

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MEN AVERAGING 12 HOURS OR MORE PER DAY IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES<sup>1</sup>

Industry	States Included	Total Men	12-Hour Men		Industry	States Included	Total Men	12-Hour Men	
			Number	Cent Per				Number	Per Cent
Iron and steel	15	31588	5497	17.4	Cars	14	15606	25	.2
Chemicals	25	28478	2367	8.3	Cigars	10	5223	2	.04
Paper and pulp	14	6379	444	7.0	Clothing, men's	9	9926	19	.2
Glass	9	11738	791	6.7	Clothing, women's	7	3127	0	0
Brick	11	1773	85	4.8	Electrical machinery	8	4369	6	.1
Coal:					Furniture	13	10615	35	.3
Anthracite	1	16216	617	3.8	Hosiery and Underwear	15	2607	10	.4
Bituminous	18	40541	272	.7	Leather	9	7920	59	.7
Foundries	28	15340	364	2.4	Logging	21	7330	42	.6
Machine Shop:					Lumber	22	18022	170	.9
Machine tools	11	7817	40	.5	Millwork	13	5154	13	.3
Other machinery	27	14931	298	2.0	Overalls	19	358	1	.3
Rubber	9	15134	272	1.8	Pottery	4	2142	0	0
Confectionery	19	4370	54	1.2	Silk	7	3755	27	.7
Automobiles	7	17812	98	.6	Typewriters	10	8870	58	.7
Boxes, paper	10	1805	10	.6					

<sup>1</sup>As explained in text this figure does not show full extent of 12-hour work. In most steel plants the proportion would probably be over 50 per cent.

<sup>2</sup>The figures upon which this table is based are taken from Table 5 of Bulletin No. 265 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Industrial Survey in Selected Industries in the United States, 1919*. The arrangement has been altered to serve the purposes of this study, and the per cent figures added.

TABLE II. SOME ORGANIZED TRADES WHICH HAD BY 1919 GONE ON 8 HOURS<sup>1</sup>

Asbestos workers	Postal, and railroad postal clerks	Quarrymen
Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders	Carpenters and joiners	Miners, Western Federation of
Bridge and structural iron workers	Lathers	Typographical Union
Cigar makers	Painters, decorators and paper-hangers	Printing pressmen's union
Cutting die and cutter makers	Tile layers and helpers	Photo engravers' union
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	Hod carriers	Powder and high explosive workers of America, united
Glass workers	Roofers	Paving cutters' union
Hatters	Granite cutters	Paper makers, international brotherhood of
	Stone cutters	

<sup>1</sup>Report on the eight-hours day or forty-eight hours week, prepared for Item I of the Agenda by the Organizing Committee of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, held in Washington, 1919, pp. 53, 54.

TABLE III. NUMBER OF MEN IN SEVERAL IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES WHO HAVE IN LAST FEW YEARS GONE ON 8 HOURS<sup>1</sup>

Industry	How brought about	No. men affected
Railroads	Basic 8-hour day by Adamson Act. Now being made actual 8-hour day in practice.	432,000
Ships	Three-watch system established by agreement for sailors (in 1919 on Atlantic, previously on Pacific); by law for officers and firemen.	125,000
Ship yards	Labor adjustment board	134,000
Anthracite coal mines	Agreements	147,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	Federal arbitration award	100,000
Garment trades	Collective agreements	178,000
Machine trades	Agreements	116,000
Government construction work	Agreement between Sec'y of War and Pres. Am. Fed. of Labor.	108,000
Lumber and saw mills, Pacific coast	Action of employers at Government's suggestion	50,000
Harness and saddlery industry	Executive order (applying to Government work)	Agreements signed by 100 manufacturers
Newsprint paper industry	War Labor Board	19 establishments

<sup>1</sup>Report on the eight-hours day or forty-eight hours week, pp. 55, 57. The writer has added the statement regarding ships, and part of the statement regarding railroads. Longshoremen are also on an eight-hour day, but employment is very irregular, so that the men often work less or more than eight hours. The extent of the eight-hour day in government employment is not adequately represented above or in Chart II.