	1	8		9			9
French.....		4		4			4
German.....		14		14	1		15
Greek.....	1		2	3			3
Hebrew.....		6		6			6
Italian.....	38	10		48	11	15	74
Lithuanian.....					5		5
Magyar.....	19	19		38	4		42
Norwegian.....	1	1		2			2
Polish.....	8	8		16	80		96
Russian.....		1		1			1
Scotch.....	1	1		2			2
Slovak.....	95	45		140	4		144
Swedish.....	6	3		9			9
Syrian.....	5	4	1	10			10
No classification.....	104	66		170			170
Unclassified foreigners.....	23	16		39			39
Total.....	518	440	56	1,014	125	15	1,154

Reports in some detail were secured from the public-school pupils in the urban center of Community A. The returns secured from a total of 852 pupils are shown in the table below, by sex of pupil and by general nativity and race of father of pupil.

 TABLE 277.—*Number of pupils in each grade of the public schools of the urban center of Community A, by sex and by general nativity and race of father of pupil.*

General nativity and race of father and sex of pupil.	Elementary grades.										High school.	Grand total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Total.		
NATIVE-BORN.												
White:												
Male.....	39	38	16	42	24	9	10	5	11	194	13	207
Female.....	37	23	40	33	26	18	15	8	6	206	24	230
Total.....	76	61	56	75	50	27	25	13	17	400	37	437
FOREIGN-BORN.												
English:												
Male.....	4	2	1	5	1	1				14	1	15
Female.....		2	1	3		2	2	2		13		13
Total.....	4	4	2	8	2	3	2	2		27	1	28
Finnish:												
Male.....	6									6		6
Female.....	6									6		6
Total.....	12									12		12
German:												
Male.....	3	1	1	2	3			1		11		11
Female.....					1	1				2		2
Total.....	3	1	1	2	4	1		1		13		13
Hebrew, other than Russian:												
Male.....	2		1	2	1		2		1	9	1	10
Female.....	1	1		3	2			1		8		8
Total.....	3	1	1	5	3		2	1	1	17	1	18

TABLE 277.—Number of pupils in each grade of the public schools of the urban center of Community A, by sex and by general nativity and race of father of pupil—Continued.

General nativity and race of father and sex of pupil.	Elementary grades.									High school.	Grand total.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.			Total.
FOREIGN-BORN—Cont'd.												
Irish:												
Male.....	1		1		1			1		4		4
Female.....	1	3		1	1					6		6
Total.....	2	3	1	1	2			1		10		10
Italian, North:												
Male.....	6	7	3	1	1					18		18
Female.....	3	3	7		1					15		15
Total.....	9	10	10	2	2					33		33
Italian, South:												
Male.....	5	1					1			7		7
Female.....	1	2					1			4		4
Total.....	6	3					1	1		11		11
Magyar:												
Male.....	11	7	1						1	20		20
Female.....	8	4	4	1						17	2	19
Total.....	19	11	5	1					1	37	2	39
Scotch:												
Male.....		4	1		2	1				8	1	9
Female.....		2		2						4	1	5
Total.....		6	1	2	2	1				12	2	14
Slovak:												
Male.....	35	11		8	5	1	1			61		61
Female.....	37	7	1	9	1	1	1	1		58		58
Total.....	72	18	1	17	6	2	2	1		119		119
Slovenian:												
Male.....	8	2	6		1					17		17
Female.....	14	5	1		1					21		21
Total.....	22	7	7		2					38		38
Swedish:												
Male.....	2	1	1	3	1					8	1	9
Female.....	1	1	1	2	1			1		8	1	9
Total.....	3	2	2	5	2			1		16	2	18
Syrian:												
Male.....	1	1	1	2						5		5
Female.....	1	2					1			4		4
Total.....	2	3	1	2			1			9		9
Other races:^a												
Male.....	3	2		2	2					9	1	10
Female.....	9	3	2	1	2		1	1	1	20	3	23
Total.....	12	5	2	3	4		1	1	1	29	4	33
Race not specified:												
Male.....	7					3				10		10
Female.....	9				1					10		10
Total.....	16				1	3				20		20
Total foreign-born:												
Male.....	94	39	17	25	18	6	4	2	2	207	5	212
Female.....	91	35	17	23	12	6	5	5	2	196	7	203
Total.....	185	74	34	48	30	12	9	7	4	403	12	415
Grand total:												
Male.....	133	77	33	67	42	15	14	7	13	401	18	419
Female.....	128	58	57	56	38	24	20	13	8	402	31	433
Total.....	261	135	90	123	80	39	34	20	21	803	49	852

^a "Other races" comprise 1 Assyrian, 4 Dutch, 3 French, 2 Lithuanian, 6 Norwegian, 8 Polish, and 9 Welsh. |

By referring to the preceding table it is seen that about one-half of the total number of pupils represented are native-born of native white father, those either foreign-born or of foreign parentage constituting the remaining half. Among groups of foreign-born parentage the Slovak, Magyar, Slovenian, North Italian, English, Hebrew, and Swedish are numerically strong. The significant feature of the table, however, lies in the fact that of the total number of 415 pupils born of foreign father, 185 are in the first grade, 74 in the second, 34 in the third, 48 in the fourth, 30 in the fifth, and a constantly decreasing number in the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. In the high school there are only 12 children of foreign parentage, 5 of whom are of parents born in northern Europe or Great Britain. With the exception of 3 Slovaks, 1 Magyar, 1 South Italian, and possibly a few Poles and Lithuanians, no other races of southern Europe are represented in the grades of the grammar school above the sixth. Practically all children of foreign parentage are in the four lower grades of the grammar school and about one-half are in the first grade.

A partial census of the public schools of Community A shows the general nativity and sex of the 16 teachers to be as follows:

TABLE 278.—*Sex of teachers in the public schools of Community A, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	1	13	14
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
German.....	1	1	1
Scotch.....			1
Total.....	1	1	2
Grand total.....	2	14	16

LITERACY.

As regards the literacy of the mine workers in Community A, the following table is submitted:

TABLE 279.—*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.
Native-born of native father, White	103	102	102
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	24	20	20
England.....	9	9	9
France.....	1	1	1
Germany.....	6	5	5
Ireland.....	13	12	12
Italy.....	1		
Russia.....	2	1	1

TABLE 279.—*Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Cont'd.			
Scotland.....	3	3	3
Sweden.....	1	1	1
Wales.....	6	6	6
Total.....	66	58	58
Total native-born.....	169	160	160
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1	1
Croatian.....	16	14	13
English.....	25	24	24
French.....	7	7	7
German.....	34	31	31
Greek.....	1	1	1
Irish.....	11	11	11
Italian, North.....	166	123	122
Italian, South.....	146	102	100
Lithuanian.....	38	28	28
Magyar.....	940	843	839
Polish.....	588	425	415
Roumanian.....	28	20	20
Russian.....	55	34	33
Scotch.....	11	11	11
Slovak.....	743	608	590
Slovenian.....	2	2	2
Swedish.....	18	18	18
Welsh.....	14	14	14
Total foreign-born.....	2,844	2,317	2,280
Grand-total.....	3,013	2,477	2,440

The literacy of the employees native-born of native father as compared with those native-born of foreign father and foreign-born is apparent by a glance at the above table. Of 103 employees native-born of native father, only one can not read or write. Of 66 native-born of foreign father, or, in other words, employees of the second generation, all but 8 can both read and write some language; the fathers of 4 of the illiterate persons were born in Austria-Hungary, 1 was German, 1 Irish, 1 Italian, and 1 Russian. Of a total of 2,844 foreign-born employees reporting, 527, or 18.5 per cent, are unable to read any language, and 564, or 19.8 per cent, are unable to read and write. If races reporting data for 50 or more employees be selected and the per cent of illiteracy be worked out, it is seen that from 10.3 to 38.2 per cent are unable to read any language and from 10.7 to 40 per cent are unable to read and write any language. No absolute comparison can be drawn between races, for there is no equality of numbers reporting. On the basis of the number reporting, however, the worst showing is made by the Russian, 38.2 per cent of which race can not read, while 40 per cent can not read and write. The South Italian ranks second in point of illiteracy and the Polish third. A detailed statement as to the extent of illiteracy among the North and South Italians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, and Slovaks (the races for which 50 or more persons report) is given on the next page.

TABLE 280.—*Illiteracy among representative foreign races.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Can not read.		Can not read and write.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Italian, North.....	166	43	25.9	44	26.5
Italian, South.....	146	44	30.1	46	31.5
Magyar.....	940	97	10.3	101	10.7
Polish.....	588	163	27.7	173	29.4
Russian.....	55	21	38.2	22	40.0
Slovak.....	743	135	18.2	153	20.6

CITIZENSHIP AND INTEREST IN POLITICAL AND CIVIC AFFAIRS.

There is small tendency on the part of immigrants in the community to acquire citizenship. The following table, exhibiting data from 704 mine employees in the community who have been in the United States five years or over, and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming, throws light upon the situation. Out of the total, 567 have neither first nor second papers, 75 are fully naturalized, and 62 have received first papers only. Of those who have acquired full citizenship, 18 are Slovaks, 10 Magyars, 9 Germans, 8 North Italians, 7 English, and 6 Poles. Of those having only first papers, 19 are Slovaks, 16 Magyars, 13 Poles, and 5 South Italians.

The showing for all races reporting data follows:

TABLE 281.—*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.			
		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.....	4	4			4					4			4
English.....	10		1		1	2	1	0	9	2	1	7	10
French.....	3	2			2			1	10	2		1	3
German.....	16	3	3		6	1			9	4	3	9	16
Irish.....	3							3	3			3	3
Italian, North.....	39	31	1		32				7	7	31	8	39
Italian, South.....	39	26	5		31	3		5	8	29	5	5	39
Lithuanian.....	12	10			10	2			2	12			12
Magyar.....	210	158	10	4	172	26	6	6	38	184	16	10	210
Polish.....	144	105	6		111	20	7	6	33	125	13	6	144
Roumanian.....	2	2			2				2	2			2
Russian.....	15	10	1		11	3	1		4	13	2		15
Scotch.....	3								3	3			3
Slovak.....	194	118	4	1	123	39	15	17	71	157	19	18	194
Slovenian.....	1	1			1				1	1			1
Swedish.....	5		1		1			4	4		1	4	5
Welsh.....	4		1		1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4
Total.....	704	470	30	8	508	97	32	67	196	567	62	75	704

TABLE 282.—*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 fully naturalized.	Number having first papers only.
Croatian.....	4		
English.....	10	7	1
French.....	3	1	
German.....	16	9	3
Irish.....	3	3	
Italian, North.....	39	8	
Italian, South.....	39	5	5
Lithuanian.....	12		
Magyar.....	210	10	16
Polish.....	144	6	13
Roumanian.....	2		
Russian.....	15		2
Scotch.....	3	2	1
Slovak.....	194	18	19
Slovenian.....	1		
Swedish.....	5	4	1
Welsh.....	4	2	1
Total.....	704	75	62

If the data be further subdivided by periods not shown by the table, it is found that out of a total of 508 who have been in the United States from five to nine years, 470 are aliens, 30 have secured first papers only, and 8 have second papers. Distinguishing between this group and those who have been in the country for a longer period, it is shown that of a total of 196 who have had a residence of ten years or over in the United States, 97 are aliens, 32 have first papers only, and 67 have second papers.

An important influence working upon the immigrants of the community relative to citizenship is the desire to imitate Americans. The immigrants see the native Americans greatly interested in politics, and realize that to be able to enjoy like activities they must become citizens. The consensus of opinion among the leading men of the community is that of the races of southern Europe, the Slovaks have the highest standing as citizens. Next to the Slovaks come the Poles, then the Magyars and more capable North Italians, while the South Italians are said to constitute the most undesirable political element in the community. Interest in civic affairs is shown by nearly all races in the community, but in varying degrees of intensity. The Slovaks manifest especial interest in all civic affairs; and they have gone so far as to organize two political clubs, the memberships of which are composed wholly of Slovaks. These take active part in local politics. The two Slovak clubs are under the domination of their respective leaders. The memberships of the two clubs are about the same numerically, and combined they amount to about 150 men. Of this total, possibly 100 are qualified to vote, although only 69 Slovak votes were cast in the whole community at a recent general election. The initiation fee is 50 cents and the monthly dues are 25 cents in each organization.

Tables 283 and 284 contrast the native American and naturalized foreign vote cast at a recent election. The first gives figures for the whole community, while the second presents figures for the urban

center alone. Of a total vote of 835, 602 votes were cast in the urban center and 233 in the subcommunities and mine locations. The average length of residence in the United States of each man included in the combined foreign vote shown in the two tables was twenty-two years. The English voters averaged more than twenty-five years' residence in the United States. This was the highest figure, and the one Syrian voter entered had resided in the country ten years.

TABLE 283.—Vote at a recent election in Community A, by race.

Race.	Number of votes cast.	Race.	Number of votes cast.
Native-born of native father, White.....	614	Foreign-born—Continued.	
Foreign-born:		Polish.....	11
Croatian.....	1	Russian.....	1
English.....	22	Scotch.....	14
French.....	1	Slovak.....	69
German.....	10	Swedish.....	25
Hebrew, Russian.....	1	Syrian.....	1
Irish.....	8	Welsh.....	6
Italian, North and South.....	36	Total.....	221
Magyar.....	13	Grand total.....	835
Norwegian.....	2		

TABLE 284.—Vote in the urban center of Community A at a recent election, by race.

Race.	Number of votes cast.	Race.	Number of votes cast.
Native-born of native father, White.....	409	Foreign-born—Continued.	
Foreign-born:		Russian.....	1
English.....	16	Scotch.....	13
French.....	1	Slovak.....	62
German.....	8	Swedish.....	25
Hebrew, Russian.....	1	Syrian.....	1
Irish.....	7	Welsh.....	3
Italian, North and South.....	35	Total.....	193
Magyar.....	7	Grand total.....	602
Norwegian.....	2		
Polish.....	11		

CHURCH FACILITIES.

The table showing immigrant churches in the locality and their membership follows:

TABLE 285.—Immigrant churches in the urban center of Community A.

Race.	Denomination.	Number.	Number families.	Number members.	Average attendance on Sundays.	Contributions per year.	Year established.
Italian.....	Roman Catholic.....	1	300	2,000	200	\$1,500	1908
Roumanian.....	do.....	1	75	400	150	1,500	1908
Mixed.....	do. ^a	1	200	2,000	600	1,200	1898
Mixed.....	do.....	1	160	800	400	3,000	1905
Mixed.....	Greek Catholic.....	1	300	1,800	350	2,000	1902
Swedish.....	Lutheran.....	1	30	50	75	400	1900
Magyar.....	Hungarian Reform.....	1	50	400	100	650	1906
Total.....		7	1,115	7,450	1,875	10,250	

^a A parochial school with an attendance of 125 is maintained. Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Lithuanians, Germans, Americans, North and South Italians are found on the enrolment.

Very little special work has been attempted among the immigrants of the community by the local churches. In fact, the only attempt that has been made to do special work among them was made in a recent year by a church of the urban center under the direction of a committee of one of the large home missionary societies of Pennsylvania. Very slight results were accomplished by the undertaking, and the work died from lack of interest and funds. Another American church located in the town is planning to do welfare work among the immigrants in the community, but is greatly hampered by lack of funds. One-half of the donations for missionary work in this church will in the near future be devoted to special work among the immigrant residents of the locality, the other half to be used as heretofore in foreign missionary work. Beyond this nothing has been attempted by the native or foreign churches among the immigrant population along the lines of special welfare work. The church association between the native Americans and the southern and eastern European immigrants is limited. The general attitude of the native churches toward the immigrants is one of indifference and there is a strong inclination in the community to shun association with the immigrant in church activities. In cases where any missionary efforts are made by native churches of Protestant denomination, services for the immigrants are usually held in barns, stores, or other unattractive places, thereby lessening the interest in them. The races from the southern European countries, which compose a large portion of the population of Community A, have been reared where there is no social caste in religious organization, and have worshiped in buildings which are unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur the world over. When these people are offered services held in stores and similar buildings, their interest in the services naturally is less and they become indifferent. In addition to the regular churches, organization for religious work in the community is furnished by a branch of the Y. M. C. A., located in the urban center, the membership of which is made up chiefly of native Americans, but to which a few Slovaks, Magyars, and North and South Italians belong.

AMERICANIZATION.

Omitting the English, Germans, Irish, Norwegians, Scotch, Swedes, and Welsh, who are well Americanized, the Slovaks exhibit the most marked tendency toward Americanization. They are quick to adopt American business methods, they are interested in American politics, they observe the laws, and their record for orderliness is good. North and South Italians are also showing interest in American institutions. The Magyars and Poles show some disposition toward Americanization, but it is not as general as among the Slovaks and the more efficient of the North and South Italians. The races exhibiting the least inclination toward Americanization are the South Italian, the Russian, Roumanian, Lithuanian, and Croatian.

Among the factors favoring Americanization, the following may be presented in summary form:

(1) The small size of the town and its isolated location, causing an interdependence among the various races and exerting a tendency toward breaking down the barriers of racial antipathy. This is

true of all the mine colonies and of the second generation among all races.

(2) The character of the inhabitants of the town. There is no class distinction. While little attempt is made to Americanize foreigners, no obstacles are placed in their way, and if a foreigner shows that he is a good citizen he is accepted on terms of equality.

(3) Absence of justiciary "graft" in the courts, and general fairness of the laws toward immigrants, thus engendering a respect for American laws and a desire to secure in full the benefits to be derived from them.

(4) Enforced school attendance.

(5) Opportunity to purchase homes from the mining company on easy payments, thus creating a settled condition among purchasers and an interest in civic affairs.

(6) Influence of immigrant clergy in encouraging the purchase of homes and the permanency of residence.

(7) General tendency of the second generation of all races to adopt American habits and standards of living.

The causes opposing Americanization briefly stated are as follows:

(1) Isolation from native Americans of a large number of immigrants living in the detached mining localities.

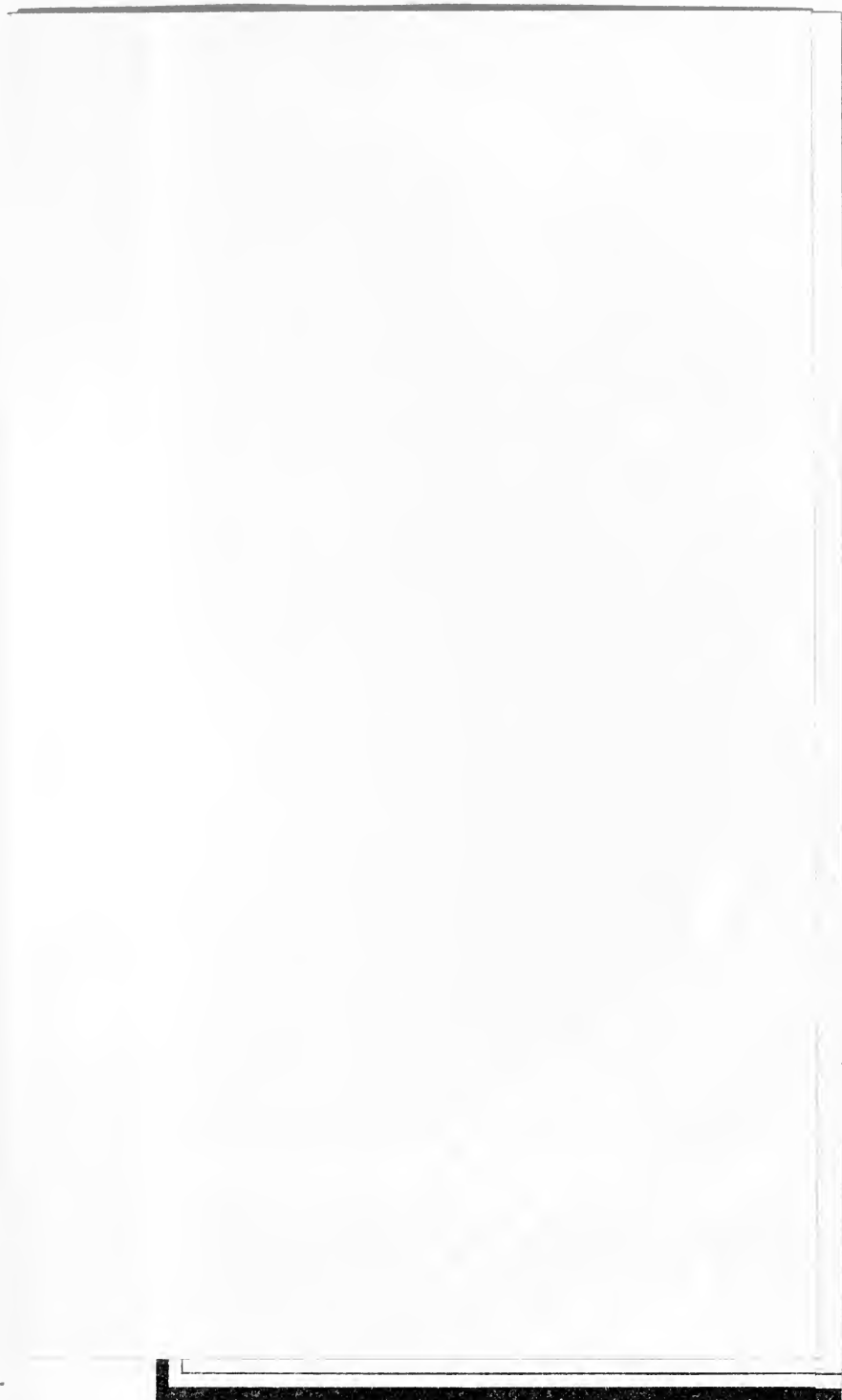
(2) Indifference of the average American toward the foreigners.

(3) Illiteracy of the average foreigner of recent immigration.

(4) The constant shifting of the population.

(5) Influence of the churches in maintaining racial and denominational distinction.

(6) The preponderatingly foreign character of the population.



REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITY B.

CHAPTER XIX.

INTRODUCTION.

Industrial significance of the community—Description of the community—Inducements and obstacles to immigration.—[Text Table 286].

INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COMMUNITY.

This community is only 10 miles distant from Community A, a branch line of railroad connecting the two towns. It is situated on the western slope of the Alleghenies, on the main line of a large railway system. Community B is engaged in mining practically the same kind of coal as is Community A, and its population, though somewhat more concentrated, is in round numbers the same as Community A. As contrasted, however, with Community A, Community B is strongly unionized. All the laborers and miners employed by the mining companies are members of the United Mine Workers of America, this organization meeting with full recognition from the operators and controlling the labor employed at the various mines. As a matter of fact, organized labor is probably as strongly entrenched in this community as in any in Pennsylvania. All of the eleven mines in the community have the union wage scale in force. The local organization of the United Mine Workers of America is large, having 1,400 members. Because of this fact, and by reason of its close proximity to Community A, in which there are no labor organizations, Community B affords a basis for comparative study.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

As is the case in almost all mining communities, Community B consists of an urban center with small semidetached settlements of mine workmen clustering around coal mines which are situated on the outskirts of the town proper or at a very short distance. The distribution of the population appears in the accompanying chart. The main settlement is found at the junction of the two small rivers shown on the map. The town proper occupies the lower slopes of the valleys drained by the two rivers and is at the junction of the streams and of the branch and main lines of the railroads. Surrounding the town itself and within a short walking distance of its limits are small semidetached mining communities represented on the map by the letters A, B, C, D. The climate is like that of western Pennsylvania in general, except for the fact that the river valleys are damp and foggy until about 9 o'clock in the morning.

INDUCEMENTS AND OBSTACLES TO IMMIGRATION.

Bituminous coal is practically the only product of the locality, and the gradual expansion of mining operations with the resultant demand for labor has been the main inducement to immigration. No satisfactory statistics are available regarding the extension of the industry, but the following figures, compiled from the report of the state mining inspector, throw light upon the development which took place during the period 1893 to 1902, and indicate the importance of the community from the standpoint of coal mining. About 300 more men than in the year 1902 are now employed in the mines.

TABLE 286.—*Growth of coal industry in Community B.*

Year.	Number of mines.	Net tons.	Number of men employed.
1893	7	426,774	585
1894	6	541,513	898
1895	7	774,337	998
1896	7	742,105	949
1897	6	857,478	1,111
1898	9	1,076,886	1,433
1899	8	990,317	1,295
1900	11	1,122,277	1,549
1901	11	1,203,379	1,741
1902	11	1,332,100	1,183

The mountains surrounding the town are barren and rocky, so that practically no agriculture is carried on within the community. Farm land is found upon the bluffs extending back from the town. Mining has been carried on in the community for more than thirty years. The industry is now in the hands of four companies which employ about 1,400 men. The coal of the community is peculiarly suited for the transatlantic carrying trade and is in constant demand, thus enabling the operators to run the mines more regularly than is usually the case in bituminous coal-mining localities. The principal factor in the coming of the aliens to the community has been the presence of fellow-countrymen there, and it has been through a sort of social accretion that the foreign-born population has been gathered. It can scarcely be said that there are any obstacles which actually deter immigration. One of the most serious checks to the increase of the alien population is the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of settling within the town itself and thus enjoying the educational advantages present there. Local prejudice against all recent immigrants from southern and southeastern Europe who have settled in the community undoubtedly exists among the native-born. This antipathy, however, takes the form of an almost complete aloofness on the part of the Americans, rather than of active opposition.

CHAPTER XX.

POPULATION AND RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

Population—Racial distribution of the population—History of immigration to the community—[Text Tables 287 to 289].

POPULATION.

The population of the town proper, as given by the Twelfth Census, was 2,635, of which number 2,048 persons were native-born and 587 foreign-born. During the eight years subsequent to the census year, 1900 to 1908, the population more than doubled, careful estimates placing the total at 7,200 persons. The foreign-born persons in 1908 were estimated at 1,900 and the native-born, including 340 children native-born of foreign fathers, at 5,300 persons. In the census year the foreign population was 22.3 per cent of the total; in the year 1908 the foreign element was 26.4 per cent of the entire population. Within the borough proper there is an estimated population of 4,200; outside the borough limits the population in the semidetached mining communities is estimated at 3,000 persons. A careful estimate of the total foreign population of the community, by race, follows:

TABLE 287.—*Foreign population of Community B, by race, 1908.*

Race.	Adults.	Children native- born of foreign father.	Total.
Italian.....	550	150	700
Polish (German and Russian).....	500	70	570
Lithuanian.....	300	35	335
Ruthenian.....	200	60	260
Slovak.....	200	25	225
Flemish.....	} 150		} 150
German.....			
French.....			
Magyar.....			
Total.....	1,900	340	2,240

The English-speaking elements in the population include, besides those of English-speaking races, Germans of the second generation and Germans of the first generation who have lived a long period of years in the United States, who are thoroughly Americanized, and almost all of whom are American citizens.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

The English-speaking element forms the main body of the population of the town proper. In the semidetached mining communities are found almost all of the Polish, Slovak, Ruthenian, Lithuanian, and Flemish inhabitants, together with about one-third of the Italian and a few English-speaking residents.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY.

Mines were first opened in the locality about the year 1876, and the history of immigration has coincided with the development of the mining industry. The period of greatest expansion in mining has been since the year 1900, and during the past eight years there have been greater additions to the population than in any previous period. The arrival of recent immigrant races before the close of the past decade was very slow and gradual. Community B, as a matter of fact, was one of the last towns in western Pennsylvania to use laborers from southern and southeastern Europe, and only employed men from these sections when other miners could not be secured during the years immediately following 1900.

Thirty years ago, at the time the mines were opened and the town started, native Americans and Scotch, English, Germans, and Welsh who were then in the community, were employed. For a period of eight years the field belonged exclusively to these races. The Irish at that time began to settle in the neighborhood and gradually secured work in the mines. The Irish were followed in the course of two or three years by the French. About sixteen years ago a few scattered Slovaks began to appear in the community, and the next four years were the most marked period of Slavic immigration. During this period the Slovak and Polish races formed the bulk of the immigration. The next wave of immigration followed four years later, and was marked by the advent of Lithuanians and Ruthenians. A small number of Italians began to appear in the community about the year 1898. Two or three years later they secured work in the mines in large numbers. They were at first engaged in railroad construction and maintenance-of-way work near the town and gradually drifted into the mines. Data as to race were received from 838 mining employees in the community.

Of the total of 838 persons, 142 are native-born whites, 175 are persons native-born of foreign father, and 520 are foreign-born. It will be noted in the following tabulation of these persons by race that there is a considerable representation of native-born persons whose fathers were born in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and Wales, as well as a small number whose fathers' country of birth was Austria-Hungary. There are also quite a number of foreign-born English, German, Irish, and Scotch. The presence of these races is proportionately not so large in other mining localities in Pennsylvania, and the large numbers are probably to be accounted for by the tendency on the part of these races to move to a locality controlled by organized labor. Of the more recent immigrants, the South Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Slovaks appear in greatest numbers. A significant feature of Community B as compared with

Community A is the absence of Magyars and the general preponderance of English-speaking or older elements in the population. Of the 520 persons of foreign birth, English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Germans constitute a total of 180; and 152 out of a total of 175 persons native-born of foreign father are males whose fathers were born in England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, or Germany. The detailed showing for a total of 838 persons of all races furnishing information, which is representative of the racial composition of the mine workers in the community, is given below:

TABLE 288.—Number of male employees 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.....	142	Dutch.....	2
Negro.....	1	English.....	86
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		French.....	26
Austria-Hungary.....	12	German.....	25
Belgium.....	5	Greek.....	1
England.....	61	Irish.....	25
France.....	1	Italian, North.....	10
Germany.....	18	Italian, South.....	46
Ireland.....	30	Lithuanian.....	35
Netherlands.....	1	Magyar.....	5
Russia.....	4	Polish.....	84
Scotland.....	25	Russian.....	5
Wales.....	18	Scotch.....	31
Total.....	175	Slovak.....	106
Total native-born.....	318	Slovenian.....	1
Foreign-born, by race:		Syrian.....	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	Welsh.....	13
Canadian (other than French).....	1	Austrian (race not specified).....	4
Croatian.....	10	Swiss (race not specified).....	1
		Total foreign-born.....	520
		Grand total.....	838

Of the foreign-born employees in the mines of the community, 520 furnished data as to period of residence in the United States. Of this number, 27.1 per cent have been in the country under five years, 28.1 per cent between five and nine years, and 44.8 per cent ten years or over. Of the total foreign-born, 28.3 per cent reported a residence of more than twenty years. This group of old residents, 70.1 per cent of whom are English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, includes also 22 Slovaks of early immigration to the United States. The races with the largest proportion of their members showing recent arrival in the United States are the South Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, and Slovak.

The exhibit for all races is shown in the following table:

TABLE 289.—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	2			1			1			
Canadian (other than French)	1							1		
Croatian	10				2	1	3	3	1	
Dutch	2						2			
English	86		1	2	4	1	5	5	10	58
French	26	1	1			3	10		5	6
German	25				2		10		4	9
Greek	1						1			
Irish	25		1	1	1		1	4	2	15
Italian, North	10		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Italian, South	46	2	8	6	7	5	18			
Lithuanian	35		5	7	1	3	11	1	5	2
Magyar	5						3	1		1
Polish	84		7	12	4	9	31	9	10	2
Russian	5		1	1			1	1	1	
Scotch	31	3	1		1	4	4		1	17
Slovak	106	1	5	4	5	9	42	8	10	22
Slovenian	1				1					
Syrian	1				1					
Welsh	13				1					13
Austrian (race not specified)	4		1			1	2			
Swiss (race not specified)	1									1
Total	520	7	32	35	30	37	146	35	51	147

CHAPTER XXI.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Occupations of immigrant employees in the mining industry—Earnings of mining employees—Money sent abroad—[Text Tables 290 to 293].

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY.

From an industrial standpoint, the recent immigrants have not, with the exception of the Slovak, begun to emerge from the occupation in which they began work in the mines. The Slovak is beginning to ascend in the scale of occupations and in some mines is earning as much as 30 cents an hour in positions formerly occupied by Americans. With the exception of a few Poles and the Slovaks, all recent immigrants work as machine and pick miners. The Slovaks alone of recent immigrants are found in the occupations of trip rider, driver, fireman, car coupler, car shifter, dumper, oiler, tracklayer, timberman, brakeman, trapper, and car dropper. This wide range of occupations entered by the Slovak is probably due in large measure to his longer period of residence in the community. In like manner, the fact that the Italian is now on the lowest industrial level is partly to be ascribed to his comparatively short experience in coal mining, as this race was one of the last to seek employment in the mines of the community. All races of recent immigration will undoubtedly make slow progress, the Lithuanian having a chance for a comparatively more rapid advance because of his longer residence and his quickness and intelligence. The following tabulation, showing occupation by race in representative mines in the locality, illustrates the distribution of races in the industry. It also furnishes a striking illustration of the tendency of different races to segregate in certain mines, as compared with the situation in Community A, where such segregation is not permitted. Mine No. I in the following tables shows a preponderance of English, Americans, Slovak, Scotch, Irish, French, and Welsh among the pick miners; Mine No. II exhibits a large number of South Italians along with English-speaking immigrants in the same occupation; in Mine No. III the pick miners are largely South Italians; in Mine No. IV the pick miners are largely Slovaks, the next largest number being English.

TABLE 290.—Occupation, by race, in representative mines in Community B.

Occupation.	MINE I.													Total.			
	American.	Croatian.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Italian, North.	Italian, South.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Russian.	Scotch.		Slovak.	Welsh.	Not reporting race.
Blacksmith.....	3		1														4
Blacksmith's helper.....			1														1
Boiler room helper.....															2		2
Brakeman.....			3														4
Car coupler.....	1		1														3
Car repairer.....			1														3
Coal hauler.....																	4
Ditcher.....																	4
Driver.....	8		6		2	3						2			3		56
Dumper.....	1										1			2			8
Electrician.....	1																1
Engineer.....	3											1					7
Engineer's helper.....																	2
Fan tender.....																	1
Fan-tender's helper.....																	1
Fire boss.....			1														2
Fireman.....	2		2														7
Foreman.....	1		1														11
Inspector.....	1																2
Motorman.....	1		2			1						1					5
Oiler.....			3														3
Painter.....																	4
Pick miner.....	73	6	87	22	18	28	1	8	6	4	16	2	37	56	22	190	576
Plane man.....			1														1
Pumper.....	1		1														2
Rock driver.....																	1
Rope rider.....	1																1
Shifter.....													1				4
Siding man.....																	4
Stable boss.....	1																1
Supply tender.....																	1
Switch boy.....																	1
Timberman.....																	2
Track repairer.....	2		4		1	1											10
Trapper.....	1					1											2
Weighman.....	2		1														3
Total.....	103	6	115	22	21	34	1	8	6	4	17	2	41	60	25	285	750

MINE II.

Occupation.	MINE II.										Total.						
	American.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Lithuanian.	Polish.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Italian, South.		Swedish.	Welsh.				
Blacksmith.....	2				1							1					4
Boss driver.....											1						1
Bottom man.....										4							4
Carpenter.....	1																1
Clerk.....	1																1
Dilly rider.....																	1
Driver.....	9	2			1							1					14
Drum runner.....	1				1												2
Engineer.....	1										1						2
Fire boss.....	1										1						2
Foreman.....	1																1
Laborer.....	3	2															5
Machine cutter.....				1													9
Machine loader.....	13	10			1	1		2	3		2	2		1			33
Oiler.....	1	1															2
Road man.....	1	1															4
Rock dumper.....	5	1			1					1							8
Pick miner.....	26	41	7	12	9	11	5	7	5	7	5	47	3	5			178
Stable boss.....	1																1
Teamster.....										1							1
Track layer.....	5																7
Water hauler.....	1	1															2
Weigh boss.....	1	1															2
Trip rider.....			1									1					2
Total.....	74	61	7	13	14	14	14	14	13	11	49	4	14				288

TABLE 290.—Occupation, by race, in representative mines in Community B—Continued.

MINE III.

Occupation.	American.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Italian, South.	Polish.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Swedish.	Welsh.	Not report- ing race.	Total.
Barn boss											1	5	6
Boss driver								1					1
Dilly rider											1		1
Driver	5				1								6
Drum runner	1				1				1				2
Engineer								1					1
Fire boss													1
Pick miner	12	14	7	7	7	43	1	5	3	3	5		107
Road man	1	1											1
Rock dumper	1												1
Track layer	2												2
Weigh boss	1												1
Total	23	15	7	7	9	43	1	8	4	3	7	5	132

MINE IV.

Occupation.	American.	English.	French.	German.	Irish.	Italian, South.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Polish.	Russian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Welsh.	Not report- ing race.	Total.
Blacksmith	1														1
Brakeman		1													1
Coupler		1													1
Car repairer														1	1
Coal hauler															1
Ditcher															1
Driver			2		1									15	18
Dumper															3
Engineer														1	1
Fireman														2	2
Inspector														1	1
Motorman														1	2
Oiler	1	1			1										1
Pick miner	16	20	11	3	7	2	1	4	6		13	44	5	72	204
Plane man		1													1
Rock driver														1	1
Shifter														1	1
Stable boss														1	1
Timberman		1													1
Track repairer	1	1												4	6
Trapper	1													2	3
Weigh boss		1													1
Total	20	29	11	3	9	2	1	4	6		13	44	5	107	254

EARNINGS OF MINING EMPLOYEES.

As regards the earnings of the various races, a detailed statement is submitted showing, by race, the classified wages per day of male employees 18 years of age or over. The highest amounts are earned by the native-born. Sixty out of a total of 124, or, if percentages be computed, 48.4 per cent, of the whites native-born of native father receive \$2.50 or over per day. Of those native-born of foreign father 41.5 per cent earn \$2.50 or over per day, while 19.1 per cent of all native-born and 11.7 per cent of all foreign-born receive \$3 or over per day. Forty-three and three-tenths per cent of the foreign-born earn between \$2 and \$2.50 per day, and 29.5 per cent earn \$2.50 or over per day. Among the foreign-born there seems to be a well-marked tendency for earnings to increase with number of

years in the United States. Only 15.5 per cent of those reporting who have been in the country under five years earn \$2.50 or over per day; 28.3 per cent of those who have been in the United States between five and nine years earn \$2.50 or over; and 38.2 per cent who have been in the country ten years or over are in the same wage class. This last-named class has not much significance in connection with races from southern and eastern Europe, however, because, with the exception of the Slovaks and Poles, the miners reporting a residence of more than ten years are mainly from Great Britain and northern Europe.

The detailed statement as to earnings is presented below:

TABLE 291.—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.								
Native-born of native father:																				
White.....	124	\$2.39	3	3	3	3	52	34	23	2	1									
Negro.....	1	(a)					1													
Native-born of foreign father, by country of father:																				
Austria-Hungary.....	4	(a)			1	1	1													
Belgium.....	2	(a)			2															
England.....	48	2.37			2		23	16	6		1									1
France.....	1	(a)																		
Germany.....	14	2.36		1		1	6	3	3											
Ireland.....	25	2.26			4	1	12	4	4											
Netherlands.....	1	(a)					1													
Russia.....	3	(a)					1	2												
Scotland.....	19	2.13		1	1	1	12	2	2											
Wales.....	14	2.72				1	3	3	6	1										
Total.....	131	2.33			2	10	5	59	32	21	1	1								
Total native-born.....	256	2.36	3	5	13	8	111	67	44	3	2									
Foreign-born, by race:																				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	(a)		1	1															
Croatian.....	8	(a)			1		5	2												
English.....	85	2.38	3	2	5	1	31	24	16	2	1									
French.....	25	2.08	1		7	2	5	7	3											
German.....	25	2.07			2	3	1	12	5	2										
Greek.....	1	(a)																		
Irish.....	25	2.13			2	3	1	13	1	4	1									
Italian, North.....	10	2.14					3	5	1	1										
Italian, South.....	43	1.97	3	4	4	2	19	10												
Lithuanian.....	34	1.82			2	17	10	3	2											
Magyar.....	5	(a)			1	3														
Polish.....	80	1.99	4	2	9	8	40	16	1	1										
Russian.....	4	(a)					2		1	1										
Scotch.....	28	2.27	1		2	1	12	5	7											
Slovak.....	102	2.00	6		20	4	53	11	8											
Slovenian.....	1	(a)					1													
Welsh.....	13	2.48			2	1	2	2	5	1										
Austrian (race not specified).....	3	(a)			1		2													
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)					1													
Total foreign-born.....	495	2.10	18	15	76	26	214	88	52	5	1									
Grand total.....	751	2.19	21	20	89	34	325	155	96	8	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.

The percentage of persons receiving \$2.50 or over per day for each general nativity class, is as follows:

	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	48.4
Native-born of foreign father.....	41.5
Foreign-born.....	29.5

The per cents in each general nativity class receiving \$3 or over per day are:

	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White	21.0
Native-born of foreign father.....	17.6
Foreign-born.....	11.7

The following table shows earnings for employees 14 and under 18 years of age:

TABLE 292.—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.....	17	\$1.59	.....	8	1	.....	2	3	3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	7	(a)	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Belgium.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
England.....	13	1.51	.....	5	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Germany.....	4	(a)	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Ireland.....	4	(a)	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scotland.....	6	(a)	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Wales.....	3	(a)	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41	1.45	3	13	.....	13	2	7	3
Total native-born.....	58	1.49	3	21	1	13	4	10	6
Foreign-born, by race:									
Canadian (other than French).....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dutch.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
English.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
French.....	1	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	3	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Slovak.....	3	(a)	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syrian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	15	1.58	.....	4	3	3	.....	4	1
Grand total.....	73	1.51	3	25	4	16	4	14	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.

† Not computed, owing to small number involved.

MONEY SENT ABROAD.

The Italians in the community save more than do the Slavic races. The greater part of the money thus accumulated by them is sent abroad. The accompanying table, which is taken from the records of the borough post-office, shows that about 70 per cent of the money

sent abroad during the year ending August 19, 1908, was sent by Italians, who constitute about 30 per cent of the foreign population. The Italian, therefore, sends back home about five and one-half times as much money per capita as do the other races in the community. The table showing international money orders issued by the local post-office during the period from August 20, 1907, to August 19, 1908, follows:

TABLE 293.—*International post-office money orders issued at Community B from August 20, 1907, to August 19, 1908.*

Date.	Amounts sent to—					
	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	Russia.	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.
1907.						
August, 20 to 31.....	\$1,152.00	\$316.48	\$56.66	\$114.79	\$4.00	\$102.00
September.....	4,408.09	673.65	409.23	141.29	228.00	36.00
October.....	3,821.30	281.76	56.17	224.19	227.50	10.50
November.....	4,812.09	612.48	145.76	64.09	8.20	76.00
December.....	4,442.54	439.78	1,460.97	201.11	43.00	65.50
1908.						
January.....	2,772.00	335.00	196.24	88.66	431.00	132.50
February.....	3,868.02	860.92	305.38	50.57	40.32	.....
March.....	1,464.00	1,647.00	16.47	68.57	24.00	53.00
April.....	2,783.75	455.36	179.98	44.35	66.00	47.50
May.....	2,313.40	180.00	121.96	160.59	8.95	20.00
June.....	3,513.84	351.86	339.88	134.79	.....	20.00
July.....	1,956.50	640.06	113.48	80.47	5.00	.....
August, 1 to 19.....	2,223.00	2,205.53	157.23	48.96	8.00	.....
Total.....	39,530.53	8,999.88	3,559.41	1,422.43	1,093.97	563.00

	Amounts sent to—					
	Belgium.	Switzerland.	Sweden.	Turkey in Asia.	India.	Total.
1907.						
August, 20 to 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,745.93
September.....	\$110.00	.....	.....	\$5.00	.....	6,011.26
October.....	16.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	4,642.42
November.....	6.00	.....	\$45.00	.....	.....	5,769.62
December.....	11.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	6,668.90
1908.						
January.....	160.00	\$20.00	.....	.....	\$10.00	4,145.40
February.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,126.21
March.....	.....	2.00	.....	5.00	.....	3,280.04
April.....	73.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	3,669.94
May.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,805.90
June.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,381.37
July.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	2,797.51
August, 1 to 19.....	1.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	4,653.72
Total.....	400.00	52.00	45.00	22.00	10.00	55,698.22

CHAPTER XXII.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Wages and hours—Liability to accident or disease—Medical or hospital service—
Company stores—Company houses—Methods of securing recent immigrants—
Relations among the races of recent immigrants—Organized labor.

WAGES AND HOURS.

Under normal conditions the mines in the community operate five days each week. The coal is of a high grade and in constant demand. During the spring and summer of the year 1908, with the exception of one large company which is engaged in supplying coal to the transatlantic carrying trade, the mining companies, owing to the industrial depression, worked only half time, or about three days each week. Wages are paid twice a month, in cash, deductions being made from the pay roll for rent of company houses, store accounts, labor-union fees, blacksmithing, powder and oil, fuel, and car checks. With the exception of the outside and inside labor, and the executive forces which are paid so much per month, per day, or per hour, the miners, both pick and machine, are paid on a piece basis.

LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT OR DISEASE.

The sanitary conditions are good and the mines of the community well ventilated and well conducted. There seems to be no special liability to disease. Asthma, which is always prevalent among miners, is more or less common in the community, but the extent of this ailment is said to be decreasing because of improved ventilation of the mines. There were no serious accidents in the mines during the past year. Among the natives the feeling is strong that the chances of accident are greatly multiplied by the employment of the recent immigrant who is ignorant of the language and does not grasp the meaning of danger signs and regulations.

MEDICAL OR HOSPITAL SERVICE.

There is no hospital in the community and none nearer than 10 miles by rail. No hospital or medical service is furnished by the various mining companies, all such treatment being paid for by the employee. If he is too poor, the burden is placed upon the county. In some of the mines the operators summon physicians in the event of sickness or accident, but the expense is borne by the employee. Funeral expenses of miners killed while at work are paid for by some of the companies. There is no welfare work carried on by the employers. The only approach to welfare work is the action of a few of the mines in furnishing coal without charge to some of the local churches.

COMPANY STORES.

All of the mining companies maintain stores in connection with their mines, either directly or indirectly. The laws of the State prohibit mining and other companies from conducting stores, but the law is evaded, in this as well as other communities, by conducting the stores under the name of a separate corporation in which the companies or their officials are financially interested. In Community B the relatives of the owners of one mining corporation conduct a store; another mining company makes deductions from the pay rolls for the accounts of a store in which it is apparently not interested, and other companies openly acknowledge that they are operating stores. One of the largest corporations conducts a store whose monthly business averages \$12,000 to \$15,000. This store is located within the limits of the town itself, and other stores are easily accessible. Theoretically, the employees are not required to patronize the company stores, and neither in the town itself nor in the semidetached mining communities are there open requirements as to patronage. Within the borough proper the miners seem to buy where they please, but in the outlying communities the attitude of the miners would indicate that they consider it good policy to patronize the company stores, although no cases have been brought to light where employees have been coerced in any way into giving patronage to them. In many semidetached localities, however, it is practically necessary to buy from the company store, because other stores are located at a considerable distance. No "scrip" or checks are issued by the mining companies or the stores. Credit is given to employees and the amount of the account deducted each month from the sum to be placed in the pay envelopes. In order to obviate the technicalities of the law, the employee when purchasing goods signifies his agreement to the deduction of their value from his pay by the company.

COMPANY HOUSES.

None of the mining companies conduct quarters where board and lodging may be obtained by the men. All, however, own houses immediately surrounding or at a short distance from their mines. These houses are rented to their employees, the rents each month being deducted from the wages payable by the company to the tenant. The rents vary from \$7.50 to \$9 per month, according to the number of rooms, some 4-room dwellings renting for \$7 and some for \$8. The prevailing rates of rent are based upon a charge of \$1.50 to \$2 per room. Some houses are equipped with electric lights, operated from the power plant of the mining company at a rate of \$1 per month. A number of the operators express themselves as being unfavorable to owning and renting the miners' houses, maintaining that they were forced into building houses by the fact that there were no facilities at hand for housing the miners needed to operate the mines. Whatever may have been the necessity which led to the erection of company houses about the mines, it is probable that they have been and still are an exceedingly profitable invest-

ment. Houses which rent to two families for \$16 per month (\$8 each), or \$192 a year, are stated to have cost when new \$550 each. When it is considered that the rents are deducted from the wages and so are fairly certain, and that repairs are evidently not a frequent item, together with the fact that ownership taxes are low, it is plain that this gross income of nearly 35 per cent represents a large net return upon the money invested. The land investment was practically nothing, although the lots have a value of about \$100 each at the present time. It is also true that, owing to the higher cost of building materials, the buildings could not be duplicated at present for less than \$800 or \$900. This does not affect, however, the high rate of return accruing to the mining companies on the basis of the original cost.

METHODS OF SECURING RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

No concerted effort has been made at any time to bring immigrants into the community, except that when there has been an urgent demand for labor the mine foremen have communicated the situation to the immigrants in their employ, with the expectation that they would send for their relatives and friends. The growth of the immigrant population has been gradual. The Italian and Slavic people first came to the locality to do railroad construction and street improvement work, and when this work was completed they applied for and gradually secured employment in the mines. Subsequent growth in the foreign population arose from the constant extension of mining operations with the resultant demand for labor. When the older mines extended their operations, they secured additional labor from the immigrant people already residing in the locality, and when new mines were opened recent immigrant labor was obtained partly from the resident population, partly from abroad, but mainly from other sections of the United States after the local supply was exhausted. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the Slavic and one-half of the Italian population did not come to the community directly from abroad, but from other sections of the United States. Almost all of the original immigrants to the community were single men or married men without their families.

RELATIONS AMONG THE RACES OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

In the outlying districts there is a well-marked tendency among different races to live apart in groups or colonies, but a great deal of racial association is caused by the close proximity of the houses and the fact that the tenants have no final decision regarding the house which they will occupy. Within the limits of the borough proper, the Italians live in colonies. All the other races occupy one large colony in another section of the town. The Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Poles are more closely grouped than any other races in this section.

In the mines the different races are separated at their own request, because they naturally seek places among their own countrymen. The Italians work together, usually not from their own choice but

because they are inferior miners as compared with other races, and for that reason are grouped together by the mine foreman. By way of illustration, the policy of one company which operates three mines may be cited. In Mines Nos. I and III there are no Poles. All Poles are in Mine No. II. On the other hand, all of the Italians are in Mines Nos. I and III. Moreover, it should be noted that out of the eighty men working in Mine No. III only two are English-speaking, while one-half of the miners in Mine No. II are English-speaking. The Slovaks are most numerous in Mines Nos. I and III. This situation shows a practical segregation of all races and the separation of the Slovaks and Italians from the English-speaking and Polish miners.

The policy of permitting one race to do most of the work in a mine has a peculiar significance when compared to the policy pursued in other communities. By comparison with Community A, which it will be recalled is only 10 miles distant, it is seen that in that community the mine operators follow a constant policy of mixing the races employed in fixed proportions in their mines. The same is true elsewhere in the western part of Pennsylvania, and the significance of the situation becomes apparent when it is realized that Community B is controlled by organized labor, while the other mining localities in this part of the State are not. The existing situation outside of Community B seems to have arisen from the efforts of the operators to drive out organized labor in the past and to prevent any organization of the miners in the future. Members of the same race working together would be united in sympathy and language and would offer a good field for the efforts of the labor organizer. At the same time unanimity could be easily secured in presenting grievances to the employer. On the other hand, by mixing the races employed the barrier of language, together with traditional enmities and prejudices, prevents concerted action among the miners and renders it easy for the operator in the event of grievances to play one race against another. In Community B, where the miners are organized, there is no reason for mingling the various races unless the operators should wish to break the union organization, and consequently the most natural policy of securing the greatest efficiency is followed—that of confining one race to one mine or to one special line of work.^a

ORGANIZED LABOR.

Community B, as pointed out in the opening paragraph, is a "union town," possessing in this respect a unique distinction, so far as its geographical situation is concerned, for all the surrounding mining territory is without labor organizations. The local organization of the United Mine Workers of America has a membership of about 1,400, and includes under its jurisdiction not only the mines lying within the borough limits but also those in the outlying districts. All the recent immigrants employed as laborers or miners belong to the organization and constitute a considerable percentage of its membership, but owing to their inability to speak English their influence is small. The control of the organization is

^a In this connection it should be noted that the organized mines in other sections of the country bear the same relation as Community B does to Pennsylvania. See sections dealing with Middle West and Southwest.

in the hands of the Americans and the older English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh immigrants. They instruct the recent immigrants in the tenets of the union and enforce obedience to its rules and policy. The new arrival must join the union if he wishes to secure work in the mines of the community, and after affiliating himself with the organization, whether he wishes to do so or not, he is compelled to work under the conditions enforced by the union. The recent immigrant, therefore, because of his inexperience, is inclined at first to consider the union initiation fee as a sort of charge for his employment, but after a period of residence he is inclined to regard the organization as beneficial and to support its policy. The older members of the union look upon the recent immigrant as a necessary evil, and so long as he abides by the rules of the organization they treat him with indifference, but any infraction is promptly met by a demand for conformity. The union scale of wages prevails in all mines. The dues to the organization, which range from 22 to 66 cents every two weeks, according to the character of work done, are deducted from the pay roll by the employer and paid to the treasurer of the organization. The amount thus secured is used by the union partly for benefits to individual workmen and partly as a defense fund.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EFFICIENCY.

Relative efficiency of immigrants and natives—Industriousness and effectiveness—Adaptability and supervision—Sobriety—Preferences of mining operators as regards immigrant labor—[Text Table 294].

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES.

In all particulars the Americans, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and Germans are considered better miners and more efficient workmen than are recent immigrants. Of the races of southern and eastern Europe, the Slovak is generally considered the best miner and workman. The Lithuanian, who is more intelligent and progressive, would probably rank with the Slovak, or as a close second to the latter. The South Italian is placed in the lowest industrial rank.

INDUSTRIOUSNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS.

As to the relative industriousness of recent immigrants, there is a difference of opinion among employers, some holding that the Italian is more industrious than the Slavic races, although the consensus of opinion seems to be that the Slav is superior to the Italian in this respect. The difference of attitude is probably to be explained by the fact that the Italian tends to be more regular in his work than the Slav. It seems to be agreed among employers, however, that the Slovaks are among the best workers, although not so quick as the Lithuanians and Poles.

The effectiveness of all the Slavic races suffers somewhat in comparison with that of the Italians on account of the greater tendency of the Slavic races to drink excessively. Notwithstanding this fact, the Slavs are placed above the Italians, the different races ranking as follows: (1) French, (2) Slovak, (3) Lithuanian, (4) Polish, (5) Ruthenian, and (6) Italian, North and South.

ADAPTABILITY AND SUPERVISION.

The Slovaks are the most versatile of the races employed and do many more kinds of work about the mines than any other race of recent immigrants. This situation is probably due not entirely to the superior adaptability of the race, but in considerable measure to the longer period of their experience in the mining work of the community. One of the employers considers the Italian more adaptable than the Slav, but the general opinion would grade the races in the same order as that given in the comparison as to effectiveness, in the preceding paragraph.

The South Italian is said to require more constant supervision than the North Italian. The Slovak is docile and more easily managed than the French workman, but requires closer supervision.

SOBRIETY.

The Italians are the most sober race. They drink less and save more than the other races employed in the mines. All the Slavic races are likely to drink to excess and this tendency is strongest in the Slovak. This characteristic of the Slav is deplored by the operators, as it causes loss of time and in the aggregate diminishes the output for the mines. The mining operators would grade the different races as follows with regard to sobriety: (1) Italian, North and South, (2) Belgian French, (3) Lithuanian, (4) Polish, (5) Ruthenian, and (6) Slovak.

PREFERENCES OF MINING OPERATORS AS REGARDS IMMIGRANT LABOR.

The coal-mining operators in the community prefer English-speaking workmen when obtainable. All the mining companies, except one, state that there is no discrimination in the matter of renting their houses. One company, which owns four double and two single houses near its mines, has followed the policy of renting only to English-speaking or German employees, but recently this policy has been abandoned and Italian tenants are admitted. The operators are a unit in asserting that they would employ for all kinds of work native Americans or the older class of immigrants who speak English (Irish, Welsh, Scotch, English, and Germans) rather than any races of recent immigration, but they say they are forced to employ the recent immigrant because no native or English-speaking labor in considerable quantity has been available during the past eight years. Because of this situation the foreign miner is universally recognized as having come to stay, and employers are not attempting to discriminate against him in employing labor. In securing labor from among recent immigrants, there is no strong aversion to the employment of any particular race. It is true, however, that the South Italian is considered less reliable, and for all occupations both North and South Italians are less desired than are the Slavic races. In all administrative and responsible positions, no races other than the American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, or German are employed. For the outside work of the mines and for mining itself, the following summary statement represents roughly, on the basis of the existing labor supply, the preference of the employers as regards the various races:

TABLE 294.—*Races preferred by mining operators for specified occupations.*

Pick miners.	Fire bosses.	Engineers.	Foremen.	Stablemen, blacksmiths, etc.
American. English. Welsh. Irish. German. French. Lithuanian. Polish. Slovak. Ruthenian. Belgian. Italian, North. Italian, South.	American. English. Scotch.	German. American. English. Irish.	English. American. German. Irish.	German. American. English. Welsh. Irish. Slovak.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Tendency to congregate near mines—Housing of Americans compared with that of recent immigrants—Permanent homes.

TENDENCY TO CONGREGATE NEAR MINES.

The employees at the various mines, and especially those at the greatest distance from the town, tend to settle about the mines and form the semidetached communities already described. This is due, of course, to the greater convenience of dwelling near the mines and leads to a considerable mingling of the various races in the vicinity of the different mines. The units of settlement indicated on the map ^a are industrial rather than racial. The Italian more than any other race of recent arrival in the community seems to prefer the life of the town, and a larger proportion of this race lives within the borough limits.

HOUSING OF AMERICANS COMPARED WITH THAT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

The American employees residing within the limits of the town have better houses than those living in the outlying districts. In the semidetached communities, the Americans and the recent immigrants seem to fare equally well or ill in the matter of dwellings. By way of illustration, in one community, where the houses are all owned by the mining company and are of the same general type, and where the native Americans and the naturalized Irish, English, Scotch, and Welsh have endeavored to hold themselves aloof from the recent immigrant, it is not evident that the American section is any better cared for or more habitable in general than that occupied by the foreigners. The recent immigrants live at the foot of the slope upon which the town is situated and along the railroad tracks near one of the small streams which pass through the town; the Americans, as well as the Irish, English, Scotch, and Welsh, live higher up the slope of the mountains in a better situation and are less crowded. The immigrants, largely because of ignorance, fail to obey the local ordinance relative to housing; and in matters of sanitation the lack of care of dry toilets and other insanitary conditions have frequently to be brought to their attention.

PERMANENT HOMES.

In most of the outlying districts it is impossible for the immigrant to acquire his own home, because the houses are built and owned by the mining companies, which will rent but not sell to their employees. Wherever it is possible, however, there is a well-marked

^a See map opposite p. 531.

tendency on the part of the Poles, Ruthenians, Slovaks, and Lithuanians to buy lots and build homes of their own. The Italians seldom acquire property. They anticipate returning to Italy, and they live very cheaply, drink comparatively little, and save and transmit abroad more money than do the other races of recent immigrants. The savings of the Slavic races are turned toward the purchase of homes. Most of the houses in the detached community, situated on the upper slope of the mountain opposite the town itself, have been acquired or built by Poles or other Slavic peoples, who have petitioned for incorporation within the town limits. Their petition has not been granted, since it would increase the burden of school tax. Within the town proper there are 3 Italian, 3 Polish, and 5 other Slavic property holders.

CHAPTER XXV.

IMMIGRANT INSTITUTIONS.

Church facilities—Fraternal organizations—Recent immigrants in business—Employment and steamship agency—Immigrant boarding houses.

CHURCH FACILITIES.

Four English-speaking Protestant churches and one English-speaking Catholic church are found within the limits of the town itself. None of these particularly affects the immigrant population, whose churches, so far as they exist, are found in the mining communities surrounding the town. Directly across one of the small rivers upon which the town is situated, the Polish, Lithuanian, and Slovak adherents of the Roman Catholic faith maintain a church. There is a resident priest and a fair degree of interest is manifested by the parishioners. The Ruthenians assist in supporting a Greek Catholic church in the same vicinity. The congregation is scattered widely, however, the members living in the towns along the main line of the railroad for 20 miles in each direction. The English-speaking population in an adjacent mining camp have a church building where the same priest who officiates in the town church conducts worship. The Italians are almost entirely without the influence of any church, except that for burials and the various rites of the church they go to the priest of the English-speaking Roman Catholic church. A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association formerly existed in the town, but it failed because of lack of financial support. The general attitude of the Americans and English-speaking people in the community toward the religious welfare of the recent immigrant is one of indifference.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Americans, Irish, English, and Welsh are members of the usual fraternal societies and also patronize industrial and other insurance companies. The Irish have a branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which does not differ from such branches elsewhere. The recent immigrants have organized benefit societies along racial lines, and the reason for this is readily explained by two facts: (1) The natural inclination of a race in a new country, where the language and institutions are only partly understood, is to segregate itself for beneficial and protective purposes; and (2) the absence of any industrial insurance in connection with the mines except trade-union benefits, as well as the absence of practically all forms of welfare work

or aid on the part of the employers, throws the employees upon their own resources. In the light of these considerations, the Poles maintain a benefit society for members of their own race, who contribute 50 cents per month and receive, in case of sickness or accident, \$5 per week. Similar organizations are maintained by the Lithuanians and by the Slovaks and Ruthenians jointly.

RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN BUSINESS.

As soon as the immigrants learn English and accumulate a little capital, it is possible for them to engage in business in a small way within the community. The Italians are much ahead of the other races in establishing themselves as business men, despite the fact that they are less attached to the locality than the Slavic races and more often intend to return to the home country. The only stores in the town proper under the control of recent immigrants are two general grocery stores and a fruit store, all conducted by Italians. There are also three Italian barbers and three Italian cobblers. The largest Italian mercantile establishment is operated in connection with an employment and steamship agency. The other grocery store is managed by a resident Italian for an Italian who lives in New York City. These stores cater especially to the tastes of Italian customers, importing or securing imported articles of various kinds, but at the same time they do a general business in the community at large. This is also true of the Italian cobblers and barbers. Their interests, of course, are small, but their general business standing is good. The only other recent immigrant engaged in business, either within or without the town proper, is a Pole, who conducts a small grocery store near one of the detached mining camps. The mercantile business in the semidetached communities is controlled by the different mining companies, and there is scarcely any opportunity for competition.

EMPLOYMENT AND STEAMSHIP AGENCY.

An Italian conducts, as has been already pointed out, a steamship and employment agency in connection with a large mercantile establishment. His employment agency is quite extensive, and he has numerous connections through which he meets the demands of contractors in various States for unskilled labor to be used on railroad and other construction work. He keeps in close touch with the labor situation in the surrounding territory, and assembles the unemployed and dissatisfied, thus acting as a clearing house in the adjustment of the fluctuating supply and demand. No compensation, it is claimed, is received from the men for whom he secures work, but profits are secured from the contractor or construction company to whom the labor is furnished. In return for the right to maintain a commissary, or store, and collect all bills for supplies and lodging through the construction company's paymaster, the employment agency agrees to send or bring to the scene of the work the requi-

site number of men at specified wages and to pay the contractor or construction company 5 per cent of the bills collected to cover the trouble and expense of collection.^a

IMMIGRANT BOARDING HOUSES.

The Italians, as compared with other races of recent immigration, rarely acquire property, and in few cases have families with them. There are, therefore, more single men or boarders among them, and in general their standard of living is below that of the Slavs. The system of living which prevails among the Italians and the unmarried men, or men without their families, of all races, is the so-called "boarding-boss" plan. Each member of the boarding group pays a specified sum for his lodging, cooking, and washing, and buys his own food independently of the other members of the group. The cost of lodging, cooking, and washing ranges from \$1.50 to \$3 monthly for each individual. The monthly food cost ranges from \$7 to \$9, according to the individual, making the total average cost of subsistence not more than \$12 per month.

^aSee sample of this form of contract in *Immigrants in Industries: The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply*. Reports of the Immigration Commission, Vol. XVIII. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 22, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)



CHAPTER XXVI.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Criminality—Conjugal condition of mine workers—Literacy—Age classification of employees—[Text Tables 295 to 301].

CRIMINALITY.

The foreign population supplies very much more than its share of cases to the justice courts. The offenses most frequently committed are assault, drunkenness, and larceny. The Italians are the most hot blooded and quick tempered, and the Poles and Lithuanians also are to a certain extent given to crimes of passion. The Slovaks are the most peaceful race.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MINE WORKERS.

The table on the page following shows, by age groups, the number of mine workers in Community B 16 years of age or over who are single, married, and widowed.

A comparison of conjugal condition within age groups shows that of the 68 native-born persons in the age group 16 to 19 years, 65 are unmarried, and of the 94 foreign-born persons in the same age group, 90 are unmarried. Of the native-born persons who are 20 to 29 years of age, 50.5 per cent are unmarried as compared with 58.4 per cent of the foreign-born of the same age group. In the age group 30 to 44 years, 16.9 per cent of the native-born persons are unmarried as compared with 13.2 per cent of the foreign-born. In the last group, which covers persons 45 years of age or over, none of the native-born are unmarried as compared with 11.4 per cent of the foreign-born. The numbers in the various groups of the different races will be found interesting for detailed study, but are too small to admit of conclusions.

TABLE 296.—*Per cent of male employees 16 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by general nativity.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father, White.....	134	37.3	62.7	0.0
Native-born of foreign father.....	157	53.5	45.2	1.3
Total native-born.....	292	46.2	53.1	0.7
Foreign-born.....	510	32.9	65.5	1.6
Total.....	802	37.8	61.0	1.2

Of the 802 employees included in the table above, 510, or 63.6 per cent, are foreign-born, and 292, or 36.4 per cent, are native-born. Of all native-born persons, 134 are white native-born of native father, and 157 are native-born of foreign father. These are principally children of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German families of older immigration. Of the 134 white persons native-born of native father, 37.3 per cent are single and 62.7 per cent are married, while of the persons native-born of foreign father, 53.5 per cent are single and 45.2 per cent married. Of the total native-born, 46.2 per cent are single and 53.1 per cent are married. Of the total foreign-born, 32.9 per cent are single and 65.5 per cent are married, showing a larger per cent of married persons among the foreign-born than among the native-born.

The proportion of wives of immigrant employees who are living in the community, as compared with the proportion of wives who still remain abroad and have not joined their husbands in this country, is shown in the tables next presented.

TABLE 297.—*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.....	1	1	.....
Croatian.....	7	2	5
English.....	65	63	2
French.....	17	15	2
German.....	23	23	.....
Irish.....	14	14	.....
Italian, North.....	4	2	2
Italian, South.....	27	14	13
Lithuanian.....	14	10	4
Magyar.....	5	4	1
Polish.....	48	38	10
Russian.....	3	2	1
Scotch.....	19	19	.....
Slovak.....	69	57	12
Welsh.....	12	12	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	1	1	.....
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	.....
Total.....	330	278	52

TABLE 298.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

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

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife abroad.
English.....	65	3.1
German.....	23	.0
Italian, South.....	27	48.1
Polish.....	48	20.8
Slovak.....	69	17.4
Total.....	330	15.8

The significant fact exhibited by the above tables is that most of the foreign-born employees who are married have their wives with them in the community and are living in a more or less permanent way. Only 15.8 per cent of the 330 who report location of wife, report wife still living abroad. Of the total number who have not their wives with them in this country, the races reporting a large per cent of wives abroad are South Italian, 48.1 per cent, Polish, 20.8 per cent, and Slovak, 17.4 per cent. Of the 7 Croatians, 5 report wife abroad, and of the 4 North Italians, 2 report wife abroad. Several races report all wives in the United States, among them being the German, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.

LITERACY.

As regards the general educational situation in the community the table following affords a detailed presentation of literacy among 836 mine employees.

TABLE 299.—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.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	142	139	139
Negro.....	1	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	12	10	10
Belgium.....	5	5	5
England.....	61	59	59
France.....	1	1	1
Germany.....	18	18	18
Ireland.....	30	30	30
Netherlands.....	1	1	1
Russia.....	4	4	4
Scotland.....	25	24	24
Wales.....	18	18	18
Total.....	175	170	170
Total native-born.....	318	310	310
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	2	2
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	1
Croatian.....	10	5	5
Dutch.....	2	1	1
English.....	86	81	81
French.....	26	22	22
German.....	25	24	24
Greek.....	1	1	1
Irish.....	24	21	21
Italian, North.....	10	7	7
Italian, South.....	46	23	22
Lithuanian.....	35	21	18
Magyar.....	5	5	5
Polish.....	84	69	67
Russian.....	5	2	1
Scotch.....	31	31	31
Slovak.....	106	85	84
Slovenian.....	1	1	1
Syrian.....	1	1	1
Welsh.....	12	11	11
Austrian (race not specified).....	4	3	3
Swiss (race not specified).....	1	1	1
Total foreign-born.....	518	418	410
Grand total.....	836	728	720

A comparison of the native-born with foreign-born persons on the basis of the above showing reveals the fact that there is only 2.8 per cent of illiteracy among the native-born, while there is 20.8 per cent among the foreign-born.

TABLE 300.—Illiteracy among representative foreign races.

Race.	Per cent unable to read and write.	Race.	Per cent unable to read and write.
English.....	5.8	Lithuanian.....	48.6
French.....	15.4	Polish.....	20.2
German.....	4.0	Slovak.....	20.8
Irish.....	12.5		
Italian, South.....	52.2	Total foreign-born.....	20.8

Among the foreign-born races represented by 20 or more employees, the greatest degree of illiteracy is exhibited by the South Italians, 52.2 per cent of the total number of this race being unable to read and write. A considerable degree of illiteracy among the Lithuanians, Poles, and Slovaks is also evident.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.

As regards the age classification of the mine workers in Community B, the following table shows, by general nativity and race, the number of male employees of each age or within each specified age group:

TABLE 301.—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.....	142	1	4	3	5	5	6	6	29	28	14	22	14	5	.....
Negro.....	1											1			.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:															
Austria-Hungary.....	12		1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Belgium.....	5				2	1			1	1					
England.....	61		1	2	5	5	4	5	14	9	8	8			
France.....	1													1	
Germany.....	18			2		2			3	4	2	4	1		
Ireland.....	30		2	1		1	4	1	1	2	8	9	1		
Netherlands.....	1										1				
Russia.....	4				1			1	1			1			
Scotland.....	25			3	2	1	2	2	5	4	1	4	1		
Wales.....	18	1		2		1	1		1	4	1	4	2	1	
Total.....	175	1	4	13	12	12	12	10	27	25	22	30	6	1	.....
Total native-born....	318	2	8	16	17	17	18	16	56	53	36	53	20	6	.....
Foreign-born, by race:															
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2								1	1					
Canadian (other than French).....	1		1												
Croatian.....	9					1			1	1	2	4			
Dutch.....	2			1		1									
English.....	86			1					4	13	20	27	12	9	
French.....	26					1	1		4	4	2	8	4	1	1
German.....	25						1		2	4	4	9	5		
Greek.....	1								1						
Irish.....	25								3	3	2	6	11		
Italian, North.....	10								3	1	5	1			
Italian, South.....	46	1				1	2		11	6	13	7	5		
Lithuanian.....	35				1				11	11	8	1	3		
Magyar.....	5								1	3					
Polish.....	81					1	4	1	17	22	11	19	6		
Russian.....	5								1	3			1		
Scotch.....	31				1	2			3	3	6	9	6	1	
Slovak.....	106			1		2	2	3	19	22	15	33	7	2	
Slovenian.....	1								1						
Syrian.....	1		1												
Welsh.....	13									2	2	5	2	2	
Austrian (race not specified).....	4						1			2	1				
Swiss (race not specified).....	1											1			
Total.....	516	1	2	3	2	9	11	4	81	97	97	130	63	15	1
Grand total.....	834	3	10	19	19	26	29	20	137	150	133	183	83	21	1

CHAPTER XXVII.

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Diseases peculiar to immigrants and effect on public health—Industrial and social effects of immigration upon the community—[Text Table 302].

DISEASES PECULIAR TO IMMIGRANTS AND EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The immigrants disregard almost all hygienic precautions and when attacked by disease defer medical treatment so long as to greatly reduce probability of recovery. They are increasingly subject to syphilitic and other venereal diseases. They are also (the Slavic population particularly) subject to a very infectious kind of skin disease, doubtless attributable to their uncleanly manner of living. The Italian, according to the statements of local physicians, is inferior in vitality to the races from farther north and succumbs to disease more easily than do the Slavs. Health regulations are largely nonexistent in the outlying foreign sections, and so far as they exist have to be frequently brought to the attention of the immigrant population.

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION UPON THE COMMUNITY.

Recent immigrants can not be said to have exerted any marked influence upon the life of the community, for the community ignores the immigrant to as large an extent as possible. Neither is any industrial effect as yet apparent, because the miners' union has compelled the alien to comply with the regulations and working conditions which were in force before his arrival. The only tendency of this sort is to be seen in the employment of recent immigrants in machine mining, which has within the past few years been introduced into several mines. The natives and older races refuse, or dislike, to work with the machines because of the disagreeable nature of the work. Since the races from southern and eastern Europe were employed, there have been no changes in hours or wages which are traceable to their employment. None of the older races employed in the mines have been displaced by the newcomers, who have been given work because of the increased demand for labor growing out of the opening of new mines and the extension of old ones. On the other hand, and probably without direct connection with recent immigration, the English-speaking races seem to leave the mines as soon as they accumulate earnings, and to enter mercantile pursuits or seek more remunerative or more pleasant work of other kinds. The greater number of the business and professional men in the town were formerly mine workers. Among the labor-union leaders and the older mine workers the feeling is strong that the employment of non-English-speaking races has complicated the problem of safety in the

mines. Many of the recent immigrants are unable to read their own language as well as English, and placards of warning do not reach them.

Data showing the nationality of persons killed or injured in the mines in Community B are not to be had for years prior to 1900. For two companies which have operated continuously throughout this period and whose operatives have gradually increased in numbers, from 450 in 1900 to nearly 800 in 1907, accidents occurring among employees are given, by years and according to nationality, in the following tables:

TABLE 302.—*Accidents in selected mines in Community B, 1900 to 1907.*

FATAL.									
Race.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Total.
American.....	1								1
Austrian.....					1				1
Polish.....								1	1
Slovak.....				1					1
Total.....	1			1	1			1	4

NONFATAL.									
Race.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Total.
American.....					1	1	2	2	6
English.....			1					1	2
Russian.....					1				1
Scotch.....					1				1
Total.....			1		3	1	2	3	10

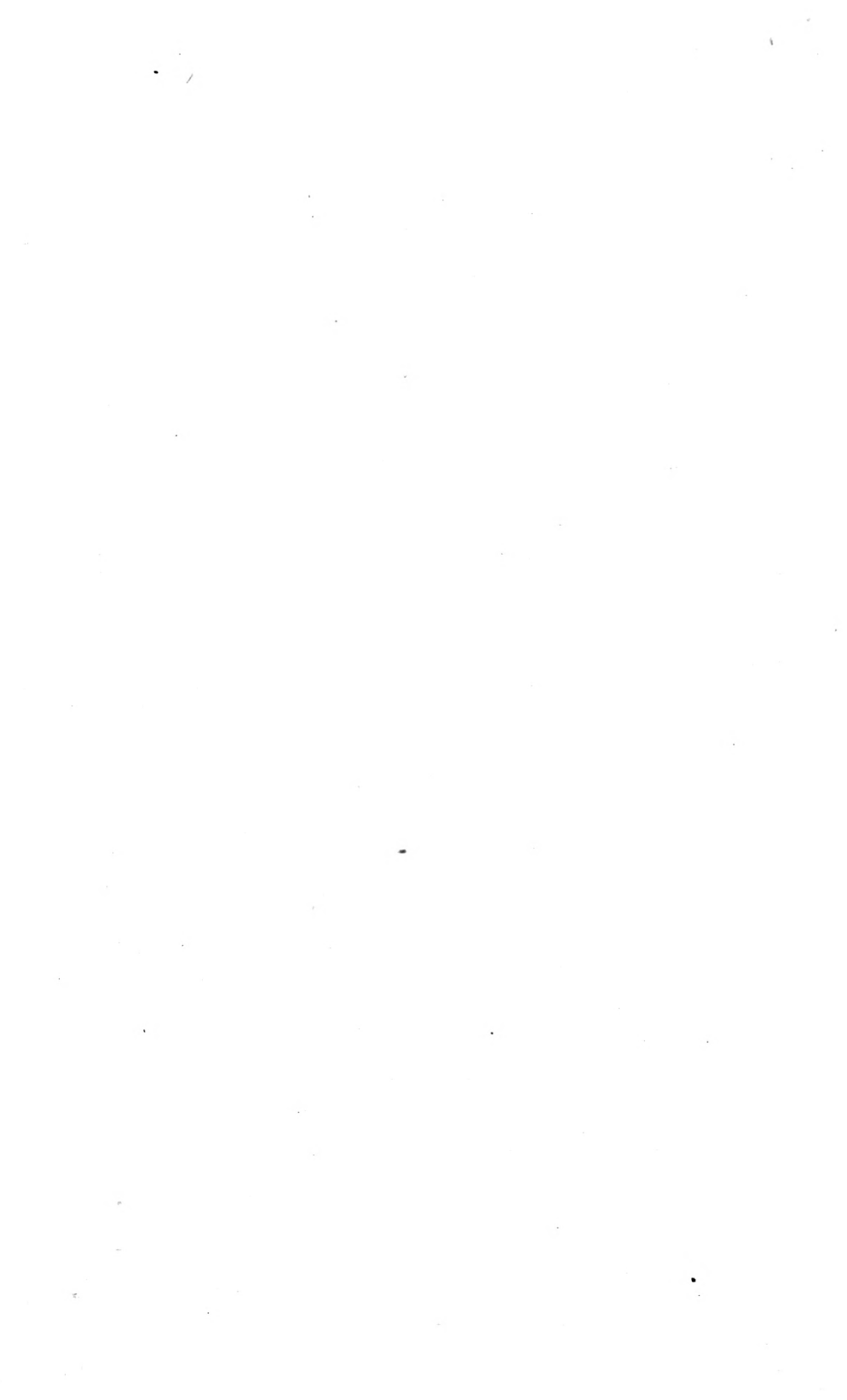
A detailed description of these accidents follows:

FATAL.		
Year.	Nationality and occupation.	Nature of accident.
1900..	American miner.....	Caught by fall of slate which should have been taken down.
1903..	Slovak miner.....	Caught by fall of coal; accident was unavoidable.
1904..	Austrian miner.....	Neck broken by fall of rock.
1907..	Polish miner.....	Killed in mine by electric shock from trolley wire; was warned a moment before accident occurred to be careful of wire.

NONFATAL.		
Year.	Nationality and occupation.	Nature of accident.
1902..	English driver.....	Injured by being caught between cars.
1904..	American driver.....	Tripped and fell under car; leg had to be amputated.
1904..	Russian miner.....	Leg broken by fall of rock.
1904..	Scotch miner.....	Shoulder blade fractured and body bruised by fall of rock.
1905..	American miner.....	Thigh broken and scalp slightly wounded by fall of rock.
1906..	do.....	Legs crushed while trying to jump on moving dilly trip on slope.
1906..	do.....	Right heel crushed while trying to jump on moving dilly trip on slope.
1907..	do.....	Three ribs fractured by fall of coal.
1907..	do.....	Leg injured by mine cars.
1907..	English miner.....	Back badly injured by fall of draw slate under which he was placing prop.

The presence of the recent immigrant population, although it has made possible the extension of mining operations, has not been responsible for the development of any new industries. Outside of

mining, there are practically no industrial enterprises in the community except a brewery, which has recently come into existence, principally because of the large and constant demand for beer on the part of recent immigrants. So far as the methods and organization in the mining industry in the community are concerned, no changes are due to the immigrant miners. Stated in summary form, the employment of recent immigrants seems to have had no direct effect upon former employees in the mines, because the newcomers were absorbed by the industry without exerting competitive pressure upon old operatives, owing to the coincident expansion of the industry. At the same time, the labor organizations assimilated the recent immigrants and forced compliance with existing working conditions. Up to the present time there has been, therefore, so far as the community under discussion is concerned, no direct competition of former employees with the races from southern and eastern Europe. The new races have also been unable to affect working conditions seriously because of the presence and power of the miners' union. The recent immigrants have entered the less desirable places, while the former employees have retained their old positions or secured some of the more pleasant and remunerative work arising from the expansion of the mining industry in the community. In this respect, therefore, Community B differs significantly from Community A, where there was, it is true, a large expansion in mining coincident with immigration, but no organization among the former workmen to insist that the immigrant should work under proper conditions. The situation in Community B also differs widely from that produced by immigrant competition seen in other mining communities in Pennsylvania, where the advent of the recent immigrant was not coincident with the extension of the mining operations and where, consequently, there was a strong pressure and an active competition on the part of the immigrant for the work of the former employees.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE COMMUNITY.

Ability to speak English—School facilities and attendance—Citizenship—Americanization—[Text Tables 303 to 305].

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The first of the two tables which follow shows the ability of foreign-born persons to speak English, by age at time of arrival in the United States.

TABLE 303.—*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.....	2	1			2	1
Croatian.....	9	5	1		8	5
Dutch.....	2	2	2			
French.....	25	15	6	5	20	10
German.....	25	19	7	7	18	12
Greek.....	1	1			1	1
Italian, North.....	10	8	2	2	8	6
Italian, South.....	46	23	3	2	43	21
Lithuanian.....	35	22	4	4	31	18
Magyar.....	5	2			5	2
Polish.....	81	38	4	4	77	34
Russian.....	5	3			5	3
Slovak.....	105	57	4	4	101	53
Slovenian.....	1	1			1	1
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1		
Total.....	354	198	34	31	320	167

Information is afforded in the above table regarding ability to speak English for 354 employees, 34 of whom were less than 14 years of age when they came to the United States and 320 of whom were 14 years of age or over at the time of their arrival. Of the total number who were under 14 years of age when they arrived in this country, more than nine-tenths are able to speak English, while of the total number who were 14 years of age or over when they reached this country, only about one-half are able to speak English. A comparison of the two groups clearly indicates the superior tendency toward adaptation and Americanization possessed by those immigrants who come when

children, as compared with those who come at a later period in life. As regards the different races, it will be noticed that with the exception of one Frenchman one South Italian, and one Croatian, the individuals of all races who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States are able to speak English. Of those who were 14 years of age or over when they emigrated, about one-half of the South Italians and Poles, and slightly smaller proportions of the Lithuanians and Slovaks, report that they are not able to speak English. The relative representation for each race is too small to admit of any conclusion as to racial tendencies, but the limited showing made furnishes an interesting light upon the general tendencies which are operative. In addition to the figures regarding the relative ability to speak English of the foreign-born of different ages at time of coming to this country, the degree of progress exhibited by the various races according to period of residence in this country may be noted. With this purpose in view, the following table will show the ability to speak English of foreign-born employees by length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 304.—*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.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatian.....	9	5	3	1	3	1	3	3
Dutch.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
French.....	26	15	5	5	10	5	11	10
German.....	25	19	2	2	10	5	13	12
Greek.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italian, North.....	10	8	4	2	1	1	5	5
Italian, South.....	46	23	28	10	18	13	8	8
Lithuanian.....	35	22	16	4	11	10	2	2
Magyar.....	5	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Polish.....	81	38	29	7	31	15	21	16
Russian.....	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
Slovak.....	105	57	23	5	42	22	40	30
Slovenian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	354	198	115	34	134	79	105	85

Of the 354 employees furnishing information for the above table, 115 have been in the United States under five years, 134 from five to nine years, and 105 ten years or over. Upon comparing the number who speak English in each of these groups, it is seen that more than one-fourth of those who have been here under five years, more than one-half of those who have been here from five to nine years, and more than four-fifths of those who have been here ten years or over, can speak English, the proportion increasing with the increase in the number of years of their residence in this country. The races

indicating the greatest tendency to acquire a knowledge of English are the North Italian and Lithuanian, and those showing the least tendency in this direction are the South Italian, Polish, and Slovak races.

SCHOOL FACILITIES AND ATTENDANCE.

Very few children of recent immigrants are in the public schools of Community B. Within the town itself, of 875 enrolled, there are about 60 foreign-born children, of whom 25 are Italians. Practically all children of recent immigrants are found in the primary grades, few if any being in the grammar or high schools. This is due to the fact that most of the immigrant children are young, and to the fact that parents withdraw their children from the schools before the higher grades are reached. The Slavic races are more desirous of educational advantages for their children than are the Italians, the larger percentage of Italian children in the public school being due to the fact that two-thirds of the Italian population live within the borough, while most of the Slavic people have settled in the semidetached mining communities. The small communities surrounding the town proper are practically without schools and there is great need for additional schools and teachers. In the largest of the detached communities there is a two-room public school maintained by the township. There is also a parochial school of two rooms under the control of the English-speaking Roman Catholic Church, and a one-room Polish school maintained by the Poles. In the latter school English is not taught. Under the laws of Pennsylvania this failure to teach English is illegal, but is permitted by the authorities because they find themselves relieved of the increased expense which would be placed upon their shoulders were they to provide the necessary public-school accommodations.

Neither in the town itself nor in the outlying districts is the Pennsylvania school law enforced. The local superintendent of schools in the borough proper states that the school buildings would be entirely inadequate were the compulsory school law enforced. Instead of attempting to secure the attendance of immigrant children, every effort is made by the borough officials to prevent them from entering the schools. If present conditions continue to prevail, the children of immigrants of both the first and second generations will grow up without even the opportunity of obtaining a rudimentary education.

The borough or town itself is practically supported by the coal industry there. The capital invested in the industry, however, is not fully taxable by the town. The mining rights and properties of the various coal-mining companies extend for miles into the adjacent township or townships, the tipple only in some cases being assessable by the borough. In some mines the actual work is now being carried on some 3 miles from the tipple. But it is upon the town that the principal responsibility of providing school facilities rests. The result is a school tax of 15 mills and an indisposition on the part of the citizens to provide school opportunities for any of the outlying districts or to insist upon the attendance at school of all children of the town. The township, moreover, upon which rests the responsibility of providing school advantages for all

children within its limits and outside the town limits, is not much concerned about the foreign settlements surrounding the coal mines on the outskirts of Community B. It has contented itself with providing the two-room school referred to above, which is entirely inadequate to the needs of the mining communities of the neighborhood.

The general situation may be epitomized in the statement that the existing schools are adequate only for the children of English-speaking parents, and, since the admission of immigrant children would either overcrowd the present buildings or necessitate an outlay to cover the erection of a new building, immigrant children are, in effect, practically debarred from the schools and no effort is made to provide additional buildings.

CITIZENSHIP.

One hundred and sixty-nine mine employees in the community who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of arrival, furnished information regarding citizenship. Of this number 100 had secured neither first nor second naturalization papers, 46 were fully naturalized, and 23 had signified their intention of becoming citizens. Of the 46 miners who were citizens, more than three-fifths were English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German.

A total of 86 had been in the United States from five to nine years, and of this number 69 were aliens. Of a total of 83 who had been in the country more than ten years, 31 were aliens. The table showing the political condition of the 169 mine employees follows:

TABLE 305.—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.			
		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.....	6	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	4	5	1	.....	6
English.....	20	2	1	2	5	1	.....	14	15	3	1	.....	20
French.....	12	4	3	.....	7	1	.....	4	5	5	.....	4	12
German.....	13	7	3	.....	10	.....	.....	3	3	7	.....	3	13
Irish.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	5	10	2	4	5	11
Italian, North.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Italian, South.....	13	11	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	13
Lithuanian.....	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	3	5
Magyar.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	4
Polish.....	32	19	.....	.....	19	10	1	2	13	29	1	2	32
Russian.....	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2
Scotch.....	7	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	5	3	.....	4	7
Slovak.....	40	14	3	2	19	13	5	3	21	27	8	5	40
Welsh.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Austrian (race not specified).....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	169	69	11	6	86	31	12	40	83	100	23	46	169

An examination of the poll books of qualified voters in the town proper revealed a voting status analagous to that which existed with regard to citizenship. Of a total of about 800 qualified voters, the number of foreign-born from southern and eastern Europe, France, and Belgium was as follows:

Slavic races.....	12
Italian.....	8
Belgian.....	7
French.....	5
Hebrew, Russian.....	3
Total.....	35

Since the bulk of the foreign population lives in the semidetached mining communities and not in the town proper, the inferences to be drawn from these figures are limited in value. No records of these camps could be obtained. The recent immigrants living within the town itself, as is shown by the records from which the figures are drawn, are few in number and are usually of a more extended period of residence in the United States than are the immigrants who live without the town limits.

AMERICANIZATION.

In addition to the tendencies discussed under the preceding captions, it may be said in general that progress toward Americanization or assimilation is very slow among the foreign-born population of the community. The factors tending to familiarize the alien with American life and institutions may be briefly summarized as follows: (a) Casual contact with English-speaking people and limited business and working relations; (b) membership and participation in the labor organization of the miners.

The obstacles in the way of assimilation are stronger than in the ordinary mining community where recent immigrants are employed. Presented in summary form, they are as follows: (a) Aloofness and indifference of Americans toward the immigrant population; (b) the almost exclusive character of the foreign settlements; (c) the lack of any public means for assimilation, such as libraries and reading rooms, and most important of all, the absence of school facilities; (d) practical segregation of the recent immigrant while at work.



PART III.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY
IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

PART III.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE
MIDDLE WEST.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Households studied—Members of households for whom detailed information was secured—Employees for whom information was secured—[Text Tables 306 to 310 and General Tables 101 to 103].

HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of households studied, by race of head of household:^a

TABLE 306.—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.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	12.9
Foreign-born:		
Italian, North.....	51	29.8
Italian, South.....	25	14.6
Lithuanian.....	50	29.2
Polish.....	23	13.5
Grand total.....	171	100.0
Total native-born.....	22	12.9
Total foreign-born.....	149	87.1

It will be noted from the above table that of 171 households in this locality, information was secured from a smaller proportion of native white households than of those of any other race, the extent of the study being limited to a number sufficient for comparative purposes. The North Italian and Lithuanian households, constituting 59 per cent of the total number studied, are reported in about equal proportions.

^a The households studied were located in the southern Illinois field. Data for individual employees were secured from all sections of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR WHOM DETAILED INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

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

TABLE 307.—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.
Native-born of native father, White	22	79	10.4	79	11.0
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North	51	213	28.1	213	29.7
Italian, South	25	121	16.0	116	16.2
Lithuanian	50	234	30.9	212	29.6
Polish	23	111	14.6	96	13.4
Grand total	171	758	100.0	716	100.0
Total native-born	22	79	10.4	79	11.0
Total foreign-born	149	679	89.6	637	89.0

Of the 758 persons in the households studied, almost the entire number are in households whose heads are foreign-born. Fifty-nine per cent of the total number of persons are in households whose heads are of the North Italian or Lithuanian races. Of the 716 persons for whom detailed information was secured, 89 per cent of the total including males and females were in foreign households.

The relative number and per cent of males and females of each race in the households studied are shown in the table below:

TABLE 308.—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	43	36	79	54.4	45.6
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North	106	107	213	49.8	50.2
Italian, South	61	55	116	52.6	47.4
Lithuanian	111	101	212	52.4	47.6
Polish	52	44	96	54.2	45.8
Grand total	373	343	716	52.1	47.9
Total native-born	43	36	79	54.4	45.6
Total foreign-born	330	307	637	51.8	48.2

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

TABLE 309.—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.....	43	39	82	11.5	11.4	11.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Italian, North.....	48	54	102	12.9	15.7	14.2
Italian, South.....	20	21	41	5.4	6.1	5.7
Lithuanian.....	59	46	105	15.8	13.4	14.7
Polish.....	22	21	43	5.9	6.1	6.0
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	58	50	108	15.5	14.6	15.1
Italian, South.....	41	34	75	11.0	9.9	10.5
Lithuanian.....	52	55	107	13.9	16.0	14.9
Polish.....	30	22	52	8.0	6.4	7.3
Scotch.....		1	1	.0	.3	.1
Grand total.....	373	343	716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	149	142	291	39.9	41.4	40.6
Total native-born.....	192	181	373	51.5	52.8	52.1
Total foreign-born.....	181	162	343	48.5	47.2	47.9

Of the total number of persons reported in the above table, it will be seen that a slightly larger proportion of both males and females is native-born than is foreign-born. Of the native-born, by far the largest proportion is born of foreign father. Of the males and females native-born of foreign father, the Lithuanians and North Italians constitute a much larger proportion than do the South Italians and Poles. The races showing the largest proportion of foreign-born males are the North Italian, Lithuanian, and South Italian, in the order mentioned, while the Poles are represented by comparatively few individuals, and the Scotch by none whatever.

EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.

The following table shows the number and per cent of employees for whom detailed information was received, by general nativity and race:

TABLE 310.—*Male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

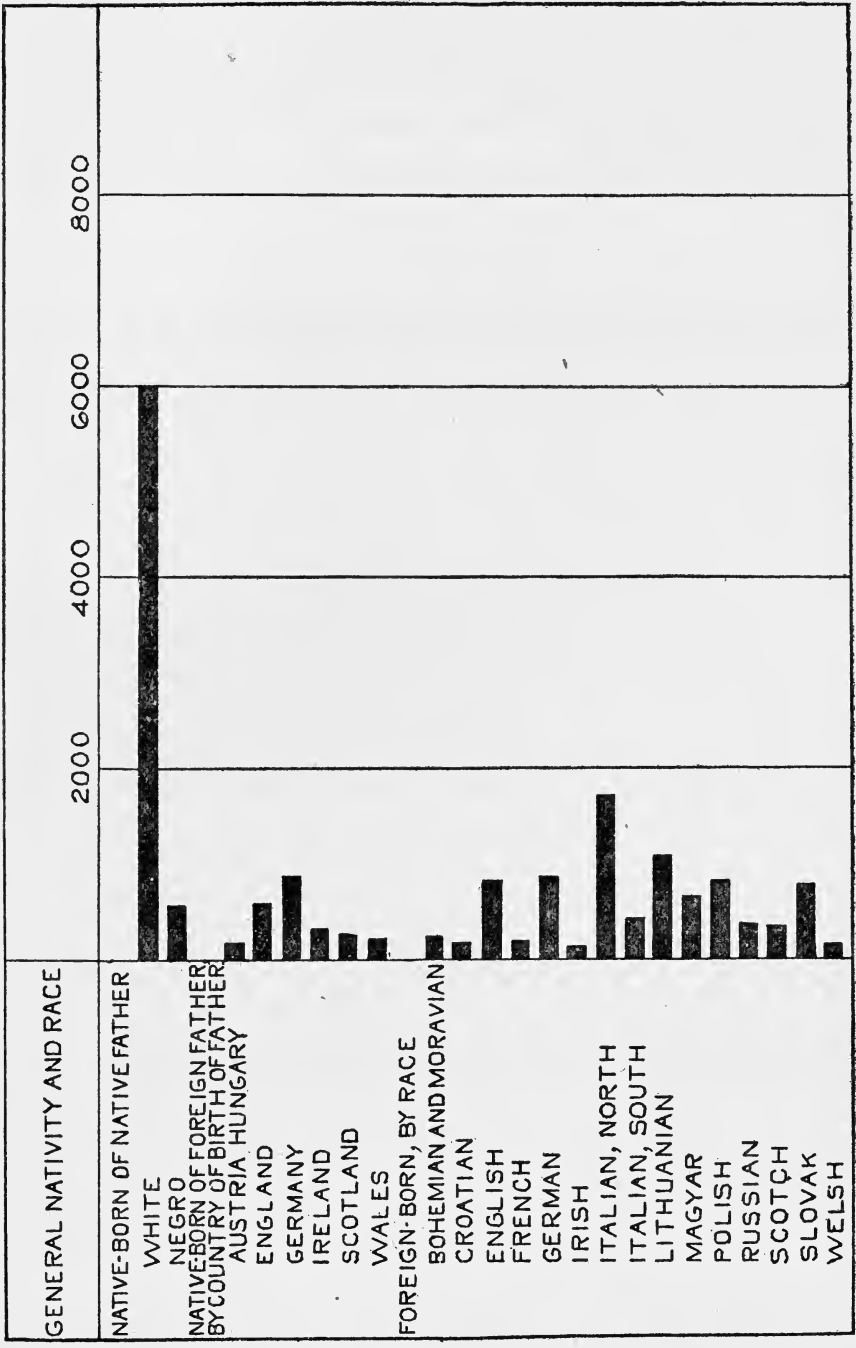
General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	General nativity and race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	6,003	32.0	Irish.....	128	0.7
Negro.....	584	3.1	Italian, North.....	1,716	9.2
Native-born of foreign father,			Italian, South.....	422	2.3
by country of birth of father:			Italian (not specified).....	4	(a)
Australia.....	1	(a)	Lithuanian.....	1,086	5.8
Austria-Hungary.....	174	.9	Magyar.....	648	3.5
Belgium.....	10	.1	Mexican.....	1	(a)
Canada.....	18	.1	Montenegrin.....	33	.2
Denmark.....	5	(a)	Norwegian.....	7	(a)
England.....	590	3.1	Polish.....	823	4.4
France.....	67	.4	Roumanian.....	11	.1
Germany.....	883	4.7	Russian.....	377	2.0
Ireland.....	322	1.7	Ruthenian.....	20	.1
Italy.....	56	.3	Scotch.....	350	1.9
Netherlands.....	2	(a)	Scotch, Irish.....	1	(a)
Norway.....	4	(a)	Servian.....	24	.1
Russia.....	57	.3	Slovak.....	796	4.2
Scotland.....	286	1.5	Slovenian.....	99	.5
Sweden.....	20	.1	Swedish.....	67	.4
Switzerland.....	10	.1	Syrian.....	8	(a)
Wales.....	212	1.1	Welsh.....	160	.9
Foreign-born, by race:			Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	253	1.4	Austrian (race not specified).....	127	.7
Bulgarian.....	17	.1	Belgian (race not specified).....	102	.5
Canadian, French.....	11	.1	Swiss (race not specified).....	8	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	8	(a)			
Croatian.....	183	1.0	Grand total.....	18,737	100.0
Danish.....	7	(a)			
Dutch.....	22	.1	Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,717	14.5
English.....	812	4.3	Total native-born.....	9,304	49.7
Finnish.....	29	.2	Total foreign-born.....	9,433	50.3
French.....	194	1.0			
German.....	864	4.6			
Greek.....	12	.1			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	(a)			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The relative importance of the different races and nativity groups employed in the mines of the Middle West may be quickly seen from the accompanying chart, which is based upon the figures of the preceding table.

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

[This chart shows only races represented by 100 or more employees.]





CHAPTER II.

RACIAL DISPLACEMENTS.

History of immigration to the coal fields of the Middle West—Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born employees and members of their households—Racial classification of employees at the present time—Racial movements to representative localities—Representative communities in Illinois—Representative communities in Indiana—Representative districts in Ohio—[Text Tables 311 to 321 and General Tables 104 and 105].

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

The extraordinary increase in the production of coal in the Middle West during the past fifty years has already been pointed out in detail.^a The remarkable increase in the number of persons employed in bituminous coal mining in this section has also been noted,^b but in the present connection it will be worth while to put forward again the number of men employed at different periods in the mines of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Year.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Total.
1870.....	7,567	1,369	6,301	15,237
1889.....	19,343	6,448	23,934	49,725
1902.....	25,963	10,593	36,617	73,173
1907.....	46,833	21,022	65,581	133,436

As can be readily seen from the above statement, the expansion of the coal industry brought with it a rapid increase in the number of employees, the working force being more than trebled during the period 1870 to 1889, and more than doubled during the following eighteen years. This remarkable increase was made possible by the arrival of increasing numbers of immigrants in the coal-mining regions, either directly from abroad or from other coal-producing areas of the United States. A great many native as well as immigrant miners also migrated to the Middle West after the year 1890, as the result of labor disputes in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal fields.

Racial movements to the coal fields of the Middle West correspond to the general periods during which representative races of immigrants have been coming to the United States since 1870, as well as to the periods of most rapid extension of coal-mining operations. In general, it may be said that the pioneer coal-mining operatives in this territory were, in addition to Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, and a few French and English Canadians, and Scandinavians. There are no available statistics of nationalities

^a See pp. 4 and 5.

^b See p. 5.

employed prior to 1890. The following table, however, furnishes information as to the country of birth of miners in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio in 1890, and shows conclusively that very few immigrants, with the exception of those from Great Britain and Germany, were in the coal mines of these States. The figures include persons engaged in all forms of mining in the three Middle Western States, consequently they do not afford, nor are they put forward to show, a satisfactory exhibit as to the actual number of bituminous coal miners, but they do indicate the general nativity of the coal-mining employees in the year 1890, which is the main point under discussion at present.

TABLE 311.—Number of miners 10 years of age or over in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, by country of birth, 1890.

[From Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, Population, Part II, pp. 552, 554, 596.]

Nativity.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Ohio.	Total.
Native white:				
Native parents.....	4,744	3,124	11,597	19,465
Foreign parents.....	4,175	997	4,490	9,662
Total native white.....	8,919	4,121	16,087	29,127
Foreign white.....	12,720	2,184	7,770	22,674
Total colored ^a	556	172	578	1,306
Grand total.....	22,195	6,477	24,435	53,107
Foreign-born, by country of birth:				
Canada (English).....	78	19	56	153
Canada (French).....	7	2	4	13
Germany.....	2,777	353	1,510	4,640
Great Britain.....	4,837	1,312	4,642	10,791
Ireland.....	1,136	184	806	2,126
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	700	33	46	779
Other countries.....	3,185	281	706	4,174
Total foreign-born.....	12,720	2,184	7,770	22,676

^a Includes persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

During the next ten years there was a change in the racial composition of the industry, but the Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans still maintained the ascendancy, constituting the largest proportion of the total working forces. Some races of more recent immigration, however, including the Slovaks, Magyars, Italians, and Poles, had already begun to enter the field in considerable numbers. This situation is clearly shown in the following series of tables, which exhibits the country of birth of miners employed in Illinois in 1899 and in the Middle West in the year 1900.

The first of the tables shows the country of birth of mine employees in Illinois in 1899. By referring to the preceding table it will be seen that, with the exception of 3,185 persons who are classified under "other countries," all the persons engaged in mining in 1890 were native-born or born in Great Britain, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, or Germany. In Table 312 the changes which began after 1890 are set forth. Although the Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans still constituted 75 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in coal mining, it is seen that the remaining 25 per cent were largely persons born in France, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium. The Italians in 1899

constituted 8.35 per cent of the total number of miners, the Poles 5.90 per cent, and the employees from Austria-Hungary 4.84 per cent. The majority of these recent immigrants had entered the northern field in Illinois because the southern field was not developed until the following period of ten years. The table follows:

TABLE 312.—Coal-mine employees in Illinois, by nationality, 1899.

[Compiled from Illinois report for 1899. This table does not include 861 employees whose nationality was not reported.]

Race.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Race.	Number.	Percent distribution.
American.....	15,580	43.12	Austrian and Bohemian...	975	2.70
English.....	3,394	9.40	Hungarian.....	774	2.14
Scotch.....	1,412	3.91	Polish.....	2,133	5.90
Irish.....	2,086	5.77	Belgian.....	487	1.35
Welsh.....	645	1.79	Russian.....	498	1.38
German.....	4,138	11.45	Scandinavian.....	619	1.71
French.....	373	1.03			
Italian.....	3,016	8.35	Total.....	36,130	100.00

In order to show the distribution of nationalities in the State, the following table is given showing nationalities for mining districts and countries:

TABLE 313.—Nationality of coal-mine employees in Illinois, by district and county, 1899.

[Compiled from Illinois Coal Report for 1899.]

District and county.	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	French.	Italian.	Austrian and Bohemian.	Hungarian.	Polish.	Belgian.	Russian.	Scandinavian.	Not reported.	Total.
First district:																
Grundy.....	211	553	329	254	126	156	36	1,020	151	118	114	60	42	128	3,298	
Kankakee.....	69	25	23	6	11	3		61	10		2				210	
La Salle.....	468	553	230	305	89	298	67	161	262	534	497	47	45	20	3,576	
Will.....	4	17	16	22		1		11			10	3		16	100	
Total.....	752	1,148	598	587	226	458	103	1,253	423	652	621	112	87	36	128	7,184
Second district:																
Bureau.....	258	291	162	194	47	167	11	780	11		504	100	42	116	388	3,071
Henry.....	86	32	6	18	1	39						5		96		283
Knox.....	104	14	7	3	1		1							33	4	167
Mercer.....	380	150	37	29	25	27		10	9			4		119		790
Rock Island.....	79	24	3	2	3	30			1					7		149
Warren.....	47			5												52
Total.....	954	511	215	251	77	263	12	780	22	9	504	109	42	371	392	4,512
Third district:																
Livingston.....	90	70	23	19	18	18	6	30	12	12	15		1			314
Marshall.....	142	24	28	50	8	63	15	57	113		109	22	50			681
Peoria.....	817	77	22	14	5	176	17	2			2			1		1,133
Stark.....	63	11	2	4										2		82
Woodford.....	49	31	19	16	2	33	18	40			192	42				442
Total.....	1,161	213	94	103	33	290	56	129	125	12	318	64	51	3	...	2,652
Fourth district:																
Fulton.....	875	145	37	24	41	31	1	5	21							20
Hancock.....	25	1														26
McDonough.....	146	99	8	16	5											281
McLean.....	58	20	15	30	4	37	4	4	2		19			141	53	387
Tazewell.....	95	37	8	16	2	51								5		214
Total.....	1,199	302	68	86	52	119	5	9	23	...	19	...	...	148	78	2,108

TABLE 313.—Nationality of coal-mine employees in Illinois, by district and county, 1899—Continued.

District and county.	American.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	German.	French.	Italian.	Austrian and Bohemian.	Hungarian.	Polish.	Belgian.	Russian.	Scandinavian.	Not reported.	Total.
Fifth district:																
Edgar.....																0
Macon.....	36	19	14	26	2	34	3	30			189	2			23	378
Vermilion.....	1,181	143	79	154	41	217	68	102	48	73	145	180	181	19	194	2,825
Total.....	1,217	162	93	180	43	251	71	132	48	73	334	182	181	19	217	3,203
Sixth District:																
Brown.....	22	3		5												30
Cass.....	9	1		5											5	20
Logan.....	110	30	7	11	3	86	4				10					261
Menard.....	294	51	5	58	5	52	1	4			20		3	42	35	570
Sangamon.....	1,252	185	76	341	55	339	20	69	32	6	116	4	8		4	2,507
Schuyler.....	35	2	2			4										43
Total.....	1,722	272	90	420	63	481	25	73	32	6	146	4	11	42	44	3,431
Seventh district:																
Calhoun.....	9	2		3		6										20
Christian.....	739	20	16	31	3	34	6	12	4		14					879
Greene.....	32	15		2		1										50
Jersey.....	6	1	2	6		5										20
Macoupin.....	831	107	64	118	32	674	17	50	207		36	1	37		1	2,175
Montgomery.....	361	14	13	20	12	30	5	37	3		7		9			511
Morgan.....	8	3		1												13
Scott.....	38	7		3	5											53
Shelby.....	94	10	3	12		6	3	11	4		29		1			173
Total.....	2,118	179	98	196	52	756	31	110	218		86	1	47		2	3,894
Eighth district:																
Bond.....	156	5	3	4	1	10	2									181
Madison.....	485	87	20	72	32	226	21	124	79	8	66	12	63			1,295
St. Clair.....	974	250	45	46	34	684	19	43	1	13	4	3	7			2,123
Total.....	1,615	342	68	122	67	920	42	167	80	21	70	15	70			3,599
Ninth district:																
Clinton.....	182	12	8	25		249		4	2							482
Franklin.....																0
Jefferson.....	67	4	4	5		4		1								85
Marion.....	659	19	20	16	3	162	9	24					3			927
Perry.....	1,016	100	11	29	10	77	12	68	1		12					1,336
Randolph.....	359	43	14	25	4	32	6		1	1			1			486
Washington.....	43	3	1			29					11					87
Hamilton.....	11															11
Total.....	2,337	181	58	100	17	553	27	97	4	1	35		4			3,414
Tenth district:																
Gallatin.....	68	2		1		2										73
Jackson.....	1,080	31	7	13	9	27		128								1,295
Johnston.....	20	2		4												26
Saline.....	159	4		6	1	3										173
Williamson.....	1,178	45	23	17	5	15	1	138					5			1,427
Total.....	2,505	84	30	41	15	47	1	266					5			2,994
Grand total	15,580	3,394	1,412	2,086	645	4,138	373	3,016	975	774	2,133	487	498	619	861	36,991

The movements exhibited in Illinois during the period 1890 to 1900 were representative of the tendencies at work throughout the Middle West. This fact is shown by the returns of the census of 1900, which are presented on the following page. By reference to this table, which shows the country of birth of persons engaged in the occupation of mining, it is seen that the flow of immigrants to the Illinois fields was stronger than to those of the other States, but that

considerable numbers of persons from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia were engaged in mining coal in Indiana and Ohio.^a

TABLE 314.—*Number of miners and quarrymen 10 years of age or over in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, by nativity, 1900.*

[From Twelfth Census, United States 1900, Occupations, pp. 264, 270, 362.]

Nativity.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Ohio.	Total.
Native white:				
Native parents.....	9,778	7,534	17,040	34,352
Foreign parents.....	8,551	1,964	6,411	16,926
Total native white.....	18,329	9,498	23,451	51,278
Foreign white.....	18,487	2,678	8,978	30,143
Colored <i>a</i>	1,368	399	780	2,547
Grand total.....	38,184	12,575	33,209	83,968
Persons of native parentage.....	11,138	7,931	17,816	36,885
Persons having either both parents born as specified or one parent born as specified and one parent native:				
Austria-Hungary <i>b</i>	2,709	316	2,039	5,064
Canada, English <i>c</i>	108	28	70	206
Canada, French <i>c</i>	36	3	51	70
Germany.....	6,151	867	3,590	10,608
Great Britain.....	6,598	1,925	5,711	14,234
Ireland.....	2,679	523	1,727	4,929
Italy.....	2,915	283	413	3,611
Poland.....	1,442	23	473	1,938
Russia.....	1,241	83	27	1,351
Scandinavia.....	1,121	60	73	1,254
Other countries <i>d</i>	1,046	286	509	1,901
Total.....	26,046	4,397	14,723	45,166
Persons of mixed foreign parentage.....	1,000	247	670	1,917
Total persons having one or both parents foreign.....	27,046	4,644	15,393	47,083

a In this instance, includes only persons of negro descent.

b Includes Bohemia.

c Includes Newfoundland.

d Includes all other foreign countries.

After the year 1900, the movement of immigrant races of southern and eastern Europe into the Middle West steadily continued, and was especially marked during the period 1902 to 1907, on account of the extraordinary development and the opening of new fields. The extension of coal-mining operations and the consequent inflow of recent immigrants was particularly noticeable in Illinois in the five lower districts embracing the counties of Sangamon, Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery, Madison, St. Clair, Clinton, Perry, Franklin, Randolph, Jackson, Saline, and Williamson. In the State of Indiana, Greene, Sullivan, Vermilion, and Vigo counties absorbed the main part of the immigrants to the coal mines. The counties of Ohio which underwent the greatest development and received the largest number of immigrant miners were Athens, Belmont, Guernsey, Jefferson, Perry, and Tuscarawas.^b

^a The census figures for 1900, as in the case of those for 1890, include all persons engaged in mining of any description, and are not put forward with the purpose of showing the racial composition of the bituminous coal-mining forces of the Middle West, but merely to indicate the racial movements to the industry.

^b The tendency in racial movements may be seen from the comparative number of mining operatives in the districts of Illinois, and the coal-producing counties of Ohio and Indiana in 1907, as compared with 1899. These figures are compiled from the annual reports of the department of mines of the respective States.

TABLE 315.—Number of coal-mine employees in Ohio, by county, 1899 and 1907.

[Compiled from the annual reports of the chief inspector of mines for Ohio.]

County.	1899.	1907.	County.	1899.	1907.
Athens.....	2,926	7,556	Morgan.....	59	451
Belmont.....	2,096	7,365	Muskingum.....	613	772
Carroll.....	451	679	Noble.....	208	384
Columbiana.....	1,336	1,262	Perry.....	2,930	4,679
Coshocton.....	613	659	Portage.....	292	214
Gallea.....	39	93	Sciota.....	19	54
Guernsey.....	2,199	4,474	Stark.....	2,422	1,565
Harrison.....	103	604	Summit.....	302	375
Hocking.....	2,347	2,337	Trumbull.....	64	7
Holmes.....	48	56	Tuscarawas.....	1,748	2,618
Jackson.....	4,131	3,019	Vinton.....	168	583
Jefferson.....	1,337	5,787	Washington.....	20	6
Lawrence.....	387	621	Wayne.....	42	415
Mahoning.....	237	242	Total.....	28,028	47,876
Medina.....	337	116			
Meigs.....	542	883			

TABLE 316.—Number of coal-mine employees in Indiana, by county, 1899 and 1907.

[Compiled from report of Indiana mine inspector.]

County.	1899.	1907.	County.	1899.	1907.
Clay.....	2,196	2,070	Pike.....	358	818
Daviess.....	440	138	Sullivan.....	814	4,016
Fountain.....	75	79	Vanderburg.....	236	415
Gibson.....	93	265	Vermilion.....	463	1,921
Greene.....	731	3,653	Vigo.....	1,001	3,299
Knox.....	108	576	Warrick.....	152	579
Parke.....	1,063	1,164	Total.....	7,791	19,009
Perry.....	61	16			

TABLE 317.—Number of coal-mine employees in Illinois, by district and county, 1899 and 1907.

[Compiled from Illinois coal reports for 1899 and 1907.]

Counties.	1899.	1907.	In-crease.	Counties.	1899.	1907.	In-crease.
First district:				Fourth district:			
Grundy.....	3,298	2,746		Fulton.....	1,200	3,042	
Kankakee.....	210	85		Hancock.....	26	34	
La Salle.....	3,576	3,641		McDonough.....	281	280	
Will.....	100	498		McLean.....	387	306	
Total.....	7,184	6,970	(a)	Tazewell.....	214	383	
Second district:				Total.....	2,108	4,045	1,937
Bureau.....	3,071	4,312		Fifth district:			
Henry.....	283	407		Edgar.....		6	
Knox.....	167	157		Macon.....	378	534	
Mercer.....	790	769		Vermilion.....	2,825	4,131	
Rock Island.....	149	134		Total.....	3,203	4,671	1,468
Warren.....	52	58		Sixth district:			
Total.....	4,512	5,837	1,325	Brown.....	30	2	
Third district:				Cass.....	20	8	
Livingston.....	314	578		Logan.....	261	677	
Marshall.....	681	953		Menard.....	570	658	
Peoria.....	1,133	1,375		Sangamon.....	2,507	6,347	
Putnam.....		559		Schuyler.....	43	37	
Stark.....	82	104		Total.....	3,431	7,729	4,298
Woodford.....	442	388					
Total.....	2,652	3,957	1,305				

a Decrease 214.

TABLE 317.—Number of coal-mine employees in Indiana, by district and county, 1899 and 1907—Continued.

Counties.	1899.	1907.	In-crease.	Counties.	1899.	1907.	In-crease.
Seventh district:				Ninth district:			
Calhoun.....	20	18		Clinton.....	482	1,350	
Christian.....	879	1,662		Franklin.....		1,342	
Greene.....	50	32		Jefferson.....	85	50	
Jersey.....	20	4		Marion.....	927	92	
Macoupin.....	2,175	4,507		Perry.....	1,336	2,250	
Montgomery.....	511	1,195		Randolph.....	486	904	
Morgan.....	13	9		Washington.....	87	132	
Scott.....	53	69		Hamilton.....	11		
Shelby.....	173	331		White.....		14	
Total.....	3,894	7,827	3,929	Total.....	3,414	6,134	3,806
Eighth district:				Tenth district:			
Bond.....	181	239		Gallatin.....	73	163	
Crawford.....				Jackson.....	1,295	1,217	
Effingham.....				Johnston.....	26	13	
Fayette.....				Saline.....	173	2,093	
Jasper.....				Williamson.....	1,427	5,635	
Monroe.....				Total.....	2,994	9,121	6,027
Madison.....	1,295	3,979		Grand total.....	36,991	66,716	29,625
St. Clair.....	2,123	5,125					
Total.....	3,599	9,343	5,744				

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

The following table, showing the period of residence in this country of 9,331 mine workers in the Middle West, from whom detailed information was received, will be found instructive as well as corroborative of the history of immigration to the coal fields. The showing is made in the form of percentages.

TABLE 318.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	252	35.7	28.2	3.2	11.5	21.4
Croatian.....	181	21.5	49.7	15.5	8.8	4.4
English.....	796	25.5	12.1	1.3	2.8	58.4
French.....	192	22.4	35.4	6.3	11.5	24.5
German.....	856	17.1	12.4	3.0	17.6	49.9
Irish.....	125	9.6	8.0	2.4	4.8	75.2
Italian, North.....	1,699	29.1	40.4	10.4	11.6	8.5
Italian, South.....	419	34.4	49.2	8.8	3.3	4.3
Lithuanian.....	1,086	21.9	39.2	18.8	14.7	5.3
Magyar.....	632	39.7	38.6	7.4	8.7	5.5
Polish.....	810	30.6	37.7	10.6	11.4	9.8
Russian.....	372	32.8	34.9	12.9	13.2	6.2
Scotch.....	346	19.4	12.7	1.7	6.6	59.5
Slovak.....	793	18.0	27.4	14.0	15.8	24.8
Slovenian.....	97	31.3	40.6	8.3	10.4	9.4
Swedish.....	67	7.5	13.4	4.5	14.9	59.7
Welsh.....	159	6.9	2.5	3.1	5.0	82.4
Total.....	9,331	26.0	31.1	9.1	11.1	22.6

Upon examining the total for all races in the preceding table, it is seen that 57.1 per cent have been in this country less than ten years, and 26 per cent less than five years. On the other hand, 22.6 per cent have been in the United States more than twenty years and 20.2 per cent between ten and twenty years. Those who have been in this country more than twenty years include races from Great Britain and northern Europe, and on the other hand those who have a period of residence of less than five years include principally southern and eastern European races, which obviously indicates that new employees in the industry are being secured from these sources. In this connection it is interesting to note that of the total number who have been in the United States less than five years, 154 have been here less than one year and 593 two years only.^a Consequently the inference is plain that immigrants, the greater numbers of whom have had no experience or training abroad^b in mining, are employed in the industry in the Middle West immediately after their arrival in this country.

As regards the number of years the different races have been in the United States, the longest period of residence is shown by races from Great Britain and northern Europe. Of the races of southern and eastern Europe, only the Slovak shows any important proportion which has been in the country a considerable number of years, more than 50 per cent of the Slovaks reporting a residence longer than ten years, and 24.8 per cent a residence longer than twenty years. Almost 60 per cent each of the Scotch, Swedes, and English, 75.2 per cent of the Irish, 82.4 per cent of the Welsh, and 49.9 per cent of the Germans employed in the Middle West have been in the United States more than twenty years. A considerable number of English, German, and Scotch immigrants are still entering the mines of this field, but very few Irish and Welsh, as evidenced by the proportions of these races which have a period of residence of less than five years. This is partly to be explained by the fact that the English, German, and Scotch immigrants are coming to the fields of the Middle West from other mining sections of the United States as well as from abroad. The small number of recent Welsh arrivals is due to the comparatively small proportion of immigrants of this race. The lack of any considerable number of Irish of recent arrival arises from the falling off of the immigrants of this race as well as from the fact that the Irish of older immigration are leaving the coal-mining industry, and the Irish of recent arrival are finding more agreeable and remunerative work outside the bituminous coal-mining industry.

The races which have been coming to the fields of the Middle West in greatest numbers during the past four years are the Croatian, North and South Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, and Slovenian. Of the Croatians, 71.2 per cent have been in the United States less than ten years and 21.5 per cent under five years, as compared with 28.7 per cent who have been in the country more than ten years. Twenty-nine and one-tenth per cent of the North Italian employees have been in the country less than five years and about 70 per cent less than ten years. In the case of the South Italians, a greater pro-

^a See General Table No. 104, Vol. II, p. 430.

^b As corroborative of this statement see discussion of occupations abroad of present immigrant mine workers, p. 622.

portion than of North Italians have been in the country less than five years, and more than 80 per cent of the race have a residence less than ten years. Sixty-one and one-tenth per cent of the Lithuanians in the coal communities of the Middle West, 78.3 per cent of the Magyars, 68.3 per cent of the Poles, 67.7 per cent of the Russians, and 71.9 per cent of the Slovenians have been in the United States less than ten years. This showing becomes even more striking when in the same connection it is also noticed that more than 30 per cent of the Slovenians, Russians, Poles, and South Italians, almost 30 per cent of North Italians, and about 40 per cent of the Magyars have been in the country less than five years. Considerable numbers of the same races have a period of residence of less than one year.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied who have been in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual:

TABLE 319.—*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.
Italian, North.....	108	22.2	63.9	91.7
Italian, South.....	75	32.0	81.3	100.0
Lithuanian.....	107	15.9	49.5	91.6
Polish.....	52	44.2	75.0	92.3
Total.....	343	25.7	64.7	93.3

Only a very small proportion of the individuals in this locality from whom information was obtained have been in the United States twenty years or over, while very nearly 65 per cent have a residence of less than ten years. The Poles show the largest and the Lithuanians the smallest proportions in the country under five years. Of those in the country under ten years, the South Italians show the largest proportion, followed by the Poles, North Italians, and Lithuanians, in the order named. The South Italians report no individuals with a residence of twenty years, while the other races each show less than 10 per cent.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

No statistics are available, after the year 1900, which give a complete census of mining employees in the Middle West by race or country of birth. The following table, however, compiled from original data secured from individuals working in the field, and showing general nativity and race of employees, indicates in a striking way the complete change in the racial composition of the force employed at the present time as compared with the past periods. A total of 18,737 coal-mining employees were studied in detail and the relative number and per cent of each race appear in the table on the following page.

TABLE 320.—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.....	6,003	32.0	Irish.....	128	0.7
Negro.....	584	3.1	Italian, North.....	1,716	9.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Italian, South.....	422	2.3
Australia.....	1	(a)	Italian (not specified).....	4	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	174	.9	Lithuanian.....	1,086	5.8
Belgium.....	10	.1	Magyar.....	648	3.5
Canada.....	18	.1	Mexican.....	1	(a)
Denmark.....	5	(a)	Montenegrin.....	33	.2
England.....	590	3.1	Norwegian.....	7	(a)
France.....	67	.4	Polish.....	823	4.4
Germany.....	883	4.7	Roumanian.....	11	.1
Ireland.....	322	1.7	Russian.....	377	2.0
Italy.....	56	.3	Ruthenian.....	20	.1
Netherlands.....	2	(a)	Scotch.....	350	1.9
Norway.....	4	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	1	(a)
Russia.....	57	.3	Servian.....	24	.1
Scotland.....	286	1.5	Slovak.....	796	4.2
Sweden.....	20	.1	Slovenian.....	99	.5
Switzerland.....	10	.1	Swedish.....	67	.4
Wales.....	212	1.1	Syrian.....	8	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Welsh.....	160	.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	253	1.4	Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Bulgarian.....	17	.1	Austrian (race not specified).....	127	.7
Canadian, French.....	11	.1	Belgian (race not specified).....	102	.5
Canadian, Other.....	8	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	8	(a)
Croatian.....	183	1.0	Grand total.....	18,737	100.0
Danish.....	7	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,717	14.5
Dutch.....	22	.1	Total native-born.....	9,304	49.7
English.....	812	4.3	Total foreign-born.....	9,433	50.3
Finnish.....	29	.2			
French.....	194	1.0			
German.....	864	4.6			
Greek.....	12	.1			
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	2	(a)			

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The total number of second generation immigrants at work in the mines is about 14 per cent of the total number of employees, making, with the persons native-born of native father, a proportion equal to about one-half of the total number of persons employed. Obviously, therefore, the foreign-born miners constitute about one-half of the total number of mine workers furnishing information, which is also about the exact proportion of the foreign-born miners in the fields of the Middle West. The total for the second generation of mine workers is composed chiefly of the older English, Irish, Scotch, and German immigrants, the largest number being born of German fathers.

As regards the races of foreign birth, 2,508, or 13.4 per cent of the total number furnishing information, are from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, and France. This proportion of foreign-born, if combined with the second generation of the same races, indicates that the English, German, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch races, either of the first or second generation, form about one-fourth of the total employees in and about the mines of the Middle West.

Of the races of southern and eastern Europe the North Italian appears in the largest proportion, the representatives of this race aggregating about one-tenth of the total number of persons who furnish information. The Lithuanian in point of numbers ranks second, and is followed by the Polish, Slovak, Magyar, South Italian,

and Russian races, in the order named. These seven races constitute the great majority of immigrant employees from southern and eastern Europe, and combined form a total which is equivalent to more than three-tenths of the total number of mine workers.

The situation at present, therefore, as regards the racial classification of mining employees, is in strong contrast to that in previous periods. It is evident that since the year 1890 there has been a constant and increasing influx of races from southern and eastern Europe until at the present time they constitute about 33 per cent of the mine-working forces and, together with the employees born in Great Britain and northern Europe, make up about 50 per cent of the total number employed.

RACIAL MOVEMENTS TO REPRESENTATIVE LOCALITIES.

In order to give a more detailed and local application to the general history of immigration to the coal-mining fields of the Middle West, it will be valuable, in addition to the foregoing general discussion, to present the racial movements to certain localities in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In selecting representative districts in order to localize, so to speak, the racial movements and their effects, two classes of towns in Indiana and Illinois have been included: (1) Towns which have come into existence during the past ten years as a result of the opening of new mines or the development of old ones, and (2) towns which have been established for a period of years, but the population of which has steadily or suddenly increased because of an expansion in coal-mining operations. Towns of the first class have been established by an influx of races of recent immigration, and at present are composed largely of people of this character. Those of the second class show that practically all additions to the population have come from immigrant races of recent arrival in the United States. In the case of Ohio, the same presentation may be made in a general way according to counties or districts including two or more counties.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITIES IN ILLINOIS.

In presenting the history of immigration to representative communities in Illinois, the towns are put forward according to the divisions of the State observed by the Illinois state mining department for purposes of inspection and preparation of reports. This department, by grouping adjacent counties together, has formed ten districts, which divide the State into sections which are almost horizontal, District No. 1 being in the extreme north and District No. 10 in the extreme south of the State. By referring to these districts, therefore, the general location of the community under discussion may be ascertained. The grouping according to districts will also be valuable in showing at a glance the geographical distribution of recent immigrants, as well as racial movements from one section of the State to another. With this explanation, the detailed presentation of communities follows, each community being designated by an Arabic numeral in regular order.

COMMUNITY No. 1.

This community is a typical bituminous coal-mining town of northern Illinois, of mushroom growth, located in the second district. It was founded in 1889 and within two years had a population of 2,500. At the present time its total population is approximately what it was at the end of its second year. Its racial composition is estimated as follows:

Native-born of native father.....	1,400
Old immigration:	
English.....	30
Irish.....	30
Scotch.....	40
Scandinavian.....	25
Recent immigration:	
Italian, North.....	900
Italian, South.....	100
Lithuanian and Polish.....	30
Other races.....	120
 Total.....	 2,675

The introduction of the different racial elements into the community has occurred in the following way: In the year 1889, when the coal mines were first opened, there were about 100 each of English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish in the community. All of the 1,400 Americans came in later and not all by any means entered the mines, as the town was a trading point, and many of the Americans engaged in business of various kinds. Practically all of the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, however, obtained employment in the mines. There has been no influx of any of the English-speaking races since 1890, but during that period there has been a decrease in the number of natives and older English-speaking immigrants employed in the mines.

In the year 1890 the first North Italians came to the locality. They were employed because of the fact that they were more easily controlled than the English-speaking peoples. These Italians communicated with their friends abroad, and soon all of the vacancies in the mines were being supplied with North Italian labor. By the year 1893 there was a North Italian population of more than 900. The Lithuanians and Poles were introduced into the mines in 1895 because of the scarcity of labor existing at that time, but they have never gained a strong foothold and their representation is but slightly above the number of first arrivals. Immigrants of other races have drifted in from time to time, and on finding vacancies have applied for work and have been engaged. Their numbers are so small, however, that they are scarcely noticeable as distinct races.

COMMUNITY No. 2.

This community is a coal-mining town in the second district, about 100 miles west and slightly south of Chicago. Coal was first mined in the locality in the year 1884. The town grew rapidly and had a population of about 5,000 two years after the first coal mines were opened. The racial composition of the total population of the town in the year 1886, as nearly as could be ascertained, is given on the following page.

Native-born of native father.....	1, 200
Old immigration:	
English.....	800
Irish.....	1, 000
Scotch.....	500
Welsh.....	500
Recent immigration:	
Belgian.....	1
Italian.....	4
Polish.....	8
Total.....	4, 013

Americans came to the community for the most part during the period 1884 to 1886. They were experienced coal miners from other coal-mining sections of Illinois and from the bituminous and anthracite regions of Indiana and Pennsylvania. The majority of the English came during the same years. Almost all of the English came from the Braidwood field of Illinois, which was almost exhausted at the time. The Welsh came to the community during the same years as the Americans and English. They too were all experienced miners from different parts of Illinois. The Irish also arrived in the town at its very beginning in 1884. They came from different parts of Illinois and Indiana, and almost all of them were experienced miners. The Poles also came in 1884. All of these spoke English and were engaged in the mines. During this same period, 1884 to 1886, a few Belgians and Italians drifted into the community, which was then a mining camp, and engaged in the liquor business. In the year 1886 a Belgian saloon keeper made an agreement with the operators to furnish them with some Belgian miners, and, as a result, about 200 miners came to the community direct from the coal fields of Belgium. These miners proved very satisfactory to the coal company because they were more tractable than the English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. Two years later one of the Italian saloon keepers brought in about 200 Northern Italians. These men were soon placed, but not without dissatisfaction among the English-speaking miners. Shortly after the introduction of the North Italians the management of the local coal company entered upon a settled policy of employing immigrant labor. Immigrants came to the town during the next three years in large numbers, the larger proportion being Poles, Lithuanians, and North Italians. By 1889 there was a very strong feeling against the company and the recent immigrants on the part of the older English-speaking miners. The pioneer employees finally called a strike, which lasted eight months. At the end of that time almost all the English-speaking miners had either stopped working in the mines voluntarily or had been displaced. Since the years 1889 and 1890 the Italians, Poles, and Lithuanians have controlled the situation. A comparison of the racial composition of the inhabitants of the community in the year 1886 with that of the present population shows an English-speaking population of 99 per cent of the total number of inhabitants in 1886 as compared with less than 20 per cent of this class in 1900.

The present racial composition of the community follows.

Older immigration:

Native-born of native father and races of older immigration, including
English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and German.....^a1, 600

Recent immigration:

Belgian.....	200
Italian, North.....	3, 000
Italian, South.....	100
Lithuanian.....	2, 500
Polish.....	1, 200
Syrian.....	100

Total.....	8, 700
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COMMUNITY No. 3.

Proceeding farther south to the seventh district, a representative mining locality of recent growth is found in a group of three small towns which are located within a distance of 1 or 2 miles of each other, but which practically form one community, which may be designated as Community No. 3. The oldest town in the locality for many years formed only a small trading center for the surrounding agricultural region, but within the past five or six years, owing to the opening of coal mines, has had a very rapid growth in population. Both of the other towns have sprung into existence during the past six years because of the starting of coal-mining operations. Four mines furnish employment to the residents of the towns. These mines have a depth below the surface ranging from 320 to 350 feet, and are taking coal from geological seam No. VI, which is from 7 to 8 feet thick. Altogether about 1,800 men are employed in this operation. Unlike the northern communities, mining is here done by machine. The population of the three towns, or of the whole community, is somewhat above 6,000. Two of the towns have a population of about 2,500 each, and the other a population of 1,000. One of the larger towns is the home of the greater part of the English-speaking and German elements of the community, while the other two are peopled almost entirely by recent immigrants.

The population is made up exclusively of white races and embraces native-born Americans, and native and foreign-born English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, and foreign-born Italians, Ruthenians, Poles, Slovaks, Lithuanians, and a small number of Hebrews. These races form three more or less clearly defined groups. The natives, together with the British and German races, make up the first group and constitute about one-half of the population. The Italians stand about midway between the other two groups in point of Americanization, and are said to furnish nearly 30 per cent of the population. The Lithuanian and the Slavic races form the third group, comprising approximately one-fifth of the combined population of the three towns.

The peoples from the British Isles and Germany in the community are closely associated both in business and social relations with natives, and are not usually had in mind when "foreigners" are referred to by natives. There is difficulty, therefore, in arriving at

^a Because of the coalition of the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans with the native Americans, it is impossible to estimate the relative number of each race.

facts in regard to the percentage of these races in the total population. It is estimated, however, that the British and Germans together form about one-fourth of the total population, and that the British alone, principally Scotch and English, form one-fifth of the total. According to this estimate the native population is 1,500; the British, 1,200; and the Germans, 300.

The North Italians and Tyrolese are very closely affiliated with each other and together form nearly the whole of what is spoken of as the Italian element of the population. South Italians number not more than 10 to 15, most of whom are single men, or married men whose families are elsewhere. The Tyrolese are from one-third to one-half as numerous as the North Italians, and the two races have a male population of working age in the community of about 600. Two hundred and fifty or more of these people are married men who have their families with them.

Ruthenians, Slovaks, and Poles are the races making up the bulk of the Slavic population, aggregating about 850. The Ruthenians by far outnumber the others and have a population of about 500, including 150 to 175 adult males and 75 or more families. The Slovaks number somewhat under 300 and have a male population of working age of 100 or more, about 40 of whom are married men with families. There are about 10 Polish families, and 25 adult Polish males.

The total Lithuanian population in the community numbers about 400. The males of working age among these people number about 200, and there are said to be from 50 to 60 Lithuanian families in the towns under consideration. The Lithuanians seem to be identified with the Slavs in the popular mind, because the degree to which Americanization has gone on among them is about the same as the development among the Slavs. As a matter of fact, however, the Lithuanians hold themselves aloof from the Slavic races, with the exception of Russian Poles. Aside from the races mentioned above, a few Hebrew business men are living in the community.

The bulk of the immigration to the community has taken place within the past five years and has come largely from other sections of the United States. Germans in small numbers have been engaged in farming in the surrounding territory during the past forty years. These people have entered mining occupations as the demand for mine workers has increased, and within the past four or five years Germans have also been coming from Europe and from various sections of the United States. English and Scotch were, however, the pioneer miners of the community, and during the past five or six years these races, with smaller numbers of Irish and Welsh, have come in large numbers from sections in Iowa where a large portion of the coal mines have been abandoned. North Italians and Tyrolese had begun to arrive in large numbers about five years ago, chiefly from other sections of the United States, and since that time have gradually increased their numbers by drawing in their friends and relatives both from other localities in the United States and from Europe. The few South Italians form largely a floating element. Practically all the other races in the community have arrived, as already stated, during the past four years and have come chiefly from neighboring fields and from other mining regions of this country.

In marked contrast to the region described above is a mining district formed by a group of mining communities in the seventh district situated to the north and east of St. Louis. These localities had been established for a considerable number of years and had attained some size before there was an influx of immigrants resulting from the comparatively recent expansion of the coal industry in the locality.

COMMUNITY No. 4.

This community is located in the seventh district, about 28 miles northeast of St. Louis, and is the center of population and residence of the employees in the neighboring mines. Transportation facilities are furnished by a transcontinental railroad and a large traction system. Seven mines are in operation in the vicinity, ranging in depth from 284 to 320 feet, and are taking coal from geological vein No. VI, the work being done by machines. The population of the community as given by the Twelfth Census was 2,786. It is now estimated, including some outlying mining camps, to be 6,000.

The races living in the community are, with the exception of one or two Chinese, all white. It is roughly estimated that the population is made up racially according to the following proportions:

	Per cent.
Native white, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	25
German.....	25
North Italian and Tyrolese, together with a few South Italian ^a	25
Slavic races, principally from Austria.....	25

This estimate, however, does not seem to give an adequate idea of the preponderance of Germans. In addition to the fact that the above estimate places the Germans born in this country apart from the portion of the population made up of Germans, it is also probably true that many of the German immigrants of long periods of residence were regarded as native by persons furnishing estimates. A visit to the town leaves a strong impression made that it is in large measure a German community.

Aside from the races already named, Greeks and Hebrews form a very small portion of the population.

English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh immigrants have been coming to the community and to the surrounding region for more than thirty years. They have gone into the various mining occupations, and have in most cases remained at work in the mines, where they are now filling many of the more responsible positions. These people are so closely identified with Americans that it is difficult to secure information in regard to their exact numbers. The most common estimates are that the male population of working age among these races combined numbers about 100, and that there are about 60 families among them. Germans have been immigrating to this locality for upward of fifty years, and in larger numbers than previously for the past twenty-two or twenty-three years. A considerable portion of the population of the community is made up of the children of German immigrants, and the Germans as a whole by far exceed any other single racial element in the population. It is variously estimated that the Germans form from one-fourth to one-half of the coal-mining population.

^a This division includes two adjacent mining camps the population of which is largely North Italian.

Germans are, in a large measure, in control of the business and industrial, as well as the political and administrative, affairs of the community. The mayor, the postmaster, the bankers, and the mine superintendents are Germans. Germans are also at work in all the mining occupations, where they constitute from one-fourth to one-third of the total force of mine workers employed.

Small numbers of the Tyrolese and North Italians have been in the community for twenty years, and a few from twenty-five to thirty years, but the great bulk of these peoples, as well as of the South Italians in the locality, have come in during the past ten years. Many of them, however, came from other sections of the United States, and seem to adopt American customs more rapidly and to associate more freely with natives than do any of the other non-English-speaking races except the Germans. In their business and social institutions the Tyrolese and North Italians associate freely with each other. In this community also these peoples seem to show a more generous and friendly spirit toward the South Italians than is usually found displayed by the North Italians for the South Italians in other sections. The male population of working age among the North and South Italians and Tyrolese living in the community proper numbers about 200, but 150 more are found in two mining camps immediately adjoining the town, and together with those living at another mining camp only about 3 miles distant, make a grand total for the community of the males of working age of 400 to 450 North Italians, South Italians, and Tyrolese. About 65 per cent of these are North Italians, more than 20 per cent are Tyrolese, and the South Italians make up somewhat less than 15 per cent. It is estimated that one-sixth of the total number of persons are married men having their families with them in the community. Estimates given for the Tyrolese indicate that exactly one-sixth of the men among them have families with them; while the percentage of families among the North Italians is said to run somewhat above, and for the South Italians somewhat below the figure given for the Tyrolese.

Bohemians and Moravians, Croatians, Slovenians, Poles, and Ruthenians have immigrated to the community in very small numbers and seem to be more or less confused in the popular mind the Bohemians and Moravians with the Germans, the Croatians with the Slovaks, the Ruthenians with the Poles. Of the total Slavic males of working age, it is estimated that the Slovaks make up from 40 to 50 per cent, the Croatians about 33 per cent, Poles about 12 per cent, and Kreiners somewhat less than 8 per cent. The Slovenians have been coming to the community during the past 20 years, and small numbers of the other races have been here for the same period, but the great bulk of these races have arrived during the past ten years and most of them have come from other sections of the United States. The Slovaks have come largely from another mining community only a few miles distant, where about twenty-five years ago they formed, and still maintain, a colony. About one-third of the men among the Slavic races, taken as a whole, are said to be married men having families with them. About one-half of the Poles

have their families with them, followed by the Slovenians, Slovaks, and the Croatians, in the order named.

There are also between 15 and 20 Greeks in the community, who have come in during the past four or five years. None of them have families with them. They are at work as unskilled laborers in section and gravel-pit gangs on an electric railroad, and live in box cars.

No other races are found in the community proper, but there is a colony of Lithuanians at a mining camp about 3 miles to the south-east, which has been built up within the past four years. These people have formed the population of the camp during the past three years and have come largely from other coal fields in the United States. It is estimated that there are about 130 Lithuanian males of working age in the camp, and that about 35 of these are married men having families with them. The Lithuanians operate three saloons in the camp, giving employment to 6 of their men. Moreover, the camp or town marshal is a Lithuanian. Aside from these men, the males of working age among the Lithuanians are mine employees found not only in the occupations of digging and loading, but also as cagers and timbermen, and to some extent in the less skilled occupations.

Coal mining has been carried on in the community proper for more than forty years. The enlargement of old mines and the sinking of new shafts, which was given added impetus by the anthracite strike of 1902, have gone on rapidly during the past ten years. At the beginning of that period, there were only three coal mines in operation, whereas there are now seven in the community and the nearby camps. The daily capacity of the mines in this locality ten years ago was only 2,000 to 3,000 tons as compared with a present daily output of approximately 10,000 tons.

The seven mines now operating under normal industrial conditions give employment to about 2,300 men. This force is estimated as being racially made up as follows:

Native-born of native father, White.....	460
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	115
German.....	690
Recent immigration:	
Italian, North.....	285
Italian, South.....	70
Tyrolese.....	105
Croatian.....	135
Slovenian.....	35
Polish.....	55
Slovak.....	225
Bohemian, Moravian, and Ruthenian.....	25
Lithuanian.....	115
Total.....	2,315

Six hundred or more of these mine workers live in the semidetached mining camps or villages and the remainder in the urban center of the community. A part of those living in the town proper use an electric road to go out each day to the more distant mines.

COMMUNITY No. 5.

Community No. 5 is also situated in the seventh district, about 6 miles from Community No. 4, and 54 miles northeast of St. Louis.

Two steam railroads, together with an electric traction system, afford good transportation. There are two coal companies in the town operating four mines and employing about 1,100 men. The seam mined is geological seam No. VI, 7 to 8 feet in thickness, and lying 320 to 435 feet below the surface. Machines have been used in the local mines for the past twenty years and the new mines which have been opened during this period have also been operated with machines.

The town proper, together with a mining camp less than 2 miles distant, has a population at present somewhat above 4,000, as compared with about 3,000 shown by the census of 1900. This population is made up entirely of white races, Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, Croatians, Servians, Bohemians, Slovaks, Poles, North Italians, Magyars, and Lithuanians being the only peoples found in any considerable numbers. Natives, English-speaking foreigners, and Germans make up more than half of the population. Germans are probably as numerous as the natives and English-speaking peoples combined, and the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh together are said to be only about half as numerous as American whites. The remaining portion of the population is composed chiefly of Croatians, Servians, and Slovaks. Servians, together with people from Montenegro, have entered the community in small numbers only and seem to be closely affiliated with the Croatians. The males of working age among the Croatians, Servians and the Montenegrins, are estimated to number from 200 to 225, of whom 60 or more are married men having families with them. The Slovaks, together with small numbers of Bohemians, are said to about equal the Croatians and Servians in number of men of working age. About 75 of the Slovaks are married men with families resident in the locality. Polish males of working age in the community number about 50 and have 10 married men with families among them. North Italians, Magyars, and Lithuanians together compose not much more than 5 per cent of the male population of working age, and a still smaller proportion of the total population. Only about 20 per cent of the Magyars have families in the community. Between 25 and 40 per cent of the Italians and Lithuanians are married men with families.

Prior to thirty years ago, Germans and English-speaking people were the only immigrants found in the community. The Germans had at that time been immigrating to the locality in considerable numbers for fifteen years or more, and the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh had been coming in gradually for about ten years. Since the year 1870 the number of the English-speaking peoples leaving the locality has exceeded the new arrivals. Germans have been arriving in small numbers more or less steadily during the past thirty years, but their increase has been somewhat offset by the departure of some of those already in the community.

Of the races which have immigrated during the past thirty years, the Slovaks and North Italians are the leaders and began the inward movement. The Italians never came in large numbers and many of those who did come soon moved on to localities where larger colonies of their own people were to be found, but the Slovaks formed a large settlement which has steadily served to draw in Slovak immigrants, and has become somewhat of a center of distribution to other mining localities. The Poles have formed a floating element in the population of the community for the past twenty-five years. Croatians

have been arriving for the past twenty years and the immigration among them has been more rapid during the past ten years than it had been previous to that time. Magyars have been immigrating during the past ten or fifteen years but have never formed any considerable element in the population. The Servians and Montenegrins are the newest comers. They have been present in the community only during the past three or four years and seem to form a part of the Croatian colony.

The employees of all races are principally mine workers. Two coal companies operating four mines, furnish employment under normal industrial conditions to nearly 1,100 men. The numbers of the different races are estimated to be as follows:

Native-born of native father, White.....	185
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	90
German.....	275
Recent immigration:	
Croatian and Servian.....	220
Slovak and Bohemian.....	220
Polish.....	35
Italian, North.....	30
Lithuanian and Magyar.....	35
Total.....	1,090

The Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans have control of the bulk of the business enterprises and of the administrative affairs of the town. They also dominate in the more responsible occupations in the mines, as superintendents, foremen, examiners, engineers, electricians, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and are found in considerable numbers throughout the mining occupations.

The Slovaks operate two saloons and a grocery, the Croatians have three saloons, the Bohemians have two saloons and a grocery, and the Italians conduct one saloon. Perhaps 25 men find employment in these business enterprises. Aside from those thus employed, the men among all the more recent immigrant races look to the mines for work. Loading coal is the occupation at which practically all of them begin work. This occupation does not require as free a use of English as is necessary in most of the other occupations, and at the same time can be made to pay a better wage than is paid in most of the occupations for day men. There is, therefore, no great financial stimulus to the immigrant in the mine to attain that degree of freedom in the use of English which would qualify him for shift or day work. The course commonly chosen by the immigrant is to endeavor to increase his earning capacity as loader rather than to concern himself to secure work in other occupations.

The second generation, however, is found distributed through the occupations other than loading coal. The foreign-born Italian and Lithuanian immigrants are beginning to be more and more extensively employed in such occupations as machine running, timbering, caging, and track laying. Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Croatians are also in smaller measure following the lead set by the Italians and Lithuanians. Occasionally members of the Italian race are found as examiners and sometimes as straw bosses, but the standard occupation among all the more recent immigrants is loading or mining.

COMMUNITY No. 6.

This town is located 120 miles southeast of St. Louis and is one of a group of coal communities which are representative of racial movements in the tenth or most southern district of Illinois. It is the center of a coal region in a county which has had a remarkable development during the past ten years. During the ten years preceding the financial depression of 1907 the annual coal output of this county was increased more than fivefold, or from less than 1,000,000 to more than 5,000,000 tons. Since the year 1900 this county has also advanced from the rank of ninth among the Illinois coal counties to the first place among the coal-producing counties of the State, for the year ending July 1, 1907. This increase was most marked during the period immediately following the anthracite strike of 1902, which made itself felt not only in the increased demand for soft coal, but also in a large increase in the number of immigrant mine workers. The expansion of the coal industry has drawn in immigrants from fields immediately to the west and from other sections. In 1907 the county employed about one-twelfth^a of all the mine workers in the State, and produced about one-ninth^b of the coal mined in the 55 coal counties of the State.

There are now four coal companies operating six mines in the immediate vicinity of the community, which normally employ about 1,300 men, and there are other outlying mines of which the force is supplied partly by men from the community. Altogether the mine workers in the community and its surrounding camps number about 1,500 men, and are classified racially as follows:

Native-born of native father:	
White.....	730
Negro.....	30
Native-born of foreign father.....	115
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	200
French and German.....	25
Recent immigration:	
Italian, South.....	340
Polish.....	45
Other races.....	15
Total.....	1,500

As can be readily seen from the foregoing table, the native whites and negroes, the Scotch, English, Irish, Welsh, South Italians, and Poles make up the bulk of the community's population. French and Germans are found in smaller numbers, and Jews, Slovenians, Lithuanians, and Chinese constitute a very slight portion of the inhabitants. The racial elements of the total population are estimated as follows:

Native-born of native or foreign father:	
White.....	5,300
Negro.....	600
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	1,000
French and German.....	100

^a Aggregate number in State, 66,714; number in county, 5,635 (Illinois Coal Report, 1907).

^b Aggregate amount in State, 47,798,621 tons; amount in county, 5,266,452 tons (Illinois Coal Report, 1907).

Recent immigration:	
Italian, South.....	700
Polish.....	150
French-Belgian.....	100
Other races.....	50
Total.....	8,000

Peoples from Great Britain have been in this community in small numbers for more than twenty-five years, but the majority of those now residing there have come during the past twelve or fifteen years. In numbers, the Scotch exceed the other races from Great Britain; the English rank next, and the Welsh outnumber the Irish. A small proportion of each of these peoples is to be found in various business enterprises in the town and at work in the building trades, but the majority of them are employed in the coal mines, where they are found in all the mining occupations both on the surface and underground. The larger number, however, are found in the more skilled and more responsible occupations. The English and Scotch also largely make up the force of foremen and superintendents.

With the exception of about 35 persons, including 8 to 10 men and 7 families from Basilicata, who are unwilling to be classed as South Italians, all the Italians are South Italians. The total adult male Italian population of the community and surrounding colonies is estimated to be about 350 men, of whom not more than 75 to 80 have their families with them. The Italians have been immigrating to this locality for the past ten or eleven years, and have in all cases gone to work in the coal mines, principally as diggers and loaders. Gradually they have become scattered through the less skilled occupations. Occasionally one of their number quits the mines to enter business. They now have two merchants and one steamship agent, an extensive property owner and business man.

The Poles in the locality are largely Russian Poles who have come in during the past four years and settled principally in a colony at the north of the town proper. The adult male population of this race is estimated to be 45, about 25 of whom have families with them. The Poles have come to the community chiefly from other coal fields, the majority of them from Pennsylvania. Practically all the men of their number are at work in the coal mines as diggers or loaders. Only about a half dozen of these men can speak English, so that most of the Poles are shut out from the other occupations, all of which require a greater knowledge of English than does the work of digging and loading coal. Small numbers of them are, however, securing work in such occupations as caging and timbering, where strength and endurance are the chief requisites. The adult male Belgians in the community are estimated to number 25, about 15 of whom have families with them. They have come to the locality during the past three to five years and most of them live in a mining camp at the northwest of the town proper. Practically all the men among these people are at work in the mines digging and loading coal.

The majority of the negro inhabitants have been born and reared in the community. Others have come from neighboring mining localities to which they had been shipped as strike breakers a number of years ago. The terms on which the property of two of the largest mines in the community is leased forbid the employment

of negroes in these mines. At the other mines they are found in small numbers, usually as loaders and diggers. Others are working as unskilled laborers in various small jobs offering work from time to time. The majority of the negro workers, however, are employed in a railroad-tie creosoting plant in the town proper, where they make up the greater part of the force.

Many of the American whites in the community are people who have come from the mountainous regions of Tennessee and Kentucky. Most of them are at work in the mines.

COMMUNITY NO. 7.

This community, which is 10 miles northwest of Community No. 6, is the most important town in the county in which both of these communities are located. Twenty-five hundred employees are found in its mines, and its population has increased from 1,559 in 1900 to 8,000 at the present time. As in Community No. 6, the growth of the coal industry has been the important factor in bringing about the employment of immigrants. The development of the local mines has been very rapid. The first shaft was sunk in 1897, and the community now has 11 coal companies operating 15 coal mines. Three of these mines are too far away to draw their working force from the town proper and another is at a camp which is 3 miles distant, but which is owned entirely by one of the coal companies of the town. Eleven of the mines are in the immediate vicinity of the town itself, and these 11 mines, together with the mine at the neighboring camp, employ, under normal conditions, an average force of about 2,500, which is estimated to be made up of races as follows:

Native-born of native father, White.....	1, 175
Native-born of foreign father ^a	225
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	150
French.....	30
German.....	15
Recent immigration:	
Italian, North.....	580
Italian, South.....	25
Lithuanian.....	160
Magyar.....	20
Polish.....	90
Syrian.....	10
Other races.....	20
Total.....	2, 500

Other towns and mining camps in the surrounding locality increase the total number of mine workers in and around the community to more than 4,000 men. The racial composition of the working forces of these detached camps and localities is practically the same as in Community No. 7, with the exception of two camps, in one of which the native whites born of native father predominate, and in the other, negroes and South Italians. The beginning and the growth of the community have been contingent upon the development

^a Principally of British, French, German, and North Italian parentage. About 75 per cent of British father, 15 per cent of German, 4 per cent of French, 2 per cent of North Italian, and some of Bohemian, Lithuanian, Polish, and Swedish father.

of the coal industry, which has covered a period of only about twelve years. The town proper, together with surrounding mining camps, is estimated to have a population at present of 8,000 to 10,000. The foreign population constitutes from one-third to two-fifths of the total, and an even greater part of the working population. North Italians make up a majority of all the immigrants, and Lithuanians come next in numbers, being about one-fourth as numerous as the Italians. English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh combined are fewer than the Lithuanians. Poles come next and, together with races already named, constitute the bulk of the immigrant population. French, South Italians, Magyars, Germans, and Syrians are found in small numbers, and Hebrews, Finns, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Greeks, Ruthenians, Swedes and Chinese have representatives among the population.

English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish immigrants have been coming to the locality for the past twelve years. The adult male population among them now numbers about 150, of whom, probably, somewhat less than half are married men with families. The English by far outnumber the others of these races. The Scotch and Welsh are found in about equal numbers, and there are very few Irish. The majority of the men among these races are to be found in the mines distributed throughout the various occupations. The English, Scotch, and Welsh have dominated the more responsible positions in the town. Small numbers of them are engaged in business and in the building trades and clerical positions connected with the railroads and other business enterprises in the town. These people have come to the community usually from adjacent coal fields, and from other sections of the United States.

North Italians have been coming to the community steadily for the past eleven or twelve years. The adult population among them now numbers about 650, of whom nearly 300 are married men with families. At the start, practically all of the men obtained work in the mines as diggers and loaders of coal, and the greater number are still to be found in these occupations. They are, however, gradually becoming distributed throughout all the less responsible mining occupations.

The Lithuanians have all entered the community during the past seven years, and most of them have come within the past four years. There are now 175 or more adult males among them, and about 75 or 80 of these are married men with families. They have come in most instances from other sections of the United States. All of the men have obtained employment in the mines as coal diggers and loaders, but some of them are beginning to secure work as timbermen and cagers, and to be distributed somewhat in the other occupations. Some of their men have left the mines and gone into farming or business enterprises, such as stores, butcher shops, and saloons. About 30 Lithuanians are home owners, and about an equal number are voters.

Most of the Poles in the locality live at a mining camp about 3 miles from the town proper, which is owned by one of the coal companies. They are chiefly Russian Poles, and have come to the community during the past three years, most of them from other sections of the United States. The adult male population of this race numbers about 90, but only about 20 are married men with families.

Aside from one merchant among them operating a small store, the men are all at work in the mines. Nearly all of them are engaged in the occupations of loading and digging coal.

The Germans in the community are principally those who have moved in from farms in the surrounding section. They have been in the locality twenty-five years or more. It is estimated that the adult males among them do not number more than 15. French and Belgians also have been immigrating to the community during the past five years and have an adult male population in the locality of about 30. In mining camps on the outskirts of the town proper, South Italians are found to the extent of an adult male population of about 25, all of whom have arrived during the past five years. There are also about 20 adult male Magyars in the locality who have come during the past five years. The remaining races found in the community taken together about equal the Magyars in numbers.

COMMUNITY NO. 8.

This community, which is situated 6 miles north of Community No. 6, is another mining center of the same county. The working conditions are the same as in Community No. 6. The community has had a remarkable growth in population, increasing from 787 persons in 1900 to about four times that number in 1909. At the present time the town is estimated to have a population ranging between 3,000 and 3,500. English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Croatians, and Slovaks are the principal races constituting the immigrant population. French and Germans are found in smaller numbers, and Poles, Slovenians, and Hebrews make up a small portion of the population. Three mining settlements within a few miles of the town have a combined population of about 1,000, including representatives of each of the races mentioned above.

The expansion of the coal industry has made the employment of large numbers of immigrants possible. The development of coal mining in the community has covered a period of less than fifteen years, and there are now five shipping mines employing under normal conditions on an average about 1,150 men. The force of workers in these mines is estimated to be made up by races as follows:

Native-born of native father:	
White.....	300
Native-born of foreign father ^a	70
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	175
French.....	25
German.....	15
Recent immigration:	
Croatian.....	75
Italian, North.....	120
Italian, South.....	135
Lithuanian.....	175
Slovak.....	50
Polish and Slovenian.....	10
Total.....	1,150

^a English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German, 60 per cent; French, North Italian, and Lithuanian, 40 per cent.

English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh have been coming to the locality for the past fifteen years, and in greater numbers during the past five years. There are now from 175 to 200 adult males among these people in the community, about 100 of whom are married men having families with them. The Scotch, Welsh, and Irish are present in equal proportions, and the English are estimated to be as numerous as these others taken together. Small numbers of these peoples are found outside of the mines, in business enterprises and in the building trades, but a large majority of the men among them are at work at the coal mines. They are found in all the mining occupations and show a tendency to dominate the more responsible positions, as of foremen, examiners, and superintendents.

There are about 15 German families in the community. A small number of these people have come to the locality during the past five years from other sections of the United States, but most of them have been living on farms in the surrounding territory during a period of twenty years. About three-fourths of the men work in the coal mines and are scattered generally throughout all the occupations. The remaining one-fourth are engaged in business and in clerical work in the town. The North Italians have come to the community during the past ten years usually from neighboring mining towns and other sections of the United States. There are now from 40 to 50 North Italian families in the locality, with a male population of working age of about 140. Aside from the four who are merchants, all of the men among the North Italians are mine workers. In the mines they are engaged chiefly in digging and loading coal, but are gradually advancing to the more responsible occupations.

There are about 150 South Italian men in the community, from 25 to 35 of them being married men with families. These people have come to the locality, largely from other sections of the United States, during the past eight or ten years, and have formed colonies in the town proper and at a mining camp one mile distant. Their total number has maintained a gradual and steady increase, but the individuals among them are regarded in large measure as a floating element in the population. With the exception of the proprietors and employees of the several stores and barber shops, the South Italians are at work in the coal mines, where they are found as diggers and loaders.

The French have a male adult population in the community of 30 or 40, most of them having come during the past four or five years from other sections of the United States. About 10 of them are in clerical positions, or are day laborers doing occasional work in the town. Other men are at work in the coal mines as diggers and loaders largely, but somewhat distributed in all the less responsible mining occupations.

Lithuanians have been coming to the community for the past seven years, but the majority have arrived within the past four or five years, chiefly from other coal regions of this country. The male population of working age among them now is estimated to number 175, 50 to 75 of whom are married men with families. There are 3 Lithuanian business men who operate one general store and a small theater. The rest of the men work in the coal mines as diggers and loaders and, in smaller numbers, as cagers and timbermen.

There are about 75 adult male Croatians in the community, probably 30 of whom are married men with families. They have come to the locality during the past five years, most of them from mining towns in other sections of the United States. All of the men are at work in the coal mines, where they are employed as diggers and loaders. The Slovaks have entered the community during the past five years, the majority of them from other mining sections of the United States. It is estimated that there are now 15 Slovak families, with a total adult male population of more than 50. The Slovaks are all mine workers and most of them are loaders and diggers of coal.

Small numbers of Poles and Slovenians have come to the community during the past three or four years. It is estimated that there are fewer than 15 men, and not more than five or six families in both of these races combined. Practically all of the men of these races work as loaders and diggers in the coal mines. Races other than those already enumerated make up only a very slight portion of the town's population.

COMMUNITY No. 9.

Another interesting illustration of a remarkable increase in population and of the influx of recent immigrants arising from coal mining development in recent years is seen in this community. It is located 20 miles southeast of Community No. 6 and is in the most southern mining district of Illinois, being over 300 miles south of Chicago, and about 70 miles northeast of Cairo. It is the county seat and its population, owing to the extension of coal-mining operations, has trebled within the past nine years.

Shipping mines have been operated about fifteen years^a in the county in which the community is situated. The annual output of all the county's mines, however, prior to the year ending July 1, 1906, had never reached 500,000 tons. In 1905 the output was only about 250,000 tons. In 1908 the output was about 2,500,000 tons, of which one company produced more than 2,000,000 tons. When this company took charge of the mines in 1905 it was giving employment to only 600 to 700 men. This working force has now increased to almost 4,000 men, the percentage of each race employed being as follows:

	Per cent of total force.
Native-born of native father:	
White.....	40
Negro.....	1
Native-born of foreign father.....	10
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	15
German.....	1
Recent immigration:	
Lithuanian.....	23
Polish.....	2
Magyar.....	7
Slovak.....	1
Total.....	100

The population of the town itself is made up principally of native whites, negroes, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Lithuanians, and Poles. Germans are found in small numbers, and other races make

^a Illinois Coal Report, 1907, State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

up a very slight proportion of the population. Considerable numbers of Slovaks and Magyars also live in mining camps, only a few miles distant from the town. Negroes are estimated to make up somewhat less than 5 per cent of the population and have largely been born and reared in the community. The immigrants, except the English-speaking peoples and Germans, have come to the locality during the past three years, usually from other mining sections of the United States.

Representatives of the Germans and of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh races have been in the community for more than twenty years. The majority of the British peoples, however, have come in during the past seven years, but these races and the Germans seem to be thoroughly identified with the natives and to compete with them on an equal footing both for employment and in business. The British are found principally in the mines, and are there employed in all occupations.

The Lithuanians by far outnumber all the other races of recent immigrants in the county. It is estimated that there are from 900 to 1,000 adult male Lithuanians now in the county and that from 200 to 225 of these are married men who have come to the county during the past three years from other mining sections of the United States. Considerably less than half of the Lithuanians in the county, however, or about 450 males of working age, representing 60 to 75 families, live in the town proper. At a mining camp which has grown up during the past few years, 4 miles south of the town proper, the majority of the inhabitants are Lithuanians. There are about 450 men of working age among the Lithuanians in the camp, and from 140 to 150 of these men have families with them. The Lithuanians in the community operate 11 stores, 1 barber shop, and 1 tailor shop, which together give employment to about 25 of their own race. There are 8 or 10 carpenters also among the Lithuanians, and one of their number conducts a real estate and labor agency. Practically all of the other men of this race are mine workers. Eight or ten of them are employed as blacksmiths, some as cagers and timbermen, and many as machine runners, but most of them work at loading coal.

The Poles in the county have come in during the past three years, most of them from other mining sections of this country. They have settled in and around the community and have a population embracing 70 or more adult males, of whom 25 are married men with families. The Poles have 1 merchant, 2 tailors, and 1 carpenter among them. Aside from these, the men are at work in the mines principally as loaders. There are a few mine blacksmiths and machine runners among them, and very small numbers of them are beginning to be employed in the less responsible occupations as day laborers or in caging, timbering, track laying, and driving.

The Slovaks have been coming into the county for the past two years, principally from other mining localities of the United States. They now number about 12 families, with 35 or more adult males, all living in the mining camps of the community. The Slovaks are mine workers and are engaged principally in loading coal. In the community's mining camps there are also about 25 Magyar families, including 70 or more males of working age. These people have come

to the community during the past two years, and most of them have come from other mining sections of the United States. Practically all of the men are at work in the mines loading coal.

COMMUNITY No. 10.

Another locality to which immigration has been significant is found in the county seat of the county adjoining that in which Community No. 9 is situated. Three railroads making connections with all parts of the country run into the town. Although coal mining is the predominant industry, employment is furnished to about 600 persons by local enterprises, including a brewery, shoe factory, and railroad shops. The Twelfth Census gave to the locality a total population of 6,463 persons. The present population is estimated to be between 10,000 and 11,000, made up principally of native whites, negroes, Scotch, English, Welsh, Irish, Germans, North Italians, and South Italians. French, Norwegians, Swedes, Bohemians, Poles, and Chinese are found in very small numbers. The town has 4 coal companies, operating 8 mines, which give employment to about 800 men. The races comprising this force are approximately as follows:

Native-born of native father:	
White.....	370
Negro.....	90
Native-born of foreign father.....	135
Old immigration:	
English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.....	50
German.....	20
Recent immigration:	
Italian, North.....	55
Italian, South.....	70
Other races.....	10

Germans were the first immigrants to the locality. They have been coming into this region from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and from Europe since about 1860. At the start many of these people went to the farms and have been in a large measure responsible for the introduction of improved farming methods and the development of agriculture in the surrounding territory. In addition to constituting a large part of the county's farming population, the German people have gradually branched out in other pursuits and are now to be found among the most prominent men in all the business and industrial enterprises carried on in and around the community. These immigrants, however, have never entered the mining industry in any considerable numbers. The German immigrants and their children are estimated to number not much above 50 of the 800 mine workers in the community, which is a proportion much smaller than their percentage of the total population. Those who have gone into the mines are found in all the mining occupations, though more are engaged as engineers, blacksmiths, firemen, and top laborers than as miners.

During the period from 1870 to 1880, Scotch and English in considerable numbers, and Welsh and Irish in smaller numbers, came to the community, and during the greater part of this period constituted the bulk of the mining population. They are regarded as the most capable and adaptable mine workers and are found in all the mining occupations. They predominate in the more responsible positions, such as foremen, superintendents, and examiners. They have not,

however, confined themselves to mine work, but are engaged in the various occupations in all the industries offering employment to the residents of the community. Some of their number also occupy prominent business and industrial positions. As new and more extensive coal fields in neighboring counties have been opened up, these people in common with more recent immigrants have gone in large numbers to the newer fields, in many cases becoming foremen and superintendents at the new mines.

There are about 65 adult male North Italians in the community, and about 20 of these are married men who have their families with them. The first of these people arrived about twenty-five years ago, and nearly all of them came before the year 1900. Since that time their number has tended to decrease rather than to increase, because many of them have moved to the more recently developed coal communities of the State. Twelve of their number are business men in the community, either owning or acting as clerks in saloons, groceries, or butcher shops. The remainder are engaged in the mining occupations, principally as loaders and diggers, but are occasionally found as shift workers in such occupations as caging and timbering.

The adult male South Italians in the community number about 75, of whom about 15 are married men having families with them. These people have come to the locality during the past twenty years, and the majority of them have been in the community for more than ten years. Practically all of the men among them are mine workers and are employed chiefly as loaders and diggers. They do not occupy positions of responsibility, such as foremen and examiners, and are rarely found among the force of shift or day workers.

During the decade 1880 to 1890 negroes in considerable numbers from States to the east and south were brought to the community. At first they were employed in the mines, and a large number are still to be found in the various mining occupations. Greater proportions of them, however, are engaged as loaders and diggers than are in the other occupations. Some also are employed in the other local industries and as street workers, railroad laborers, or day laborers on occasional work of various kinds. It is estimated that there are now more than 600 negroes, including 100 to 150 adult males, in the community.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITIES IN INDIANA.

The history of immigration to coal-mining communities follows the same general trend in Indiana as in Illinois. In putting forward localities to exhibit in detail the history of immigration, one town or community from the Indiana "block-coal" field has been selected and is presented along with those from the ordinary bituminous regions. The detailed account of the history of immigration to the different localities follows:

COMMUNITY No. 1.

This town is in the southern part of the State and is situated in the heaviest coal-producing region in the State. The seams of coal worked are geological veins Nos. IV and VI. The depth of the mines from the surface varies from 55 to 307 feet, and the thickness of the seams is from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.

The population of the town in 1900 was 3,071, made up of 2,401 or 78.2 per cent native whites, 435 or 14.2 per cent second generation foreign whites, 234 or 7.6 per cent immigrant whites. Since 1900 the population has increased to a point ranging between 10,000 and 12,000.

Native whites, English, Scotch, and Irish, and small numbers of Germans, compose about three-fourths of the present population of the community. From 15 to 20 per cent of the inhabitants are French and French-Belgians. Swedes, North Italians, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Syrians are found in small numbers in the town's population. The numbers of Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks are increased when mining camps lying at a distance of 5 miles or more from the town are considered. Lithuanians are also found in these outlying mining camps.

The English-speaking peoples and the Germans have been in this locality in considerable numbers during the past twenty-five years. The small representation of Swedes is also made up of persons who have been in the United States for a long period. All these races are to a great extent identified with the natives. French and French-Belgians have been entering the locality for a period of about twenty years, and during the past ten years have been coming in much larger numbers than previously. The North Italian and Magyar immigration to the locality has taken place within the past five or six years. Poles, Slovaks, and Lithuanians have arrived in greatest numbers since the year 1905.

COMMUNITY No. 2.

This community is situated in the block coal district of Indiana. The block coal mines of the State as a whole give employment under normal industrial conditions to somewhat above 1,500 persons on the average. Of this number, about 1,200 are in or around community No. 2. The geological seams of coal from which the Indiana block coal is mined are Nos. III and IV, which lie at a depth from the surface varying from 42 to 215 feet, and range from 3 to 5 feet in thickness.

The population in the block coal region has been on the decline for the past ten years or more, but during the past nine years there has been a constantly increasing concentration of this population around community No. 2. The town with its immediate environs now has 1,200 or more inhabitants, or about 4 times as many people as lived in the same region in 1900.

This population is made up of native whites, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, North Italians and Tyrolese, and Slovaks, together with a small number of Poles. An estimate of the number of males 16 years of age or over and of families in the community is as follows:

Race.	Adult males.	Families.
Native-born English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh.....	140	50
Italian, North and Tyrolese.....	100	90
Slovak and Polish.....	150	90

The English-speaking peoples of foreign birth have been in the community during the past thirty-five years and are at present closely associated with the native-born. Slovaks have been in the locality in small numbers for twenty-five years. The majority of the Slovaks, however, as well as practically all of the Italians, Tyrolese, and Poles now in the locality, have arrived within the past fifteen years. These races have come principally from Europe, and this field has served as a base from which immigrants have gone out into towns of the bituminous fields.

COMMUNITY NO. 3.

This town is near the western border and somewhat south of the center of the State. Mining is the chief industry, and the town is the coal center of the county in which it is located. The region overlies part of the northeastern margin of the Illinois-Indiana coal field. The veins worked are geologically known as Nos. VI and VII, and have a thickness of from 4 feet 8 inches to 6 feet 6 inches, lying at a depth from the surface of from 110 to 340 feet.

The population of the community in 1900 was 2,918, made up of 1,966 native whites, 465 second-generation foreign whites, 433 foreign-born whites, 51 negroes, and 3 Chinese. Since the year 1900, the population has increased to about 6,500, and a large share of this increase has been due to the influx of immigrants. English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and Germans, in considerable numbers, together with Danes and Swedes in smaller numbers, have been in the community for a long period and have become in great measure identified with natives. North Italians, together with Tyrolese, however, make up a larger proportion of the recent immigrant population than any other race. Lithuanians, Finns, and Magyars, are also present in considerable numbers. Poles, Slovaks, Slovenians, Bulgarians, and Roumanians, taken together, constitute another important element of the population. South Italians and Hebrews have come in in small numbers, and there are a few Chinese in the town.

Estimates of the number of males of working age (16 years old and over), and of families, among the various races of recent immigration are given in the following statement:

Race.	Adult males.	Families.
Italian, North.....	550	200
Lithuanian.....	150	50
Finnish.....	60	20
Magyar.....	75	35
Slovak.....	300	150
Slovenian.....		
Polish.....		
Roumanian.....		
Bulgarian.....		
Other races.....	40	10
Total.....	1,175	465

Aside from the immigration of English-speaking peoples, Germans, Swedes, and Danes, practically all of the immigration to the community has taken place within the past fifteen years. North Italians began to arrive in small numbers as early as the year 1886 and have been

coming more or less steadily since 1896. Lithuanians, Finns, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Slovenians all began to come to this community from twelve to fifteen years ago. The period of heaviest immigration among all these races, however, as is evidenced by the large increase in the town's population, has been since 1900, and during this period a large part of the immigration has come from other sections of the United States. Prior to the year 1900 the greater part of the immigration was direct from Europe.

COMMUNITY No. 4.

This community is in the southeastern part of the State and is situated in the same county as Community No. 1. Coal mining is extensively engaged in and is the sole industry of the town. Seven mines are in operation in the locality, giving employment under normal industrial conditions to about 1,000 men. The geological seams of coal worked are Nos. III and IV, which lie at a depth from the surface varying from 43 to 153 feet. The thickness of these veins varies from 5 feet to 7 feet 6 inches.

The town has grown up almost entirely within the past eight years. In the year 1900 there were only 110 inhabitants. Shortly afterwards a railroad was constructed through the region, and coal mining developed extensively. The population has now increased to more than 3,000 people. Living quarters and accommodations, owing to the rapid growth, were at first crude, and developments along this line did not go forward rapidly enough to furnish adequate housing facilities for the steadily increasing numbers of employees needed in the mines. Under these conditions it was difficult to secure native and English-speaking mine workers. Consequently, recourse was had to races of immigrants who were not so exacting as to living and housing facilities.

Magyars were the first among the races of recent immigrants to settle in the community, and they arrived in larger numbers than did the other races. Poles and Slovaks, together with small numbers of Lithuanians, followed the Magyars, and these races now constitute the greater proportion of alien immigration. The number of adult males among the Magyars finally reached about 125, among the Poles about 100, and among the Slovaks about 75.

A few years after the town was established the number of homes suitable for natives and English-speaking peoples became sufficient for an increased population, and natives and allied races became more firmly established in the mines, in a measure displacing the races of recent immigration. During the past three years there has been a more or less constant, although gradual, egress of Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks, who have sought employment in other mining localities. About the middle of March, 1909, all of the remaining Magyars were forcibly driven out of the town, and many of the Poles and Slovaks left the community as a result of a riot between the natives and Magyars. It is estimated that there are now not more than 40 Polish and 25 Slovak men of working age left in the town.

COMMUNITY No. 5.

This community is located in one of the heaviest coal-producing sections in the bituminous district in Indiana. The vein of coal principally worked is geological seam No. IV, which here lies at a depth from the surface varying from 50 feet to 120 feet. The thickness of the coal ranges from 6 feet to 7 feet 4 inches. The mines in the vicinity give employment under normal industrial conditions to more than 1,400 men. Of this number from 400 to 500 are employees who live in the town, which forms the center of population for the community.

The town itself is now estimated to have a population of from 1,200 to 1,500, as compared with 129 inhabitants in the year 1900. A large part of this rapid increase of population has been due to the influx of recent immigrants who have come to this locality in most cases from other sections of the United States, particularly from Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The recent immigrants found in the town are Lithuanians, Slovaks, and South Italians, together with small numbers of Poles and Ruthenians. An estimate of the number of men of working age (16 years old or over) and of families of the races of recent immigration is as follows:

Race.	Adult males.	Families.
Lithuanian.....	200	70
Slovak.....	45	20
Italian, South.....	45	8

The community, therefore, furnishes a first-class illustration of a mining locality which has developed during the past four or five years. The bulk of immigration to the locality on the part of each of the races of recent immigrants took place between the years 1902 and 1907. Practically all the races of recent immigration have come to the community within the past eight years.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS IN OHIO.

In submitting a somewhat detailed account of the racial movements to the Ohio coal fields, individual communities or towns are not presented, but divisions based upon county lines and upon accepted designations of the different fields have been observed. This method of presentation has the advantage of giving a general conception of the history of immigration to the coal mines of the State as well as a detailed application to certain districts. The divisions are as follows: (a) The Massillon field (Stark County), (b) Tuscarawas County, (c) Belmont-Jefferson-Harrison field (Belmont, Jefferson, and Harrison counties), (d) the Hocking field (Athens, Hocking, and Perry counties), (e) the Jackson field (Jackson County), (f) the Guernsey field (Guernsey County).

The table following shows by principal coal-producing counties the total number of mining employees in Ohio in 1908:

TABLE 321.—*Number of coal-mine employees in Ohio, by county, 1908.*

[From Ohio Coal Report, 1908.]

County.	Total number of miners.	County.	Total number of miners.
Stark.....	513	Jackson.....	2,605
Tuscarawas.....	2,573	Guernsey.....	4,923
Belmont.....	8,502	Columbiana.....	1,311
Jefferson.....	6,322	Meigs.....	1,148
Harrison.....	667	Wayne.....	1,461
Athens.....	8,389		
Hocking.....	2,352	Total.....	44,979
Perry.....	4,213		

By referring to the above table it is seen that in the divisions under consideration approximately 45,000 men are employed. The table also shows the three counties having each more than 1,000 miners, which are not included in the discussion. In several other counties of the State some coal is mined, but the output is small and the number of employees of foreign birth in the industry of no consequence.

The mines in Jackson County were opened about the year 1880. The original miners were Welsh, English, Scotch, Irish, and native Americans, with the Welsh predominant in point of numbers. The races mentioned above had been immigrating to the county for a period of sixty years prior to the opening of these mines. Consequently many so-called Welsh, English, Irish, and Scotch were really the second or third generation of these races. No later immigrants have ever been employed, because the operators decided that they preferred English-speaking miners and have adhered strictly to this determination. The mines at present are almost exhausted. Production is rapidly declining, and while other seams of coal may be developed it is very evident that now and for some years to come there will be none of the races of more recent immigrants employed in the mining industry in this field.

Although some mining had been done in the Guernsey County field before 1840, the operations did not assume any commercial importance until about the year 1880. During the period 1880 to 1882 a few Slovaks and Magyars arrived in this field and found employment. In the two years 1884 and 1885 one or two large mines were opened, and additional Slovaks and Magyars were secured. Since that time Slovak, Lithuanian, Polish, Magyar, and Belgian miners have been employed in the mines throughout this county. At the present time the mining employees are as follows, by race:

Native-born of native and foreign fathers.....	3,400
Old immigration:	
Welsh.....	150
Recent immigration:	
Slovak.....	2,100
Lithuanian.....	150
Polish.....	100
Magyar.....	100
Belgian.....	300

The great majority of the Slovak and practically all the Lithuanian, Polish, and Belgian miners have immigrated to the county within the past six to eight years, this period marking the expansion of the mining industry in Guernsey County. The Welsh are much older immigrants, and came in individually during the previous forty or fifty years.

The Massillon district, in which mines were opened sixty years ago, is the oldest field in the State which has been developed on a large scale. The greatest expansion of the industry occurred about 1870. Up to this time there had been a constant and general immigration, the men arriving individually rather than in groups. Those who came to the region at that time were Welsh, English, and Germans. The majority of these people entered agricultural pursuits, and some sought employment in the mines. With the expansion of the industry following 1870, immigration increased, particularly that of the Welsh miners. This movement was steadily maintained until it was checked by the panic and general industrial depression of 1892. At the present time probably 90 per cent of all the miners in this district are American, or the second generation of the races mentioned above. About eighteen years ago a few North Italians drifted into the region. The movement never assumed any importance, but these North Italians and their children have remained in the industry, and at present constitute probably 8 per cent of the miners. After the years 1893 and 1894, however, practically no more North Italians came into the district. During the year 1899 a few Bohemians and Slovaks arrived, and are still working in a few mines, but these races have never assumed any importance.

Some mines were opened in Tuscarawas County forty or fifty years ago, but the industry did not assume much importance until more recent years. Up to the year 1894, the small number of miners employed were chiefly Irish, with some Welsh and Scotch. In the year 1892 there was a strike in this region, during which a few North and South Italians were employed. Since that date many of the latter have continued coming, though their immigration was checked by the industrial depression of 1907. At present the miners of this region constitute approximately the following numbers of different races:

Native-born ^a and races of older immigration, including English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German	1,000
Recent immigration:	
Italian, North	150
Italian, South	850
Tyrolese	250
Magyar	200
Slovak, Polish, and other races	100

The Tyroleans came to the district from 1901 to 1906, the Magyars between 1902 and 1907, and the Slovak, Polish, and miscellaneous races have come individually since the year 1901.

In the Belmont-Jefferson-Harrison field, mining has been carried on in Jefferson and Belmont counties along the Ohio River in rather a small way for more than sixty years. The miners have been Americans, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and Germans. During the

^a Includes second generation of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans.

two years 1889 and 1890 several large mines were opened in Jefferson County. Owing to the absence of sufficient English-speaking miners to operate them, about 300 Magyars and South Italians were brought from the neighboring Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields. Before this development proceeded much further, however, the panic of 1893 and the resultant depression checked it. Five years later the development of this field was revived on a large scale, starting more especially in Belmont County, and this expansion marked the beginning of the large immigration. Local labor was not adequate to work the mines and numbers of immigrants of various races were secured from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and New York City. As early as 1896, a few Bohemians, South Italians, Magyars, and Poles had been drifting into the region, but since 1899 and up to 1907, the immigration into these counties has been in direct relation to the development of the coal mines.

At present the operating force is racially made up as follows:

Native-born ^a	3,000
Recent immigration:	
Italian, North.....	800
Italian, South.....	2,200
Magyar.....	1,800
Bohemian.....	1,300
Slovak.....	3,500
Polish.....	1,700
Lithuanian.....	500
Hervat.....	500
Montenegrin.....	200

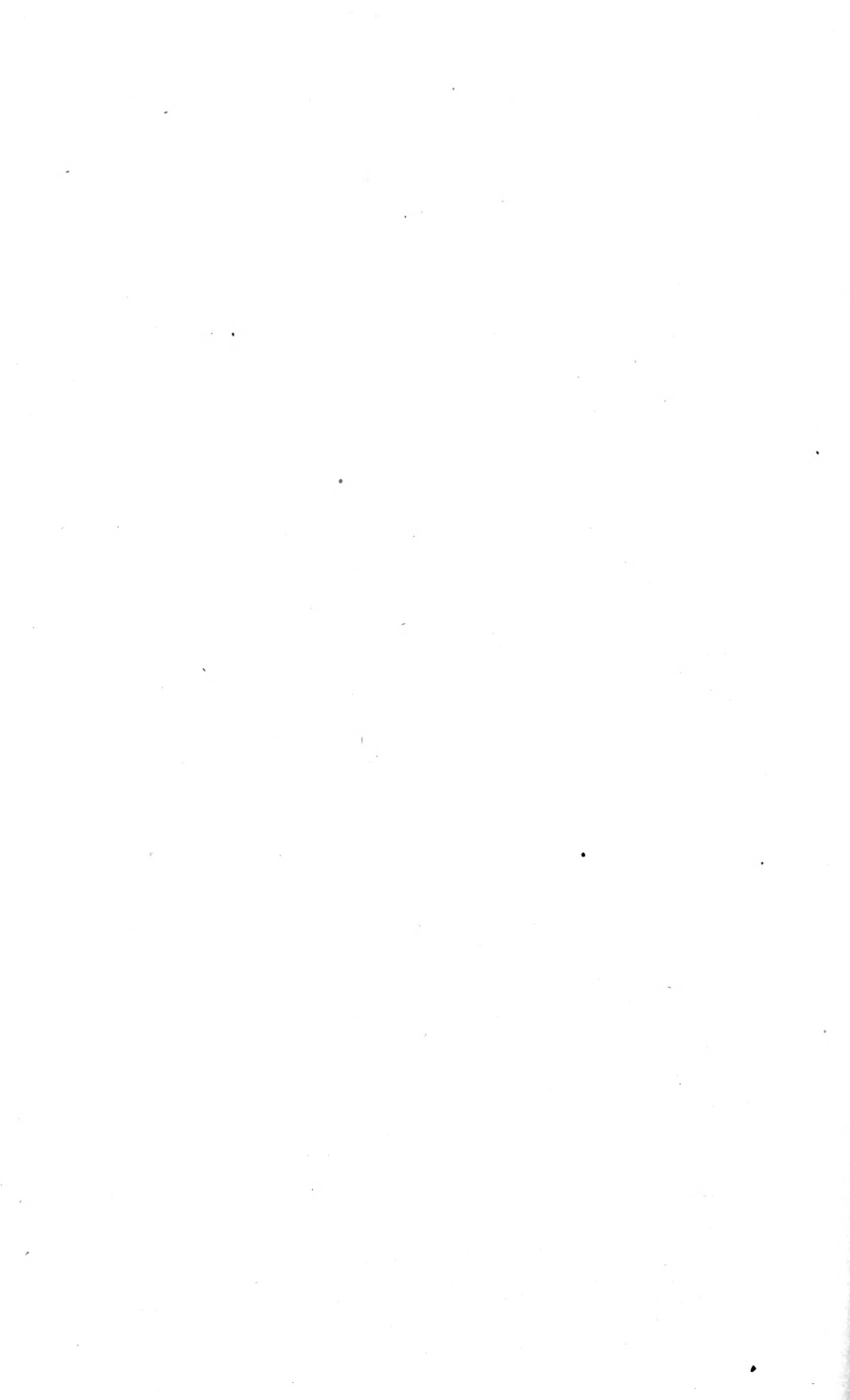
In the Hocking district, mining has been carried on for fifty years. The miners employed prior to the year 1875 were all American, English, Irish, Scotch, and German, with a large percentage of Welsh. It is impossible to state the numbers of the above races coming to this region during that time, but their immigration had declined since 1875, and had practically stopped by 1893. In the years 1881 and 1882 about 300 German miners immigrated to the district, the occasion of their coming being the scarcity of other labor. In 1888 a few Magyars arrived and were soon followed by Poles, Slovaks, and Italians. In 1890 a few Finns also came. With the panic of 1893 further immigration of these races was checked until about 1897 and 1898. Since that time, however, their immigration has not been large, owing to the fact that the production of this district has reached its maximum and will probably not increase to any considerable extent.

At the present time the miners of this region are approximately as follows:

Native-born ^b	12,000
Recent immigration:	
Magyars.....	1,000
Italian, North.....	100
Italian, South.....	400
Polish.....	600
Slovak.....	800
Finnish.....	100

^a Includes second generation of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans.

^b Includes second generation of English, Irish, Welsh and Germans.



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—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—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 322 to 342 and General Tables 106 to 117].

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

Before entering into a detailed discussion of the economic condition of the immigrant mine worker in the Middle West at the present time, it will be worth while to consider the industrial status of the immigrant mining employees and their families before they came to this country. With this object in view, the following series of tabulations has been prepared, showing the general industrial training and experience abroad, as well as the specific occupations in which the foreign-born persons of bituminous localities in the Middle West were engaged before coming to this country. This information relative to female members of the households of foreign birth is first presented, followed by a like presentation of foreign-born males. The first two of the series of tables are submitted below and show the general industrial condition as well as the principal occupations of females who were 16 years of age or over at the time of arrival in the United States, by race of individual.

TABLE 322.—*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.
Italian, North.....	42	14	26	2	.....	33.3	61.9	4.8	0.0
Italian, South.....	21	19	1	1	.....	90.5	4.8	4.8	.0
Lithuanian.....	43	34	7	2	.....	79.1	16.3	4.7	.0
Total.....	120	78	35	7	.....	65.0	29.2	5.8	.0

TABLE 323.—*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 all other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In all other occupations.		Total.
Italian, North	42	33.3	0.0	7.1	54.8	61.9	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0
Italian, South	21	90.5	.0	.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	.0	4.8	.0
Lithuanian	43	79.1	14.0	2.3	.0	16.3	4.7	.0	4.7	.0
Total	120	65.0	5.8	3.3	20.0	29.2	5.8	.0	5.8	.0

As can be readily seen in the above tables, 65 per cent of the females were without occupation abroad, 29.2 per cent were working for wages, 5.8 per cent were working without wages, and none were working for profit. Proceeding further with the analysis of the four industrial groups it is seen that 5.8 per cent of the total number were farm laborers working for wages and 3.3 per cent were in domestic or personal service. All of those working without wages were farm laborers. The exhibit for specific races shows also a wide variation in the industrial condition abroad of the North and South Italian women; 90.5 per cent of the South Italians were without occupation, in contrast with 33.3 per cent of the North Italian women, and 61.9 per cent of the North Italian women worked for wages before coming to this country, while only 4.8 per cent of the South Italian females were working for wages abroad. It is also worthy of note that 18.7 per cent of the Lithuanian women were working abroad as farm laborers, 14 per cent for wages and 4.7 per cent without wages.

As regards the mining employees of foreign birth in the Middle West at the present time who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States, the following table shows the general industrial condition abroad of the comparatively small number in the households studied:

TABLE 324.—*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.
Italian, North	47	1	33	9	4	2.1	70.2	19.1	8.5
Italian, South	23	.....	14	2	7	.0	60.9	8.7	30.4
Lithuanian	46	.....	16	19	11	.0	34.8	41.3	23.9
Total	135	1	67	38	29	.7	49.6	28.1	21.5

The foregoing table shows that 49.6 per cent of the total number of persons reporting had been working abroad for wages, 28.1 per cent had been working without wages, and 21.5 per cent had been working for profit. Only 0.7 per cent of the total number were without any occupation before they came to this country. The North Italians had the largest proportion working for wages and the smallest proportion working for profit. The South Italians, on the other hand, had a larger percentage working for profit than any other race for which information is shown. It should also be noted that 41.3 per cent of the Lithuanian males had been working abroad without wages.

Continuing the analysis a step further, the table next submitted exhibits the principal occupations followed by the persons in the general industrial groups:

TABLE 325.—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.
Italian, North..	47	2.1	14.9	23.4	0.0	6.4	25.5	70.2	19.1	0.0	19.1	8.5	0.0	8.5
Italian, South..	23	.0	26.1	4.3	4.3	13.0	13.0	60.9	8.7	.0	8.7	30.4	.0	30.4
Lithuanian.....	46	.0	28.3	.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	34.8	41.3	.0	41.3	23.9	.0	23.9
Total	135	.7	19.3	9.6	1.5	6.7	12.6	49.6	28.1	.0	28.1	21.5	.0	21.5

The most interesting showing made by the above table is that the occupations of the present immigrant mine workers when abroad were, in practically all cases, not of a kind to afford any experience or training for industrial life in this country. Only 1.5 per cent of the 135 males reporting had been engaged in mining before coming to the United States. Of the several races, the South Italian has the largest proportion of males who had worked as miners abroad. Farming appears to have been the chief occupation in which the male immigrants were engaged. Of the total number, 19.3 per cent had worked as farm laborers for wages and 28.1 per cent as farm laborers without wages, while 21.5 per cent were farmers for profit. Of the races specified, the Lithuanians had the largest relative proportion of farm laborers, both in the class working for wages and in the class working without wages. The South Italians, however, show a relatively higher proportion of males who had been engaged abroad in farming for profit.

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

Of more value than the results of the household study for this particular inquiry is the information obtained from 7,676 miners as a result of the individual investigation. These data are put forward in the following table:

TABLE 326.—*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.	Manufacturing.	Hand trades.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	196	72.4	10.7	5.6	1.0	8.7	1.5
Croatian.....	155	7.1	81.3	4.5	3.2	1.3	2.6
English.....	547	87.8	1.5	2.0	1.3	3.1	4.4
German.....	575	59.7	17.6	5.4	1.9	9.9	5.6
Italian, North.....	1,551	22.8	52.0	5.9	4.1	9.0	6.2
Italian, South.....	361	23.3	62.6	6.6	.0	5.5	1.9
Lithuanian.....	1,023	3.6	79.7	9.7	1.6	4.5	1.0
Magyar.....	581	17.7	69.7	3.1	1.4	6.4	1.7
Polish.....	741	14.2	70.9	4.2	2.0	6.3	2.4
Russian.....	344	7.3	86.9	.9	.3	3.8	.9
Scotch.....	237	92.4	1.3	3.0	.0	.4	3.0
Slovak.....	684	15.1	75.3	2.3	1.9	3.9	1.5
Slovenian.....	86	34.8	45.3	4.7	1.2	12.8	1.2
Welsh.....	92	91.3	1.1	3.3	.0	.0	4.3
Total.....	7,676	30.5	53.2	5.0	2.0	6.1	3.2

The preceding table shows that only 30.5 per cent of the total number reporting were miners abroad, the greater part, 53.2 per cent, having been farmers or farm laborers. By a separation of the older from the more recent immigrants it appears that the races of southern and eastern Europe, which constitute the principal source of mining labor at present, report only 13.8 per cent as having had any experience or training in mining abroad.

Five per cent of the total number reporting were employed prior to their arrival in the United States as common laborers; 6.1 per cent were in hand trades; 2 per cent were in manufacturing industries; and 3.2 per cent had occupations not specified. The two principal groups, farming and mining, comprise upward of three-fourths of each of the leading races. In the case of the Russians, 94.2 per cent were engaged in farming or mining. The five races showing the highest percentages of farmers are the five reporting the smallest proportion of miners, and vice versa.

The Russians were most largely engaged in farming, 86.9 per cent of them being thus reported. The Croatians follow with 81.3 per cent, the Lithuanians with 79.7 per cent, and the Slovaks with 75.3 per cent. Other races with considerably more than one-half of their number reported in this class are the Poles, Magyars, and South Italians. The Welsh, Scotch, and English had the fewest farmers, the number in each case being less than 2 per cent of the whole. The Bohemians

and Moravians show 10.7 per cent, and the Germans 17.6 per cent, as farmers or farm laborers.

The highest percentage, or 9.7, of laborers in industries other than farming is reported by the Lithuanians, followed by 6.6 per cent of the South Italians, 5.9 per cent of the North Italians, 5.6 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians, and 5.4 per cent of the Germans. Less than 1 per cent of the Russians were laborers in other industries than farming, and the English, Slovak, Scotch, and Magyar races report but 2 or 3 per cent.

Of the total of 7,676, the 153 males who were connected with manufacturing industries abroad comprise the smallest group and are but 2 per cent of the whole number furnishing data. The North Italians show the greatest number engaged in manufacturing, their percentage being 4.1; the Croatians, with 3.2 per cent, rank second, and the Poles, with 2 per cent, third. No South Italians and no Scotch are reported, and only one of all the Russians appears in this classification.

On the other hand, the hand trades gave employment abroad to more than three times as many males as did manufacturing. The Germans stand first, with 9.9 per cent, the North Italians second, with 9 per cent, and the Bohemians and Moravians third, with 8.7 per cent. The Magyars and Poles report 6.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, working at hand trades. All other races fall below the general average of 6.1 per cent, the Scotch showing the smallest proportion, with one man only out of 237, or 0.4 per cent.

As regards the proportions of the different races engaged in mining abroad, the Scotch exhibit 92.4 per cent, the Welsh 91.3 per cent, the English 87.8 per cent, the Bohemian and Moravian 72.4 per cent, and the German 59.7 per cent, engaged in the mining industry before coming to this country. Only 22.8 per cent of the North Italians, 23.3 per cent of the South Italians, 17.7 per cent of the Magyars, 15.1 per cent of the Slovaks, and 14.2 per cent of the Poles were miners prior to their immigration to the United States. The Lithuanians with 3.6 per cent, Croatians with 7.1 per cent, and Russians with 7.3 per cent, show the smallest percentages of persons with previous experience in the work in which they are now engaged in this country.

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

With the above showing in mind as to the industrial condition of the different races of the old and new immigration in their native lands, a question naturally arises as to the industrial condition of immigrant women in this country, as well as the extent to which the males enter the mining industry, the kind of work within the industry which they first secure, and the positions to which they have attained up to the present time. The table immediately following shows the general occupation of females 16 years or over for whom information was received in studying the households in mining localities in the Middle West.

TABLE 327.—*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—		
		Employed.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	25	0.0	100.0	0.0
Foreign-born:				
Italian, North.....	47	.0	100.0	.0
Italian, South.....	24	.0	100.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	49	.0	100.0	.0
Grand total.....	176	.0	98.3	1.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	11	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	36	.0	91.7	8.3
Total foreign-born.....	140	.0	100.0	.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table discloses the significant fact that all the women of foreign birth are at home. On the other hand, 91.7 per cent of the native-born females are at home, while the remaining 8.3 per cent are at school, indicating a greater tendency on the part of the native-born women 16 years of age or over than of the foreign-born to attend school.

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

As regards the general occupation of males 16 years of age or over in the households studied in the Middle West, the following table gives the data obtained, by general nativity and race of individual:

TABLE 328.—*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.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White.....	25	92.0	0.0	8.0
Foreign-born:				
Italian, North.....	53	100.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	30	90.0	6.7	3.3
Lithuanian.....	51	100.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	23	100.0	.0	.0
Grand total.....	187	95.7	1.1	3.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	30	83.3	.0	16.7
Total foreign-born.....	157	98.1	1.3	.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon referring to the preceding table, it is seen that 92 per cent of the native whites born of native father, 83.3 per cent of the total native-born, and 98.1 per cent of the total foreign-born, are at work in the mines. Eight per cent of the native whites of native father, 16.7 per cent of the total native-born, and only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total foreign-born are at school. The fact of greatest import in the present connection is that almost all of the foreign-born males are at work in or around the mines, as contrasted with a much smaller proportion of native-born. The striking conclusion, therefore, to be drawn from the series of tables showing industrial condition of the foreign-born workers both in this country and abroad is that without any training or experience in mining abroad the recent immigrants enter the mines of this country.^a

Practically all of the foreign-born employees in the mines of the Middle West who come to the mining regions directly from abroad enter the mines as loaders after the machines, or in some other unskilled occupation. The immediate employment of the untrained immigrant within the mines is made possible by the use of machine methods.^b A considerable number of employees of foreign birth who are found in the mines of the Middle West have had experience in mining in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, or other mining localities. These persons are able to secure positions as hand or pick miners, or to enter some day or shift occupations, such as cagers, timbermen, and track layers. The great majority of immigrants from Great Britain have had a knowledge of mining before coming to this country or to the Middle West, and are, consequently, able to take up occupations requiring experience and training and calling for the exercise of intelligent judgment.

As regards the occupations originally entered and at present held in the mining industry, it may be said in general that partly because the work in these occupations can be made to yield a larger income than the average return to be had from other mining occupations, and partly because their lack of knowledge of English and their unfamiliarity with American customs and institutions render the immigrants less adaptable to the mining occupations in general than natives and English-speaking peoples, races of recent immigration are still in a large measure restricted to the occupations of diggers and loaders, in which they began work. This general tendency, however, is by no means without exception. The Slovaks, North Italians, French Belgians, Tyrolese, and Lithuanians are manifesting a disposition to distribute themselves throughout all but the more responsible of the mining occupations and are not uncommonly found at such work as caging, timbering, track laying, and machine mining. Natives and English-speaking peoples have control in a large measure of the more responsible positions in the mines, as those of superintendents, and are also found generally distributed throughout all the mining occupations.

The table which is next presented shows the present occupation of male employees under 18 years of age, by age, general nativity, and race.

^aThe short period of residence in the United States of the present mine workers shows that the immigrant comes practically direct from the port of entry to the mines. See p. 587.

^bSee p. 650.

The foregoing table is subdivided so as to show the occupations engaged in by persons native-born of native father; by persons native-born of foreign father, classified by country of birth of father; and by foreign-born persons, classified by race. The totals of the table show that information concerning their occupation in the coal and coke industry of the Middle West was secured from 761 persons who were under 18 years of age. Of the total number reporting, 370 are coal miners, 204 are trappers, 32 are mine laborers, 28 are pick miners, and the rest are engaged in smaller numbers in the various occupations around the mines. The division according to age is as follows: Ten were 14, 48 were 15, 265 were 16, and 438 were 17 years of age, showing that the number of very young boys working in the mines is small, 58 reporting their age to be 14 or 15, as compared with 703 who were 16 or 17-years old. Of the 10 who reported their age as 14, 6 are native-born of native father, 2 are native-born of English father, 1 native-born of Welsh father, and 1 is native-born of German father. The 48 reporting their age as 15 years are also native-born. A list of the occupations entered shows that 743 individuals out of the number reporting are engaged in underground work, as compared with 18 who are employed on top or outside the mine; 413 are pieceworkers, being paid according to the amount of coal produced, and 348 receive a specified daily wage.

It may be well to explain the four occupations which the greatest number of persons shown in the above table have entered. In coal mining it is the universal custom for two miners to occupy one room or working place. Often a father or older brother will take some younger member of the family as a working mate to do the loading and such work as requires no particular skill. This accounts for the large number in the above table shown as coal miners. In order to insure perfect ventilation in the mines, certain doors are necessary in the entries and haulage ways to control the currents of air. The duties of a trapper are to open these doors to allow mules or motor trips to pass, and to see that they are properly closed. This work is very light and, in consequence, the position is nearly always given to a boy, as the wage paid for this work is not sufficient to attract older men. Those shown in the table as mine laborers are general laborers having no designated occupation, and are moved from one piece of work to another as their services may be required. It will be observed that of the 32 engaged in this occupation, 24 are 17 years old, and 8 are 16. This work is harder than that of a trapper and, in consequence, no very young boys are employed. In the majority of mines in the Middle West, the coal is mined by machinery, but in certain mines, on account of adverse conditions, it is impossible to use mining machinery, and consequently mining has to be done by pick work. A pick miner receives a higher rate of pay than one who shoots and loads after a machine, as the position demands a higher degree of skill. For this reason many of the older miners take their younger sons into the mine to act as assistants or apprentices, which accounts for the number of young men and boys found in this occupation.

DAILY EARNINGS.

The next step toward a complete understanding of the economic status of the immigrant mine workers lies in the consideration of the earning capacity of the males, both heads of households and unmarried, as well as the family income and its sources, of the different races of recent and past immigration. An exhibit of the same facts relative to persons native-born of native father and native-born of foreign father will also be of value in reaching a conclusion as to the comparative status of the immigrant and of the immigrant families.

In entering upon discussion of the earnings of the mine workers, the table first submitted shows the percentage of mining employees 18 years of age or over who are earning specified amounts per day, according to general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 330.—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.....	4,868	\$2.46	95.8	94.8	87.2	60.5	25.1	9.0
Negro.....	533	2.43	95.3	94.4	83.9	61.7	32.5	6.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Austria-Hungary.....	126	2.51	96.8	95.2	88.1	61.9	26.2	11.1
England.....	479	2.67	96.9	96.0	90.2	71.4	34.7	15.9
Germany.....	784	2.73	97.8	97.4	93.4	71.4	38.6	17.2
Ireland.....	254	2.56	95.7	95.3	87.0	70.1	25.2	12.6
Scotland.....	227	2.74	95.6	95.6	89.9	74.0	38.3	22.5
Wales.....	165	2.54	93.3	93.3	88.5	69.1	30.3	9.7
Foreign-born, by race:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	237	2.65	96.6	95.4	89.0	64.6	44.3	17.7
Croatian.....	176	2.89	98.3	98.3	94.3	85.8	69.9	18.8
English.....	715	2.78	98.5	98.3	92.0	73.4	41.7	23.1
French.....	177	2.30	96.6	94.4	80.2	50.3	19.8	5.6
German.....	803	2.75	97.9	97.6	92.4	74.6	46.3	16.6
Irish.....	96	2.51	92.7	91.7	83.3	64.6	31.3	18.8
Italian, North.....	1,538	2.42	95.6	94.5	84.2	49.5	31.9	11.1
Italian, South.....	382	2.53	98.4	97.4	90.8	66.2	45.0	4.5
Lithuanian.....	994	2.27	96.7	96.2	73.8	47.0	21.4	6.5
Magyar.....	509	1.98	91.4	87.2	63.9	26.5	9.8	2.6
Polish.....	682	2.14	96.8	95.3	74.5	32.6	15.8	2.6
Russian.....	359	2.73	99.2	98.6	95.0	64.3	37.9	22.0
Scotch.....	312	2.68	95.8	95.2	89.1	70.8	36.9	17.0
Slovak.....	721	2.41	94.7	93.5	80.3	52.0	26.2	14.1
Slovenian.....	84	2.13	89.3	88.1	71.4	36.9	22.6	3.6
Welsh.....	135	2.53	97.0	95.6	86.7	60.0	27.4	13.3
Grand total.....	16,001	2.49	96.1	95.2	85.3	58.6	29.6	11.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,221	2.65	96.5	96.0	90.3	69.6	33.5	15.8
Total native-born.....	7,622	2.52	95.9	95.1	87.9	63.2	28.0	10.7
Total foreign-born.....	8,379	2.45	96.3	95.2	83.1	54.5	31.0	11.7

* 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.

Upon referring to the totals in the foregoing table it is seen that 87.2 per cent of the native white persons born of native father earn \$2 or over per day, that about 27 per cent earn between \$2 and \$2.50, and that 35 per cent earn between \$2.50 and \$3, while 16 per cent receive a total wage between \$3 and \$3.50. Of the native negroes,

83.9 per cent are receiving more than \$2 per day, about 22 per cent between \$2 and \$2.50, 29 per cent between \$2.50 and \$3, and 26 per cent between \$3 and \$3.50.

As regards persons native-born of foreign father, or the second generation, those whose fathers were born in Germany stand first among all races in the proportion of their number earning \$2 or over per day, followed by those with fathers born in England, Scotland, and Wales, in the order named. Among the mine workers of the second generation who are earning \$3 or more per day the Germans still stand first, the Scotch second, English third, and Welsh fourth. Among those earning \$3.50 or more per day the Scotch have a much larger proportion than any other class of employees.

As regards the races of foreign birth, the proportions earning \$2 or more per day appear in the following order: Russian, Croatian, German, English, South Italian, Scotch, Bohemian and Moravian, Welsh, North Italian, Irish, Slovak, French, Polish, Lithuanian, Slovenian, and Magyar. The relative ranking according to percentages of different races earning \$2.50 or more per day is Croatian, German, English, Scotch, South Italian, Bohemian and Moravian, Irish, Russian, Welsh, Slovak, French, North Italian, Lithuanian, Slovenian, Polish, and Magyar. Eighty-three and one-tenth per cent of the total foreign-born are earning \$2 or over per day. In addition to the exhibit as to earnings for the adult males, the table next presented shows the per cent of males 14 but under 18 years of age who are earning specified amounts per day, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 331.—*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.....	304	\$1.63	97.7	51.6	47.0	32.9	17.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:							
Austria-Hungary.....	42	1.63	100.0	59.5	52.4	38.1	9.5
England.....	41	1.86	95.1	65.9	61.0	41.5	26.8
Germany.....	42	1.80	100.0	59.5	59.5	38.1	19.0
Grand total.....	659	1.68	97.7	56.4	51.4	37.6	17.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	223	1.72	98.2	61.0	55.6	40.4	16.6
Total native-born.....	540	1.66	97.6	55.4	50.6	35.6	16.7
Total foreign-born.....	119	1.76	98.3	61.3	55.5	47.1	21.0

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary 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 examining the foregoing table, the comparatively small number of foreign-born mining employees under 18 years of age is at once apparent. Out of a total of 659 of this age period only 119 were of foreign birth. This situation is due to the comparatively small number of immigrant youths between the ages of 14 and 18 years, and is not to be ascribed to any greater tendency among the foreign-born to attend school or to seek employment in industries other than min-

ing than among the native-born of native father or with the second generation.

The numbers of the different races of foreign birth are too small to admit of a showing by percentages as to proportions earning designated amounts. Upon comparing the total foreign-born with the totals for the persons native-born attention is at once attracted by the fact that a larger proportion of the foreign-born appears in all wage groups, and is especially noticeable in the groups earning \$2 or more than \$2 per day. This condition of affairs is probably due to two causes: (1) The higher average age of the foreign-born in this group; (2) the tendency of the foreign-born youths to work in the occupations, such as loading, in which foreign-born adults are engaged. The same tendency is exhibited by the second generation. In connection with the second generation, it is also worthy of note that persons of English descent show the largest proportions in all wage groups above the group comprising persons earning \$1 or over per day.

RELATION BETWEEN PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND EARNING ABILITY.

The following tables show the comparative earnings of foreign-born males 18 years of age or over, by race and length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 332.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian:							
Under 5.....	83	97.6	96.4	90.4	68.7	49.4	21.7
5 to 9.....	68	97.1	95.6	88.2	72.1	54.4	16.2
10 or over.....	86	95.3	94.2	88.4	54.7	31.4	15.1
English:							
Under 5.....	190	100.0	100.0	97.9	81.1	53.7	27.9
5 to 9.....	84	97.6	97.6	91.7	75.0	42.9	23.8
10 or over.....	441	98.0	97.7	89.6	69.8	36.3	20.9
German:							
Under 5.....	134	99.3	97.8	93.3	78.4	53.7	12.7
5 to 9.....	98	95.9	95.9	92.9	79.6	50.0	22.4
10 or over.....	571	97.9	97.9	92.1	72.9	44.0	16.5
Italian, North:							
Under 5.....	439	95.4	94.1	82.9	42.1	28.7	11.2
5 to 9.....	612	96.2	95.3	84.3	47.1	28.3	8.3
10 or over.....	487	94.9	94.0	85.2	59.1	39.4	14.4
Italian, South:							
Under 5.....	127	96.9	94.5	84.3	55.9	35.4	.0
5 to 9.....	188	98.9	98.4	93.6	70.7	49.5	3.7
10 or over.....	67	100.0	100.0	95.5	73.1	50.7	14.9
Lithuanian:							
Under 5.....	212	96.7	95.8	67.5	37.3	15.6	5.2
5 to 9.....	381	96.6	95.8	76.1	48.3	23.6	6.3
10 or over.....	401	96.8	96.8	75.1	50.9	22.4	7.5
Magyar:							
Under 5.....	206	92.2	88.3	56.3	15.5	4.9	1.0
5 to 9.....	204	90.7	86.3	71.1	31.9	10.8	3.4
10 or over.....	99	90.9	86.9	64.6	38.4	18.2	4.0
Polish:							
Under 5.....	205	97.1	96.6	79.0	36.6	15.6	.0
5 to 9.....	249	97.6	96.0	71.5	30.1	15.3	4.0
10 or over.....	228	95.6	93.4	73.7	31.6	16.7	3.5

* 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 lost time during the year.

TABLE 332.—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—Cont'd.

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.
Russian:							
Under 5.....	117	99.1	98.3	93.2	46.2	12.8	5.1
5 to 9.....	127	99.2	98.4	96.1	70.3	42.5	25.2
10 or over.....	115	99.1	99.1	95.7	76.5	58.3	35.7
Scotch:							
Under 5.....	64	100.0	100.0	95.3	78.1	37.5	9.4
5 to 9.....	42	88.1	88.1	83.3	64.3	38.1	11.9
10 or over.....	206	96.1	95.1	88.3	69.9	36.4	20.4
Slovak:							
Under 5.....	123	88.6	87.8	74.0	39.8	13.0	2.4
5 to 9.....	198	96.0	95.5	81.8	54.5	28.3	13.6
10 or over.....	400	96.0	94.3	81.5	54.5	29.3	18.0

TABLE 333.—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 of individual.	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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	83	97.6	96.4	90.4	68.7	49.4	21.7
English.....	190	100.0	100.0	97.9	81.1	53.7	27.9
German.....	134	99.3	97.8	93.3	78.4	53.7	12.7
Italian, North.....	439	95.4	94.1	82.9	42.1	28.7	11.2
Italian, South.....	127	96.9	94.5	84.3	55.9	35.4	.0
Lithuanian.....	212	96.7	95.8	67.5	37.3	15.6	5.2
Magyar.....	206	92.2	88.3	56.3	15.5	4.9	1.0
Polish.....	205	97.1	96.6	79.0	36.6	15.6	.0
Russian.....	117	99.1	98.3	93.2	46.2	12.8	5.1
Scotch.....	64	100.0	100.0	95.3	78.1	37.5	9.4
Slovak.....	123	88.6	87.8	74.0	39.8	13.0	2.4

IN UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	68	97.1	95.6	88.2	72.1	54.4	16.2
English.....	84	97.6	97.6	91.7	75.0	42.9	23.8
German.....	98	95.9	95.9	92.9	79.6	50.0	22.4
Italian, North.....	612	96.2	95.3	84.3	47.1	28.3	8.3
Italian, South.....	188	98.9	98.4	93.6	70.7	49.5	3.7
Lithuanian.....	381	96.6	95.8	76.1	48.3	23.6	6.3
Magyar.....	204	90.7	86.3	71.1	31.9	10.8	3.4
Polish.....	249	97.6	96.0	71.5	30.1	15.3	4.0
Russian.....	127	99.2	98.4	96.1	70.3	42.5	25.2
Scotch.....	42	88.1	88.1	83.3	64.3	38.1	11.9
Slovak.....	198	96.0	95.5	81.8	54.5	28.3	13.6

IN UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	86	95.3	94.2	88.4	54.7	31.4	15.1
English.....	441	75.3	75.1	89.6	69.8	36.3	20.9
German.....	571	97.9	97.9	92.1	72.9	44.0	16.5
Italian, North.....	487	94.9	94.0	85.2	59.1	39.4	14.4
Italian, South.....	67	100.0	100.0	95.5	73.1	50.7	14.9
Lithuanian.....	401	96.8	96.8	75.1	50.9	22.4	7.5
Magyar.....	99	90.9	86.9	64.6	38.4	18.2	4.0
Polish.....	228	95.6	93.4	73.7	31.6	16.7	3.5
Russian.....	115	99.1	99.1	95.7	76.5	58.3	35.7
Scotch.....	206	96.1	95.1	88.3	69.9	36.4	20.4
Slovak.....	400	96.0	94.3	81.5	54.5	29.3	18.0

* 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.

From the figures shown for the various races in the foregoing tables, there appears a tendency among the races of recent immigration for the earning ability to increase as the length of residence in the United States increases. For example, 95.5 per cent of the South Italians in the United States as long as ten years earn \$2 or more per day, as compared to 93.6 per cent of those here from five to nine years and 84.3 per cent of those of less than five years' residence. Though none of the South Italians who have arrived within the past five years are earning as much as \$3.50 per day, 14.9 per cent of those in this country ten years or more are earning that amount. The Russians appear creditably in the higher wage groups, and the proportions increase steadily with length of residence. The proportions earning as much as \$3.50 a day are 5.1 per cent of those less than five years in the United States, 25.2 per cent of those here from five to nine years, and 35.7 per cent of those here at least ten years, the last figure being the highest shown for any race in this wage group.

On the other hand, the earnings of the races of older immigration decrease as the length of residence increases. All of the English in the United States less than five years earn at least \$1.50 a day, whereas 2 per cent of those here ten years or more are earning less than \$1.25 a day; 27.9 per cent of those here less than five years earn at least \$3.50 a day, in contrast with 20.9 per cent of those here ten years or more. This does not imply that the races of recent immigration become better mine workers than do those of older immigration; as has been stated, the recent immigrants remain in the mining industry, whereas a large majority of those of older immigration take up more remunerative employment, leaving, in most instances, the less efficient of their races to represent them in the mines.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES STUDIED.

In addition to the study of individual employees, an investigation was made of 163 families whose heads were of native or foreign birth and who were employed in or around the bituminous mines of the Middle West. The results of this family study, so far as they relate to the earnings of the husband, the family income and its sources, and the general economic condition of the families, are presented in the next series of tabulations.

The extent to which the heads of families are regularly employed has an important bearing upon the economic condition of the family and tends to show the relative industriousness of the different heads. In this connection the table following shows the number of husbands, husbands at work, and per cent of husbands at work of the families studied in the Middle West.

TABLE 334.—*Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of families.	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	18	18	18	(a)	\$690
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North	50	50	50	100.0	542
Italian, South	24	24	24	100.0	399
Lithuanian	49	49	49	100.0	422
Polish	22	22	22	100.0	324
Grand total	163	163	163	100.0	470
Total native-born	18	18	18	(a)	690
Total foreign-born	145	145	145	100.0	442

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

No comment upon the above table is necessary. It is apparent at a glance that the number of husbands equals the number of families and that all the husbands, both of native and foreign birth, are reported at work. The figures of the table, therefore, speak well for the industry of all employees having family responsibilities and for their ability to secure and retain work.

The table immediately preceding also shows the average annual earnings of the heads of families, but the discussion of this column may be considered in a more satisfactory way by comparing it with the range of earnings of the heads of families. Such a comparison is furnished by the table showing the average earnings of the heads of families, together with the number and per cent earning specified amounts per year, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 335.—*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 Vol. II, 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.
			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	18	\$690	.....	.....	2	4	14	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:														
Italian, North	50	542	.....	.....	4	36	50	50	0.0	0.0	8.0	72.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South	24	399	.....	.....	11	22	24	24	.0	.0	45.8	91.7	100.0	100.0
Lithuanian	49	422	.....	.....	14	49	49	49	.0	.0	28.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish	22	324	.....	.....	18	22	22	22	.0	.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grand total	163	472	.....	.....	49	133	159	162	.0	.0	30.1	81.6	97.5	99.4
Total native-born	18	690	.....	.....	2	4	14	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born	145	444	.....	.....	47	129	145	145	.0	.0	32.4	89.0	100.0	100.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average yearly earnings as shown by the foregoing table, based upon 163 male heads of families furnishing information, is \$472. Of this number 18 native whites report average earnings of \$690 and 145 foreign-born an average of \$444. In comparing the annual earnings of foreign-born it is seen that 32.4 per cent earn less than \$400 per year, and none earn over \$800.

As regards the heads of families of foreign birth, the North Italians report only 8 per cent of their number receiving less than \$400 annually, as compared with 28.6 per cent of the Lithuanians, 45.8 per cent of the South Italians, and 81.8 per cent of the Poles. This comparison is significant not only in showing the comparative advancement of the North Italians in earning ability, but also for the reason that it indicates that the North Italians and Lithuanians, the two races of longest residence in the field, have held their own with the more recent arrivals, the South Italians and Poles. Although the South Italians report 8.3 per cent of their number earning annually more than \$600, the Lithuanians report 71.4 per cent earning between \$400 and \$600, while the South Italians report only 45.9 per cent with average earnings within these limits. The Poles have no representative earning more than \$600. The North Italians, by way of contrast, show 28 per cent with annual earnings over \$600.

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

In addition to the heads of the selected families studied, information was also received as to the annual earnings of all male members of the households investigated in the Middle West. These data are embodied in the table next presented, which shows the average annual earnings, together with the number and per cent earning specified amounts each year, of all males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 336.—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.....	20	\$696	.....	2	4	19	0.0	10.0	20.0	95.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North.....	52	539	.....	5	38	52	.0	9.6	73.1	100.0
Italian, South.....	27	404	.....	12	25	27	.0	44.4	92.6	100.0
Lithuanian.....	50	423	.....	13	50	50	.0	26.0	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	23	330	.....	18	23	23	.0	78.3	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	173	473	.....	51	141	172	.0	29.5	81.5	99.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	21	677	.....	3	5	20	.0	14.3	23.8	95.2
Total foreign-born.....	152	445	.....	48	136	152	.0	31.6	89.5	100.0

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

That the average yearly earnings of the mining employees of native birth are greater than those of the foreign-born, is again apparent. The average annual earnings of the 21 miners of native birth furnishing information are 52.1 per cent greater than the average annual earnings of the 152 foreign-born mine workers. In the same connection it is noteworthy that 76.2 per cent of the native-born earn more than \$600 each year, as compared with 10.5 per cent of the foreign-born.

In comparing the earning capacity of the different foreign races, it is seen that the North Italians, represented in the table by 52 individuals, show average yearly earnings of \$539, and the Lithuanians, represented by 50 in the table, earn an average of \$423 a year. The South Italians and Poles have average annual earnings less than those of the North Italians. The North Italians, although well ahead of other races of foreign birth as to earning capacity, fall considerably behind persons native-born of native father. Pursuing this line of comparison further, it is noticeable that two of the immigrant races, the Lithuanians and Poles, although representing 28.9 and 13.3 per cent, respectively, of the 173 individuals on which the table is based, do not furnish a single case of a mine worker earning as much as \$600 a year. Moreover, only 14 of the 52 North Italians and 2 of the 27 South Italians earn \$600 or over per year, as contrasted with 16 of the 20 persons native-born of native father.

ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

As regards the total family incomes of the households studied, the table which is submitted below shows the average family income and the per cent of families having a specified income, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 337.—*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. ^a	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, North.....	50	\$569	2.0	32.0	90.0	98.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	24	443	16.7	83.3	95.8	95.8	100.0
Lithuanian.....	49	504	6.1	46.9	89.8	98.0	100.0
Polish.....	22	473	9.1	63.6	90.9	90.9	100.0
Grand total.....	163	532	6.7	46.6	87.7	96.3	100.0
Total native-born.....	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	145	509	6.9	50.3	91.0	96.6	100.0

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among the foreign-born families the best showing is made by the North Italians. Thirty-two per cent of the families of this race have an income under \$500, while 83.3 per cent of the South Italians have an income of less than \$500.

WIVES AT WORK.

The next question to present itself is the sources of the family income and what measures are adopted to supplement the earnings of the head of the household.

The number of families studied and the number of wives are the same. None of the wives are engaged in gainful occupations, the keeping of boarders or lodgers not being considered a gainful occupation for purposes of this study.

Other things equal, the percentage of the married women of a given group of families who work outside their homes usually depends upon two general factors—the availability of work and the approval on the part of the members of the family group of the outside employment of married women. One of the distinctive features of the coal-mining industry 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 large towns or cities. Mining work can be done only by men. The manufacturing establishments of the cities and towns which employ such large numbers of immigrant women are too far distant to be accessible to the wives of the mine workers. To remain at home or enter domestic service are, therefore, in general the only alternatives to the women of households in mining communities.

All of the data upon this subject secured in the Middle West were from communities of the general type described. In one or two localities, small factories have been opened in which foreign-born women find employment as operatives, but the conditions described are believed to be typical of the industry. Moreover, since the fact that none of the married women reported are employed is due in all probability to the lack of available employment, it would appear unsafe to attempt to base upon the data secured any deductions as to the tendency of the different races to permit or encourage the employment of wives outside their homes. The important fact to note is that none of the foreign-born women are working outside of their own homes. In no family studied in the Middle West was the wife employed in any way except in caring for the home or in keeping boarders or lodgers.

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

As regards the relation between the earnings of the husband and the employment of the wife, the tables which are next presented show the number of families in which the wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers and compares the number of such wives with the number of husbands earning a specified amount. The second table makes the same showing by means of percentages.

TABLE 338.—*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, ^a	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 husband's earnings per year 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	18	2	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	50	4	32	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	24	11	11	2	3	1	1	1
Lithuanian.....	49	14	35	.....	10	5	5	.....
Polish.....	22	18	4	.....	5	4	1	.....
Grand total.....	163	49	84	30	18	10	7	1
Total native-born.....	18	2	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	145	47	82	16	18	10	7	1

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.TABLE 339.—*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 totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, 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 husband's earnings are—			
	Under \$400.	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:				
Italian, North.....	(<i>a</i>)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, South.....	9.1	9.1	(<i>a</i>)	12.5
Lithuanian.....	35.7	14.3	.0	20.4
Polish.....	22.2	(<i>a</i>)	.0	22.7
Grand total.....	20.4	8.3	3.3	11.0
Total native-born.....	(<i>a</i>)	(<i>a</i>)	(<i>a</i>)	(<i>a</i>)
Total foreign-born.....	21.3	8.5	6.3	12.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

On account of the limited number of families studied in the Middle West, the data are not so satisfactory for studying the tendencies and forces which are operative in the case of a single race as are those furnished by a larger number of families reported in the tables for other sections of the country. In the case of the Lithuanians, 35.7 per cent of the wives of heads earning less than \$400 keep boarders or lodgers or have employment, as compared with only 14.3 per cent whose husbands earn between \$400 and \$600. The North

Italians stand out prominently as regards the greater earnings of the husbands and the fact that none of the wives have employment or keep boarders and lodgers. If the total number of foreign-born families be considered, the tendency of the wife to work or keep boarders or lodgers decreases as the earnings of the husband increase. More than one-fifth of the total number of wives whose husbands earn less than \$400 a year are at work or have boarders or lodgers, as compared with about one-twelfth whose husbands' annual earnings are between \$400 and \$600, and about one-sixteenth of the wives whose husbands earn more than \$600 a year.

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The extent to which the wives of the different races contribute to the household funds having been discussed, the following table will show the extent to which the family income is made up from all sources:

TABLE 340.—*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.	Number of selected families, ^a	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, North.....	50	100.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.0
Italian, South.....	24	100.0	.0	4.2	12.5	4.2
Lithuanian.....	49	100.0	.0	4.1	20.4	2.0
Polish.....	22	100.0	.0	4.5	22.7	4.5
Grand total.....	163	100.0	.0	3.7	11.0	5.5
Total native-born.....	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	145	100.0	.0	3.4	12.4	4.8

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table shows that all of the families for which information was secured have an income from the earnings of the husband, and that none receive income from the earnings of the wife. The payments from boarders and lodgers constitute a source of income for a larger proportion of all the families studied than do either the contributions received from children or from sources not specified. Of all foreign-born families studied, the Poles show the largest proportion of families having an income from the payments of boarders or lodgers. The Lithuanians show the second largest proportion, which is only slightly smaller, while the South Italians are third. None of the North Italian families studied derive income from this source. Families having an income from the contributions of children are small proportionately in each of the four races studied. The Poles show the highest proportion, followed by the South Italians, Lithuanians, and North Italians, in the order named.

The following table shows in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family, the extent to which the families studied depend exclusively upon certain specified sources of income:

TABLE 341.—*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, ^a	Per cent 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.
Foreign-born:													
Italian, North.....	50	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Italian, South.....	24	83.3	.0	.0	.0	12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.2
Lithuanian.....	49	75.5	.0	2.0	.0	18.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.1
Polish.....	22	68.2	.0	4.5	.0	22.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.5
Grand total.....	163	81.0	.0	2.5	.0	10.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.1
Total native-born.....	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total foreign-born.....	145	80.7	.0	2.1	.0	11.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.5

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

From the above table, it will be seen that, of a total of 163 families, 81 per cent derive their entire income from the husband, 2.5 per cent from the husband and children jointly, 10.4 per cent from husband and boarders or lodgers, and 6.1 per cent from sources or combination of sources not before specified.

Comparing the foreign-born, it will be seen that the largest proportion, or 90 per cent, having their income solely from husband's earnings is shown by the North Italians, while the lowest, or 68.2 per cent, is shown by the Poles. Of those having their income solely from husband and children, the North Italians and Lithuanians each show 2 per cent, as compared with 4.5 per cent as shown by the Poles. The largest proportions having their income from husband and boarders or lodgers are shown by the Poles, Lithuanians, and South Italians, with 22.7 per cent, 18.4 per cent, and 12.5 per cent, respectively. A certain proportion is shown by each race as having their income solely from a source or combination of sources not before specified, these proportions ranging from 8 per cent as shown by the North Italians to 4.1 per cent as shown by the Lithuanians.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The table next presented exhibits the relative importance of the contributions of husbands, wives, and children, and payments of boarders and lodgers, by showing the per cent of the total amount of family income which is derived from each specified source.

TABLE 342.—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.]

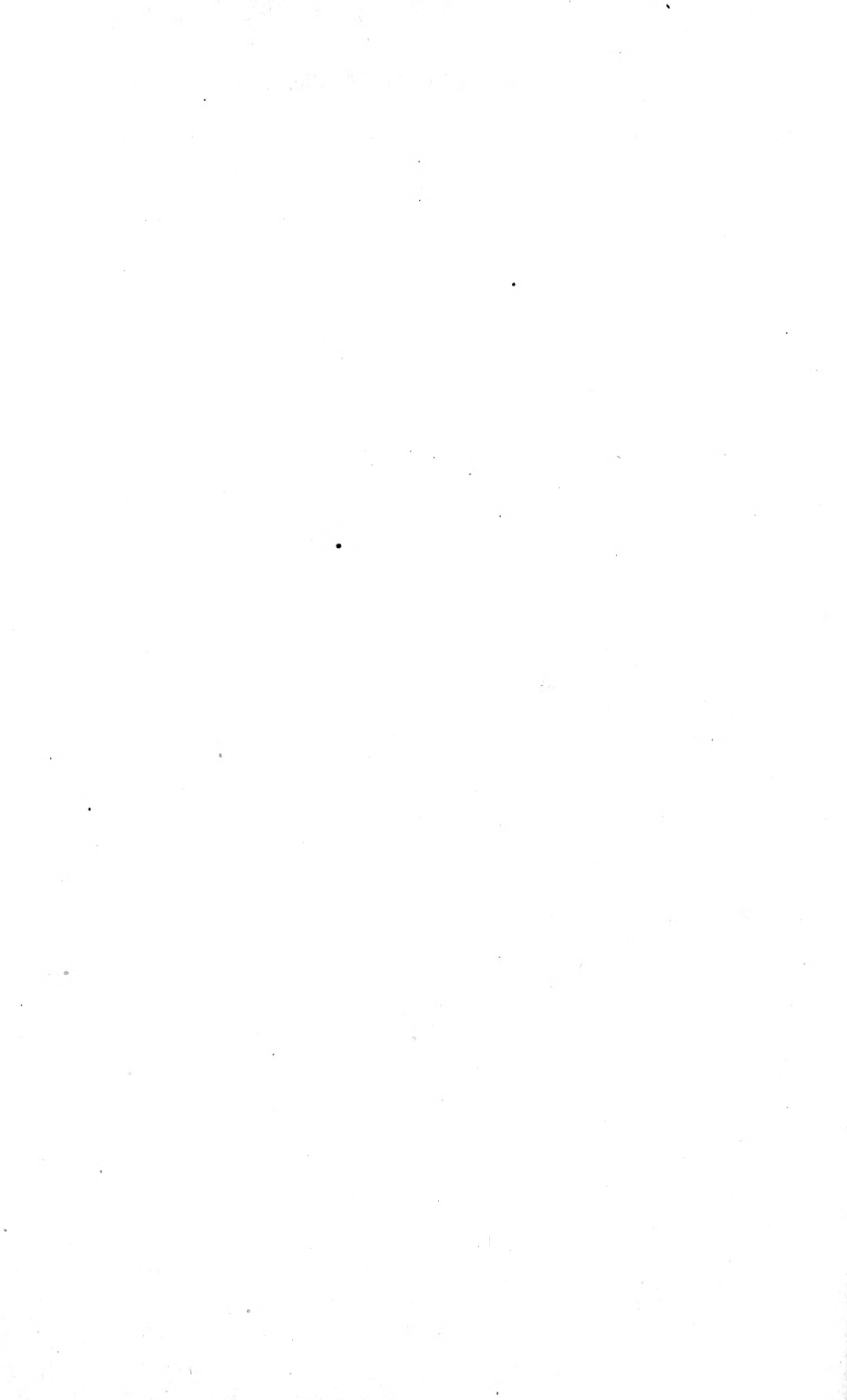
General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families. ^a	Per cent of total income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	50	95.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.4
Italian, South.....	24	90.0	.0	8.8	.7	.6
Lithuanian.....	49	83.8	.0	3.0	12.9	.3
Polish.....	22	68.6	.0	2.9	26.7	1.9
Grand total.....	163	88.4	.0	3.1	6.9	1.6
Total native-born.....	18	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Total foreign-born.....	145	86.9	.0	3.6	8.1	1.4

^a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 284.

^b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table makes it clear that the bulk (88.4 per cent) of the total family income for all races is derived from the earnings of the head of the household. Of the income from sources other than earnings of husbands, the largest source for all races is payments of boarders and lodgers. The immigrant households receive 8.1 per cent of their income from this source, while the children of immigrant families furnish 3.6 per cent of the family funds.

As regards the foreign-born families the South Italian, as opposed to the showing made in other sections, does not receive any appreciable amount from boarders or lodgers, but secures, on the other hand, 8.8 per cent of the family income from contributions of children. The Poles afford an unusual showing as compared with other races in that the families of this race depend upon boarders and lodgers for 26.7 per cent of their income. The Lithuanians also receive 12.9 per cent of the family funds from the same source.



CHAPTER IV.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Hours worked per day and per week—Regularity of employment—Methods of mining—Methods of wage payments—The company-store system and company houses—Liability to accident and disease—The supply of immigrant labor—Relations among races employed—The immigrant and organized labor—Reasons for employing immigrants—[Text Tables 343 and 344, and General Table 118].

HOURS WORKED PER DAY AND PER WEEK.

Throughout the Middle West the eight-hour day prevails, owing to the fact that practically every shipping mine is operated under a union agreement providing for eight hours work per day. Work is fairly steady at these mines, the average for the normal year 1907 being two hundred and five days in active operation.

REGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

As regards regularity of work, the following table, containing information from 22 native-born and 153 foreign-born miners, is intended to show to what extent the different races avail themselves of the opportunity to secure employment. It is possible that in the district from which this example was taken the natives were given the preference, when it came to a choice between the natives and the immigrants, but such is not known to be the case, and all comparisons are made on the supposition that conditions of employment were normal, and that the largest number of months worked by some races is due to the industriousness of those races, rather than to the inability of the others to secure employment.

TABLE 343.—*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 over.	6 months or over.	3 months or over.
Native-born of native father, White	20	20.0	70.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North	52	.0	76.9	96.2	100.0
Italian, South	27	7.4	11.1	88.9	100.0
Lithuanian	51	.0	62.7	100.0	100.0
Polish	23	.0	4.3	100.0	100.0
Grand total	175	3.4	52.0	97.1	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born	22	18.2	68.2	100.0	100.0
Total foreign-born	153	1.3	49.7	96.7	100.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It is seen in the preceding table that 20 per cent of the whites native-born of native father worked the entire year, while only slightly over 1 per cent of the foreign-born worked the same length of time. All the native-born have worked at least six months, while of the foreign-born there is a small proportion who have not worked even six months. Applying these same comparisons to the different foreign races it is seen that the North Italians appear to be the most industrious. Although they show no individual having worked the entire year, slightly over 75 per cent of the entire number reporting in this race have worked at least nine months. The Lithuanians make the nearest approach to the North Italians in this respect, having a proportion of 62.7 per cent who worked nine months or over during the year, while all the employees of this race worked over six months. The South Italians are the only race of foreign birth furnishing an illustration of individuals having worked the entire year.

METHODS OF MINING.

Coal is mined both by pick and by machine. For a number of years there has been a growing tendency toward the use of machines. Taking a recent period as an illustration, there were mined in 1904 in the Middle West 71,717,469 short tons of bituminous coal. Of this amount, 24,708,081 tons, or 34.5 per cent, were mined by the use of machines. In 1908 the total output was 86,245,219 short tons, 40,138,236 tons, or 46.5 per cent, of which was mined by the use of machines.^a It will be noticed that, while the total output was increased only 20.3 per cent during this period, the total amount mined by the use of machines was increased 62.7 per cent. These figures are significant when taken in connection with the employment of the recent immigrant. The operators claim that, owing to the large percentage of immigrants at work in the mines who are unskilled, they are forced to use machines in order to maintain a good quality of coal, because where no machines are used the recent immigrants "shoot the coal off the solid" instead of properly undercutting it, and, with excessive charges of powder, they thus produce a much larger percentage of slack coal than is produced when undercutting is done with the machines or by hand.

METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.

Almost without exception wage payments are made semimonthly in cash. The matter of wage payments is usually covered by an agreement between the labor unions and the operators.

THE COMPANY-STORE SYSTEM AND COMPANY HOUSES.

Another method of payment, or rather part payment, met with throughout the Middle West mining regions is "payment in store orders." This is simply a system by which an employee may receive, at any time during the month, his wages to date in the form of an order on a store. In some cases the company, or at least members

^a Production of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker, U. S. Geological Survey.

of the company, are interested in the store either in a direct or in an indirect way. If they are not, the orders are accepted in payment for goods by some store in the community with which an agreement has previously been made, and are then cashed by the company at a certain per cent of discount. Practically none of the companies furnish board, although it is quite common for mining operators to own a number of houses which they rent to their employees. While these houses are a source of revenue to the company, yielding large returns for the capital invested, they are also a matter of great convenience to some of the miners. Most of them rent for about \$2 per month per room. Moreover, they are generally in close proximity to the mine and are desirable on this account, more especially when the mine is in an isolated locality or when it is located at some distance from a town. Most of the houses are small, square or oblong structures of a temporary nature, having three or four rooms, and cost originally \$300 or \$400 each. Usually they have no cellars and are set upon wooden or brick pillars about 12 or 16 inches above the ground. No fixed rule, however, can be said to exist relative to the construction of company houses, as it varies according to companies and localities.

LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT AND DISEASE.

Liability to accident seems to go hand in hand with carelessness on the part of the English-speaking employees. They also exhibit a desire for large earnings which leads them to neglect their own safety. The non-English-speaking or recent immigrant miners, failing often to understand the orders given them relative to their work are thus liable to accident. The following descriptive extracts from the report of the state mine inspector of Indiana for 1907 are instructive in view of the fact that they, in a measure, are representative of the causes of a majority of the fatal and nonfatal accidents occurring in the Middle West among American and immigrant miners:^a

June 22, Hiram Miller, American, loader, aged 64 years, leaving a dependent wife, was fatally injured by falling slate in * * * County. At about 12.45 o'clock, noon, decedent was preparing some dummies for the purpose of tamping a shot, and while so engaged he was sitting directly under the slate which caused his death and which he knew to be loose. Suddenly, without warning, the slate gave way and a large piece, measuring 10 feet in length, 5 feet wide, and 6 inches thick, fell on him, crushing his chest and breaking both legs in several places. His injuries were so serious that he died ten minutes later. There were a number of props and cap pieces available near the scene of the accident, and considering the length, breadth, and thickness of the slate, two or more of them should have been set under it. Had this been done the accident in all probability would not have occurred.

July 24, Joso Bieam, miner, 34 years of age, Austrian, was killed by falling slate in * * * County. From evidence elicited at the investigation and an inspection of decedent's working place it was learned that the mine boss had visited Bieam on the morning of the above date, and had noticed some very loose draw slate, which he ordered him to timber and which Bieam agreed to do, after which the boss continued on his way through the mine. This conversation occurred about 8.30 a. m., and was the last seen of Bieam by the mine boss until his death. About 11.30 a. m., while he was loading a car, a piece of the slate 6 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 5 inches thick fell on him and killed him instantly. At the time of the accident Luke Surlos, Austrian, was working with him. An examination of the room where the accident occurred was made by Assistant O'Connor, and it was found to be very poorly timbered. The props were not set closer than within 30 feet of the face, except those which had been

^a For full discussion of immigrants in accidents in coal mines, see pp. 209-241.

set under the edge of the slate which fell, and those which were set in many instances had no cap pieces over them, indicating that deceased was not a practical miner nor timberman. This fact was also evidently noticed by the mine boss, and knowing this and that neither the decedent nor his buddy could understand but very little English, probably did not understand his order to set the timbers, he (the mine boss) was negligent in not remaining with them until he knew the place was made safe, or he should have ordered them out of the place and caused it to be timbered by one of the regular timbermen.

In Indiana, Illinois,^a and Ohio, during the year 1908 there were 341 fatal accidents. Of this number 205, or 60.1 per cent, were due to "falls of roof or coal." There were also 2,247 nonfatal accidents, and of this number 889, or 39.6 per cent, were due to the same cause.^b

The American and English-speaking miners throughout the district express an opinion that in any mine where recent immigrants are found in considerable numbers there is a liability to accident not found in other mines, where recent immigrants are few. They claim that this liability to accident arises from three causes:

1. The fact that many of the recent immigrant employees are not practical miners and, therefore, do not realize that any neglect on their part endangers not only their lives but also the lives of the other employees in the mine.

2. The desire on the part of the recent immigrants for large earnings, which leads them to neglect to take the proper measures, even when they realize that they are necessary, relative to timbering and other precautions, for the reason that these measures require a loss of time from their productive work and a consequent decrease in earnings.

3. The fact that a large majority of the recent immigrants can not speak or understand the English language and, consequently, do not understand or correctly interpret the instructions and orders given them by mine bosses, face bosses, foremen, and others in charge of the work.

Practically all mining companies furnish first aid to injured employees. All other expenses incurred through illness are borne by the individual. Aside from rheumatism and a certain pulmonary trouble, physicians residing in the various coal-mining towns of the district state that there is no special liability to disease arising from working in the mines. Throughout the field, sanitary conditions in the mines have been constantly improving for the past nineteen years. Certain measures regarding ventilation and pumping systems have been agreed upon by the United Mine Workers of America and the operators, and have been passed as laws in the various state legislatures, and, as a result, sanitation throughout the district is good.

THE SUPPLY OF IMMIGRANT LABOR.

As a rule the supply of labor in the coal-mining towns throughout this district exceeds the demand. In the event of a shortage of labor at any place, the operators are at liberty to hire whom they please, provided such employees become members of the union before they go to work. No discrimination as to wages for or against immigrants

^aThe figures for Illinois are for the fiscal year.

^bProduction of Coal in 1908, Edward W. Parker, U. S. Geological Survey.

exists, because the scale of wages and prices agreed upon by the mine workers' union and the operators is adhered to strictly. English-speaking miners assert, however, that in some instances operators discriminate against them during times when work is slack, because recent immigrants are more easily controlled and will work under worse conditions, thus lessening the cost of production.

RELATIONS AMONG RACES EMPLOYED.

In the southern Illinois coal field, the natives and foreign-born employees as a rule are not segregated at work, while in the northern Illinois field the reverse is true. This applies only to the races from southern and eastern Europe. In no instances are Americans, English, Scotch, and Welsh segregated while at work.

In boarding and lodging places and in housing throughout the entire district, the southern and eastern European races are segregated not only from Americans, English, Scotch, and Welsh, but from one another. In one mining camp in southern Illinois, which may be cited by way of illustration, the Italians were living in one section; the Lithuanians, Slovaks, and Poles in another; the negroes, when employed, in a third; and American whites, English, Scotch, and Welsh in still another section. This arrangement is general throughout the coal fields of Indiana, Ohio, and northern and southern Illinois. The English, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans (where Germans are found) associate freely with each other and with native whites, but rarely with the races from southern and eastern Europe. The South Italians, to some extent, associate with the Lithuanians, Slovaks, and Poles, but as a general rule their social intercourse is confined to their own race. On the other hand, the Slovaks, Poles, and Lithuanians associate freely with one another. In one or two localities North Italians associate more or less with native whites, and occasionally there are marriages between this race and Americans.

Although there is no open friction between the races employed at the mines, a pronounced antipathy exists on the part of the native whites and other English-speaking races toward South Italians. A similar antipathy, but to a less extent, is noticeable in the attitude of the Americans and older immigrants toward the Poles.

THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The extent to which the immigrant mining employee holds membership in the labor organizations of the mine workers is apparent from a glance at the following table:

TABLE 344.—*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	20	20	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish	1	1	(^a)
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North	51	51	100.0
Italian, South	26	17	65.4
Lithuanian	51	50	98.0
Polish	23	23	100.0
Grand total	172	162	94.2
Total native-born of foreign father	1	1	(^a)
Total native-born	21	21	100.0
Total foreign-born	151	141	93.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The large percentage of immigrant employees in the mines who belong to trade unions, as indicated by the above table, is due to the fact, already pointed out, that the mines in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are practically all unionized, and it is necessary for the immigrant to become a member of the organization before he can secure work. The tendency is, therefore, for the immigrant at first to regard the membership fee in the union as the price paid for his job and to enter the union without any real sympathy with the work of the organization. He is, however, as far as possible, made to conform to the regulations established by the older members of the organization, and gradually comes to regard the union as of benefit to him. Among recent immigrants the North Italians, Lithuanians, and French-Belgians lead the other races in developing enthusiasm for the organization, and the belief is often expressed that, in case of disputes with the operators, these races are more firm and hold out for a longer period than many of the natives. The other races gradually absorb more and more of the spirit of the organization and stand about on a level with one another as regards the interest shown in unionism.

It is claimed by many of the native labor leaders that the ignorance of many of the immigrants and the conditions under which they had been accustomed to work in large measure account for the readiness with which they secure employment in the coal mines. They are tractable, slow to demand an enforcement of the stipulations of the agreement between the operators and the labor organizations, and may be assigned extra work without remuneration, such as clearing fallen slate, laying track, timbering, and handling coal unnecessarily. They are also more willing, as already stated, than are the natives to work under dangerous and insanitary conditions.

In case of injuries, the older employees assert, the immigrants rarely sue for damages. The recent immigrants are said to be more ready and extensive renters of company houses in the villages than are the natives. Members of the unions also claim that in some cases the immigrant fraudulently obtains his membership card from some concern which has taken advantage of him and of the union, or secures it as a present from some friend who is leaving the community.

In many localities, however, the immigrants are enthusiastic in the work of the labor organization and the native members have a high regard for the immigrants as union men. There is a feeling in the majority of the localities in the Middle West that the mining occupations are greatly overcrowded and that there are too many immigrants in the field, but the immigrants in the block-coal district of Indiana have in most instances been there for a long period and are regarded as thoroughgoing labor unionists. The greater amount of enthusiasm shown by immigrants in the work of the local unions in this district is probably due to the fact that the immigration to the block-coal mining localities is of longer standing than that in most mining communities and has responded in great measure to Americanizing influences.

A condition of racial segregation exists in the membership of the local unions in some localities of the block-coal district. There is a Slavic local, an Italian local, and an American local. The Poles and Slovaks are associated in the first, Italians and Tyrolese in the second, and Americans and older immigrants in the third. The segregation of these races in the locals, however, is not absolute. Location of meeting place or other consideration may serve to place a native in the Italian local or an Englishman in the Slavic union, but the separation of the races, as above outlined, is substantially maintained. Such separation is now, however, more or less a survival of the time when the local labor leaders felt that it was inexpedient to attempt to have the recent immigrants mix with the natives in the same organization. At the time when the labor organizations were established in this community this feeling led the local leaders to petition the authorities for separate charters for the immigrants.

In the Illinois coal fields a peculiar situation has developed, in connection with the qualifications imposed upon miners entering the State, which is radically different from the conditions desired by the labor leaders who framed the rules. The general initiation fee of the United Mine Workers of America is \$10. The requirements as to the amount of experience a man shall have before he becomes a "practical miner" varies in different States. The policy of the Illinois branch of the organization has been to require a long period of apprenticeship and to demand an increased initiation fee from those who wish to shorten the required period of apprenticeship. The Illinois man who has never worked in the coal mines and is not a miner's son must pay the normal fee and work six years in the mines or pay an initiation fee of \$50 and work in the mines for four years and then stand an examination before some miners' examining board in the State in order to become a "practical miner." The six years' course includes two years at top labor, two years at bottom day labor, and two years as miner's helper. The four-year

course eliminates the two years as top laborer. On the other hand, the miner coming from outside of the State of Illinois may be put to work as a practical miner at once, provided he can fulfill the requirements of the state laws by passing an examination before some miners' examining board where, among other things, he must swear that he has had two years' experience at mining coal. If he comes with a union card stating that he is a "practical miner" and passes the examination, he may secure work as a miner without additional fees or requirements. If the prospective miner is an immigrant who can not speak English and has an interpreter, neither of the two being troubled by scruples, it is possible for him to secure work as a practical miner within a week after landing in the United States, although he may never have seen a coal mine in his native land.

In general it may be said that at the start the reception of the immigrant by the labor organizations seems to be regarded by the unions as an action to be taken chiefly because of necessity. In their efforts to protect themselves against a lowering of the standards of sanitation and safety, and against the cheapening of the production of coal, however, the unions exercise a considerable Americanizing influence upon the immigrants, and regard them as objectionable only as they tend to displace American workmen.

REASONS FOR EMPLOYING IMMIGRANTS.

The primary reason for the employment of the recent immigrant in the Middle West has been the remarkable expansion of coal mining in this area during the past forty years. This expansion has brought with it a constantly increasing demand for labor at the same time that other mining sections have been bidding in the labor market for labor to develop their coal resources. In the face of this situation, the factor which has made possible the employment of immigrants in large numbers has been the increase in machine mining throughout the Middle West, and especially in Illinois. The tendency to substitute machine for hand mining is still going on, in spite of the fact that the Illinois scale of prices for machine mining places the Illinois operators at a disadvantage in comparison with operators using machines in other States. Throughout Illinois, except in the Danville district, where the differential between pick and machine mining is 10 cents per ton, the operator receives only 7 cents per ton for the use of his machine in comparison with 10 to 12½ cents per ton received by the operators in Indiana and Ohio.

The significance of the use of machines is that it reduces the miner's occupation to that of an unskilled laborer, loading and cleaning up the coal after the machine. A description of this method of mining may be valuable in explaining the situation. Incidental to the following explanation it is also interesting to note that as early as 1895 the recent immigrants were used in connection with machines.

As a rule, the cheapest mining in Illinois is done by coal-cutting machines. * * * The disadvantages of machine mining are: First, waste of coal; second, large first cost of the plant; third, necessity of a thick seam; fourth, necessity of careful and skillful supervision. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that machine mining decreases the number of strikes, as each man is working for his own interest. There are no standing shots to delay the miner; skilled labor is necessary only in a few places; and with the machine the mine is necessarily developed more systematically and a steadier output can be relied upon. * * *

A machine mines from 30 to 60 tons per day, the amount depending very largely upon the thickness of the seam. As a general thing they are run in double shifts of ten hours each. In one case 15 mining machines of the best types, running double shifts, and in hard mining coal, deliver on the railroad cars 1,200 tons of lump coal in ten hours, the coal being screened over a shaking screen which takes out about 30 per cent of fine. In most machine mines the double-entry system, or room-and-pillar work, is used, one machine being used in each entry.

The great majority of the laborers in machine mines are Germans, Russians, Italians, or Hungarians; but little skilled labor is required. Usually there is one shooter and one timberman in each entry, and for these positions experienced men are necessary.

Speaking generally, a machine mine can turn out the same quantity of coal as a hand mine with only about 60 per cent as many men and at about 10 cents a ton less cost. In one mine where an output of 1,200 tons is made daily with machines the whole number of men employed is 300. * * *

Naturally machines are most successful where mining is hard. One runner and one laborer are necessary for each machine, and in most mines one shooter and one timberman, who lays the roads, besides doing the timber work, work after each machine. These and the machine runner are the only skilled men required in a machine mine. From 4 to 8 loaders, who are laborers and not skilled men, work after a machine and are paid by the ton. The pay of machine runners varies. In some cases they are paid by the amount of coal produced and in other cases by the number of square feet undercut at the usual rate of 20 to 35 cents per ton, or 1 to 1½ cents per square foot. An average day's work would be 250 to 275 square feet of undercutting. Shooters and timbermen are sometimes paid by the day, but the more general practice is to pay them on the same basis as the runner, thus making all the men mutually interested in the progress of the work. In many mines where machines are used, air drills are employed to drill the holes used in blasting the coal down, and in such cases the labor and expense are much lessened.^a

The outcome of the use of machines as regards the type of operatives to be used had become, however, evident as early as the year 1888. In that year the Illinois bureau of labor statistics summed up the situation as follows:

A mining machine not only reverses the methods of work, but it equally changes the system of wages. The coal miner proper takes his own tools into the pit and undertakes to deliver from the wall of mineral before him certain tons of coal ready every morning for a certain sum per ton. He mines and drills and blasts and loads his own coal, timbers his own roof, takes care of his own tools, and is responsible mainly to himself for his personal safety and the amount of his output.

In the machine mine it takes 7 or 8 men to perform these various functions, and in the mine, as in the mill, the machine is the master and the men are its servitors; the operator and the mechanism simply directs its energies when the motive power is given to it and the coal is undercut or mined. A blaster follows with tools and explosives, loosening the mass; the loaders reduce it and shovel it into pit cars; the timbermen follow and prop the roof, which no longer has the mineral to rest upon. Laborers assist in every process, and a machinist is retained for repairs. Each one does his own certain portion of the work and no more, and doubtless does it better, as well as faster, by reason of his greater skill thus acquired. Herein lies the chief value of the machine to the mine owner. It relieves him for the most part of skilled labor and of all the restraints which that implies. It opens to him the whole labor market from which to recruit his force; it enables him to concentrate the work of the mine at given points, and it admits of the graduation of wages to specific work and payment of wages by the day.

* * * * *

The results of this introduction of machinery consist not only in the greater execution of the machine, but in the subdivision of labor which it involves, and the greater per capita efficiency of the force thus secured. The gain is consequently to the employer rather than to the men. The mining machine is in fact the natural enemy of the coal miner; it destroys the value of his skill and experience, obliterates his trade, and reduces him to the rank of a common laborer or machine driver if he remains where it is. ^b

^a The Mineral Industry, Richard P. Rothwell, 1895, pp. 188-189.

^b Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1899, p. 338. Quoted in the report of the United States Industrial Commission, vol. 15, p. 399.

The use of machines, therefore, rendered unnecessary the securing of experienced miners in large numbers and to a large extent obviated the necessity for a long or short period of apprenticeship among new employees in the industry. In other words, it was possible to employ unskilled and inexperienced labor to meet demands arising from the rapidly increasing expansion in coal mining and, under these conditions, more and more reliance was placed upon the immigrant seeking work in this country. In the mines and mining localities where hand mining still continued because of the nature of the occurrence of the coal, or because of the preference of the operating company for this method, experienced miners of native and foreign birth from other countries, other States, or the former hand-mining sections of the Middle West, were secured to meet the constantly increasing demand for labor. The inexperienced immigrant was more and more used to follow the machines where machine mining could be employed and to do the rough and unskilled work in hand-mining localities.^a

The operation of nonunion mines in other States, especially in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, is regarded as another cause tending to increase the proportion of recent immigrants in the Middle West. The immigrants are said to realize sooner or later that they can not work and live in a satisfactory way under the conditions existing in the nonunion mines. While there, however, they have gained the experience necessary to become "practical miners" in less time than would have been necessary in order to get the needed experience in union mines. As they become dissatisfied with their conditions of employment they gradually go in search of union fields, join the unions, and secure work in union mines. The lack of a cooperative spirit between the operators and the older miners also seems to explain somewhat the increase in the number of recent immigrants at the mines. With the increased numbers of workers at the individual mines, there seems to have arisen a growing spirit of antagonism and lack of sympathy between operators and employees due partly to the fact that the personal contact between employers and employees has necessarily become more casual or has entirely disappeared as the industry expanded, and partly to the strong hold obtained by trade unionism and the effort of the unions to uphold their men in disputes with the operators. The foremen and superintendents allege that the native miners of the younger generation are much more contentious, less satisfactory workers, and much harder to treat or reason with than are the older native and British miners. The employers also argue that the immigrant is more regular and industrious.

On the other hand, it is contended by the old employees that one of the primary reasons for the employment of the recent immigrant lies in his tractability. This is largely attributed to his ignorance, but the assertion is generally made by the older miners that the immigrant is easily controlled, will work under insanitary or dangerous conditions, and will allow extra work to be imposed upon him.

^a See table showing occupations of immigrants within the industry, p. 626.

These tendencies on the part of the immigrants, it is asserted, render him a more desirable employee in the eyes of the foreman or operator and lead to his employment in increasing numbers. In this connection, it is also alleged that the operator is more favorable to the employment of the immigrant than the native because the immigrant tends to accept without protest the company house, the so-called company-store system, and the general living conditions of isolated mining communities.

The immigrants are also generally said to manifest much greater perseverance in their endeavors to secure work than is shown by natives. An American who applies for work when told that there is none available lets the matter drop. On the other hand, the immigrant who is refused employment on one day goes back the next and besieges the employer until cause is shown why there is no work or a place is secured. The same general disposition marks the immigrant's efforts to secure work for his fellows. The native will go so far as to introduce his friend to the foreman, but the immigrant does not stop at this point. He pleads with the foreman and assumes responsibility for the satisfactory working qualities of his fellow countryman.

The complaint is commonly made by native miners in Illinois that the recent immigrant often secures work because of his willingness to buy jobs, or in other words, to pay a certain sum to the foreman for the privilege of working. Fraudulent methods of obtaining union cards are also charged against recent immigrants.

In Indiana there is no state law such as is in force in Illinois requiring two years' experience at mining before a man is allowed to become a "practical miner." The regulations of the United Mine Workers which obtain in Indiana are also less exacting than those prevailing in Illinois in their effect on the man who is taking up work in the mines for the first time. It would seem, therefore, at the outset, other things being equal, to be much easier for the immigrant to get work in the Indiana mines than in those of Illinois. The state law and the United Mine Workers' regulations operative in Illinois, however, have produced an effect contrary to the intentions of the framers, and instead of curtailing tend to increase the number of recent immigrant employees as compared with the number of native-born.

It may be stated in conclusion that the main reason for the employment of the immigrant in the past has been the increasing demand for labor on account of the expansion of coal mining. Some form of labor was needed, and the immigrant, usually ignorant and inexperienced, constituted practically the only available supply. His employment originally, therefore, was largely the result of necessity. Other factors, as already mentioned, have also led the operator to prefer him. Moreover, it has also been true that steady, satisfactory work on the part of the immigrants, especially the Slovaks, North Italians, and Lithuanians, has also been a factor that in some measure accounts for their presence in large numbers in the coal mines.



CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Recent immigrants have made possible the development of the industry—Effect of machine methods of mining upon wages—Displacement of old employees by recent immigrants—Subsequent history of old employees—Surplus labor supply of recent immigrants and its effects—Increase in the chances of accidents—Deterioration of working conditions and methods caused by employment of recent immigrants—[Text Tables 345 to 351].

RECENT IMMIGRANTS HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

In considering the effects of immigration, the conclusion is irresistible that the employment of immigrant labor has made possible the remarkable expansion of coal mining in the Middle West. Whatever may have been the other effects of the coming of the recent immigrant to the bituminous fields of the Middle West, it is clear that the increase in the output of coal within a comparatively short period would not have been possible without resort to this source of labor supply. The operators would not have been able to secure miners or laborers to develop the territory, and to the employment of recent immigrants the rapid growth of the industry is to be attributed. This fact is at once made evident by a comparison of the increase in output and in number of employees in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois during recent years.

By referring to figures already given,^a it will be noted that the output of coal in Ohio has increased from 2,527,285 tons in 1870 to 32,142,419 in 1907, while the number of employees has increased from 7,567 in 1870 to 46,833 in 1907. In Illinois the annual production has increased from 2,624,163 tons in 1870 to 51,317,146 tons in 1907, and the operating force from 6,301 in 1870 to 65,581 in 1907. In Indiana the annual output in 1870 was 437,870 tons, while in 1907 it was 13,985,713 tons, and the number of wage-earners in 1870 was 1,369 as compared with 21,022 in 1907. This remarkable increase in production in the Middle West, and the resultant increase in operating force, is principally due to the availability of the immigrant labor supply.

EFFECT OF MACHINE METHODS OF MINING UPON WAGES.

As regards the general effects of the employment of recent immigrants upon the former mine workers in the Middle West, the situation may be explained within a brief compass. The introduction of machinery in the mines opened the way for the employment of unskilled and inexperienced labor and brought about conditions necessitating the elimination of a large number of skilled or trained

^a See pp. 4 and 5.

pick miners. As cheap laborers in machine mines, negroes and recent immigrants lowered the wages paid to miners and tended to displace former employees, especially in the occupations of mining. The decade 1880 to 1890 was marked by many strikes and labor disturbances in the Middle West, which were largely the result of the maladjustments arising from the use of machinery, and which were usually followed by an exodus of old employees from the localities affected and the employment of large numbers of recent immigrants or negroes in their place. The extent to which the introduction of machines lowered wages may be seen from the following tables and the remarks thereon, taken from the report of the United States Industrial Commission:^a

TABLE 345.—Average daily earnings, establishment X,^a Macoupin County, Ill., by occupation.

[From report of the Industrial Commission, vol. 15, p. 400, quoting Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1890. Percentages shown by report of Industrial Commission have been recomputed.]

Occupation.	Number of men.	Per cent distribution.	Average daily earnings.
Miners.....	205	58.74	\$1.83
Laborers.....	74	21.20	1.63
All others.....	70	20.06	1.75
Total and average.....	349	100.00	1.81

^aConditions: Depth of shaft, 420 feet; thickness of coal, 8 feet; working places, dry; system of working, pillar-and-room; mining done by hand; price of mining, 50 cents a ton for screened coal; seam level and uniform.

TABLE 346.—Average daily earnings, establishment XI,^a Madison County, Ill., by occupation.

[From report of the Industrial Commission, vol. 15, p. 400, quoting Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1890. Percentages shown by report of Industrial Commission have been recomputed.]

Occupation.	Number of men.	Per cent distribution.	Average daily earnings.
Cutters.....	8	3.74	\$2.25
Blasters.....	9	4.21	2.22
Timbermen.....	10	4.67	1.99
		12.62	
Helpers.....	31	14.49	1.63
Loaders.....	109	50.93	1.77
		65.42	
All others.....	47	21.96	1.63
Total and average.....	214	100.00	1.77

^aConditions: Depth of shaft, 168 feet; thickness of coal, 7 feet; working places, dry; system of working, pillar-and-room; mining done with machines; operatives paid from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day; seam level and uniform.

An examination of the foregoing table shows that the average wages of all employees in the hand mine are \$1.81 per day and of all employees in the machine mine are \$1.77. It also shows that the wages of loaders, laborers, helpers, and all others are about equal in both mines, viz, \$1.63 to \$1.75 in the hand mine and \$1.63 to \$1.77 in

^a Report of U. S. Industrial Commission, vol. 15, pp. 400, 401.

the machine mine. On the other hand, it shows that the miners or skilled laborers who received \$1.83 per day in the hand mine are displaced by cutters and blasters, who receive \$2.22 to \$2.25 per day, an increase of about 22 per cent in wages. But the cutters and blasters who take the places of the miners are only 8 per cent of the total number employed in the machine mine, whereas the displaced miners were 60 per cent of the total number employed in the hand mine.

Similar results follow in comparing hand and machine mines in Lasalle County under similar conditions.

TABLE 347.—Average daily earnings, establishments IV, VI, and V, Lasalle County, Ill., by occupation.

ESTABLISHMENT IV.^a

[From report of the Industrial Commission, vol. 15, pp. 400, 401, quoting Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1890. Percentages shown by report of Industrial Commission have been recomputed.]

Occupation.	Number of men.	Per cent distribution.	Average daily earnings.
Miners.....	453	71.2	\$3.21
Laborers.....	31	4.9	1.74
All others.....	152	23.9	1.90
Total.....	636	100.00	3.00

ESTABLISHMENT VI.^b

Miners.....	589	70.04	\$2.72
Laborers.....	61	7.25	1.75
All others.....	191	22.71	1.72
Total.....	841	100.00	2.37

ESTABLISHMENT V.^c

Machine foremen.....	4	0.77	\$2.36
Cutters.....	26	4.98	\$2.41
Blasters.....	5	.96	\$2.30
Timbermen.....	18	3.45	\$2.12
		9.39	
Helpers.....	38	7.28	1.75
Loaders.....	174	33.33	1.73
		40.61	
Entry men.....	44	8.43	2.01
Hand miners.....	108	20.69	2.53
All others.....	105	20.11	1.78
Total.....	522	100.00	1.97

^a Conditions: Depth of shaft, 110 feet; thickness of coal, 5½ feet; workings, wet; system of working, pillar-and-room; mining done by hand; price of mining, 80 cents a ton for screened coal.

^b Conditions: Depth of shaft, 74 feet; thickness of coal, 5½ feet; working places, wet; system of working pillar-and-room; mining done by hand; price of mining, 80 cents a ton for screened coal.

^c Conditions: Depth of shaft, 85 feet; thickness of coal, 5½ feet; working places, wet; system of working, pillar-and-room; mining done chiefly with machines; operatives paid \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day; hand miners employed at entry and other work October, November, and December; price of hand mining, 80 cents a ton, with extras for driving entries.

^d Average daily earnings for these three occupations is \$2.28.

In examining the above tables it is seen that the average earnings per day in the hand mines are \$2.37 and \$3, but in the machine mines are only \$1.97. In Establishment No. IV (hand mining) the miners were 71.2 per cent of the men, with wages at \$3.21 per day, and in No. VI (hand mining) they were 70.04 per cent, with an average wage of \$2.72 per day. On the other hand, in Establishment No. V (machine mining) the cutters, blasters, and timbermen were 9.39 per cent of the employees and received an average of \$2.28 per day. In other words, the hand miners in Establishment No. IV

received 40.8 per cent more than the average wage of cutters, blasters, and timbermen, and 33.2 per cent more than the cutters alone in the machine mine. Establishment No. VI also shows wages 19.3 per cent higher for the hand miners than for the cutters and blasters in the fifth, or a higher wage by 12.9 per cent than for the cutters alone. Even the hand miners in the same mine where machinery was used showed an average wage of \$2.53 per day as against \$2.41 for the cutters, or a wage of 5 per cent higher in favor of the hand method.

This state of affairs continued until the organization of the United Mine Workers of America became established in the field and exerted a powerful influence in the prices paid for machine mining. The remarkable increase in wages in the Illinois mines is discussed by the Industrial Commission as follows:

TABLE 348.—*Earnings of Illinois coal miners before and after organization, by district.*

[From report of the Industrial Commission, vol. 15, p. 408, quoting Illinois Coal Report, 1896 and 1899.]

District.	Average number tons mined per man per day, 1896.	Average amount earned each day.		Increase.	Average yearly wages.		Increase.
		1896.	1899.		1896.	1899.	
First.....	2.70	\$1.90	\$2.01	<i>Per cent.</i> 5.8	\$299.29	\$378.00	<i>Per cent.</i>
Second.....	2.69	1.68	1.96	16.7	232.33	415.31	.....
Third.....	3.04	1.78	1.90	6.7	280.34	288.96	.....
Fourth.....	4.22	1.53	2.31	51.0	324.22	465.06	.....
Fifth.....	5.69	1.97	2.15	9.1	383.91	416.49	.....
Sixth.....	4.44	1.72	2.80	33.7	329.65	436.37	.....
Seventh.....	5.53	1.58	2.40	51.9	235.01	388.98	.....
Total.....	3.53	1.77	2.20	24.3	318.65	406.98	27.7

Going a step further and comparing the prices on hand mining for 1897 with the scale of prices agreed upon by conference of miners and operators in 1900 and 1901 we have the following increase:

TABLE 349.—*Increase in wages of coal miners in Illinois as result of strikes of 1897, by city.*

City.	Before strike, 1897.	Scale for 1900.	Increase.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Wilmington.....	67.5	81	20
Peoria.....	40	56	40
Danville.....	30	49	63.3
Springfield.....	31.9	49.7	55.8
Pana.....	25.9	49	89.2
Belleville.....	25	49	96
Duquoin.....	25.5	45	76.5

It will be seen in examining the two preceding tables that, whereas before the strike of 1897 the average daily earnings in the southern districts were less than in the northern districts, yet since the strike the earnings in the southern districts are 35 to 40 cents per day above those in the northern districts, and that the increase in prices in such southern districts as Pana, Belleville, and Duquoin, for 1900, have been 76.5 to 96 per cent above the prices of 1896, but the increases in northern districts are 20 to 40 per cent.

The greatest average gain over former prices was secured in the southern part of the State, where prices had been less; the least, in the region of Rock Island, where there had been less complaint of prices. This average for the Rock Island field is the average for all the men involved, including those who received no advance. Those who really obtained a gain received about 5 per cent over former prices. The men in the Springfield, Danville, and Streator fields fared about equally well in an advance of substantially 20 per cent. The Belleville and Duquoin miners are credited with an advance

in round numbers of 50 per cent, and the Pana, Mount Olive, and Virden men with a gain of 25 per cent. In a more general way it may be said that the advance in the Peoria field was 10 per cent, and in the Braidwood-La Salle field 15 per cent. For the State at large, reducing all percentages to 1, the gain was 26.42 per cent. (Illinois Coal Report, 1897, p. 184.)

The figures referred to in the last paragraph quoted are presented in the table next submitted, which shows, by district, the number of Illinois coal miners involved in the strike of 1897, the average duration of the strike, the prices paid per ton mined, before and after the strike, and the increase in wages. It will be noticed that the average gain for machine miners was 36.3 per cent, whereas that for all miners, including machine, was 26.4 per cent.

TABLE 350.—Increase in wages of coal miners in Illinois as result of the strike of 1897, in each specified coal field.

[Compiled from Illinois Coal Report of 1897.]

Field.	Number of men involved.	Average duration per man.	Prices per gross ton.		Increase.
			Before strike.	After strike.	
		<i>Days.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Northern.....	9,280	130.85	51.5	59.2	13.97
Rock Island.....	1,969	134.48	45.3	46.6	19.68
Peoria.....	893	71.74	40	44.38	2.96
Danville.....	1,500	45.20	30	36.43	10.97
Springfield.....	1,645	88.23	31.9	37	21.46
Pana, Mount Olive, and Virden.....	2,394	79.60	25.9	32.14	19.18
Belleville.....	3,556	106.33	25	38.68	24.12
Duquoin.....	1,749	59.45	25.5	37.15	54.75
Big Muddy.....	1,354	31.86	27.2	29.41	50.61
Machine mines.....	2,374	91.00	21.95	29.41	36.3
Total.....	2,007	99.88	31.53	39.93	26.42

To quote the Industrial Commission further:

The effect of labor organization on the prices and earnings of machine miners is shown in even more striking form by the following table. This gives the scale of prices for hand mining and machine mining as agreed upon in the interstate conferences of 1900 and 1901 for the basing districts of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. It will be seen that in Illinois, where the union is especially strong, the machine price for the basing district, Danville, which is fixed by the interstate conferences, is 10 cents below the hand price, but for the other districts of the State, where the prices are fixed by the state organization, the differential is only 7 cents. On the other hand, for the State of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the unions have developed less strength, the differential is 19.2 cents. These discriminations in the differentials against Illinois account for the fact * * * that the adoption of mining machinery in Illinois has not progressed as rapidly as in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

TABLE 351.—Comparative prices for pick and machine mining (per ton), 1900 and 1901.

[From report of the Industrial Commission, vol. 15, p. 404.]

	Illinois.		Indiana, bituminous.	Ohio, Hocking Valley.	Pennsylvania.
	Danville district.	Outside Danville.			
Pick.....	<i>Cents.</i> 49	<i>Cents.</i> 49	<i>Cents.</i> 49	<i>Cents.</i> 57	<i>Cents.</i> 57
Machine.....	39	42	36.5	37.8	37.8
Differential.....	10	7	12.5	19.2	19.2

DISPLACEMENT OF OLD EMPLOYEES BY RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

After the mine workers had been organized into unions and had succeeded in securing a readjustment of wages, the tendency toward the displacement of old employees still continued, in a less marked degree, for several reasons: (1) Recent immigrants, largely because of ignorance and inexperience, seemed willing to work under insanitary conditions and in wet places and under imperfectly timbered roofs, and to submit to such extra work as clearing away falling slate and timbering dangerous places without compensation; (2) by their tractability, their submission to being driven, and by consenting to be used as strike breakers they often continued in control of the mines at the conclusion of a strike, and tended to lessen the amount of consideration shown to employees, both in general treatment and in matters of discipline; and (3) recent immigrants at first accepted the labor organization of the miners as a necessary preliminary to securing work and did not manifest any interest in its tenets or display any enthusiasm in adhering to, or securing adherence to, its principles. The result was a deterioration of conditions under which all underground employees worked. A part of the old employees, after a change from hand to machine mining had been made, were enabled to secure some of the proportionately smaller numbers of skilled places resulting from the change and remained in the mines. Other pick miners, being unwilling to work under the conditions brought about by the introduction of the immigrant, entered the positions not invaded by the immigrant, being known as shift or day men, and compensated at a fixed rate by the day or month. The earnings from these occupations in the majority of cases were not as large as from digging coal, but those engaged in them were removed from contact and competition with the immigrant. The larger part of the old employees, however, left the communities where they first felt the competition of the immigrant and sought work in other localities where hand mining was still followed, or where there was an active demand for experienced miners because of the rapid development of the coal industry. The changes of racial distribution in this respect are evident from a comparison of the present composition of the mines of southern and northern Illinois with the racial make-up of the operating forces ten or fifteen years ago. The same movement may also be observed by comparing the present racial composition of the old mining localities with the population of past periods, or by comparing the older localities with mining communities which have come into existence during the past five or ten years.

The same tendencies in a constantly diminishing importance obtain at the present day. The complaint is made in all sections of the Middle West that the recent immigrant, by his willingness to work in dangerous places and to increase the danger of accidents to himself and his fellow-workmen, by his acceptance without protest of extra work without compensation, by his importunity in securing work for himself and his fellow-countrymen, by his evasion of and failure to adhere to the regulations of the labor organizations, and by consenting to the so-called company-store system and the occupancy of

undesirable company houses, tends to bring about working conditions which are unsatisfactory to the native or old employee and to develop a standard of living with which the old employee can not compete. These complaints come from all sections of Illinois and Indiana. In southern Illinois especially they are strong and general. In Indiana and northern Illinois they are less intense, though quite marked and general. In Ohio the situation is even more marked because of the strength of the competition arising from the decreasing amount of employment available due to the exhaustion of the coal in certain localities.

Another fact worthy of notice in this connection is that the old employee has not only had to suffer the maladjustment of industry arising from a change of methods and bad and often dangerous working conditions, resulting from the employment of ignorant and inexperienced miners, but he has also had to meet the competition of trained and experienced miners from foreign countries and from other sections of the United States. A considerable number of recent immigrants employed in the Middle West, notably Germans, North Italians, and English, have had previous experience in the mines of their home countries. Moreover, as the result of labor disturbances in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, especially during and since the Pennsylvania anthracite strike of 1902, many native and foreign miners with experience in coal mining have migrated to the Middle West in search of work and better conditions of employment. The result has been an increasing pressure upon the old employee in the Middle West and a tendency toward his displacement. The practice among recent immigrants, especially in Illinois, of transferring union cards fraudulently or of obtaining certificates as miners by misrepresentations has had the effect of displacing the old employee.

The general result of all these forces and conditions which are still operative, though in a less degree than formerly, is the displacement of the former miners and a deterioration of their conditions of employment. Many of the older employees, it is true, have ascended in the industrial scale because of the greater range of opportunities opened by the expansion of the industry. The majority, however, have been forced into day or shift work at a lower rate of pay than in digging coal, have been compelled to migrate to other localities, or have yielded to the existing conditions under penalty of being eliminated from the industry. There is a well-marked tendency in Illinois of the older employees to retreat from the North to the South and to the Southwest in the face of the increasing number of immigrants.

The saving factor in the situation from the standpoint of the native and original employees has been the counteracting influence exerted by the labor organizations. The labor leaders have recognized the potency of this factor and have at all times sought to impress the recent immigrant with the tenets of trade unionism while they have constantly endeavored to arouse in him an enthusiastic adherence to its regulations. As their period of residence has lengthened, the immigrant workers have to a greater and greater extent learned the use of English and familiarized themselves with the requirements and regulations of the unions and have taken a more active interest in the affairs of the organization until the situation, from the view

point of the trade-unionist, has become more encouraging. This change is especially marked among the North and South Italians, who were formerly considered the worst offenders. In some localities in Illinois the North Italian is now regarded as having practically no bad effects upon the conditions under which mine employees work. In other localities, the South Italian is considered to be making fair progress in the same direction. The Lithuanian is usually considered in the same light as the North Italian. Some employers even assert that the North Italian and Lithuanian are more difficult to deal with and more insistent upon their rights than the immigrants of past periods, such as the English and Irish. The general feeling among the older immigrants and employees is one of dissatisfaction with conditions produced by the races of recent immigration and the constant effort is being made to bring them up to the standards put forward by the labor organization.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF OLD EMPLOYEES.

No extensive data are available as to the subsequent history of the pioneer miners in the Middle West who were displaced by the recent immigrant. It is well known, and has already been pointed out, that many of them advanced in the industrial scale, becoming foremen and attaining other responsible positions. It has also been mentioned that a large number abandoned the occupation of miner for positions as day or shift men. Many also migrated and located in other sections of the Middle West where hand mining continued to be followed, and many also moved to other coal fields, principally to Kansas and Oklahoma, in the Southwest. The reports from several communities also show that many of the former miners who left the industry entirely because of change in methods or the employment of immigrants entered mercantile, clerical, mechanical, and other lines of work. The reports further unite in the statement, however, that the displaced employees did not better their economic condition.

SURPLUS LABOR SUPPLY OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS AND ITS EFFECTS.

Another effect of recent immigration, which seems to be well established, is the decrease of the average number of working days annually available to the older employee. The fluctuating demand for coal, as is well known, produces recurrent periods of idleness in coal mining. This fact, considered in connection with the rapid expansion of coal mining in the Middle West, is significant, because the remarkably rapid increase in the coal output of this area brought to its mines an unusually large force of men. Consequently, in times of slackness of demand or industrial depression, there is a large surplus of unemployed men. As a result, the natives and older immigrants assert, they are subject to unfriendly discrimination in the selection of men for employment, and consequently their aggregate working time is reduced.

During times of slackness of work this condition of affairs often reaches an acute stage. Many instances of this kind were observable during the recent industrial depression.

In the southern Illinois mining communities it seems to be the general consensus of opinion among the older workers that, during the early years of the past decade, the sinking of new shafts and the expansion of the coal industry went on far too rapidly to be permanent or to render steady work possible for the numbers of men that were then employed in the mines. The older miners allege that a condition has now been reached in and throughout Illinois where, even under normal industrial conditions, there are two miners for every place that offers steady work for one miner. When the mines are at work the crowding of men in the mines renders it impossible for each man to get the number of cars to load which will give him steady employment for the day, and the aggregate yearly earnings for all miners in the State do not constitute more than enough to fairly compensate one-half of the miners for steady work.

Under such conditions, the presence of immigrants where it is thus felt that they are not needed, together with the conviction on the part of natives that a preference is shown for the immigrants in the distribution of work and that the immigrants do not always obtain their work by fair means, as well as the noisiness of immigrants in their celebrations and festivities and their low standards of living, served to stir up a feeling of antagonism against recent comers in general.

In this same connection, another complaint against the recent immigrant is made by the older employee to the effect that the recent immigrants being largely unmarried and, at the same time, migratory in their habits, move readily from one locality to another, always seeking the community where there is a demand for labor and thus cause, in numerous instances, an oversupply of labor, which reacts to the injury of the employees permanently working and living in the locality affected.

INCREASE IN THE CHANCES OF ACCIDENTS.

Mention has already been made of the increased liability to accident because of the employment of immigrant workmen.^a The older miners assert that injudiciousness on the part of recent immigrants, and the ignorance of those who are suspected of having obtained their places without having had the required experience as miners, have tended to increase the accidents resulting from explosions and in this way render the mines less safe.

DETERIORATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND METHODS CAUSED BY EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

In many localities of Indiana and Illinois, it is asserted that the employment of immigrants has lowered the general standard of workmanship in the mines. Coal is "shot off the solid" instead of being "undercut" as formerly, and the complaint is made that too much powder is used and too much slack coal produced. The operators contend that this situation is due to the action of the unions in upholding their members in careless methods of work. On the other hand,

^a See Chap. IV, p 651.

the miners and union officials assert that the condition is attributable to the operators, who, to fill abnormal demands for coal, employed inexperienced immigrants in such large numbers that it was impossible to teach them to mine by approved methods; that they were permitted to shoot the coal instead of mining it; and that powder has been allowed to do the work that formerly required skill. The statement is then made by the old employee that this state of affairs not only increases accidents but leads to the introduction of machines for the purpose of undercutting the coal and lessening the slack coal in the output.

This state of opinion is especially noticeable in southern Illinois. In the thick coal seams in this section, when machines are not used the coal is shot off the solid and not undercut by picks before the shooting is done. The old methods are becoming largely obsolete. Whether due, as the operators claim, to the disposition of the unions to uphold their members in disputes arising out of poor methods of work, or, as the unions claim, to the operators in employing immigrants in such large numbers that they could not be taught proper mining methods and resorted to excessive use of powder, the condition is generally conceded to exist and to be a cause for the multiplication of mining accidents and for the production of coal containing a much larger percentage of "slack" than formerly. All mining in the State is paid for on the "mine run" basis and no restraining influence in the use of powder is exerted by the use of screens. To lessen the loss of life in mine accidents the State enacted laws requiring "shot firers" to be employed in mines where large charges of powder were used. The operators urge, however, that the miners grew less careful in preparing their charges when they realized that they were not to do the firing for themselves, that the accidents arising from excessive use of powder were not eliminated, and that the proportion of slack coal in the output has continued to increase. Except where local conditions, such as frail roofs, prevent the use of machines and where mining superintendents are averse to using machines on the ground that they deteriorate standards of workmanship, the general tendency, therefore, is to introduce machines in order to prevent the excessive use of powder and decrease the amount of slack coal produced.

A situation unusual, as compared with other sections of the Middle West, obtains in the Hocking Valley district in Ohio. In this region the presence of the alien races has resulted in some Americans leaving the mines, but not to such an extent as in districts where the percentage of the foreigners is considerably larger. In this field probably 70 to 80 per cent of the miners are American or English-speaking, and it seems likely that this percentage will not change greatly in the near future, because as production in this region declines the foreign laborers are dismissed, providing there are sufficient Americans available for the work, and at present the tendency of the Americans and their sons to remain in the mines indicates that they will hold their own. The same situation is found in the Massillon district in Ohio. This is noteworthy, since in almost all other coal districts the second generation of natives and English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh seek other kinds of work than mining.

CHAPTER VI.

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 352 to 361 and General Tables 119 to 130].

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

A majority of the families investigated in the Middle West own their homes. Seventy-nine out of a total of 171, however, rent their houses, and the average rent paid by these households per apartment, per room, and per person is shown in the following table:

TABLE 352.—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	14	\$9.43	\$2.24	\$2.81
Foreign-born:				
Italian, North.....	15	5.97	1.95	1.90
Italian, South.....	15	6.23	1.95	1.53
Lithuanian.....	32	7.16	2.14	1.44
Grand total.....	79	7.13	2.09	1.74
Total native-born.....	14	9.43	2.24	2.81
Total foreign-born.....	65	6.63	2.05	1.56

The above table exhibits the fact that the households whose heads were foreign-born pay an average rent per apartment which is 29.7 per cent less than the average rent paid by all households whose heads are native-born of native father. The Americans usually live, when possible, in town or urban centers where housing conditions are good and rents higher. On the other hand, the disposition of the immigrant is to live in the outlying or detached communities which cluster immediately around the mines, or, when living within the central towns, to live within a section which is inferior as compared with the Americans.

As regards rent payments per room, it is noticeable that the North and South Italians pay below the average and the Lithuanians pay more than the average. The rent per room paid by each of these immigrant races, however, varies only slightly above or below \$2. The reason for this showing is obvious when the tendency of the immigrant to live in company houses is recalled, together with the fact that the average price charged by the companies for houses is about \$2 per room. Of the three foreign-born races, the Lithuanians pay the highest rent both per room and per apartment.

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 353.—*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.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.
Foreign-born, Lithuanian.....	32	\$7.16	0.0	71.9	100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	79	7.13	10.1	60.8	91.1	97.5
Total native-born.....	14	9.43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	65	6.63	12.3	72.3	98.5	100.0

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total of 79 households studied in the above table, 10.1 per cent pay under \$5, 60.8 per cent pay under \$7.50, 91.1 per cent pay under \$10, and 97.5 per cent pay under \$12.50 rent per month per apartment.

Of the 65 households the heads of which are foreign-born, none pay as high as \$12.50, and of the 32 households the heads of which are Lithuanians, none pay either as low as \$5 or as high as \$10 rent per month per apartment.

Owing to the limited number of households paying rent, as well as the limited number of households studied in the Middle West, the numbers are so small for most of the individual races as not to admit of comparison by percentages. The larger part of American households are paying a monthly rent per room which ranges between \$2 and \$3, while about 50 per cent of all households of recent immigration pay a monthly room rent within the same limits.

The conclusion to be drawn from the general uniformity of average rents per apartment and per room is not that the races of recent immigration have about the same general standard of living, but that the houses occupied by the miners in the mining communities are of a similar type and are intended to rent for a uniform price per room, the rent for the entire apartment varying with the number of rooms. The tendency on the part of many races of recent immigration is to crowd the houses with boarders or lodgers, or to divide the house with one or more families, in order to decrease the per capita or per household outlay for rent. Where the families are not occupying a company house or where a home is being purchased, the same tendencies prevail. This is well exemplified in Table 352 by the fact that in the case of the Lithuanians the average rent per room is \$2.14, while the average rent per person is only \$1.44. Owing to these and similar facts, it is plain that in treating rent as an index of standard of living the only satisfactory basis for discussion is rent per person.

Upon a comparison of the average rent per person paid by individuals native-born of native father with the average paid by foreign-born persons, the average rent per person for the 65 immigrant households reporting is 44.5 per cent lower than the average rent per person for the 14 American households. The Lithuanian race, which has the highest standing on the basis of rent per household and apartment, makes the lowest showing among the foreign races when judged by the standard of average rent per person.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

As bearing upon the living conditions in the Middle West, 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 354.—*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	22		0.0
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North	51		.0
Italian, South	25	3	12.0
Lithuanian	50	10	20.0
Polish	23	6	26.1
Grand total	171	19	11.1
Total native-born	22		.0
Total foreign-born	149	19	12.8

Based upon information received from 171 households, the above table shows that 11.1 per cent keep boarders or lodgers. None of the native-born households keep boarders or lodgers. Of the 149 households whose heads are foreign-born, 12.8 per cent keep boarders or lodgers. There is little to be said of the above presentation, except that the Poles show a larger proportion than the Lithuanians or South Italians keeping boarders or lodgers, the proportion of Poles amounting to over one-fourth of their number, as compared with one-fifth of the Lithuanians and a fraction less than one-eighth of the South Italians.

The table next presented shows the average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 355.—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	22				
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North.....	51				
Italian, South.....	25	3	5	0.20	(a)
Lithuanian.....	50	10	22	.44	
Polish.....	23	6	15	.65	(a)
Grand total.....	171	19	42	.25	2.21
Total native-born.....	22				
Total foreign-born.....	149	19	42	.28	2.21

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

From information secured it will be seen that, based on the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers, the average number of such boarders or lodgers per household is 2.21, while the average number, based on the total number of households, is but 0.25.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS OCCUPIED.

As regards the size of the apartments occupied by the households studied in the Middle West, the table below presents in detail the per cent of households by general nativity and race which occupy apartments of a specified number of rooms:

TABLE 356.—Per cent 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.	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.....	22	4.45	0.0	0.0	18.2	50.0	13.6	9.1	9.1
Foreign-born:									
Italian, North.....	51	3.98	.0	13.7	11.8	41.2	29.4	3.9	.0
Italian, South.....	25	3.48	.0	12.0	36.0	44.0	8.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	50	3.44	.0	2.0	58.0	34.0	6.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	23	3.09	.0	.0	91.3	8.7	.0	.0	.0
Grand total.....	171	3.69	.0	6.4	40.4	36.3	13.5	2.3	1.2
Total native-born.....	22	4.45	.0	.0	18.2	50.0	13.6	9.1	9.1
Total foreign-born.....	149	3.58	.0	7.4	43.6	34.2	13.4	1.3	.0

Upon examination of the preceding table it is seen that 18.2 per cent of the American households occupy homes of three rooms, and 50 per cent live in apartments of four rooms. The greater number of immigrant families are housed in three and four room apartments, 43.6 per cent of the total living in apartments of the former size and 34.2 per cent in the latter. Seven and four-tenths per cent of the households of foreign birth have two-room apartments. None of the American or immigrant households occupy one-room apartments.

As regards the different immigrant races, the greatest tendency to live in small apartments is noticeable among the South Italians, Poles, and Lithuanians. More than 90 per cent of the Polish households occupy three-room apartments and the remainder have four rooms each. Thirty-six per cent of the South Italian households are housed in three-room apartments, 12 per cent have two rooms, and, with the exception of two families occupying five-room apartments, all the other households of this race have four-room apartments. Practically all of the Lithuanian households have three and four room apartments. The most favorable showing is made by the North Italians. Thirteen and seven-tenths per cent of the households of this race are found in apartments of two rooms, 11.8 per cent have three rooms, 41.2 per cent have four rooms, 29.4 per cent have five rooms, and 3.9 per cent have six; none, however, live in apartments of seven or more rooms. The North Italians are far in advance of any of the other races of foreign birth in the tendency to live in apartments of a greater number of rooms.

The size of the apartments occupied by households of different races in mining localities may be said to be a criterion of racial tendencies only within certain limitations. The mining employees, especially in detached communities, are forced to live in company houses, which are usually, as already pointed out, standardized structures of three or four rooms. The number of larger-sized houses is small and the races occupying them may be said to exhibit a tendency toward better living conditions. On the other hand, races which tend toward congestion will occupy the smaller apartments which may be available. This situation exists in the Middle West as in other mining regions, and in reaching any conclusion as to racial tendencies the fact must, therefore, be borne in mind that there is but comparatively small range for selection as to size of houses, and the inclination toward crowded living conditions is best exemplified by the division of houses by households and the number of persons per household and per room.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

For the reasons outlined, the tables following are presented. The first table shows the number of households of each specified number of persons and the second table brings forward in a summary form the number of households, together with the number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 357.—Per cent 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.	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.	22	3.59	0.0	31.8	31.8	13.6	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:												
Italian, North..	51	4.18	.0	15.7	27.5	19.6	19.6	5.9	3.9	5.9	2.0	.0
Italian, South..	25	4.84	.0	16.0	16.0	12.0	16.0	20.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	.0
Lithuanian....	50	4.68	.0	8.0	16.0	24.0	26.0	16.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Polish.....	23	4.83	.0	17.4	13.0	13.0	30.4	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.7	.0
Grand total..	171	4.43	.0	15.8	21.1	18.1	20.5	11.1	4.7	5.3	2.9	.6
Total native-born..	22	3.59	.0	31.8	31.8	13.6	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.5	.0	.0
Total foreign-born..	149	4.56	.0	13.4	19.5	18.8	22.8	11.4	4.7	5.4	3.4	.7

An examination of the foregoing table exhibits the fact that the average household whose head is of native birth has fewer persons than the average household whose head is foreign-born. Sixty-three and six-tenths per cent of the households whose heads are native-born are of three persons or less, as compared with 32.9 per cent of the households of the foreign-born. Moreover, 77.2 per cent of the native households have four persons or less, while only 51.7 per cent of the foreign households are so reported. It follows, obviously, that slightly less than one-fourth of the native households and almost one-half of the households of the foreign-born are composed of five or more persons. Only a very small proportion of the households of persons native-born of native father are composed of five, six, seven, and eight persons each, as contrasted with the fact that 22.8 per cent of the total number of immigrant households have five persons each, 11.4 per cent have six persons each, and 14.2 per cent have seven persons or more.

From the preceding data the inference is therefore plain that the households whose heads are of native birth and native father as a rule occupy apartments of a larger number of rooms than do those of recent immigration and, at the same time, the average American household is one of a smaller number of persons than the average immigrant household; or, in other words, the immigrant household consists of a larger number of persons occupying a smaller apartment, than does the American household. The question, therefore, as to the relative congestion in living and sleeping rooms and the comparative effect upon household arrangements at once presents itself.

CONGESTION.

The relative extent to which American and immigrant households occupy apartments of a specified size, together with the relative extent of congestion, having been examined, the situation as regards racial tendencies in the Middle West may be presented in a summary form by a series of averages. With this object in view, the table below, showing the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, is submitted:

TABLE 358.—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.....	22	3.59	0.81	2.14
Foreign-born:				
Italian, North.....	51	4.18	1.05	2.32
Italian, South.....	25	4.84	1.39	2.75
Lithuanian.....	50	4.68	1.36	2.46
Polish.....	23	4.83	1.56	2.71
Grand total.....	171	4.43	1.20	2.45
Total native-born.....	22	3.59	.81	2.14
Total foreign-born.....	149	4.56	1.27	2.50

The table above shows that the average number of persons per apartment in households whose heads are native-born of native fathers is, as a rule, about one person less per apartment than the average for the total number of households of foreign birth. The North Italians, while not making as good a showing as the Americans, are somewhat in advance of the other races of recent immigration, the average number of persons per apartment reported by households of this race being below the average number reported by all immigrant households. The Lithuanian households stand next to the North Italian in the average number of persons they report.

Upon examination of the average number of persons per room, it is apparent that there is less tendency toward crowding in the Middle West, both among Americans and immigrants, than in other coal-mining sections. The households of the native-born average less than one person per room, while the immigrant households have an average of 1.27 persons per room. As in the case of persons per apartment, the North Italian average indicates less crowding per room, and the South Italian and Polish the greatest degree of congestion.

As regards the average number of persons per sleeping room, practically the same tendencies are exhibited. The American households have on an average slightly more than two persons per sleeping room, as compared with two and one-half persons per sleeping room for all households of foreign birth. Of the different immigrant households the North Italian is below the general average in the number of persons per sleeping room; the Lithuanian is about on the average, and the

South Italian and Polish are both above the average. Considering all households studied in the Middle West as compared with other coal-mining sections, the degree of congestion in the Middle West is comparatively less than in other sections, and in the case both of American and immigrant households there is on an average a smaller number of persons per room and less crowding in sleeping rooms.

The relative congestion in apartments and rooms is found in the table which immediately follows, which shows the number and per cent of households having a specified number of persons per room:

TABLE 359.—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	22	0.81	9	.....	.....	.....	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North.....	51	1.05	33	4	.....	.....	64.7	7.8	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	25	1.39	21	5	.....	.....	84.0	20.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	50	1.36	41	10	.....	.....	82.0	20.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	23	1.56	19	6	1	.....	82.6	26.1	4.3	.0
Grand total.....	171	1.20	123	25	1	.....	71.9	14.6	.6	.0
Total native-born.....	22	.81	9	.....	.....	.....	40.9	.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	149	1.27	114	25	1	.....	76.5	16.8	.7	.0

The table above shows conclusively a smaller degree of congestion among the American households than among the recent immigrant households. Almost three-fifths of the native-born households have less than one person per room, slightly more than two-fifths have one person per room, and none have two or more persons per room. On the other hand, 76.5 per cent of the total number of immigrant households have one or more persons per room, and 16.8 per cent have two or more persons. Of the foreign-born households, 7.8 per cent of the North Italian, 20 per cent each of the South Italian and Lithuanian, and 26.1 per cent of the Polish have two or more persons to a room.

If the analysis of relative extent of congestion by race be carried further, the table following showing households having a certain number of persons per sleeping room affords an insight into existing conditions.

TABLE 360.—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.
Native-born of native father, White.	22	2.14	16	7	2	.....	72.7	31.8	9.1	0.0	0.0
Foreign-born:												
Italian, North..	51	2.32	39	22	6	1	76.5	43.1	11.8	2.0	.0	
Italian, South..	25	2.75	22	14	5	.....	88.0	56.0	20.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	50	2.46	47	17	2	.....	94.0	34.0	4.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	23	2.71	21	9	4	.....	91.3	39.1	17.4	.0	.0
Grand total..	171	2.45	145	69	19	1	84.8	40.4	11.1	.6	.0	
Total native-born..	22	2.14	16	7	2	.....	72.7	31.8	9.1	.0	.0
Total foreign-born..	149	2.50	129	62	17	1	86.6	41.6	11.4	.7	.0	

Upon examination of the table above it is seen that the American households crowd their sleeping rooms somewhat less than do the immigrant households. Seventy-two and seven-tenths per cent of the American households have two or more persons to a sleeping room, 31.8 per cent have three or more persons, and 9.1 per cent four persons or more. Twenty-seven and three-tenths per cent of the American households have less than two persons per sleeping room. Of the immigrant households only 13.4 per cent of the total number have less than two persons, 86.6 per cent have two or more, 41.6 per cent have three or more, and 11.4 per cent have four or more persons in each sleeping room.

On comparing the several immigrant races it is seen that the smallest degree of crowding in sleeping rooms prevails in the North Italian households. Twenty-three and five-tenths per cent of the households of this race have less than two persons per sleeping room, 76.5 per cent have two or more persons, 43.1 per cent three or more persons, 11.8 per cent four or more, and 2 per cent five persons or more. The worst showing is made by the South Italian households. Only 12 per cent of the South Italian households have less than two persons per sleeping room, 88 per cent have two or more persons, 56 per cent three or more, and 20 per cent four or more persons. Only 6 per cent of the Lithuanian homes have less than two persons to a sleeping room, 94 per cent have two or more persons, 34 per cent have three or more, and 4 per cent four or more. Of the Polish households, 8.7 per cent have less than two, 91.3 per cent have two or more, 39.1 per cent three or more, and 17.4 per cent four or more persons to a sleeping room.

The extent and general degree of crowding in the households in the Middle West having been presented in detail, the question which remains for consideration is the resultant effect of this congestion upon the household and living arrangements of the races involved. In this connection the following table, showing the number and per cent of rooms not used for sleeping, will be instructive:

TABLE 361.—*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.
Native-born of native father, White.....	22	4.45	1.68	.....	1	9	0.0	4.5	40.9
Foreign-born:									
Italian, North.....	51	3.98	1.80	.....	10	23	.0	19.6	45.1
Italian, South.....	25	3.48	1.76	.....	1	15	4.0	28.0	60.0
Lithuanian.....	50	3.44	1.90	.....	27	19	.0	54.0	38.0
Polish.....	23	3.09	1.78	.....	16	7	.0	69.6	30.4
Grand total.....	171	3.69	1.81	1	61	73	.6	35.7	42.7
Total native-born.....	22	4.45	1.68	.....	1	9	.0	4.5	40.9
Total foreign-born.....	149	3.58	1.83	1	60	64	.7	40.3	43.0

A general examination of the preceding table indicates that a smaller proportion of the apartments occupied by Americans than of the apartments occupied by immigrant households are used for sleeping. This situation is at once evident from a comparison of the average number of rooms per household with the average number of sleeping rooms per household. Moreover, if the comparison be carried further and an examination be made of the extent to which the different households use the rooms of their apartments for sleeping some very interesting conditions are brought to light. Of the American households 40.9 per cent use all rooms except two for sleeping. Only 4.5 per cent of the native-born households use all rooms except one as sleeping rooms, and none of them use all rooms for that purpose. The conclusion is, therefore, obvious that about 40 per cent of the American households have a kitchen and a dining room or living room in addition to their sleeping rooms; that more than one-half have a separate living room in addition to a dining room, kitchen, and sleeping rooms; and that only a very small number find it necessary to cook, eat, and live in the one room available over and above sleeping rooms.

As regards the households of foreign birth, 16 per cent have more than two rooms in addition to their sleeping rooms, 43 per cent have two rooms, and 40.3 per cent have one room, in addition to sleeping rooms, while a very small per cent sleep in all rooms. The situation, therefore, seems to be that about one-sixth of the immigrant households have a separate kitchen, dining room, and living room; more than two-fifths have a kitchen and one other room which may be used for a dining or living room; less than two-fifths have one room,

which must be used for cooking, eating, and general living purposes; and a very small number have no room in addition to their sleeping rooms available for cooking, eating, and living.

As regards the different races of recent immigration, the North Italian exhibits the best set of conditions. None of the households of this race sleep in all rooms, and about 35 per cent have more than two rooms in addition to their sleeping rooms. About 45 per cent of the households have two rooms, and about 20 per cent have one room, in addition to rooms used for sleeping. The South Italian households show 4 per cent of their number which use all rooms as sleeping rooms, while 28 per cent of the households use all except one room for sleeping, and 60 per cent all except two rooms. Eight per cent of the South Italian households have more than two rooms available above the number used for sleeping. Although the Poles have no households occupying more than two rooms in addition to sleeping rooms, they have no households using all rooms for that purpose. Three-tenths of the households of this race, in addition to their sleeping rooms, have space available for a kitchen and a dining room or living room, while about seven-tenths have one room, which must be used for cooking, eating, and living. Of the Lithuanians 54 per cent have only one room available for use as a kitchen, dining room, and living room, and about 38 per cent of the households of the same race have two rooms available for these purposes. It will be seen from a comparison of the average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per sleeping room that the general tendency of all races of recent immigration is to use a larger proportion of their rooms as sleeping rooms than do the Americans. This tendency is especially significant when considered along with the fact that the households of recent immigration occupy apartments of a smaller number of rooms, and the additional fact that the average number of persons per room is greater than among the American households.

CHAPTER VII.

SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS.

Literacy—Conjugal condition—Visits abroad—Age classification of employees and members of their households—[Text Tables 362 to 373 and General Tables 131 to 140].

There are a number of facts in connection with the foreign-born employees in the mining industry in the Middle West which afford a valuable insight into the general characteristics of the immigrant labor supply. A conception of the real significance of these facts is also necessary to an understanding of the questions of assimilation and industrial efficiency.

LITERACY.

One of the most salient facts in the characterization of the mine workers of recent immigration is disclosed by a consideration of the literacy of the mine workers of foreign birth. In the following table the general literacy of 18,333 individual mine workers in the Middle West is exhibited, by general nativity and race. The percentages are for the principal races, and the totals are for all races. The criterion of literacy is the ability to read or to read and write any language.

TABLE 362.—*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.
Native-born of native father:			
White.....	5,833	97.4	96.7
Negro.....	566	91.1	88.5
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary.....	172	98.8	98.3
England.....	581	99.1	99.0
France.....	67	100.0	100.0
Germany.....	848	99.4	99.1
Ireland.....	318	98.4	98.1
Italy.....	53	96.2	96.2
Russia.....	56	100.0	100.0
Scotland.....	279	99.6	99.6
Wales.....	208	98.1	97.6
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	249	97.6	96.4
Croatian.....	182	70.9	69.2
English.....	803	98.1	97.9
French.....	190	90.5	88.9
German.....	849	98.6	98.0
Irish.....	126	92.9	91.3
Italian, North.....	1,700	93.0	92.0
Italian, South.....	417	63.0	57.3
Lithuanian.....	1,081	80.4	75.2
Magyar.....	617	93.8	92.5
Polish.....	798	76.3	72.1
Russian.....	373	73.7	70.8
Scotch.....	346	99.1	98.6
Slovak.....	784	86.0	80.7
Slovenian.....	96	81.3	81.3
Swedish.....	67	100.0	97.0
Welsh.....	160	95.6	93.1
Grand total.....	18,333	92.6	91.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,649	99.1	98.8
Total native-born.....	9,048	97.5	96.8
Total foreign-born.....	9,285	87.8	85.4

Upon comparing the showing by totals in the preceding table, it is apparent that a slightly higher degree of literacy exists among persons native-born than among the foreign-born.

Among persons native-born of foreign father, it is worthy of note that all of the employees whose fathers were born in Russia or France can both read and write. About 1 per cent can neither read nor write. A slightly greater degree of illiteracy is indicated by those whose fathers were born in Wales, than by the other employees whose fathers were born in Great Britain. Of the employees whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary between 1 and 2 per cent can not read or write, while more than 3 per cent of those whose fathers were born in Italy are illiterate.

As regards the races of foreign birth, about 2 per cent of the English, Scotch, and Germans are unable to read or write, and from 7 to 8 per cent of the Irish and 4 to 6 per cent of the Welsh are illiterate. Of the employees of the French race, 9.5 per cent can not read and 11.1 per cent can not read or write. The Bohemian and Moravian mine workers indicate a relatively higher degree of literacy as compared with other races of southern and eastern Europe, 96.4 per cent being able both to read and write. At the other extreme, the South Italian shows only 63 per cent able both to read and write. Of the Lithuanians 80.4 per cent can read and 75.2 per cent can both read and write, while 76.3 per cent of the Poles can read and 72.1 per cent can both read and write.

In addition to the information secured from individual employees, inquiry was also made as to the literacy of the members of the households studied in the Middle West. The following table shows the literacy, by sex and general nativity and race, of 425 persons in the households canvassed who were 10 years of age or more than 10 years of age.

TABLE 363.—*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 ..	28	30	58	100.0	96.7	98.3	100.0	96.7	98.3
Foreign-born:									
Italian, North	54	49	103	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South	35	28	63	62.9	50.0	57.1	62.9	50.0	57.1
Lithuanian	51	51	102	98.0	92.2	95.1	70.6	60.8	65.7
Polish	25	19	44	92.0	89.5	90.9	72.0	63.2	68.2
Grand total	217	208	425	92.6	89.4	91.1	83.9	78.8	81.4
Total native-born of foreign father	24	30	54	100.0	96.7	98.1	100.0	96.7	98.1
Total native-born	52	60	112	100.0	96.7	98.2	100.0	96.7	98.2
Total foreign-born	165	148	313	90.3	86.5	88.5	78.8	71.6	75.4

It is worthy of note that the native-born males, without exception, can both read and write. On the other hand, only 96.7 per cent of all native-born females can read and write.

Of the foreign-born reporting, it is seen that 90.3 per cent of the males, as compared with 86.5 of the females, can read, but only 78.8 per cent of the males, as compared with 71.6 per cent of the females, can both read and write. The above comparison clearly indicates that the percentage of illiterate persons native-born amounts to less than 2 per cent, while 24.6 per cent of the foreign-born persons are unable to both read and write.

Of the Lithuanians, only 2 per cent of the males and 7.8 per cent of the females are unable to read, as compared with 8 per cent of the males and 10.5 per cent of the females of the Poles. On the other hand, only 29.4 per cent of the males and 39.2 per cent of the females of the Lithuanians are unable to both read and write, as compared with 28 per cent and 36.8 per cent, respectively, of the Poles. The literacy of the North Italians, as shown in the above table, is worthy of special mention, for the reason that every one reporting, both males and females, can read and write. The standing of the South Italians is very low, 37.1 per cent of the males and 50 per cent of the females being illiterate.

In the following table the literacy of the foreign-born in the households studied is considered from the standpoint of length of residence in the United States:

TABLE 364.—*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.
Italian, North.....	103	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	63	62.5	57.6	50.0	62.5	57.6	50.0
Lithuanian.....	102	100.0	86.1	100.0	66.7	55.6	72.2
Polish.....	44	73.3	100.0	100.0	53.3	75.0	76.9
Total.....	313	84.6	85.0	94.2	73.8	73.2	78.5

From the total in the above table it will be seen that, all races being considered together, the percentage of illiteracy has decreased with an increased period of residence. The North Italians report their entire number as literate. The Lithuanians show 100 per cent of those residing here under five years who can read; 86.1 per cent of those with a residence of between five and nine years in the United States; and 100 per cent of those with a residence of over ten years. The table also shows that the percentage of Lithuanians who have been in the United States between five and nine years, who can both read and write, is smaller than the percentage with a residence under five or more than ten years, while the percentage of Poles with a residence of between five and nine years is higher than the percentage of Poles who have been here under five years. A smaller percentage of illiteracy is shown among the Poles who have been here ten years or over than among the Lithuanians, the Poles reporting 76.9 per cent who can both read and write, as compared with 72.2 per cent of the Lithuanians.

A point of more value than the preceding, however, is found in the consideration of the relation between age at time of coming and literacy of the foreign-born. In this connection attention is called to the following table:

TABLE 365.—*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.
Italian, North.....	103	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	63	93.8	44.7	93.8	44.7
Lithuanian.....	102	83.3	95.8	66.7	65.6
Polish.....	44	66.7	94.7	50.0	71.1
Total.....	313	89.2	88.4	81.1	74.6

A glance at the above table is sufficient to show a higher degree of literacy at present among those persons of foreign birth who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to this country, than among those who were 14 or over 14 years of age at the time of their arrival. This situation is especially noticeable in the case of the South Italians, 93.8 per cent of those under 14 years of age at the time of arrival being now able to read and write, as compared with only 44.7 per cent of those who were 14 or over 14 years of age when they came to the United States. A slightly greater proportion of the Lithuanians who were under 14 at the time of their arrival in this country can both read and write, than of those 14 years of age or over. An exception is found in the case of the Poles, a larger proportion of those 14 or over 14 years of age being able to read and write than of those who came to the United States before they were 14 years old. The general tendency, however, seems to point to greater literacy among the foreign-born who came to the country before they had reached the age of 14 years.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Another interesting fact relative to foreign-born persons in the mining communities of the Middle West is to be found in an examination of the conjugal condition of the foreign-born mining employees and in an inquiry as to the location of the wives and families of the married men. The facts in this connection not only throw an interesting light upon the character of the immigrant employees, but also afford a valuable insight into the racial tendencies toward permanent settlement and assimilation. The table first submitted shows the conjugal condition of the employees in the bituminous coal mines of the Middle West, 20 years of age and over. The employees are classified according to race and general nativity.

TABLE 366.—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.....	5,129	22.6	73.9	3.5
Negro.....	537	27.9	63.7	8.4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	82	57.3	42.7	.0
England.....	476	33.8	64.3	1.9
France.....	52	36.5	59.6	3.8
Germany.....	736	38.0	59.9	2.0
Ireland.....	292	36.3	55.8	7.9
Scotland.....	229	45.9	52.8	1.3
Wales.....	177	31.1	66.7	2.3
Foreign-born, by race:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	231	15.2	83.1	1.7
Croatian.....	165	24.2	73.3	2.4
English.....	776	19.5	74.5	6.1
French.....	186	24.7	71.0	4.3
German.....	817	22.2	73.6	4.3
Irish.....	123	29.3	63.4	7.3
Italian, North.....	1,015	39.6	58.7	1.7
Italian, South.....	393	38.4	60.6	1.0
Lithuanian.....	1,063	49.5	49.7	.8
Magyar.....	554	30.1	69.0	.9
Polish.....	770	36.8	61.7	1.6
Russian.....	368	45.1	53.5	1.4
Scotch.....	336	21.1	72.9	6.0
Slovak.....	732	16.3	82.1	1.6
Slovenian.....	89	25.8	74.2	.0
Swedish.....	67	32.8	64.2	3.0
Welsh.....	155	24.5	68.4	7.1
Grand total.....	16,658	29.8	67.1	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	2,134	38.1	59.3	2.6
Total native-born.....	7,800	27.2	69.2	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	8,858	32.1	65.3	2.6

Data were reported for 16,658 individuals. Of these, 67.1 per cent are married, 29.8 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 persons native-born of foreign father than among either those native-born of native father or the foreign-born. 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 a large proportion of married men are the Bohemians and Moravians, Slovaks, English, and Slovenians, in the order mentioned. All of these races have a larger proportion of married men than have the native whites born of native father. The races having a large proportion of single men are the Lithuanians, Russians, North Italians, South Italians, and Poles. The Irish have a much larger proportion of widowed than any other race.

The table next presented analyzes conditions further by exhibiting the conjugal condition of the mine workers according to specified age groups.

TABLE 367.—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.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	2,214	42.4	56.2	1.4	2,023	10.3	85.5	4.2	892	1.2	91.3	7.5	5,129	22.6	73.9	3.5
Negro.....	156	54.5	43.6	1.9	258	19.4	72.5	8.1	123	12.2	70.7	17.1	537	27.9	63.7	8.4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary.....	67	62.7	37.3	.....	14	28.6	71.4	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	476	33.8	64.3	1.9
England.....	222	56.8	42.8	5	199	15.1	83.4	1.5	55	9.1	81.8	9.1	736	38.0	59.3	2.0
Germany.....	342	62.3	37.4	3	279	20.4	77.8	1.8	115	8.7	83.5	7.8	292	36.3	55.8	7.9
Ireland.....	83	65.1	32.5	2.4	128	30.5	61.7	7.8	81	16.0	70.4	13.6	229	45.9	52.8	1.3
Scotland.....	142	60.6	38.0	1.4	67	23.9	76.1	.....	20	15.0	80.0	5.0	177	31.1	66.7	2.3
Wales.....	78	56.4	43.6	.....	74	13.5	82.4	4.1	25	4.0	92.0	4.0				
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	61	37.7	60.7	1.6	128	7.0	92.2	8	42	7.1	88.1	4.8	231	15.2	83.1	1.7
Croatian.....	88	42.0	58.0	.....	61	3.3	93.4	3.3	16	6.2	81.3	12.5	165	24.2	73.3	2.4
English.....	157	47.8	52.2	.....	328	19.5	77.1	3.4	291	4.1	83.5	12.4	776	19.5	74.5	6.1
French.....	56	50.0	46.4	3.6	80	17.5	80.0	2.5	50	8.0	84.0	8.0	186	24.7	71.0	4.3
German.....	143	62.2	37.8	.....	348	20.4	77.9	1.7	326	6.4	84.7	8.9	817	22.2	73.6	4.3
Irish.....	14	71.4	28.6	.....	39	33.3	61.5	5.1	70	18.6	71.4	10.0	123	29.3	63.4	7.3
Italian, North.....	691	67.0	32.3	7	774	20.5	78.2	1.3	150	12.0	80.0	8.0	1,615	39.6	58.7	1.7
Italian, South.....	188	66.0	34.0	.....	160	12.5	86.9	1.6	45	15.6	77.8	6.7	1,063	38.4	60.6	1.0
Lithuanian.....	473	73.5	24.5	.....	208	31.5	67.3	1.2	82	11.0	85.4	3.7	1,554	49.5	49.7	8
Magyar.....	101	67.3	32.5	.....	597	12.5	86.5	1.0	66	1.5	95.5	3.0	770	36.8	61.7	1.6
Polish.....	339	68.3	32.5	.....	351	15.7	82.6	1.7	90	11.1	82.2	6.7	368	45.1	53.5	1.4
Russian.....	172	68.8	30.2	.....	159	25.8	71.1	3.1	37	13.5	86.5	.....	336	21.1	72.9	6.0
Scotch.....	78	52.6	47.4	.....	121	17.4	80.3	2.5	137	6.6	81.0	12.4	50	16.3	82.1	1.6
Slovak.....	245	37.6	55.8	.....	347	5.8	92.5	1.4	140	5.0	90.0	5.0	155	24.5	68.4	7.1
Welsh.....	21	61.9	33.3	4.8	53	36.2	67.9	1.9	81	11.1	77.8	11.1				
Grand total.....	6,499	54.9	44.3	8	7,094	16.8	80.4	2.8	3,065	6.6	84.8	8.6	16,658	29.8	67.1	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,014	60.0	39.3	7	807	21.1	76.3	2.6	313	10.9	80.2	8.9	2,134	38.1	59.3	2.6
Total native-born.....	3,384	48.2	50.6	1.2	3,088	13.9	82.0	4.1	1,328	4.5	86.7	8.7	7,800	27.2	69.2	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	3,115	62.2	37.4	4	4,006	19.1	79.2	1.7	1,737	8.2	83.3	8.5	8,858	32.1	65.3	2.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the preceding table three age groups are specified, including those from twenty to twenty-nine, those from thirty to forty-four, and those who are forty-five years of age or over.

In the first group, it will be seen that of the 6,499 reporting, 44.3 per cent are married and 54.9 per cent single. Of the 3,115 foreign-born in this group only 37.4 per cent are married and less than one-half of 1 per cent widowed. Of the 3,384 native-born persons reporting, 50.6 per cent are married and 1.2 per cent widowed.

Among the foreign-born the Slovaks show 62.4 per cent married, followed by the Bohemians and Moravians, Croatians, English, Scotch, and French, reporting 60.7, 58, 52.2, 47.4, and 46.4 per cent, respectively. In strong contrast, the Lithuanians report less than one-fourth, or 24.5 per cent, married. Of those married among the other races, the percentage ranges from 37.8 of the Germans to 28.6 of the Irish. Only four of the foreign-born races report a proportion of their numbers widowed; the Welsh leading with 4.8 per cent, followed by the French, Bohemians and Moravians, and North Italians, who show 3.6, 1.6, and 0.7 per cent, respectively.

In the group including those persons between the ages of thirty and forty-four years 7,094 males show 80.4 per cent married and 2.8 per cent widowed. Of the total number, 4,006 are foreign-born and report 79.2 per cent married and 1.7 per cent widowed; and 3,088 are native-born and report 82 per cent married and 4.1 per cent widowed. Of the native-born, 807 are of foreign father, reporting 76.3 per cent married and 2.6 per cent widowed.

Among the foreign-born races in this group three races, the Croatians, Slovaks, and Bohemians and Moravians, show over 90 per cent married. The South Italians report the next highest, or 86.9 per cent, followed by the Magyars, Poles, Scotch, and French, in the order named, the French reporting an even 80 per cent married. The married males of the other races range from 78.2 per cent of the North Italians to 61.5 per cent of the Irish.

Among the persons native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in England and Wales show over 80 per cent married, while those whose fathers were born in Germany and those of Scotch descent show the next highest percentages. Of those males whose fathers were born in Austria-Hungary, 71.4 per cent are married, while those whose fathers were born in Ireland show the smallest proportion married, or 61.7 per cent.

The whites native-born of native father as compared with the negroes show a larger percentage married, while they also show a smaller per cent widowed. Of the whites, 85.5 per cent are married and 10.3 per cent single, while the negroes report 72.5 married and 19.4 per cent single.

In considering the third group, or those males who are forty-five years of age or over, the largest proportion of married males is shown by the Magyars, who report 95.5 per cent.

Five of the foreign-born races show 10 per cent or over widowed, the highest being 12.5 on the part of the Croatians, followed by the English and Scotch, showing each 12.4 per cent, and the Welsh and Irish, who show 11.1 and 10 per cent, respectively.

Those whose fathers were born in Wales show a larger proportion married than the second generation of any other race, or 92 per cent.

Of the native-born of foreign father reporting a proportion of their numbers widowed, those whose fathers were born in Ireland, with 13.6 per cent, lead. The negroes show 17.1 per cent widowed, as compared with 7.5 per cent of the whites native-born of native father, and 70.7 per cent married, as against 91.3 per cent of the whites born of native father.

In addition to the individual investigation, information as to conjugal condition was also received relative to the males in the households studied. This information is classified in the following table according to age groups and general nativity and race:

TABLE 368.—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.			
Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....	14	0.0	100.0	0.0	31	0.0	100.0	0.0	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	51	0.0	98.0	2.0
Lithuanian.....	12	8.3	91.7	.0	36	.0	100.0	.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	51	2.0	98.0	.0
Grand total.....	54	5.6	94.4	.0	105	.0	100.0	.0	16	0.0	93.8	6.3	175	1.7	97.7	0.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)									1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	.0	100.0	.0	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	23	4.3	95.7	.0
Total foreign-born.....	45	4.4	95.6	.0	93	.0	100.0	.0	14	.0	92.9	7.1	152	1.3	98.0	0.7

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....	28	0.0	100.0	0.0	16	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	45	0.0	100.0	0.0
Lithuanian.....	26	.0	100.0	.0	21	.0	100.0	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	48	.0	100.0	.0
Grand total.....	89	.0	100.0	.0	63	.0	100.0	.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	159	.0	100.0	.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)									5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	15	.0	100.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	26	.0	100.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	74	.0	100.0	.0	54	.0	100.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	133	.0	100.0	.0

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:																
Italian, North.....	42	0.0	100.0	0.0	47	0.0	100.0	0.0	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	96	0.0	99.0	1.0
Lithuanian.....	38	2.6	97.4	.0	57	.0	100.0	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	99	1.0	99.0	.0
Grand total.....	143	2.1	97.9	.0	168	.0	100.0	.0	23	0.0	95.7	4.3	334	.9	98.8	.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)									6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born.....	24	4.2	95.8	.0	21	.0	100.0	.0	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	49	2.0	98.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....	119	1.7	98.3	.0	147	.0	100.0	.0	19	.0	94.7	5.3	285	.7	98.9	.4

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of 175 males of all races furnishing information for the preceding table, only 1.7 per cent were unmarried. A slightly larger percentage of foreign-born as compared with total native-born are married, only 1.3 per cent of all foreign males being single, 98 per cent married, and a fraction of 1 per cent widowers. In the case of the two foreign races reporting in sufficient numbers for a computation of percentages, it is seen that all of the North Italians are married or have been married and only 2 per cent of the Lithuanians are single.

The conjugal condition of the females in the households studied is even more interesting than that exhibited by the tabulation of the males. Of the total of 159 from whom information was received, all of any age above twenty years were married. This situation, which is a normal one so far as women of recent immigration are concerned, is probably more pronounced in the Middle West than in Pennsylvania or the South, because of the relatively greater proportion of the mine workers of recent immigration who have permanently settled or contemplate a permanent residence in the mining localities of the Middle West.

In connection with the general conjugal condition of the foreign-born males, it is important to inquire as to the location of the wives of the males, for the reason that the presence of the wife and family with the husband usually indicates the intention on the part of the husbands of remaining permanently in the United States. The first table submitted below, which is the result of a study of 5,440 employees, shows the per cent of foreign-born husbands who report a wife in the United States or abroad; the second table exhibits, by designated periods of residence of foreign-born husbands in the United States, the per cent who report wives abroad.

TABLE 369.—*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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	176	96.6	3.4
Croatian.....	105	57.1	42.9
English.....	544	95.6	4.4
French.....	129	95.3	4.7
German.....	563	96.8	3.2
Irish.....	73	97.3	2.7
Italian, North.....	905	79.0	21.0
Italian, South.....	219	63.9	36.1
Lithuanian.....	514	79.8	20.2
Magyar.....	354	63.8	36.2
Polish.....	422	79.1	20.9
Russian.....	186	63.4	36.6
Scotch.....	227	93.8	6.2
Slovak.....	583	88.5	11.5
Slovenian.....	56	78.6	21.4
Swedish.....	43	100.0	.0
Welsh.....	102	100.0	.0
Total.....	5,440	83.5	16.5

TABLE 370.—*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.
English.....	119	64	361	544	16.0	6.2	0.3	4.4
German.....	76	67	420	563	18.4	6.0	.0	3.2
Italian, North.....	158	370	377	905	53.8	18.4	9.8	21.0
Italian, South.....	64	108	47	219	64.1	32.4	6.4	36.1
Lithuanian.....	70	168	276	514	58.6	17.3	12.3	20.2
Magyar.....	103	146	105	354	60.2	32.9	17.1	36.2
Polish.....	100	144	178	422	44.0	19.4	9.0	20.9
Scotch.....	34	28	165	227	29.4	7.1	1.2	6.2
Slovak.....	60	152	371	583	53.3	15.1	3.2	11.5

Upon referring to the foregoing tables it is seen that practically none of the northern and western races are without their wives, while the Croatians, Russians, Magyars, and South Italians show considerable percentages of those whose wives are abroad.

VISITS ABROAD.

The bituminous coal-mining employees of foreign birth, especially the unmarried or those whose wives are abroad, tend to move readily from one mining community or district to another, according to the variations in the demand for labor. In periods of industrial depression or slackness of work they also frequently return home to await a revival of industrial activity in this country. Moreover, as might be anticipated, the immigrant who expects to remain permanently in the United States also revisits his own country to renew old ties or to attend to business matters.

The table following throws light upon the migratory habits of the different races. It enumerates the visits of foreign-born males to their native lands, by period of residence in the United States and by race.

TABLE 371.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	80	61	78	219	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.2
Croatian.....	30	75	39	144	3.3	17.3	23.1	16.0
English.....	174	83	424	681	10.9	28.9	22.9	20.6
French.....	40	64	67	171	.0	4.7	23.9	11.1
German.....	127	94	510	731	4.7	(a)	8.0	7.3
Irish.....	10	9	93	112	.0	.0	15.1	12.5
Italian, North.....	463	642	484	1,589	6.3	18.4	36.6	20.4
Italian, South.....	133	194	63	390	21.8	18.6	20.6	20.0
Lithuanian.....	210	352	373	935	2.9	7.4	10.7	7.7
Magyar.....	211	214	116	541	7.1	13.6	29.3	14.4
Polish.....	192	247	228	667	4.7	8.1	10.5	7.9
Russian.....	103	100	75	278	7.8	12.0	10.7	10.1
Scotch.....	58	38	213	309	15.5	34.2	24.9	24.3
Slovak.....	129	203	415	747	7.0	11.3	10.8	10.3
Welsh.....	10	4	127	141	30.0	(a)	22.0	22.0
Total.....	2,131	2,560	3,525	8,216	7.3	13.6	18.4	14.0

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

All races included in the table above show a tendency to increase the proportion of persons who make one or more visits abroad, according to the period of residence in this country; 7.3 per cent of the total for all races of under five years' residence in the United States, 13.6 per cent of the total of a residence between five and nine years, and 18.4 per cent of the total who had been in this country ten years or over having made one or more visits abroad.

In all periods of residence the greatest tendency to make visits abroad is noticed in the case of the South Italians, 21.8 per cent of which race in the United States under five years, 18.6 per cent between five and nine years, and 20.6 per cent ten years or over having made one or more visits to Italy. On the other hand, only 6.3 per cent of the North Italians of a residence under five years, 18.4 per cent between five and nine years, and 36.6 per cent ten years or over made one or more visits, indicating less tendency among those of a shorter period of residence and a stronger tendency among those of a more extended period of residence among the North Italians, as compared with the South Italians, to revisit their home country. The Magyars also indicate an increasing tendency by period of residence, 7.1 per cent of the total in the United States under five years, 13.6 per cent of a residence between five and nine years, and 29.3 per cent of a residence of ten years or over reporting one or more visits. Very few Croatians of a short period of residence make any visits, but 17.3 per cent of those who have been in the United States between five and nine years, and 23.1 per cent of those in the United States ten years or over, report one or more visits. Of the English, 10.9 per cent under five years' residence, 28.9 per cent between five and nine years, and 22.9 per cent of ten years' residence or over also state that they have made one or more

visits. It is also a striking fact that 30 per cent of the Welsh of a residence under five years and 22 per cent of ten years' residence or more report one or more visits abroad. The Slovaks and Russians indicate about the same tendency to revisit their native land, the proportions of each race under each designated period of residence being about the same. It is also of importance to note that practically none of the representatives of the Irish race report any visits to Ireland until a period of residence of ten years or over in this country is reached.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The following tables show the percentage of persons in each specified age group, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household. The first presented covers the male members of the household.

TABLE 372.—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.
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	106	27.4	16.0	3.8	4.7	13.2	29.2	5.7
Italian, South.....	61	29.5	19.7	1.6	4.9	16.4	22.9	4.9
Lithuanian.....	111	33.3	18.9	.9	.9	10.8	32.4	2.7
Polish.....	52	36.5	17.3	.0	.0	19.2	23.1	3.8
Grand total.....	373	30.6	17.7	1.6	3.2	14.5	28.2	4.3
Total native-born.....	43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	330	31.2	17.9	.0	2.7	13.9	28.2	4.2

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	107	26.2	20.6	2.8	5.6	28.0	15.8	0.9
Italian, South.....	55	25.5	23.6	5.5	3.6	18.2	21.8	1.8
Lithuanian.....	101	32.7	15.8	1.0	2.0	27.7	19.8	1.0
Polish.....	44	25.0	18.2	2.3	9.1	27.3	15.9	2.3
Grand total.....	343	26.8	19.2	2.6	5.0	25.9	18.4	2.0
Total native-born.....	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	307	28.0	19.2	2.6	4.6	26.1	18.2	1.3

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
Italian, North.....	213	26.8	18.3	3.3	5.2	20.7	22.5	3.3
Italian, South.....	116	27.6	21.6	3.4	4.3	17.2	22.4	3.4
Lithuanian.....	212	33.0	17.5	.9	1.4	18.9	26.4	1.9
Polish.....	96	31.6	17.9	1.1	4.2	23.1	20.0	3.2
Grand total.....	716	28.8	18.4	2.1	4.1	19.9	23.5	3.2
Total native-born.....	79	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total foreign-born.....	637	29.7	18.5	2.2	3.6	19.8	23.2	2.8

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It is of interest to note from the preceding table that of the 373 males furnishing information, almost one-half, or 49.9 per cent, are under 16 years of age; 30.6 per cent of the total are under 6 years of age; 17.7 from 6 to 13; and 1.6 per cent from 14 to 15 years of age. Although the foreign-born show none of their number between the ages of 14 and 15 years, 49.1 per cent are under 14 years of age.

Of the four foreign-born races furnishing information, the Poles, Lithuanians, and South Italians, in the order named, each show over 50 per cent under 16 years of age. With the exception of the North Italians, who show a slightly smaller proportion under 6 than from 30 to 44 years of age, or 27.4 as compared with 29.2 per cent, the other races each show a larger proportion under 6 years of age than in any other age group, ranging from 36.5 per cent of the Poles to 29.5 per cent of the South Italians. Of those from 6 to 13 years of age, the South Italians with 19.7 per cent show the largest, and the North Italians with 16 per cent the smallest proportion. Of the males over 16, the largest proportion are from 30 to 44 and the smallest from 16 to 19 years of age, while the percentage of males 45 or over is but little more than the percentage of males whose ages are from 16 to 19. The proportion of males from 30 to 44 ranges from 32.4 per cent of the Lithuanians to 22.9 per cent of the South Italians, and of those from 20 to 29 the Poles with 19.2 per cent show the largest, and the Lithuanians with 10.8 per cent the smallest proportion.

Of the 343 females furnishing information, 48.6 per cent are under 16 years of age; 26.8 per cent of the total number are under 6 and 19.2 per cent from 6 to 13 years of age. Of those over 16, 25.9 per cent of the total number are from 20 to 29 and 18.4 per cent from 30 to 44 years of age.

Of the four races furnishing information, the South Italians alone show over 50 per cent under 16 years of age. The greatest difference in the proportions under 6 and from 6 to 13 years of age is shown by the Lithuanians and Poles—the former showing 32.7 per cent under 6, as compared with 15.8 per cent from 6 to 13, while the latter shows 25 per cent under 6 and 18.2 per cent from 6 to 13 years of age. As between the North and South Italians in these two age groups there is little difference.

In the two age groups from 20 to 29 and 30 to 44 years of age, each race, with the exception of the South Italian, shows a larger proportion in the first than in the second group. The largest proportion in the first, and smallest in the second group, is shown by the North Italians, or 28 per cent as compared with 15.8 per cent. The proportions of Lithuanians and Poles, as will be seen from the above table, are but slightly lower than the North Italians in the first group. It will also be noted that a very small proportion of the females of each race are 45 years of age or over.

A combination shows the percentage of the combined totals of males and females furnishing information. Of the 716 males and females reporting complete data, 49.3 per cent are under 16 years of age. As in the preceding tables a larger proportion are under 6 than from 6 to 13 years, while of those above 16 a larger proportion are from 30 to 44 than from 20 to 29 years of age.

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

TABLE 373.—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.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	5,993	(a)	14.0	18.7	18.5	14.2	19.7	10.3	4.6
Negro.....	584	0.0	7.5	11.8	15.2	16.8	27.4	14.6	6.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	174	.0	52.9	27.6	10.9	2.3	5.7	.0	.6
England.....	585	.0	17.9	21.2	17.3	14.7	19.3	8.2	1.4
France.....	66	.0	21.2	18.2	19.7	13.6	12.1	10.6	4.5
Germany.....	882	.0	15.6	22.2	17.1	11.5	20.4	10.2	2.9
Ireland.....	321	.0	7.5	16.2	10.6	16.5	24.0	18.7	6.5
Italy.....	56	.0	60.7	21.4	12.5	3.6	1.8	.0	.0
Russia.....	57	.0	75.4	19.3	3.5	1.8	.0	.0	.0
Scotland.....	285	.0	19.3	30.9	19.3	10.9	12.6	4.9	2.1
Wales.....	211	.0	15.6	18.0	19.4	13.3	21.8	8.1	3.8
Foreign-born, by race:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	251	.0	5.6	8.4	16.7	19.1	33.1	10.0	7.2
Croatian.....	182	.0	7.7	23.6	25.8	11.5	22.5	7.7	1.1
English.....	809	.0	3.6	7.2	12.2	16.7	24.1	20.3	15.9
French.....	193	.0	3.6	10.9	18.1	18.7	22.8	17.6	8.3
German.....	858	.0	3.7	7.2	9.8	15.3	25.8	21.0	17.2
Irish.....	128	.0	1.6	4.7	7.0	8.6	21.9	23.4	32.8
Italian, North.....	1,711	.0	4.7	16.7	24.1	21.5	24.0	7.2	1.6
Italian, South.....	422	.0	6.6	22.7	21.8	19.0	19.2	7.6	3.1
Lithuanian.....	1,084	.0	1.6	17.5	26.2	20.6	26.5	6.7	.9
Magyar.....	639	.0	8.9	13.8	18.5	20.2	28.2	8.3	2.2
Polish.....	814	.0	4.4	20.5	20.4	18.4	25.2	8.6	2.5
Russian.....	376	.0	1.9	18.1	27.7	17.3	25.3	8.8	1.1
Scotch.....	345	.0	2.3	7.0	15.7	14.5	20.9	24.1	15.7
Slovak.....	788	.0	6.9	14.7	16.6	16.8	27.3	15.7	2.0
Slovenian.....	99	.0	9.1	8.1	24.2	18.2	23.2	11.1	6.1
Swedish.....	67	.0	.0	6.0	16.4	11.9	32.8	19.4	13.4
Welsh.....	157	.0	1.3	5.1	8.3	15.9	17.8	26.1	25.5
Grand total.....	18,654	(a)	10.0	16.7	18.5	16.0	22.3	11.3	5.2
Total native born of foreign father.....	2,707	.0	20.5	21.9	16.0	12.2	17.8	8.8	2.8
Total native-born.....	9,284	(a)	15.5	19.2	17.6	13.8	19.6	10.2	4.2
Total foreign-born.....	9,370	.0	4.5	14.3	19.4	18.2	25.0	12.4	6.3

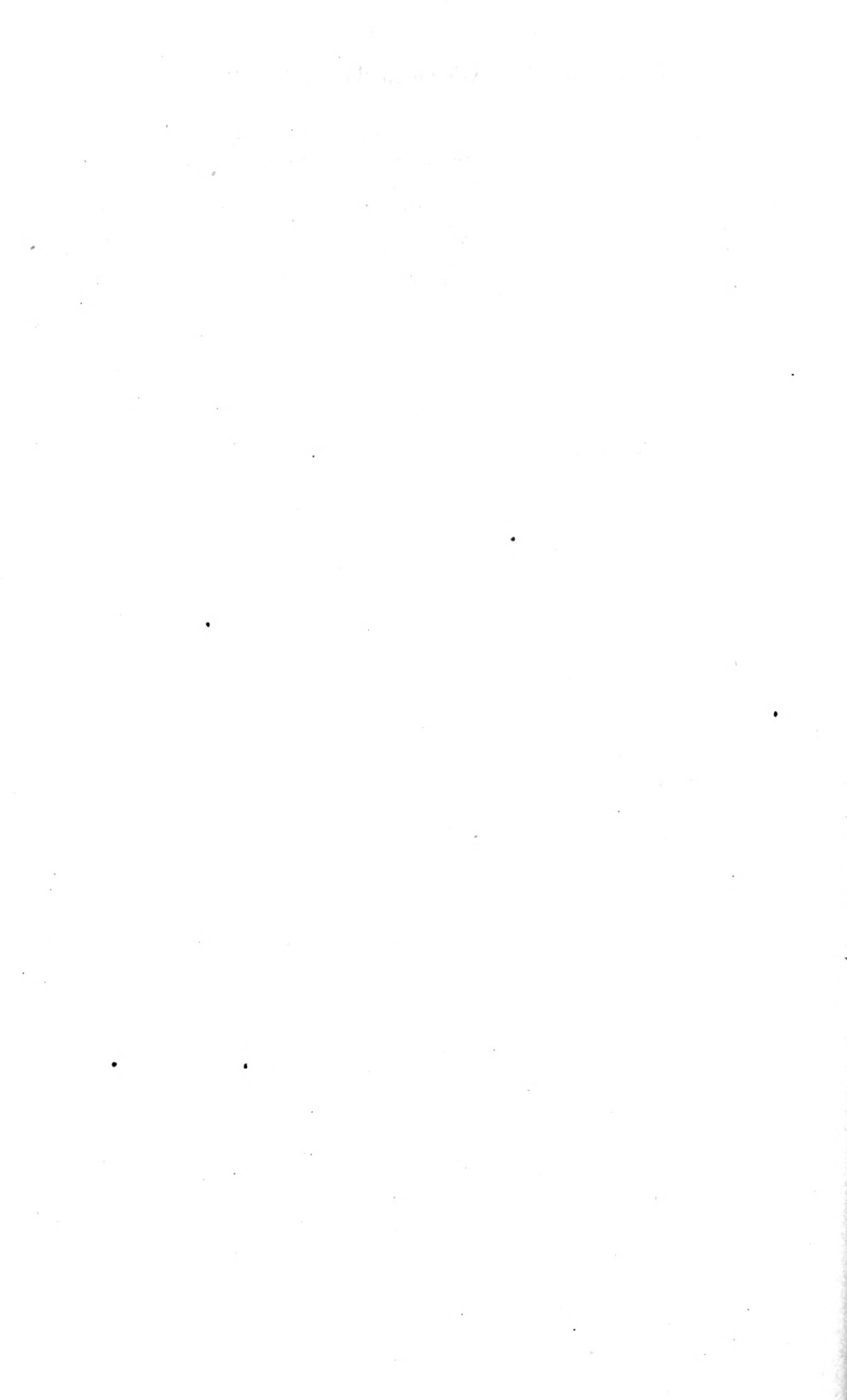
(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The preceding table shows that of 18,654 male employees the greatest proportion in any one age group is from 35 to 44 years of age, the next largest from 25 to 29 years of age. Nearly equal proportions are from 20 to 24 and from 30 to 44 years of age, and 10 per cent are from 14 to 19 and 11.3 per cent are from 45 to 54 years of age. Slightly more than 5 per cent are 55 years of age or over.

The total number of native-born employees show over 50 per cent who are from 14 to 29 years of age. The total number of foreign-born employees show between 30 and 40 per cent who are of this age. The employees of foreign birth show a somewhat higher percentage of persons who are 55 years of age or over than do those who are native-born.

Of the employees who are native-born of foreign father, those whose fathers were born in Russia show the highest percentage and those whose fathers were born in Ireland the lowest percentage who are from 14 to 19 years of age. The table further shows that none of those whose fathers were born in Russia are over 35 years of age, and none whose fathers were born in Italy and Austria-Hungary are over 45 years of age. The employees whose fathers were born in Ireland show the highest percentage who are from 45 to 55 years of age or over.

It will be further noted that in the groups of the younger employees, the percentage of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German is smaller than that of the more recent immigrant races, and that the percentage of the older immigrant races who are 45 to 55 years of age or over is higher than that of the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe who are included in the above-mentioned age group.



CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS AND ASSIMILATION.

Ownership of homes—Citizenship—Ability to speak English—[Text Tables 374 to 383 and General Tables 141 to 149].

The preceding discussion has been concerned with the industrial status and progress of the races of recent and past immigration. In addition to the purely industrial condition of the foreign-born in the bituminous localities of the Middle West, however, data have been collected showing the general progress toward Americanization exhibited by the races of recent immigration, as well as their adaptation to American life and institutions. This information is treated in the following discussion under topics selected with the object of pointing out the representative tendencies toward progress and assimilation.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

Ownership by a family of the home which it inhabits implies the ability and the disposition to save. For this reason the proportion of 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 is also probable that, unless they intend to reside permanently in the United States, the members of a family of foreign birth will not, in the majority of instances, purchase property of so immovable a nature as a dwelling house. The statistics of the ownership of homes by immigrant races may therefore be considered of value as showing the permanency of the immigrant population. In this connection, however, it must also be borne in mind that in the bituminous localities of the Middle West, as in other coal-mining sections, a satisfactory conclusion as to the tendencies of the foreign-born can not be had, because in the small, detached mining communities the coal-mining companies usually own the dwelling houses and often there is no opportunity for the employee to purchase his own home.

Data relative to the ownership of homes by mining employees in the Middle West have been secured by means of the family study and are embodied in the following table:

TABLE 374.—*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	22	8	36.4
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North.....	51	36	70.6
Italian, South.....	25	10	40.0
Lithuanian.....	50	18	36.0
Polish.....	23	20	87.0
Grand total.....	171	92	53.8
Total native-born.....	22	8	36.4
Total foreign-born.....	149	84	56.4

Of the total number of 171 families included in the preceding table, 92, or 53.8 per cent, own their homes. For the native-born the percentage owning homes is 36.4 per cent, and for the total foreign-born it is 56.4 per cent.

The foreign-born, classified by races in the order of percentage owning homes rank as follows: Poles, North Italians, South Italians, and Lithuanians. It will be noticed that for all the foreign races, with the exception of the Lithuanian, the percentage of homes owned is larger than for the native-born. The unfavorable position of the native-born as to home owning is probably due to the fact that for the past twenty years there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the native-born to leave the coal mines. Of the native-born remaining in the mines, a considerable part, as already pointed out, occupy the more skilled and responsible positions. Those who remain, however, in the shift and digging and loading occupations are, to a considerable extent, the more thriftless and less ambitious of the former mine workers, and represent largely an improvident class.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of families owning homes is higher in the Middle West than in the Southwest and much higher than in Pennsylvania or the South.^a The above statement is true not only of the employees as a whole but, in general, of all the races represented. The fact that the standard for the employees of the Middle West is so much higher than for those of the East and South is probably due, in a considerable measure, to the prevalence of better working conditions in and about the mines of the Middle West.

CITIZENSHIP.

Passing from the consideration of home-owning tendencies as an index of permanent residence and progress toward Americanization on the part of the foreign-born mining employees, another instructive indication as to assimilation is found in the fact relative to the political condition of the foreign-born and their interest in political and civic matters.

The English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans, as a rule, manifest as much interest in all public affairs as do the native-born of native father. The French and Belgians, do not show so much interest as the above-mentioned races. Among the immigrant races from southern and eastern Europe, the North Italians, upon the whole, indicate more activity in public affairs than is shown by the other races. The Lithuanians and Poles are next in order. The South Italians, for the most part, manifest very little interest and are usually controlled by leaders of their own race.

As regards naturalization and citizenship, tables submitted on the following page present a comparison by races as to the political condition of the males among the bituminous coal miners of the Middle West, who have been in the United States at least five years and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming. The first table shows the numbers and percentages of all races having first or second papers. The second table makes the same exhibit by percentages for the principal races, in connection with length of residence in the United States.

^a See Table 113, p. 179.

TABLE 375.—*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.....	84	27	36	32.1	42.9
Bulgarian.....	5	2	2	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	4	1	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	80	20	10	25.0	12.5
Danish.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	5	1	1	(a)	(a)
English.....	270	186	48	68.9	17.8
Finnish.....	15	7	8	(a)	(a)
French.....	82	27	8	32.9	28.0
German.....	352	268	57	76.1	16.2
Greek.....	3	3	1	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	47	34	7	72.3	14.9
Italian, North.....	739	307	161	41.5	21.8
Italian, South.....	161	39	17	24.2	10.6
Italian (not specified).....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	418	186	41	44.5	9.8
Magyar.....	238	48	52	20.2	21.8
Montenegrin.....	5	5	1	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	309	62	53	20.1	17.2
Roumanian.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	140	50	18	35.7	12.9
Ruthenian.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	120	69	33	57.5	27.5
Servian.....	6	1	1	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	285	131	59	46.0	20.7
Slovenian.....	35	12	5	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	33	25	8	(a)	(a)
Syrian.....	2	2	1	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	58	49	6	84.5	10.3
Austrian (race not specified).....	45	12	15	26.7	33.3
Belgian (race not specified).....	46	15	13	32.6	28.3
Swiss (race not specified).....	3	1	1	(a)	(a)
Total.....	3,601	1,586	681	44.0	18.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

 TABLE 376.—*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.
English.....	73	8.2	53.4	197	91.4	4.6	270	68.9	17.8
German.....	83	21.7	51.8	269	92.9	5.2	352	76.1	16.2
Italian, North.....	445	21.6	25.4	294	71.8	16.3	749	41.5	21.8
Italian, South.....	124	13.7	11.3	37	59.5	8.1	161	24.2	10.6
Lithuanian.....	216	24.5	10.2	202	65.8	9.4	418	44.5	9.8
Magyar.....	161	8.1	22.4	77	45.5	20.8	238	20.2	21.8
Polish.....	165	3.0	14.5	144	39.6	20.1	309	20.1	17.2
Russian.....	68	16.2	7.4	72	54.2	18.1	140	35.7	12.9
Scotch.....	34	2.9	50.0	86	79.1	18.6	120	57.5	27.5
Slovak.....	99	14.1	25.3	186	62.9	18.3	285	46.0	20.7
Total.....	1,731	14.8	24.8	1,870	71.1	13.4	3,601	44.0	18.9

The tables of percentages immediately preceding show that, of the total number of employees reporting, 44 per cent are naturalized, 18.9 per cent have first papers only, and 37.1 per cent are without first or second papers. The highest percentage of aliens among any race is exhibited by the South Italians, 65.2 per cent of whom have taken no steps toward citizenship. Only 23 per cent of the South Italians, however, have been in the country as long as ten years, this proportion being smaller than that of any other race. The Poles show the next largest percentage of aliens, with 62.7 per cent thus reported, closely followed by the Croatians with 62.5 per cent.

The Welsh, with 84.5 per cent reported as holding final papers, rank the highest as regards complete naturalization. They, however, constitute one of the smallest racial groups tabulated. The fact that the Germans rank second, with 76.1 per cent naturalized and 16.2 per cent having first papers, is rather more significant, as this group is more than six times the size of the Welsh. Moreover, almost one-fourth of the Germans have been in the country less than ten years. The Irish, ranking third, form another small group. The English rank fourth and the Scotch fifth, the aliens of these races being but 13.3 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, of the total number reporting. The Scotch have a much higher percentage holding first papers than the English. In addition to the above-mentioned races only the Slovaks and Lithuanians show percentages of fully naturalized persons in excess of the general average of 44 per cent.

The Poles report the lowest percentage of fully naturalized employees, or 20.1 per cent. The Magyars report 20.2 per cent fully naturalized. Both of these races rank below the South Italians, with 24.2 per cent fully naturalized. Exactly 25 per cent of the Croatians are fully naturalized, but only 12.5 per cent of this race have first papers, and consequently the proportion of aliens is very large. Only 25 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians are aliens; their percentage of 32.1 fully naturalized is not comparatively high.

Of the individuals in the United States from five to nine years, 60.4 per cent have taken no steps toward citizenship, 24.8 per cent have their first papers, and 14.8 per cent are fully naturalized.

In this classification the Poles show the greatest proportion of aliens, 82.5 per cent of the race being thus reported. Only 3 per cent of the men of this race and in this age group are fully naturalized. The Russians follow with 76.4 per cent alien, but show 16.2 per cent fully naturalized. The Lithuanians, with 24.5 per cent, show the highest percentage of persons fully naturalized, followed by the Germans with 21.7 per cent and the North Italians with 21.6 per cent.

Of the Lithuanians 65.3 per cent, of the North Italians 53 per cent, and of the Germans 26.5 per cent are aliens.

Complete naturalization is, as might be expected, more general among the persons of longest residence in the United States. The 1,870 individuals tabulated as having been in the country ten years or more are reported as 71.1 per cent fully naturalized and 13.4 per cent having first papers only, which leaves but 15.5 per cent aliens.

The races from Great Britain and Germany, which rank highest in the general showing for all races, also make the best showing in the racial comparison as to political condition of employees who have been in the United States ten years or more. The races from

Great Britain and Germany show the lowest percentages of aliens, no proportion for any race being over 4 per cent of the whole. The highest percentage of aliens is found among the Poles, with 40.3 per cent. Moreover, only 39.6 per cent of this race are naturalized. The Magyars follow, with 33.7 per cent alien and 45.5 per cent naturalized. Other high percentages of aliens are the South Italians, 32.4; the Russians, 27.7; and the Lithuanians, 24.8. Of the 37 South Italians who furnished information and who have been in this country ten years or over, 59.5 per cent are fully naturalized, only 8.1 per cent have first papers, and 32.4 per cent have as yet taken no steps toward naturalization.

The following table 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 coming, by race of individual:

TABLE 377.—*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.
Foreign-born:					
Italian, North.....	29	13	11	44.8	37.9
Italian, South.....	16	6	.....	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	28	12	5	42.9	17.9
Polish.....	10	3	2	(a)	(a)
Total.....	83	34	18	41.0	21.7

^a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above table shows that of the total number of individuals in this locality for whom information was secured, a much larger proportion are fully naturalized than have first papers only.

As between the North Italians and Lithuanians, the former, while reporting only a slightly larger proportion than the latter fully naturalized, show a much larger proportion having secured only their first papers; while of the South Italians and Poles the number of each reporting is so small as to admit of no comparison.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

Another factor upon which progress toward assimilation and industrial advancement are conditioned is found in the extent to which the different races of alien speech and birth acquire a knowledge of English. Information as to ability to speak English was secured from the members of the households studied in the Middle West and is submitted in the table following for all persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, race, and general nativity.

TABLE 378.—*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, Italian, North.....	19	26	45	100.0	96.2	97.8
Foreign-born:						
Italian, North.....	58	49	107	87.9	28.6	65.7
Italian, South.....	40	33	73	52.5	48.5	50.7
Lithuanian.....	52	52	104	100.0	88.5	94.2
Polish.....	28	21	49	100.0	81.0	91.8
Grand total.....	227	216	443	88.5	70.4	79.7
Total, native-born of foreign father.....	49	61	110	100.0	96.7	98.2
Total, foreign-born.....	178	155	333	85.4	60.0	73.6

All of the North Italian males native-born of foreign father, as evidenced by the above table, can speak English, and 96.2 per cent of the females. Of the total foreign-born 84.5 per cent of the males can speak English, but only three-fifths of the foreign-born females are so reported. This inability on the part of the females as compared with the males to speak English is due to the fact that the women of foreign households do not come into contact with English-speaking people to as large an extent as do the men, the latter being thrown with English-speaking people at work and in other relations. Moreover, their native language is usually spoken by foreigners in the household, and the immigrant women, therefore, have small opportunity to learn English from the men while at home.

Of the different races of foreign birth, all of the males of the Lithuanian and Polish races can speak English, while only 88.5 per cent of the Lithuanian females and 81 per cent of the Polish females can converse in that language. As compared with these two races, the North and South Italians make a less favorable showing. Eighty-seven and nine-tenths per cent of the North Italian males and 28.6 per cent of the females can speak English, but, on the other hand, only a little more than one-half of the South Italian males and less than one-half of the females of that race are able to speak English.

A study of 7,761 individual mine employees of foreign birth and of non-English-speaking race was made relative to their ability to speak English. The results, according to race of individual, are shown in the table following.

TABLE 379.—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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	77.3	Polish.....	787	57.3
Croatian.....	180	78.9	Russian.....	371	67.9
French.....	190	68.4	Slovak.....	778	73.5
German.....	841	89.4	Slovenian.....	94	72.3
Italian, North.....	1,685	68.0	Swedish.....	67	92.5
Italian, South.....	416	50.2	Total.....	7,761	69.7
Lithuanian.....	1,080	75.9			
Magyar.....	596	50.0			

The race for which the proportion of men able to speak English is highest is the Swedish, followed by the German, Croatian, Bohemian and Moravian, and Lithuanian, in the order mentioned; those for which it is comparatively low are the South Italian, Magyar, and Polish. Of the Swedes, 92.5 per cent speak English, while the figure for the South Italians is 50.2 per cent, and that for the Magyars is 50 per cent.

The races other than those above mentioned, for which the percentage of English-speaking persons is higher than the per cent shown for the total foreign-born, are the Slovak and Slovenian. Among the Russians, North Italians, and French, the percentage of persons who can speak English is lower than is the showing for the total of all races.

In connection with the ability of mine employees to speak English, it is also important to note the ability of immigrants to speak English according to age at the time of coming to the United States. With this object in view, the following table is presented, showing the percentage of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over in the households studied who can speak English, by age at time of arrival in the United States.

TABLE 380.—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.)

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.
Italian, North.....	107	91.7	56.9
Italian, South.....	73	76.9	36.2
Lithuanian.....	104	100.0	93.8
Polish.....	49	90.9	92.1
Total.....	333	86.0	71.0

By comparing the total number of persons in the above table who were less than 14 years of age when they came to the United States

with those who were more than 14 years of age at the time of their arrival, it is seen that a higher per cent of the lower age period can speak English. This seems to be conclusive evidence of a more rapid tendency to acquire English among the younger immigrants than among the older.

In the case of all races, with the exception of the Poles, a tendency even greater than that exhibited for the total foreign-born is apparent. About nine-tenths of the North Italians under 14 years of age, as compared with a little more than one-half over 14 years of age at the time of coming to this country, can speak English, while three-fourths of the South Italians under 14 years of age as against about one-third over 14 years old at the time of their coming to the United States are able to speak English. All of the Lithuanian race who came to this country when less than 14 years of age can speak English, and more than nine-tenths of those who reached this country after they had passed their fourteenth year can converse in that language. The Polish race shows a large proportion of English-speaking persons in the older age group, indicating a larger segregation of the younger members of the race from American schools, and less contact with the American people and institutions.

In studying the ability of foreign-born persons to speak English, it is interesting to compare the relative ability to speak English according to period of residence in the United States. The following table, covering 333 individuals in the households studied, shows the relative per cent of such foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States:

TABLE 381.—*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.]

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.
Italian, North.....	107	37.5	52.3	84.6
Italian, South.....	73	31.8	54.1	71.4
Lithuanian.....	104	64.3	100.0	98.1
Polish.....	49	90.0	87.5	100.0
Total.....	333	53.8	69.9	90.8

On comparing in the above table the total for all races, it is apparent that there is an intimate connection between ability to speak English and period of residence in this country, the ability to use the language increasing as the period of residence becomes more extended. About one-half of the total foreign-born who have been in the United States less than five years, about seven-tenths of those who have been in the country between five and nine years, and about nine-tenths of the total who have had a residence of over ten years are able to speak English. As regards the several races, the greatest relative advancement in the use of English is indicated by the Lithuanians. All of

that race who have had a residence of five to nine years in the United States are able to speak English and almost all of those of a longer period of residence than ten years. The least progress is shown by the Italian races. Fifteen and four-tenths per cent of the North and 28.6 per cent of the South Italians who have been in the country ten years or over are unable to speak English, while practically all the Poles and Lithuanians who have been in the United States for the same period are able to speak English.

The following table shows the per cent of 7,761 foreign-born male employees who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race:

TABLE 382.—*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 persons 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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	100.0	73.2	77.3
Croatian.....	180	83.3	78.6	78.9
French.....	190	100.0	61.8	68.4
German.....	841	100.0	85.6	89.4
Italian, North.....	1,685	97.1	66.7	68.0
Italian, South.....	416	84.6	47.9	50.2
Lithuanian.....	1,080	95.7	75.0	75.9
Magyar.....	596	88.9	48.2	50.0
Polish.....	787	93.0	55.2	57.3
Russian.....	371	80.0	67.6	67.9
Slovak.....	778	95.8	71.3	73.5
Total.....	7,761	96.8	67.2	69.7

Upon comparing the foreign-born males considered in the above table according to age at time of coming to the United States, it will be seen that those who were under 14 show a much larger proportion speaking English than those who were 14 or over.

All of the Bohemians and Moravians, French, and Germans, who were under 14 at time of coming, speak English, while the proportion of North Italians under 14 who speak English is larger than the proportion shown by the total for all races. The Russians, of those who were under 14 at time of coming, show the smallest proportion speaking English, and are closely followed by the Croatians and South Italians.

Of those who were 14 or over at time of coming, the Germans, Croatians, Lithuanians, Bohemians and Moravians, Slovaks, and Russians, in the order named, report each a proportion above that of the total, while the South Italians show the smallest proportion with ability to speak English.

Without regard to age at time of coming, it will be seen that the Germans show much the largest proportion speaking English, followed by the Croatians, Bohemians and Moravians, Lithuanians, and Slovaks, each reporting over 70 per cent with ability to speak English, while, on the other hand, the Magyars and South Italians report the smallest proportions.

The table next presented shows the ability of 7,761 mine workers in the Middle West to speak English in connection with period of residence in the United States.

TABLE 383.—*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 persons 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.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	247	58.0	76.8	96.7	77.3
Croatian.....	180	57.9	82.2	88.5	78.9
French.....	190	30.2	68.2	88.9	68.4
German.....	841	56.3	86.3	98.0	89.4
Italian, North.....	1,685	41.2	72.2	88.1	68.0
Italian, South.....	416	32.9	51.0	84.1	50.2
Lithuanian.....	1,080	50.6	78.0	88.1	75.0
Magyar.....	596	26.5	57.3	79.2	50.0
Polish.....	787	29.7	63.4	76.3	57.3
Russian.....	371	35.2	77.5	90.8	67.9
Slovak.....	778	44.5	72.3	83.4	73.5
Total.....	7,761	40.9	71.0	88.7	69.7

The above table shows data for 7,761 individuals. These have been divided into three groups. In the first group are those who have been in the United States less than five years, in the second are those who have been in the country from five to nine years, and in the third are those who have been here ten years or over.

The totals show that 40.9 per cent of all the individuals included in the first group, 71 per cent of all those included in the second group, and 88.7 per cent of all those included in the third group can speak English, indicating a decided progression from group to group in acquiring the ability to speak English.

The races having the largest proportions of individuals able to speak English are, for the first group, the Bohemian and Moravian, Croatian, and German; for the second group, the German, Croatian, Lithuanian, and Russian; and for the third group, the German, Bohemian and Moravian, Russian, and French. The races for which the smallest proportions of individuals who can speak English are reported are, in the first group, the Magyar and Pole; in the second group, the South Italian and Magyar; and in the third group, the Magyar and Pole.





