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EDWIN V. BRAKE

Deputy Labor Commissioner Colorado



Thirteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

State of Colorado

1911-1912

JAMES B. PEARCE, Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio EDWIN V. BRAKE, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector



DENVER, COLORADO THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS 1913



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JAMES B. PEARCE Secretary of State and Ex Officio Labor Commissioner

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, ELIAS M. AMMONS, Governor, of Colorado.

Sir: I herewith submit for your consideration the thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Statistics.

The State Department of Factory Inspection, the state free employment offices, and the duty of licensing and supervising the operation of the private employment offices of the state, together with the enforcement of laws made to protect the interests of the wage-earners, comprise the duties of this department. A full report upon the work accomplished by these departments is here submitted.

The law requires that this report be limited to 300 pages. I have had to abbreviate reports upon all departments to come within this limit.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,

Deputy Labor Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JAMES B. PEARCE, Secretary of State, Commissioner ex officio Edwin V. BRAKE, Deputy Labor Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector Richard E. Croskey, Statistician GRACE HARPER, Stenographer

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

GENEVIEVE MILES, Deputy Factory Inspector FREDERICK WEINLAND, Deputy Factory Inspector GEORGE R. HOWE, Deputy Factory Inspector FRANK HERMOND, Deputy Factory Inspector JAMES McDOWD, Clerk CHARLOTTE M. FRY,

Stenographer

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE DEPARTMENT

'ELI M. GROSS, Superintendent Office No. 1, Denver Mrs. Imogene Clark, Assistant Superintendent Office No. 1, Denver FRANK J. KRATKE, Superintendent Office No. 2, Denver Mrs. MARY E. Hobbs,

Assistant Superintendent Office No. 2, Denver LEE A. TANQUARY,

Superintendent Pueblo Office

ELIAS ANDERSON, Assistant Superintendent Pueblo Office WILLIAM C. DAILY, Superintendent Colorado Springs Office George BAINTER, Assistant Superintendent Colorado Springs Office

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

FRANK MANCINI, Collector of Licenses and Supervisor

Thirteenth Biennial Report

of the

Bureau of Labor Statistics

of the

State of Colorado

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF WORK DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BY EDWIN V. BRAKE, DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF FACTORY INSPECTOR

CREATION OF THE BUREAU AND ADDITIONS THERETO

The department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in Colorado by the legislature of 1887. The Secretary of State was designated Labor Commissioner ex officio, with authority to appoint a Deputy Commissioner who shall have charge of the department and be its executive head.

The law provides that the Deputy Commissioner shall gather statistics on thirteen different subjects, namely :

First—Agriculturee.

Second—Mining.

Third-Mechanical and manufacturing industries.

Fourth—Transportation.

Fifth—Clerical, and all other skilled and unskilled labor not above mentioned.

Sixth—The amount of cash capital invested in lands, buildings, and machinery severally, and means of production and distribution generally.

Seventh—The number, age, sex, and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various skilled industries; the number of hours of labor per day; the average length of time employed per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments within the state.

Eighth—The number and condition of the unemployed; their age, sex, and nationality; together with the cause of their idleness.

Ninth—The sanitary condition of lands, workshops, dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by the workers, etc.; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing, and water in each locality of the state; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed to the displacement of hand labor.

Tenth—The number and condition of the Chinese in the state; their social and sanitary habits; the number of married and of single; the number of employed and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at each employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food, and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions, respectively; and to what extent their labor comes in competition with other industrial classes of the state.

Eleventh—The number, condition, and nature of the employment of the inmates of the state prison, county jails, and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment comes in competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans, and laborers outside of these institutions.

Twelfth—All such information in relation to labor as the Commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be obtained by this statute.

Thirteenth—A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in the state, and what they accomplish in favor of the class for which they were organized.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics proper has charge of the statistical work, and is composed of myself as Deputy Labor Commissioner, a statistician, and a stenographer. This department is not only charged with the collection of statistics, but also with the enforcement of all laws upon the statute-books in Colorado passed for the benefit and protection of the wage-earners. I will quote you the law imposing its duty upon the Deputy Labor Commissioner:

"It shall be the duty of the Deputy Labor Commissioner to cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of men, minors and women, all laws for the protection of the health, lives and limbs of all operators in factories, mills, mines, workshops, offices, bakeries, laundries, stores, hotels, railroads, or any public or private works where labor is employed or machinery used, and all laws enacted for the protection of wage-earners."

This alone if properly attended to, would require at least four special in-spectors; and we have none in this bureau. The



EDWIN V. BRAKE Deputy Labor Commissioner



correspondence that comes to the Bureau of Labor Statistics covers the widest possible range of subjects. Hundreds of letters of inquiry from within and without the state are being handled by the statistician and stenographer. Not only inquiries concerning the resources of the state are received, but such other subjects are handled by the bureau that I have become convinced that the reputation established by this bureau throughout the United States for general knowledge on economic questions has induced a great many of the colleges, civic bodies, and, in fact, all of the advanced thinkers of the country to inquire of this department concerning the live issues of the day. This alone requires almost all of the time of the statistician that he can possibly take from his statistical work. To the stenographer in this department has been assigned the duty of issuing all licenses for private employment agencies, keeping the records, and exercising a general supervision over that department. In addition to this work, the stenographer has had charge of the collection department. While it is true that there is no special statute in the law above quoted requiring this department to look after the collection of wages, the department has assumed that extra work. This not only entails an extra amount of work, but is one of the meritorious things that the department is called upon to perform. Our object is to secure through the free employment offices employment for the unemployed, and where any controversy over wages has arisen, we have assumed the obligation of acting in the capacity of arbitrator to settle such dispute.

To give you some idea of the immense amount of work of this stenographer in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I wish to call your attention to the following: There is no law requiring the department to collect wages for the workers from would-be "deadbeat" employers, but 1.546 such claims were taken care of, and \$45,620.83 was collected and turned over to the wage-earners without a cent of cost to them. This was all extra work. When you take into consideration the large sum that has been collected by this department, and when you consider that these collections, mostly in very small sums, were made for people who were absolutely penniless and unable to bring suit in the courts, you must appreciate the magnitude of the work, as well as the good that has accrued to the poor, uneducated wage-earners, who were unable to get the proper redress that is afforded by the courts.

Thousands of letters, accompanied by schedules, have been mailed to the manufacturing merchants, county assessors, and labor organizations throughout the state, for the purpose of gathering statistics that would be of value to the entire state. We have been seriously handicapped in the statistical work, for the reason that large numbers of people receiving these letters and schedules pay no attention whatever to filling out and returning them, notwithstanding that we had taken the precaution to enclose a return envelope stamped.

I have asked, in House Bill No. 33, by Mr. Leftwich, for an assistant to this department, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, with \$350 a year traveling expenses; also \$350 a year traveling expenses for the statistician. This small annual sum is insignificant to the State of Colorado when compared with the good results that we could have, were we provided with the assistant and the traveling-expense money. At the present time there is no one except myself who can go outside of the city of Denver to assist in the enforcement of the laws, or to settle a labor dispute, or for statistical purposes, or for anything connected with the department. I find that my time is entirely taken up as executive head of the department, by giving it my personal supervision in the office. There are now seventeen employes in the various branches of this bureau, covering six different departments, and in order to properly attend to these duties, it is impossible for me to leave the city for any great length of time.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The Factory Inspection Department consists of four deputy factory inspectors, a stenographer and clerk. During the past sixteen months the four inspectors inspected 5,371 establishments. employing 62,538 people. A total of 3,241 inspection orders were issued for safety guards around machinery, sanitary improvements, and fire escapes. Each of these orders contained recommendations for a great many improvements. Supplementary inspections are made to see that the orders have been complied with. This places an immense amount of work upon four people, and scattered all over the entire State of Colorado. After an order has been issued, objections sometimes occur, and numerous letters have been exchanged before the orders have been complied with. This entails an immense amount of office work. It would be a physical impossibility for any one person, however competent, to handle the factory-inspection desk alone, but with the assistance of a stenographer the work is kept in good shape. In this department, as well as in all the branches of the Labor Bureau, everything is card-indexed, a record is kept of each and every transaction, and all correspondence is indexed and filed, so that upon five minutes' notice the clerks in charge of the office can give you the results of any investigation or any complaint that has been lodged in the department for the past four years.

CHILD LABOR

In addition to the duties imposed upon the factory inspectors, two years ago the legislature passed a child-labor law, especially designating the Factory Inspection Department as the one department in the state to look after the enforcement of the law. This has entailed a great deal of extra work in addition to the regular duties. We have acted upon hundreds of complaints. This requires time and expense, and I feel warranted in saying that in no place in America has the employment of children been better safeguarded than in this state. We have compelled messenger-service companies to quit sending children to resorts with messages; we have stopped the custom of children serving liquors; and after we have done such splendid work in co-operation with the juvenile courts and school authorities, we feel warranted in saying that this state at the present time has the question of child labor under absolute control.

WOMAN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

There was a popular demand for years for the passage of a woman's eight-hour law. The best proof of this assertion was the fact that the initiated law was carried by 76,000 majority. The enforcement of this law depends almost entirely upon the efforts put forth by this department. While it is true that any individual can make a complaint to the district attorneys, yet I have found that no law of any kind or character can be enforced unless some special effort is put forth to secure evidence and make an investigation, and assist the district attorneys in every way possible. The Factory Inspection Department is the only means we have of enforcing this law. Hundreds of complaints have been filed in this office, alleging that different employers are violating the law. Each and every one of these complaints must be investigated, and it has to be done through the deputy factory inspectors, as they are the only inspectors that we have in this entire department.

Numerous complaints are constantly being made to this department concerning violations of the municipal eight-hour laws in the various towns and cities of this state; also complaints from miners as to the violation of the law giving them a check weighman. Complaints are being made almost daily that scales are not correct; that men are being peoned or coerced in different sections of the state. All of these various complaints have to be handled by the deputy factory inspectors, except in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, where a great deal of this work is done by the superintendents and assistant superintendents of the free employment offices. In order to properly look after the interests of the wage-earners of Colorado, we could use to good advantage at least a dozen inspectors.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

One of the most efficient and beneficial branches of the Labor Department is the free employment offices. For years labor organizations, woman's clubs, and all those interested in economic conditions tried to get through the legislature a bill creating the free employment bureaus; with no result, however, until six years ago, when I succeeded in getting the law passed that is now on the statute-books. That law provides for two offices in Denver and one each in cities of a population of 25.000 or over. During the first two years of the operation of this law the offices in Pueblo and Denver were not as efficient as they should be, owing principally to the fact that the men in charge were given the position purely from a political standpoint and were not in sympathy with the purpose for which the offices had been created. The Colorado Springs office under Wesley Nethers was a success from the start, because he took a deep interest in the matter and the result of his work has been of material benefit to all of his successors.

I believe that it is wrong in principal to compel a man or woman to pay for a job; it should be the duty of the state to bring employer and employee together without any cost to either. No man or woman is entitled to a living unless they are willing to work for it, but they should not be compelled to pay an exorbitant, or any price in fact, for work. It is the duty of the state to see that they are provided with employment. As an illustration of the efficiency of this branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I desire to submit some figures: For the past two years 30,787 positions were furnished free of charge to wage-earners, 21,652 were men, 9,135 women, or an average of 15,394 for each year of 1911 and 1912. In my judgment, we can increase the number of positions secured fully 50 per cent in Pueblo and Colorado Springs, provided we had a small amount for advertising as the law pro vides. In Denver we can increase the number of positions secured 200 per cent, provided House Bill No. 32, now in the Senate, is passed.

The difficulty heretofore has been that with one office in Denver, and without sufficient appropriation to pay a reasonable rent in a good locality, we have been compelled to try and maintain the office in the second story of the Railroad Building on Larimer street. This location is too far up-town to come in contact with the common laborers and is too far down-town to handle the woman wage-earner. By the establishment of two offices, one on Market street and the other up-town, we will be able to serve both classes and I feel assured that it is conservative to say that we can increase fully 200 per cent.

The superintendents and assistant superintendents of the free employment offices, aside from the duties prescribed by the statute, have very willingly given their time to help in other branches of the Labor Department; not only have they secured positions for the unemployed, but they have assisted in the collection of wages and in the enforcement of the laws that have been passed for the protection of the wage-earner.

It may not be out of place to make a comparison between the three Colorado free employment offices and the five in the state of Connecticut for the year 1910; the three offices in Colorado during 1910 furnished employment to 18,865, and the five offices in Connecticut in a thickly populated community, where there is access to thousands of manufacturing establishments, secured positions for 8,126. With exception of Seattle, Washington, the United States reports on free employment offices show that Colorado, though sparsely settled, with few manufacturing establishments, stands at the head of the list for number of positions secured and general efficiency. Any effort to curtail or hamper in any manner the work of this branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is unwarranted and will be a step backwards, because it is generally conceded by all students that these free employment offices should be maintained and strengthened in every way possible with the ultimate object of finally putting the private employment offices out of business, purely upon the ground that it is wrong in principle and unfair to require any wage-earner to pay for an opportunity to work.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SUPERVISION

The private employment agencies are required, under the law, to take out a license through this bureau and give a bond for the faithful compliance to the statute. This branch of the Labor Department is one of the prides of the service; more good has been accomplished for the wage-earner by the control of private employment agencies than we have time or space to enumerate. It was a common occurrence in the past to charge men exorbitant prices for a position and in numerous cases charged them exorbitant prices for positions that they never got; men were shipped a long distance from Denver and Colorado, who, upon arriving at their destination, found that they had been robbed of their money and time and no job awaited them. This no longer exists. For the past four years this branch of the Labor Department has been as efficient as is possible to make it. The principle of charging men large fees for securing employment has been discontinued, the principle of sending men to remote sections of the country, when there was no position for them, has ceased to exist. I might recite numerous instances where this department has compelled private employment agents to reimburse applicants for work, not only for office fee and railroad fare, but the time spent coming and going. Only in the last year, as one illustration in point, an employment agent sent twenty-six Italians to Needles, California; the men arrived stranded, without any place to eat or sleep and no job. This department took up the matter and compelled the employment agent to telegraph money to maintain these people and to secure them positions, which was done in a very short time. Numerous conditions of this kind occur almost weekly, and if anyone would take the time to inquire of the district attorney's office or the police department of Denver, they will find that the complaints against the private employment agents have been reduced to the minimum.

When this law went into effect I found a great many men engaged in the business who could not be straight under any circumstances; they are no longer engaged in the business. The Deputy Labor Commissioner has the authority, under the law, to revoke licenses and we have availed ourselves of the law in every case where we found that the agent was doing an illegal business. As long as private employment agencies are allowed to exist they

BIENNIAL REPORT

must be under the supervision of some one in order to make them comply with the laws. During the past four years numerous suits have been brought for the violation of the law, and convictions made so that we feel perfectly satisfied that everything that is possible under the law has been done to safeguard the interests of the wage-earners. The sixth branch of this department—the informa tion bureau—should be provided with at least one regular clerk. This work is being done by the statistician and stenographer in addition to their other duties.

COST OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Eighteenth General Assembly placed the Factory Inspection Department on the payroll of the state, abolishing the fee system upon which, prior to August, 1911, it had been maintained. With the appropriation for this department of factory inspection, the Bureau of Statistics and free employment offices combined, the Eighteenth General Assembly appropriated for the maintenance and salaries of the departments for the biennial period the sum of \$45,600. With the closest economy practiced in the running of the various departments, the sum of \$35,778.80 was used in the biennial period, thus returning to the state treasury the sum of \$9,821.20. With this record I do not believe that the Department of Labor of Colorado can be justly accused of an extravagant use of public funds.

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CHAPTER II

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT REPORT

This report covers the period from August 4, 1911, when the amended law, abolishing fees charged for inspection of premises and providing an appropriation from state funds for the payment of the expenses of the department, went into effect, up to the end of the fiscal year 1912, November 30, a period of approximately sixteen months.

The amended law reduced the number of deputy inspectors from six to four, and during the sixteen months cited, these four deputy inspectors inspected 5,371 establishments, employing 62,538 people, and issued 3,245 orders and recommendations for safetyguards on machines, and other improvements, as follows:

Safety guards on and around machinery1	, 006
Guard rails around machinery, stairs and openings	821
Fire escapes, new and improvements on old	52
Sanitary regulations, new toilets, etc	243
Safety and sanitary repairs and improvements	157
Separate dressing rooms for male and female	11
Seats for women working in stores	11
Hotels-install red lights, rope fire escapes, provide 9-foot top sheets,	
and individual towels	941

3,245

The larger portion of these orders have been complied with, and daily the bureau is apprised of the fact that others have complied with the suggestions, recommendations and orders of the inspectors; a reasonable amount of time is allowed the various establishments to comply with the orders given, when, if such notification is not received, a return visit is made by the inspector to ascertain the reason of the non-compliance with the order given. There are, as might be expected, some proprietors of establishments who object to providing safety devices for their machinery or maintaining sanitary conditions in their workshops, but these are few, and usually the places that require the operation of the factory inspection law the most. As a general rule the proprietors or managers of the manufacturing and mercantile establishments welcome the inspection of their premises and readily comply with the suggestions or orders given by the inspectors. The opposition to the law that formerly existed was caused by the imposition of the inspection fee. With the elimination of this feature by the Eighteenth General Assembly there now exists but little opposition to the law. It is generally recognized as a necessary and humane law, protecting the wage-earners and general public. The number of employes working around machinery that it has protected from injury or death will, of course, never be known, and likewise the same can be said of the number of the general public whose health is being protected by the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations in hotels, bakeries, and surrounding the preparation of foodstuffs.

In amending the law the Eighteenth General Assembly added to it more stringent sanitary regulations and better protection from fire for hotel guests. The installing of 9-foot top-sheets on all beds; the abolishment of the roller towels in all wash rooms, and the placing of individual towels in these places; and, for the protection from fire, the installing of a hemp rope in each room, the same to be firmly attached to the wall in such manner that it may be thrown out of the window to allow persons to escape in case of fire, the same to apply to all hotels and boarding and bunkhouses of more than two stories in height; and that red lights shall be displayed with the words "Fire Escape" on the globes at each fire escape. A total of 941 notices and orders were issued to hotel and boarding-house keepers to install these devices and sanitary regulations. Several hotels have protested against installing all of the articles named, claiming that they were not necessary, etc. At the same time they have complied in part with the orders given. It is recognized that the installing of all requirements of the law in these matters is sometimes costly, and that time should be allowed, consistent with the proper protection of the citizens and guests of the state, for the strict compliance by the hotel proprietors with the orders given. There is little trouble with the newly constructed or fitted hotels, as they are generally fitted with all requirements of the law in the matter of safety and sanitary regulations.

The total appropriation made by the legislature to support the Department of Factory Inspection for the sixteen months reported on was \$13,720.02, of which \$12,002.69 was used, returning to the state treasury \$1,717.33. The deputy inspectors receive \$1,200 yearly salary, and an additional \$600 is allowed for necessary traveling expenses. A salary of \$1,200 per annum is allowed for a clerk and stenographer each, and \$500 per annum for office supplies, postage, etc.

The amounts drawn by deputies and clerks in the sixteen months were:

Genevieve Miles, deputy inspector\$	1,715.97	
Frederick Weinland, deputy inspector	2,169.17	
George R. Howe, deputy inspector	2,140.63	
Leroy Monical, deputy inspector	2,057.35	
Frank Mancini, clerk	1,586.67	
Charlotte M. Fry, stenographer	1,586.67	
Office expenses, stamps, stationery, etc	746.23	
-		
Total		\$12,002.69
Returned to treasury		1,717.33

Additional duties were placed upon the factory inspectors by the passage by the Eighteenth General Assembly of the childlabor law. Section 2 of this act requires that "The State Inspector of Factories, his assistants or deputies, shall visit all mercantile institutions, stores, offices, laundries, manufacturing establishments, bowling alleys, theatres, concert halls or places of amusements, factories or workshops, and all other places where minors are or may be employed in this state, and ascertain whether any minors are employed contrary to the provisions of this act. Inspectors of factories may require that age and school certificates, and all lists of minors employed in such factories, workshops, mercantile institutions, and all other places where minors are employed, as provided for in this act, shall be produced for their inspection on demand. And, provided further. that upon written complaint to the school board or local school anthorities of any city, town, district or municipality, that any minor (whose name shall be given in such complaint) is employed in any mercantile institution, store, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, theatre, concert hall or place of amusement, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop. or as messenger or driver thereof, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of such school board or local school authority to report the same to the State Inspector of Factories."

The law also requires that all permits issued to children under age shall be reported to the State Factory Inspector, the number of permits so reported to this office since the operation of this act, is 1.155. This, however, is far in excess of the number of children that had permits to work, as a large number of the permits issued were duplicates issued to the same boy or girl when changing their employers. The record follows:

Number of permits issued in the state, 1,155.

\$13,720.02

	Employ	ed Steadily		Employed A	After Scho	ol
City	Boys	Girls	Ages	Boys	Girls	Ages
Denver	417	• 2 13	14-16	453	32	13-15
Colorado Springs	19	õ	14-16	1	• •	
Pueblo	12	4	14-16	•••	• •	•••••
Trinidad	8	1	14-16	••		

From this report it will be seen that of all the cities in the state Denver alone is the only one that is thoroughly taken care of in the matter of child labor. The other cities of the state, with the possible exception of Colorado Springs, are either lax on the part of the school authorities in issuing certificates, or that no certificates are issued at all. The reason for this is the fact that the school authorities of Denver have provided truant officers to watch for children working without permits, while in other parts of the state they appear to take no notice of it. It is impossible for the factory inspectors to watch this matter exclusively, and their duties take them in all parts of the state, and by reason of the large territory that the four deputy inspectors have to cover it is physically impossible for them to visit one locality more than once or twice a year and attend to their other The child-labor law, as introduced in the Eighteenth duties. General Assembly, provided for an inspector whose duty it should be to attend to this work exclusively, and for the proper enforcement of this law one such inspector is urgently needed that the law may be as well enforced in the other sections of the state as it is by both the school authorities, the officer of the juvenile court, and the factory inspectors in Denver. This state has not been cursed to any great extent with the problem of child labor, and it is well for the welfare and reputation of the great state of Colorado that it should never be allowed to take root in its soil. My deputy inspectors have effectually stopped child labor when and wherever they have found it, and when cases have been brought to the attention of the office they have been promptly attended to either by my deputies or myself and office force.

A comparison between the United States Government report on the number of manufacturing establishments in the state and the number of their officers and employes shows that in 1909, the time the last census was taken, there were 2,038 factories doing business in Colorado, as against 2,082 found and inspected by the State Factory Inspectors in 1911-1912, a gain of 44 establishments; the number of employes or persons engaged in factories in 1909 was 34,115, the number reported by the state inspectors in 1911-1912 is 38,443, a gain of 4.328 employes.

The percentage of gain in the three years is fully up to that reported by the government census officers for like periods in the state's history, which in itself, is proof of the efficient work done by the state inspectors, and it should be remembered, there are some localities of the state, though small isolated places, that it was not possible in the sixteen months reported upon, for the state inspectors to reach.

As far as possible the Bureau of Statistics has tried to obtain the amount of capital invested, amount produced and all other matters touched upon by the United States Government enumerators. With this in view, some 6,000 manufacturing and mercantile schedules were sent to the manufacturers of the state in whole, and the mercantile establishments in part, requesting this information and also the amount of wages paid the different employes, but from the insufficient manner in which these schedules were returned it has been found impossible to get the information desired, and the only way that this work can be accurately done is by a personal visit by an officer of the bureau to the establishments, and this there is no provision in the law creating the bureau for funds to do. Some traveling expenses should be allowed the statistician, that he may by personal visit gain the information so much desired by the commercial bodies of the state. The amount of wages paid employes in the different branches has been ascertained in a reasonable degree of accuracy and these are so given. Denver, comprising one-third of the state, is given in detail in the report on the manufacturing and mercantile establishments, hotels, and laundries of the state in the cities and towns here presented.

	DEN	VER M	ANUF	ACTUR	ING					
	Em	ployees	Ma	ule	Wages		Female		Hc	SIU
Establishments No.	Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Male	Female
Auto companies25	181	13	\$7.50	\$ °S5	\$3.00	• • •	• • •	*	9	•
Asbestos works1	₽	*	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •	• • •	•	•	•
Artificial limbs1	4	•	• • •	•		• •	* .* *	• • •	•	:
Arc light companies 1	10	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	:
Art glass companies 4	36	• •	• • •	0 0 0		•	• • •	• • •	•	•
Brewing companies 4	225	• • •	5.75	2.00	3.35	•	* * *	•	81/2	0 0
Bottling works18	202	13	. 4.00	2.00	2.75	• • •	•	• • •	6	•
Bakeries	286	128	7.00	1.66	2.66	\$1.25	\$. 75	\$1.00	9	9
Bedding companies 4	58	31	3.00	.50	2.25	1.50	1.25	1.66	6	9
Brick companies 5	121	:	5.60	2.90	3.56	• • •		• • •	81/2 .	:
Broom companies 2	24	1	1.75	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	9	81/2
Brass works 4	35	•	3.50	2.00	2.95	•	•	• •	6	:
Brush companies 2	•	1	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	•
Bicycle shops11	22	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	• • •	* *	•
Box companies 6	44	55	• • •	* * *	• • •	• • •	• • •	9 0 0	* *	*
Blacksmith shops 5	16	•	• • •	* * *	• • •	•	• • •	• • •	:	:
Cigar companies13	194	56	6.00	2.00	3.50	1.25	1.25	1.25	~	×
Confectionery companies17	227	113	4.00	.75	2.50	2.00	.50	1.30	10	10
Cleaning companies14	36	23	5.00	.40	2.25	2.00	1.00	1.50	$81/_{2}$	8
Creamery companies9	83	20	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.75	9	90

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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:	:	:	:	:	•	:	81/2	:	•	•	•	6	•	:	•	•	0 0	•	×	•	:	•	9
	•		• • •	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	1.25	• • •	0 0 0	0 8 8	• • • •	•	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	•	1.00	•	•	• • •	1.00
:	0 0 8	•	• • •	* • •	• • •	•	.75	* * *	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	•	6 6 9	• • •	•	0 0 8	• • •	• • •	1.00	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1.00
•	0 9 9	• • •	• • •	* * *	• • •	• • •	1.50	•	0 0 0		0 0 0	8 8 9	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0		• • •	1.00	0 0 0	• • •	0 9 9	1.00
•	0 0 0	•	•	0 0 0	•	•	1.85	•	0 0 0		• • •	2.75	• • •	• • •		6 6 8	• • •	:	2.50	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0 0	2.50
•	: :	• • •	•	• • •	0 • •	0 0 0	.50	0 0 0	0 0 0	•	0 0 0	2.00	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 9 8	• - •	•	2.50	6 7 8	•	• • •	1.00
8 0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		•	• • •	3.10	0 0 0	0 9 0	•	0 0 0	4.80	• • •	•	•	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	2.50	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5.50
2	•	×	54	1	¢1	•	15	0 0 0	1	10	3	•	C 1	•	1	15		all	63	•	1	0 8 0	45
17	3	•	18	24	30	46	11	က	11	602	32	28	18	10	102	15	67	ŀ	13	82	1	33,	÷
ee and spice companies 3	companies 1	tiere	ing companies1	et companies2	ets and rugs 6	ompanies	companies 3	check companies 1	tor companies1	ic companies 13	ct companies 1	ture companies 4	companies	ce companies 2	lries	and powder companies 1	re companies 5	works company1	ry companies 5	te and marble companies 5	companies1	es	goods companies 14

	Em]	ployees	Ma	lle	Wages		Female		H	surs
Establishments No.	Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Male	Female
Harness shops5	43	* * *	5.00	.85	3.50	• • •	* * *	• • •	6	:
Hardware companies 4	8	• • •	0 0 0	*	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	:	:
Horse radish company 1	4	• •	• • •	- • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	•	:
Horseshoeing companies5	15	°	• • •	•	• • •	•	• •	• • •	•	:
ron works18	416	4	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	:	•
Ice and storage companies 2	286	• •	• • •	• • •	* * *	• • •	• • •	•	•	:
nk company 1	52	1	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	:
fewelry companies11	73	2	4.50	.87	3.25		• • •	* * *	6	•
Junk house 1	9	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	•
Lumber companies10	191	• •	6.00	1.75	3.00	•	• • •	• • •	6	:
Lead companies2	15	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	••••	:	•
Machine shops56	836	37	6.50	.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	9	6
Macaroni companies 4	41	• • •	2.50	2.00	2.25	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	6	-:
Millinery companies15	4	34	2.75	2.75	2.75	5.00	.50	1.85	9	6
Milling and elevating 5	142	• •	5.00	1.00	2.75		• • •	• • •	$101/_{2}$	•
Musical companies1	1	• •	• • •	• • •	* * *	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	:
Monumental works 1	10	• •	8 8 9	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	:	•
Novelty companies 6	16	2	5.00	.65	2.65	1.00	1.00	1.00	6	9
Oil companies 4	68	00	3.25	3.00	3.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	$91/_{2}$	6
Dre companies2	20	• 8 •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	0 0 0	• • •	:	:

DENVER MANUFACTURING-Continued

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BIENNIAL REPORT

Optical companies1	10	• •	•	•	• • •	• • •	•	• •	:	:
Plumbing companies7	44	* * *	5.00	1.60	4.25	• • •	• • •	0 • •	81/2	•
Printing companies	1,051	198	10.00°	.50	3.25	4.00	1.00	2.00	8	x
Packing and Provisions11	519	18	3.50	2.00	2.70	0 0 0			10	•
Paint companies6	38	÷,	2.92	2.75	2.85	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9	0 0
Pickle works 3	52	55	2.00	1.75	2.00	1.25	1.00	1.25	$91/_{2}$	$91/_{2}$
Photo companies1	¢1	©1	•	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	* * *	• • •	•	•
Pottery works1	67		• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	•	•	0 0 0	•	:
Railroad shops 6	1,294	•	0 0 8		0 8 9		•	0 0 0	:	•
Roofing companies 2	19	:	• • •	6 6	0 0 0	* * *	•	• • •	•	•
Rubber works 2	0	1	•	•	0 9 0	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	•	:
Repair shops12	121	• • •	•	. :	• • •	• • •	•		:	•
Shoe companies	111	25	3.00	1.00	2.25		Piece work		10	10
Sheet metal companies10	95	1	5.00	2.00	3.20	2.00	2.00	2.00	S	S
Sugar companies 2	13	:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	•	0 0
Sign companies 4	15	• •	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	:	0 0
Switchboard company1	¢1	:	• • •	8 0 0	0 1 0	•	6 8 9	0 0 0	•	0 0
Seed company1	20	10	6 0 0	8 8 8	- 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0	*
Supply companies10	123	19	•	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0		• • •	0 4	•
Smelting companies 2	502	0 8 0	0 4 0	• • •	0 0 0	6 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	9. 9	•
Street car company 1	334	•		0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 9	•	•
Steel pipe companies 3	46	0 8 0	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	* * *	• • •	•	•
Suspender company 1	Ţ	c1	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	•	•
surgical company2	9	•	* * *	• • •	* * *	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 8	0	*
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		Emp	loyees	. Ma	le	Wages		Female		Η	ours	
Establishments	No.	Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Male	Female	
Tailor and clothing companies	64	136	294	6.00	2.00	3.40	3.00	1.00	2.00	6	×	
Taxidermist	5	4	1	2.60	1.25	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.25	$81/_{2}$	81/2	
Tent and awning companies	*1 *	24	52	3.00	2.75	2.90	2.00	1.75	1.90	$81/_{2}$	$81/_{2}$	
Trunk companies	8	40	1			• • •	• • •	•	• • •	:	:	
Wagon shops	22	126	60	4.25	1.00	2.78	2.00	2.00	2.00	6	6	
Yeast company	-	6	9			:		• • •		:	:	
Water companies	က	32	1	• • •		• • •		• • •	* • •	:	:	
	-	i										
TOTALS7	9, 177	,964	1,378									
1.7												

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		Emp	loyees	Ma	ule	Wages		Female		H	s.mo	
Establishments	No. A	Iale	Female	Highest	I.owest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Male	Female	
Auto companies	2	18	e2	0 0 0	• • •			•	•	6 9	:	
Adding machine companies	1	11	1		•	• • •	•	• • •	•	:	•	
300k stores	7	41	40	• • •	• • •			•	•	:	:	
3rewing companies	1	4	:		•	• • •	8 8 8	• • •	•	:	:	
3arbers' supplies	1	5	1	0 0 0	•	0 • •	:	•	•	•	•	
3ath houses	63	and a	1	:	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	•		•		
3ottling companies	01	03	•	::	0 0 0	•	•	• • •	• • •	:	:	
commission companies	16	414	32	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$2.85	\$2.75	\$2.00	\$2.50	10	8	0
Construction companies	5	82	:	3.00	2.00	2.50	0 0 0	• • •	•	10	:	
Jreamerics	e9	Ļ	67	•	0 0 0		• • •	• • •	•	•	:	
asket companies	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	13	1		•	•		0 0 0	•	:	:	
bockery companies	63	6	1	•	0 0 0	•	•			:	:	
)rug companies	34	190	159	3.75	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	11	10	
)ry goods companies1	106	1,723	2, 176	8.35	.65	3.00	5.00	.25	1.80	10	6	
Capturess companies	ero	92	0 8 9	8 9 8	•	0 0 0		6 8 9	•	:	:	
Clectric companies	60	6	67	• • •	• • •	•		• • •		*	:	
Jurniture companies	20	176	15	6.00	1.00	2.55	2.00	1.00	1.50	9	8	
reight companies	LO	404	16	•	•	0 0 0	0 0 0		•	:	•	
Nower companies	c.1	عليد	1	•	* * *	• • •	•	0 0 0		:	:	
rocery companies	134	889	128	6.00	1.00	3.25	2.50	1.00	1.55	10	6	

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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	En	ployees	Ma	lle	Wages		Female		IOH	ars
Establishments	to. Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Male	Female
Hardware companies1	10 102	6	8.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	10	8
Hay, grain and fuel	54 266	9	3.00	1.75	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	$91/_{2}$	9
Horseshoers	5 11	•	3.50	2.00	2.75	* • •	• • •	• • •	10	•
Hair stores	2 1	63	• • •	• • •	6 6 6	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	•
Ice and storage companies	5 54	ရာ	* * *	•	• • •	0 • •	• • •	• • •	•	•
Iron and metal companies	8 35	အ	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	•	•
Jewelry companies	2 12	53	• • •	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	, e ' e	•
Livery companies1	17 302	တ	2.00	1.75	1.85	1.00	1.00	° 1.00	12	6
Lumber companies1	12 229	10	5.00	1.00	2.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	81/2	. 81/2
Light, heat, power	3 9	63	8.00	2.50	3.85	3.00	1.50	2.25	$91/_{2}$. 91/2
Lime companies	2 11	• •	:	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	•	•
Mercantile companies	66 _ 362	68	7.00	1.20	3.00	5.00	.83	2.00	81/2	31/2
Machinery companies	19 182	20	5.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.25	$91/_{2}$	81_{2}^{-1}
Monuments	2 18	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	:
Notion stores 1	14 18	27	• • •	0 0 0	• • •		• • •	•	•	•
Oil companies	1 8	•	2.00	2.00	2.00	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	•
Optical companies	2 2	9	•	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	•
Plumbing companies1	17 97	19	8.00	1.50	3.85	2.50	2.50	2.50	81/2	71/2
Picture shows	5 11	9	• • •	* * *	• • •	• • •	* * *	• • •	:	• •
Piano companies	3 27	2	* * *	0 0 0 0	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	:	:

Paint companies 4	23	2	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	:
Rubber companies 1	3	1	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.60	2.00	2.00	9
Steel and wire companies 2	30	•	3.50	2.00	3.00	•	•	• •	81/2
Transfer companies 5	142	• •	* * *	• • •		•	•	* • •	•
Telephone company1	F24-	625	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	÷ 0
Wagon companies 2	4	¢1	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•
Wall paper companies	45	4	4.00	3.00	3.50	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	0
Warehouses 10	130	က	8 0 0	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	* * *	•
Wrecking companies 1	10	•	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	• • •	•
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TOTALS640 Laundries	6, 339 437	3,401 839							

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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E -	Ľst.	Empl	oyees	Wa	ges Paid I	Per Day					
					Male			Female		Hours	
Cities		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Worked	
Ault	16	27	63	• •	:	:	• •	• •	• •	:	
Alamosa	30	80	15	:	•	•	•	•	•		
Aspen	19	43	14	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•		
Aguilar	18	44	2	:	•	•	•	• •	•	•	
Arvada	16	16	1.	• •		•	•	• • •	:	•	
Buena Vista	53	າ	0	•	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
Boulder	22	73	30	* • •	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Berthoud	6	22	18	* • *	:	•	•	:	• •	•	
Brighton	2	18	4	* • •	• •	• •	:	:	:	:	
Black Hawk	1	4	1	* • •	•	•	:	• •	:	•	
Breckenridge	2	14	en	:	•	• •	•	• •	:	•	
Broadhead	1	1	0	:	:	:	•	• •	:	•	
Berwind	5	11	0	•	•	• •	•	• •	:	• - •	
Bowen	1	eo	0	• •	•	•	:	•	• •	•	
Colorado Springs1	191	774	371	\$6.09	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$.50	\$1.80	6	
Canon City	6 6	188	67	• •	•	:	• •	• •	:	:	
Carbondale	വ	6	2	:	:;	:	:	•	:	•	
Cokedale	I	6	0	•	•	•	• •	• • •	•	•	
Central City	13	38	17	:		• •	• •	•	•	•	

MERCANTILLE ESTABLISHMENTS

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							BU	RE.	AU 、	OF		ABO	R	STA	TIS	TIC	'S						29
:	•	•	•	• •	• •	9	* * 0	•	:	* * *	• •	• •	*	• •	0 0 0	8 8 9	0 0	0 0 1	• •	*	•	• •	•
• • •	• • •	0 0 0	• •	• •	0 0 0	1.50	0 0 0	•		• •	0 0 0	0 0 0	• •	•	* * *	* • •	0 • •	0 0 0	• • •	• •	• •	• •	•
• •	• •	0 0	• •	• •	• •	.25	• • •	• • •	* * *	• •	• •	* * *	* * *	• •	0 0 8	* * 0	0 0 0	* * *	0 0 0	* * 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	• •	0 0 *	0 • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	5.00	0 0 8	0 0 4	* *	0 0 0	0 0 0	• •	•	* *	0 0 0	:	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	• •	•	• •	0 9 9
0 0 0	0 0 8	•	•	0 0 0	0 0 0	3.00	•	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 8		0 0 0	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0		6 8 1
• •	• •	• •	•	0 6 8	•	£0°.	•	0 * 0	• •	•	•	0 0 8	• •	• •	•	•	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 8	8 8 9	0 0 0	0 0	٠
* *	• •	• •	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 9 8	8.35	• • •	• • •	0 0 0	* *	0 0 0	• •	0 9 8	0 0 0	0 0 0		•	•	0 0 0	0 0 0	•	•	0 0 0
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34	275	42	بلم	ę	Ŧ	6,339	63	33	11	4	20	10	¢1	11	176	ഹ	ũ	63	9	90	261	84	18
12	Ţ	Ţ	53	7	1	640	16	17	Ţ	3	12	9	63	26	64	Ц	-	1	2	14	11	27	6
Cripple Creek	Colorado City	Cardiff	Cheyenne Wells	Chandler	Coal Creek	Denver	Durango	Delta	Delagua	Dolores	Eaton	Evans	Elmoro	Florence	Fort Collins	Fort Morgan	Forbes	Farr	Firestone	Glenwood	Greeley	Grand Junction	Golden

Es	st.	Emple	yees	W ag	ges Paid I	Per Day				
					Male			Female		Hours
Cities		Male	Female	Highest]	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Worked
Georgetown	ŝ	œ	ŝ	:	• • •	• • •	•	:	:	•
Higgins	0	c.1	0	• •	•	• •	•	• • •	:	•
Hastings	63	15	1	• •	• •	• •	• • •	* * *	:	:
Hugo	9	4	4	*	• •	• •	:	• • •	•	•
Idaho Springs	12	38	15	e L	:	/o • •	:	• •	•	•
Louisville	×	21	လ	0 9 9	• •	• •		•	• • •	
Lafayette		20	9	•	:	• •	:	• •	:	:
Lamar	13	35	11	* • •	• •	•	• •	:	:	:
Leadville	64	210	54	:	• •	• •		•	:	:
Loveland	25	12	22	*	• • •	• •	• •	* * *	:	:
Longmont	12	30	11	¢ .	• •	• •	•	• •	:	•
Las Animas	67	13	သ	• •	:	:	•	•	•	•
La Junta	14	51	15	•	:	:	• •	•	:	•
Littleton	8	32	4	•	· · · ·	:	•	•••••	•	•
Ludlow	ţ	17	Q	:	:	• •	• •	• •	:	•
Limon	1	14	0	•	•	*	• •	• •	•	•
Laveta	10	18	4		:	•	•	•	• • •	
Marble	10	18	0.	:	:	• •	•	•	•	0 4 9
Montrose	14	36	16	• •		:	•	•	•	•

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MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS-Continued

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Milliken	[~=	21	I	0 8 0	• •	•	•	•	•	•	
Mancos	¢3	S	3	• •	:	•	• •	• •	• •	•	8
McGuire	1	¢1	0	* * {	0 0	• •	0 • •	• •	• •	• • •	
New Windsor	6	25	ţ.	6 • •	• • =	:	6 6 8		• •	•	
New Castle	2	16	3	0 0 0	• •	• •	•	•	• • •	0 9 9	
Ordway	1	ŝ	1	0 8 9	•	* *	• •	• •	• •	•	
Ouray	9	6	1	• •	• •	• •	0 0 1	6 • •	• •	* * *	BU
Pueblo	000	1, 288	524	6.00	1.00	2.50	4.00	•	8 9 9	• •	RE2
Pierce	2	8	2	0 0 0	8 8 8	• •	• •	0 8 9	•	* * *	۱U
Platteville	10	19	2	4 9 9	0 0 0	• •	• •	• •	•	* * *	OF
Portland	Ť.	÷	1	8 8 9	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	\mathbf{L}
Pryor	-	en	0	:	0 0 0	• •	0 0 0	•	• •	• •	ABO
Piedmont	-	3	1	* * *	:	• • •	• •	a • •	• •	•	R S
Rocky Ford] [32	12	* • •	0 9 8	• •	• •	• •	0 0 0	•	STA
Rifle	15	33	11	• •	•	• •	• •	* *	• •	• •	TIS
Rouse	01	[-	C	0 8 9	• •	•	• •	0 4 *	• • •	•	TIC
Rockvale	-	¢1	0	0 * *	•	• •	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	• •	s
Ridgway	1	÷1	0	0 0 0	:	• •	•	• •	•	• •	
Radiant	1	C1	0	• •	* * *	• •	0 0	• •	* * *	•	
Ravenwood	Ţ	ా	0	0 6 0	• • •	0 0 8	* * *	• •	* * *	• •	
Salida	50	117	51	0 0 8	• •	•	• •	0 0	•	•	
Segunda	¢1	and a	0	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	0 0 0	•	
Sopris	1	2	0	4 8 9	• • •	• •	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0	* * *	31

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Est.	Em]	ployees	Wa	iges Paid	Per Day					
				Male			Female		Hours	
Cities	Male	Female	Highest	lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Worked	
Sterling	24	6	•	• •	:	:	• •	• •	•	
Swink 1	09	0	• •	:	•	•	• •	* * *	•	
Silver Plume 3	9	0	* * *	•	•	:	• •	0 0 0	• •	
Silverton	31	0	:	:	• •	• •	• •	0 8 9	0 5 0	
Strong 1	2	0	• •	• •	•	• •	* *	• •	0 0	
Starkville 3	11	0	•	:	:	•	0 0 0	• • •	:	
Superior 1	3	1	• •	•	:	• •	• •	• •	•	
Telluride	31	9	• •	•	•	•	• •	* 8 *	: :	
Trindad 109	613	113	:	:	•	•	• •	• •	•	
Tercio 1	2	0	•	•	•	• •	•	• • •	•	
Tioga 1	5	0	•	• •	•	• •	• •	0 0 0	• •	
Tollerburg 2	2	2	• • •	• •	• •	•	• •	• • •	•	
Walsenburg	109	19	• • •	:	•	•	• •	• •	• •	
Weston 1	14	0	• •	0 0 0	•	• •	•	• • •	•	
Woolton	4	0	•	:	•	•	•	:	•	

MERCANTILLE ESTABLISHMENTS-Concluded

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ANUFACTURING 1
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MANUFACTURING 1

					Wages P	aid Per I	Jay			Hours
	Est.	IdmI	oloyees		Male			Female		worked
Cities		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	per day
Ault	01		1	:	•	0 0 0	• •	• •	•	•
Alamosa	19	240	1	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•
Aspen	11	. 0 <u>1</u>	0	6 • •	•	• • •	0 0	•	•	•
Austin	÷1	1.10	30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 0 9	*	:	
Aguilar	2	161	0	8 9 9	0 0 0	0 8 9	0 0 0	•	•	•
Anaconda	<u></u>	18	0	0 8 9	•	0 9 •	0 8 9	•	:	•
Arvada	15	16	[-*	•	0 0 1		•	:	:	•
Argo	1	30	1 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0	•	•	•	•
Buena Vista	3	52	0	0 0 0	0 0 *	•	•		:	• •
Boulder	<u></u>	57	25		• •	0 0 0	0 0 0	•	:	•
Brush	8	197	0	* * *	0 0 *	•	•	•		•
Berthoud	16	37	ß	0 0 1	• •	• •	•	•	•	0 0
Brighton	12	66	187	¢ •	•	0 9 9	• • •	•	:	•
Bristol	1	12	0	0 8 0	• •	•	0 0 0	•	•	•
Battle Mt.	c0	10	0	0 0 0	•	0 9 9	0 0 0	•	0:	• •
Full Hill	5	45	0		0 8 *	•	•	* *		•
Beacon Hill	1	105	0	•	• •	0 0	0 0	•	•	• •
Black Hawk	~1 4	29	0	•	0 0 0	0 0 0	* * *	0 0	•	0 0 0
Badger Station	Ţ	5	0	0 0 0	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 9	6 6	:	:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

					Wages	Paid Per	Day			Hours
	Est.	Em	ployees		Male			Fomolo		
Cities		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Avor	worked
Bessemer	۲.	2	1	:						her uay
Breckenridge	10	62	¢		•	•	•	• •	•	:
Broadhead	G	0.7		•	•	:	•	• •	•	•
	J	03	0	:	•	•	•	•	•	•
brookside	1	1	0	•	•	•	:	:	9 8 0	
Berwind	Ţ	265	0	•	•					
Bowen	¢1	274	0	0 9 9				•	•	•
Colorado Springs	191	1,434	192	\$5.00	\$3.00	P	···	•••	• 4	•
Janon City	38	183	38		0 0	00°±¢	\$4.W	Ø.1¢	\$1.50	0 ¹ .
Carbondale	4	445	0		• • •	•	•	•	•	•
Jokedale	2	66	0		:	•	•	• •	*	:
Central City	~	23	- cr		•	•	•	•	•	•
Cripple Creek	10	84	,	•	:	e. e .	• •	• •	•	:
Colorado City	9	443	4 4		3 00	····	••••	• • • •	• (•] • 1	•
Cameron	1	0	0			00°F	M.2	00°T	09.1	0£
Concrete		75	0	:			a 0 0	•	•	•
Jardiff		40	. 0	•	-	•	•	:	:	•
Theyenne Wells	2	e.5	0			•	•	•	:	•
handler	بسر	142	0	:	•		•	•	• •	•
'oal Creek		215	0				•	•	• •	•
						•	•	•	•	•

							BU	RE.	ΔU	OF	L.	IB 0	RS	STA	TIS	TIC	S						38
• •	6	• • •	•	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	•	•	0 9	0. 6	*	•	•	•	4 9 9	•	• •	• •	* 5
• • •	1.50	:	•	•	•	• •	•	* * *	* * *	0 0	• •	•	0 0	• •	0 0 0	0 0	•	0 0 0	•	•	0 0	• •	0 0
• •	.50	• • •	• •	• •	•	• •	• • 9	• •	•	:	•	• * •	•	• •	•	• •	0 0 0	• •	6 6 •	•	* *	•	• •
6 6 9	6.00	• •	• • •	* *	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	8 4. 4	6 0	• •	• •	• •	• •	:	0 0 0
• •	3.00	• •	• • •	*	*	* • •	0 • •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • 5		• • •	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •
•	33	•			:		• •	• • •	•	:	0 0 0	• •	•	• • •	0 0 0	•	0 • •	• •	5 9 9	• •	8 8 9	• •	• •
• •	7.50	• •	• •	• •	*	* *	• •	* * *	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	•	• •	•		•
0	1,378	12		0	0	0	0	¢	0	0	0	0	-0	26	18	53	0	0	0	0	\$	46	16
195	9,964	808	0.7	196	¢1	7	100	4	64	50	100	L0	342	178	268	85	100	113	, 116	J ()	74	525	329
¢1	127 .	. 26	10	1	. 1	. 1				. 1	. 1	÷.	. 19	. 58	. 11	4	. 1	<u>ତ ।</u>	ero •	T .	. 21	. 46	33
Cedarhurst	Denver	Durango	Delta	Delagua	Dolores	Downer	Dacona	Eaton	Erie	Elkton	Engleside	Fvans	Florence	Fort Collins	Fort Morgan	Fort Lupton	Forbes	Fair	Frederick	Firestone	Glenwood	Greeley	Crand Junction

0					Wages I	Paid Per	Day			Hours
I	Est.	Emp	loyees		Male			Female	4	vorked
Cities		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver. p	er day
Gunnison	S	5	Ð	•	• •	* *	• • •	• •	•	•
3olden	10	124	9	* * *	•		:	•	• •	•
Gray Creek	1	44	0	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	* * *	:
Georgetown	-11	12	0	• •	• •	• • •		•	•	•
Joldfield	1	01	0	• •	•	•	•	• •	• •	•
Gladstone	1	13	0	* * *	•	• • •	• •	• •	•	•
Jorham	57	7	0	* *	• •	• •	• •	:	• •	•
Higgins	1	19	0	* *	•	• •	•		* *	•
Jotchkiss	1	12	9	• • •	• •	• •	•	•	• •	:
Jastings	2	296	0	• • •	* * *	• • •	• •	• •	• •	•
Hartman	Ţ	24	0	• •	•	* • •	:	:	• •	:
Allo E	2	5	0	• • •	•	* * *	•	• •	:	•
Jugo	LQ.	15	1	•	•	• •	•	• •	•	:
daho Springs	13	52	က		:	• •	•	•	•	
ron Clad Hill	1	1Q	0	• •	• •	0 0 0	•	•	:	•
ndependence	1	09	0	•	•	• •	:	:	:	:
Jansen	1	20	0	• •		• 6 •	• •	• •	•	•
Jouisville	9	16	1	• •	•	• • •	• •	• •	:	•
afayette	11	89	2	:	• •	• •	•	• •		•

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS-Continued

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							BU	IRE.	ΑU	OF	L	ABO	R S	STA	TIS	TIC	S						3
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Ĩ																							
*	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	* *	•	•	* *	* *	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•
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ŝ	5	0	80	14	0	4	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
59	290	275	660	636	24	460	109	1	104	15	157	23	10	327	45	6	125	72	7.	101	10	342	+
. 16	22		. 39	53	. 11	. 12	. 13	-		°°.		-je	2	4	. 18	-			. 6		. 4	63	-
	ille	1	bu	ont	nimas	nta	uo	ngeles Station	Δ			Vista)Se	ve	a Station	n n	n	bu			ic
Lamal	Leadv	leyder	Lovela	uguor	as A	Ju Ju	littlet	V SOL	Ludlov	nomi	rester	Ionte	Manito	Marble	Montre	vIcCla	Moder	Mintur	vfillike	VIaitla	danco.	vIorleỳ	Majest

					Wages]	Paid Per	Day			Hours
	Est.	EmJ	ployees		Male			Female	F	worked
Cities		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver. 1	ber day
McGuire		9	0	• •	* * *	• •	• •	• •	•	:
New Windsor	. 12	27	63	• • •	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	•
Ordway	69	25	0		• •	•	•	• •	•	•
ouray	6	23	က		• •	• •	• •	•	• •	:
Oakview	. 1	227	0	• •	• •	• •	• •	• • •	•	•
Pueblo	118	4,819	148	6.00	.75	3.00	5.00	.50	2.00	6
Pierce	Ч	2	0	• •	• • •	•	• •	• •	•	:
Platteville	цо	6	1	* * *	• •	• • •	• •	• •	• •	•
Paonia	en	29	28	• •	• • •	• •	• •	•	•	•
Primero		00	0	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	•
Portland	2	123	0	•	• • •	• •	• •	• • •	• •	•
Pictou	1	209	0	• •	• •	• •	•	•	:	•
Pryor		102	0	• •	• • •	• •	•	•	•	:
Piedmont	. 1	195	0	• •	• •	• • •	• •	• •	:	:
Rocky Ford	. 17	511	6	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	:	:
Rifle	2	6	0	•	•	• •	•	• •	• •	:
Rugby	1	165	0	• •	• •	• •	•	•	•	•
Rouse	Ч	169	0	• •	:	• •	•	•	• •	:
Rockvale	53	391	0	• •	•	• •	•	•	• • •	:

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS-Continued

							BU	RE2	۱U	OF	LA	AB0	RS	STA	TIS	TIC	S						35
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• • •	• •	• 0 •	• •	0 \$ \$	0 9 *	0 0 0	0 0 0	• •	0 9 8	0 0 9	• •	0 0 0	• •	• •	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 9	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	* * *	• • •	• •
: .	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	* *	• •	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	0 0 0	• •	* *	0 0 4	•	8 9 9	0 0 1	0 0 0
0 0 0	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		* *	• •	0 0 0	0 0 0	• •	* * *	• •	• •	* * *	• •	• • •	•	• •	• •	0 0 0	0 •	• • •
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25	12	162	581	12	175	76	329	230	319	10	39	61	360	67	29	596	155	98	23	46	182	17	207
¢Ί	1	1	21	57	÷	0	÷1	10	1	¢1	13	1	C1	Ţ	9	62	1	5	2	11	16	1	1
dgway		tvenwood	Jida	oshone	sunda	gar City	pris	erling	/ink	ver Plume	verton	rong	arkville	perior	lluride	inidad	rcio	ubasco	oga	ltec	stor	ndicator Junction	ldez

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS-Concluded	•	Wages Paid Per Dav

)		(M)			Hours
	Est.	Emp	loyees		Male			Female	Δ	vorked
Cities		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver, n	er dav
Walsenburg	23	595	ىل ە	• • •	:					655
Wiley	2	26	0			•	•	•	• •	:
Woolton	1 (2	>	•	•	• •	•	•	•	
	27	369	• 0	•	•	•				
Williamsburg	2	203	0	:				•	• • •	•
					•	*	•	•	•	•

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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HOTELS

		Emj	ployees
Cities	Est.	Male	Female
Ault	5	0	4
Alamosa	13,	10	18
Aspen	4	6	8
Aguilar	6	0	4
Buena Vista	2	3	4
Boulder	17.	75	58
Brush	3	2	6
Berthoud	2	0	2
Brighton	2	0	1
Beacon Hill	3	0	5
Black Hawk	2	0	3
Breckenridge	3	7	5
Colorado Springs	69	201	176
Canon City	12	13	19
Carbondale	1	1	0
Cokedale	1	1	3
Central City	2	7	4
Cripple Creek	24	17	21
Concrete	1	0	1
Cheyenne Wells	2	2	1
Chandler	1	0	0
Denver	285	1,157	1,219
Durango	9	17	3 0
Delta	2	3	5
Delagua	2	4	2
Dolores	2	1	1
Downer	1	2	2
Eaton	2	4	3
Empire	1	0	2
Erie	1	0	1
Evans	2	0	1
Florence	8	10	6
Fort Collins	16	25	17
Fort Morgan	3	8	11
Fort Lupton	2	2	4
Glenwood	21	61	46
Greeley	14	19	30
Grand Junction	13	28	22

BIENNIAL REPORT

HOTELS--Continued

	/	$\operatorname{Em}_{\mathbf{I}}$	ployees
Cities	Est.	Male	Female
Gunnison	1	8	6
Granada	2	0	U
Golden	3	1	2
Gray Creek	1	0	2
Georgetown	1	3	0
Gladstone	2	2	0
Gorham	1	0	9
Hotchkiss	1	1	6
Hastings	1	1	3
Holly	4	4	1
Hugo	2	5	0
Idaho Springs	7	8	4
Louisville	6	3	7
Lafayette	7	6	9
Lamar	8	5	8
Leadville	21	13	13
Leyden	1	8	4
Loveland	4	3	7
Longmont	14	5	11
Las Animas	4	7	e
Lyons	2	1	4
La Junta	10	32	32
Littleton	1	1	0
Ludlow	3	1	0
Limon	2	2	6
Lester	1	0	1
Monte Vista	3	1	5
Manitou	42	175	209
Marble	3	2	2
Montrose	4	3	7
Minturn	2	0	0
Milliken	1	0	2
Maitland	1	0	0
Mancos	1	2	1
Morley	1	3	0
New Windsor	3	0	3
Ordway	3	0	4
Ouray	3	10	3

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

HOTELS—Concluded

		Emp	oloyees
Cities	Est.	Male	Female
Oakview	1	0	0
Pueblo	114	65	75
Pierce	3	1	4
Platteville	1	0	2
Paonia	1	1	5
Primero	1	0	1
Portland	1	1	0
Pictou	1	0	2
Pryor	1	0	0
Rocky Ford	10	5	7
Rifle	1	0	0
Rugby	2	0	3
Rouse	1	0	1
Rockvale	1	1	1
Ridgway	2	1	3
Radiant	2	1	1
Salida	19	24	26
Shoshone	4	9	0
Segunda	2	0	0
Sugar City	2	0	3
Sopris	1	0	0
Stanley Lake	2	97	0
Sterling	5	9	8
Swink	1	Ø	0
Silver Plume	3	0	0
Silverton	2	4	2
Telluride	2	14	6
Trinidad	15	50	51
Tercio	1	- 0	1
Tioga	2	0	1
Toltec	1	0	0
Victor	15	7	17
Valdez	1	.0	1
Walsenburg	7	12	16
Woolton	2	3	0

	-	AUNDA	SEL				
					Wages I	aid Per Da	١y
No.	No. E	mployees		Male			Female
Laundrie	s Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest
1	co	5J	• •	:	•	:	•
1	c.1	63	•	•	•	•	:
	10	21 ·	• •	• • •	• •	:	•

7 L L L

						Wages P.	aid Per Da	У		Hours
	No.	No. En	nployees		Male			Female		worked
City La	undries	Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	per day
Alamosa	1	ŝ	5 L	• •	:	:	:	• •	:	:
Aspen	1	21	5	•	• •	:	•	:	:	:
Boulder	ŝ	10	21 ·	• •	•	• •	:	•	:	•
Berthoud	ço	27	1	• •	• • •	• •	:	:	:	•
Colorado Springs	11	60	155	\$3.50	\$1.00	\$2.70	\$2.25	\$.75	\$1.40	6
Canon City	es.	9	19	•	• •	• • •	•	•	•	6
Cripple Creek	1	8	12		•	• •	•	•	•	•
Colorado City	1	co	0	• •	• •	• •	:	•	•	8 5
Denver	57	437	839	3.50	1.00	2.75	2.25	.75	1.40	6
Durango	5	12	ŧ	• •	:	•	:	:	•	6
Delta	1	, T	4	•	• •	• •	•	•	•	•
Eaton	1	1	eo S	:	• • •	•	•	•	:	* * *
Florence	1	ç	ຄ	:	• •	• • •	•	:	•	•
Fort Collins	ç	11	19	:	•	:		•	•	•
Fort Morgan	1	2	9	•	•	:	•	•	:	
Glenwood	1	4	13	•	•	:	:	•	:	•
Greeley	co	11	16	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
Grand Junction	2	11	25	• •	:	•	•	:	• •	6
Golden	1.	5	4	• •	• •	• •	• •	:	•	6

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BIENNIAL REPORT

Idaho Springs	1	67	ţ	•	• •	* * *	•	• •	•	•
Lafayette	1		9	• •		• •	• •	* * *	• •	• •
Lamar	1	53	ço	• •		• •	• •	• •	•	• •
Leadville	-+-	9	18	*		• •	• •	• •	• • •	•
Loveland	1	00	D.	• •	:	• •	* * *	• •	• •	• •
Longmont;	¢1	ŝ	S	• • •	•	• •	* * *	• •	• • •	• •
Las Animas	1	1	-1 +	• •	•	• •	* *	• • •	•	• •
La Junta	00	Ŧ	10	• •	•	• • •	• • •	• •	•	# - -
Monte Vista	1	1	al t	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	
Marble	1	¢7	1	•	•	• •	* * *	• •	• •	•
Montrose	1	¢1		• •	•	* * *	* * *	• •	• •	• •
New Windsor	1	0	0	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	•	•
Ouray	Ţ	co	¢1	• •	•	• •	* *	• • •	• • •	:
Pueblo	S	95	204	3.50	1.40	1.75	2.25	.75	1.50	0
Rocky Ford	-	C 1	[*	• •	* *	• • •	• • •	6 6	• • •	0 , 0
Rifle	1	÷1	÷1	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	•
Salida	21	10	15	•	:	• •	• •	* * *	•	•
Sterling	1	63	÷	•	• •	•	• •	• •	•	•
Silverton	1	<u> </u>	C 1	:	•	•	•	• •	•	• •
Telluride	1	9	63	•	:	0 0 0	0 0	• •	•	• •
Trinidad	ଦୀ	10	$2\tilde{b}$	•	:	•	• •	• •	•	•
Walsenburg	1	1.0	e	•	•	• •	• •	* * *	0 0 0	•

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BIENNIAL REPORT

RECAPITULATION

Number of Establishments Insp	ected	371
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1	-			
Esta	blishments	Male	Female	Total
Hotels	965			
Male employes		2,309		
Female employes	• • • • •		2,242	
Total employes				4,551
Laundries	134		••••	
Male employes,		774		
Female employes	• • • • •		1,490	
Total employes		• • • • •		2,261
*Manufacturing	2,082	••••		
Male employes		36,002	· · · · ·	
Female employes			2,441	
Total employes		• • • • •		38,443
Mercantile	2,190			••••
Male employes		12,086		
Female employes			5,194	
Total employes	• • • • •			17,280
Grand totals	5,371	51,171	11.367	62,538

*U. S. Government Report on Factories in 1909 shows:

Total Factories, 2,038; gain in 1912, 44.

• Total Employes, 34,115; gain in 1912, 4,328.

VIOLATIONS OF THE STATE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

In the month of March, 1911, complaints from men working on the county roads of Larimer county were received, that they were required to work nine and ten hours per day, contrary to the state law, which is mandatory in stating that "it shall be unlawful for any board, officer, agent or any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, to employ any mechanic, workingman or laborer in the prosecution of any such work for more than eight hours a day" (3 Mills (Rev.) Stats., 2801a.).

The matter was at once taken up with the county commissioners of that county, and, after some correspondence with them, the following letter was received from the Hon. John J. Herring, county attorney: "Fort Collins, Colo., May 1, 1911.

"Hon.- Edwin V. Brake, "Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of the 28th to the Board of County Commissioners has been referred to me for reply.

"I will say that every road overseer in the County of Larimer was notified by letter either the 29th of April or the first of May to, under no circumstances, directly or indirectly, employ labor for more than eight hours per day. I believe that this will end any trouble of this kind in this county. If it does not and you will notify me of any specific violation, I will at once take measures to stop it.

"I write you this letter by direction of the board.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "JOHN J. HERRING."

The bureau has received no further complaints from that county.

GRAND JUNCTION

September 19, 1911, a complaint was received from Grand Junction stating "the city is working men on the street paying here over eight hours a day; some are working twelve and fourteen hours a day; what can be done to stop it?"

The matter was at once taken up with Mayor Thomas M. Todd and the following reply received:

"Grand Junction, Colo., September 29, 1911.

"Mr. Edwin V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner,

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 20th, in regard to the city and the eight-hour law, will say that it is not our intention to work over eight hours. We would like to on account of the short time before freezing weather will stop us, but fully understand the law and expect to live within it. However, at the start, it seemed that our street commissioner was unable to so line up the finishers on the street paving as to prevent some overtime. We are now starting the finishers (some of them) at noon and they work later and only work overtime when the rain retards the cement and they have to wait sufficiently for them to mark.

> "Yours truly, (Signed) "THOMAS M. TODD, "Mayor."

Letter was received from the parties entering the complaint stating that everything was now satisfactory.

STATE BRIDGE AT RIDGWAY

(Night Telegram)

"Ouray, Colo., April 24, 1911.

"E. V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner, "Denver, Colo.

"Party building state bridge at Ridgway working men ten hours. I saw him today. He tried to put the blame on county commissioners, but when I cornered him on that he said that he would work ten hours until we stopped him. Send man or instructions.

"A. M. PRYOR, "Secretary, Ouray Miners' Union."

Upon receipt of this, the State Engineering Department was consulted, and it was ascertained that the contract for the erection of this bridge was let to the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company, with general offices at Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Charles W. Comstock, State Engineer, however, notified the company to observe the state eight-hour law, and on April 26 the foreman of the men building the bridge at Ridgway notified the department that "we are now working eight hours." (Signed: "C. E. Collins, Foreman.")

BRIDGE ACROSS GRAND RIVER AT GRAND JUNCTION

February 7, 1912, a complaint was received from Grand Junction that the Patterson Bridge Company, of Denver (Mr. J. J. Lumsden, subcontractor), was building a state or county bridge across the Grand River, and that the employes were working ten hours a day. Mr. Lumsden was communicated with on the subject, when representatives of the Patterson Bridge Company called at the office of the bureau and stated that they were unaware of the violation of any state law, but would immediately comply with the law. No further trouble has occurred in this matter.

PAONIA ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

August 12, 1912, a request was received from Paonia people to have the electric-light plant of that town obey the eight-hour law regarding the hours worked by employes. The matter was taken up, the town officials being communicated with, and on August 27 the following letter was received:

"Paonia, Colo., August 27, 1912.

"Mr. E. V. Brake,

"Labor Commissioner, "Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: Upon my return to Paonia after an absence of several days. I find your letter of the 13th, and in reply to the same wish to say that we are just completing the installation of a new unit in the plant, and in a few days, as soon as it is in running order, will start a twenty-four-hour service and put on three eight-hour shifts, which will, I think, conform with the law.

"I take it the complaint you speak of is in regard to the engineer, as this is the only employe I have that is working over eight hours, save a lineman who only works over eight hours when an emergency comes up, and then allowance is made on the next day.

"Assuring you of my desire to comply with the law and to cooperate with you in every way, I am,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "V. P. RAWALT, "City Electrician, "Water Commissioner."

The parties making the complaint notified this office that matters had been satisfactorily adjusted, with thanks for the prompt action taken.

BOULDER CITY WATERWORKS

In the latter part of June and in July, 1911, several complaints were received that the Boulder waterworks officials were violating the eight-hour law, and also that men who were hired to work there were not receiving fair treatment. On July 13 a letter was addressed to the city engineer of Boulder, reciting these complaints and requesting a compliance with the law and fair treatment for the men engaged to work on the Albion dam, to which the city engineer replied as follows:

"Boulder, Colo., July 22, 1911.

"Mr. Edwin V. Brake, "Deputy Labor Commissioner, "Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th inst. at hand and contents noted. In reply would say that the city of Boulder has no disposition to violate the labor laws either in letter or spirit. The Albion dam, where the city is working, is situated at an altitude of 11,000 feet, and the season is very short at the best. All the men are hired and paid on an eight-hours-a-day basis. No man is required to work more.

"We have installed an expensive plant of machinery, and if we do not finish this season it will cost a large sum of money to house and store this plant. For this reason we have been putting in all the time possible. No man is required to work overtime even, and only the absolute necessity of the work leads us to ask anyone to work overtime.

"I am a firm believer in an eight-hour day, even aside from the law in question. Will say that just as soon as we finish our installation it is our intention to put on two shifts of eight hours each, but in handling the heavy machinery and tuning up the plant it did not seem advisable to divide the shifts yet.

"In regard to sending the men up and not putting them to work, will say that it happened *once*, and we regretted it as much as anyone; but there was no intention of deceiving the men, and circumstances over which we had no control were responsible for this occurrence. I have now inaugurated a system whereby men get tickets from my office entitling them to work, and these tickets are honored on the job.

"We pay top wages and try to run a good camp and treat the men right. Hoping that this is satisfactory, I am,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "FRED R. DUNGAN, "City Engineer."

No further complaints were heard, either of treatment of the men or of violation of the eight-hour law.

STREET-CAR VESTIBULE AND EIGHT-HOUR LAW AT COLORADO SPRINGS

"Colorado Springs, Colo., April 30, 1912.

"Hon. E. V. Brake,

"Deputy Labor Commissioner,

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your orders to investigate the reported violation of the street-car vestibule law and the eight-hour law, I desire to report as follows:

"The Colorado Springs Interurban Railway was using cars with vestibule at one end of the car only. Owing to the fact that the streets of this city are being paved, the loop around which the cars turn could not be used, and the motorman has to change ends in operating the car, thus exposing him to the element one way of a round trip.

"I discovered that the company had cars that are vestibuled at each end, unused in the barn, and I ordered Superintendent Lothrop, of the street railway, to comply with the law and use these cars. He promised to comply the following morning, and failed to do so. Before proceeding further, I deemed it best to take up the matter with Dr. Rice, one of the executors of the Stratton Estate, owners of the railway. I requested him to install the cars at once. He did so within an hour, without further friction.

"As to the reported violation of the eight-hour law relative to municipal work by the city of Colorado Springs in its paving work, I found on investigation that the law was being violated, that the men were working over eight hours a day, and took up the matter with Commissioner Lawton. He said that he would see the contractors at once, which he did, and they promised to comply strictly with the law. In order to see that

the law was complied with to my satisfaction, I continued to investigate for three days further, and can report that the promise was kept, the men were working only eight hours.

"Respectfuly submitted,

(Signed) "FRED WEINLAND, "Deputy Factory Inspector."

NORTH DENVER SEWER CONTRACT

"Denver, Colo., March 21, 1912.

"Hon. E. V. Brake,

"Deputy Labor Commissioner.

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your orders of March 12 to investigate the conditions of the workmen on the North Denver sewer, I beg leave to submit the following report:

"I went to this place and found work going on in two different alleys, under the supervision of the Commonwealth Construction Company. One of these jobs was about finished, the tile being laid. In talking with the men on this job, I found them to be perfectly satisfied both with the time they worked-eight hours—and their wages. I then went about a block south of there and found another gang of men working. The first man I approached had been working piece work most of the winter, and stated to me that the most he had made in any one day of ten hours was \$1. This the foreman of the job contradicted immediately, stating that out of the thirty men working all were perfectly satisfied except two, and would rather work piece work than day work. The man then replied that he knew fifteen men out of the thirty were dissatisfied and were only making \$1 a day. I then asked one of the men whom the foreman cited as being perfectly satisfied with the piece-work system, how long it would take him to dig a portion of the trench, twenty-one feet long, eight feet deep, and two feet wide. He said that, if the ground was in the condition that it was then, it would take him about two days to dig it. While talking with this man, another man came up, who was asked the same question, and he said it would take him about four days, as he had been working now on a piece of trench about the same length, and that he had only got down four feet.

"Two of the men, Oscar Newberg and Karl Blumberg, were forced to quit for the reason that they could not make enough money to pay their board. Their average, they said, was 50 cents a day. In three and a half days' work they had drawn in pay \$2.25.

"Of all the men I talked to I only found about one-third who were satisfied. "Respectfuly submitted,

(Signed) "GEORGE R. HOWE,

"Deputy Factory Inspector."

"Denver, Colo., March 21, 1912.

"To the Board of Public Works, "City Hall,

"Denver, Colo.

"Gentlemen: Inclosed I submit you a copy of the report that has been made by my assistant whom I sent to examine and report upon the condition under which the men were working on the North Denver sewer.

"I understand that the law, as per the provisions of the charter of the city of Denver, has been, and is being, violated repeatedly in the matter of the subletting of contracts, and also that the state eight-hour law, applying to state, county, and municipal work, is, to my knowledge, repeatedly being violated. I intend to prosecute all such violations, and expect to have the co-operation of your honorable body in this work.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "EDWIN V. BRAKE, "State Labor Commissioner."

"Department of Public Works, "City and County of Denver, March 25, 1912.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

"Deputy Labor Commissioner, "State Capitol, Denver.

"Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., enclosing a report by Mr. George R. Howe, respecting labor conditions on the 'North Denver sewer,' now being constructed for the city under contract, I am desired by the board to note that you will prosecute any violation of the contract in the matter of subletting or of the state eight-hour law, applying to state, county, and municipal work.

"This board has been, and still is, using its best endeavors to obtain evidence relating to the same, and so far has been met with a flat denial on the part of the contractors of any violation of contract, ordinances, or statute.

"The Board of Public Works finds it difficult to take a definite stand on questions of disputed fact which can only be ascertained by a court of law. Therefore it will gladly place at your disposal all the information and documents it possesses, and begs to assure you that it will countenance no infraction of contract, ordinance, or statute.

"I am,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "HENRY READ, "President." Considerable time was spent by members of the Labor Department on the case cited above. Many times different deputies waited upon Mr. Read and the Board of Public Works, until the law and ordinances were observed by the contractors, and a minimum scale of 25 cents an hour obtained for the workmen.

VIOLATIONS OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN DENVER

With few exceptions, it is well known that the contractors and subcontractors on public works in Denver are notorious for violating the eight-hour law. The subject of prosecutions for these violations is a matter for the district attorney's office to handle, and since the time when a deputy district attorney appeared before Justice C. J. Gavin and ordered nolled a number of complaints that were then before the court, with numerous witnesses to testify to the same, it has been deemed almost impossible to attempt prosecutions with success. I am in hopes that a different order of things will come with different officials in this office of district attorney, and that the Labor Department will have its hands strengthened in the matter of prosecutions for violation of labor laws.

Numerous complaints were constantly made of these violations, and it has been the policy of the office to investigate them. The complaints were found to be true in nearly every instance, and the contractors were warned to obey the law, which they did for a few days, or until they were pretty sure that members of the Labor Department were no longer watching them, when the regular order of working nine and ten hours a day would again commence.

It has been impossible, with the force in the department, to detail members to attend to this work at all times, as other work and other duties, which the law prescribes they shall perform, had to be attended to. But, with the limited time at the disposal of the deputy factory inspectors and others, it has been the policy of the office to enforce the eight-hour, and other laws enacted for the protection of the wage-earners, as much as was possible.

DEPUTY STATE FACTORY INSPECTORS REPORTS

ACCIDENTS, MINE SCALES, AND VIOLATION OF STATE LAWS

In the early part of October, 1911, it was reported that a boy had been killed at the Brook and Harrison Mine, located near Louisville, and that the child-labor law was being violated at this mine. Deputy Factory Inspector Frederick Weinland was sent to investigate the matter. His report and the report of the coroner's jury follow:

"Denver, Colo., October 9, 1911.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector, "Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with the orders of Mr. R. E. Croskey, State Statistician and acting in your absence, to be present at the coroner's inquest at Louisville over the body of Edgar Vigers, who was killed by falling down a mine shaft, and to investigate any violations of the child-labor law, 'I will say that the boy was not employed there, and that it was purely accidental.

"His father took him with him on the cage to start the pumps. The night engineer was under the impression that the cage was at the bottom of the shaft. Instead it was at the surface landing, and he started the cage upwards. When they arrived at the coal shoot above, Mr. Vigers jumped and called to his boy to jump. It was dark at the time, and Mr. Vigers could not see the boy, but was under the impression that he tripped and fell down the shaft. The back of the boy's head was crushed and his spinal column broken, causing instant death. The father had been cautioned about taking the boy on this cage by Mr. Brooks, president of the company, but paid no attention to it.

"It is a question in my mind whether the night engineer is a qualified engineer or not, and he was directly responsible for the accident. I would suggest that the Coal Mine Inspector, Mr. Dalrymple, have the coal company comply with the state laws on its signal system, and by providing a better light on its indi cator. I enclose a copy of the coroner's verdict, and trust this will be sufficient.

"Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "FRED WEINLAND, "Deputy Factory Inspector."

CORONER'S VERDICT

"That the said Edgar Vigers came to his death at the Brook and Harrison Mine, located about a mile south of the town of Louisville, Boulder County, Colorado, on Thursday, October 5, 1911, on or about 6.30 p. m., by falling down the shaft. Caused by the negligence of the engineer in not looking at indicator before starting cage.

(Signed) "H. A. MOORE, "D. M. MORGAN, "FRANK MALONE, "W. O. McCULLOCH, "H. BALL, "FRANK HAMILTON, "Jurors."

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ACCIDENT AT LANTZ SANITARY LAUNDRY, DENVER

"Denver, Colo., May 17, 1911.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner,

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your orders to investigate the accident that occurred at the Lantz Sanitary Laundry. I have to say: Young Mr. Lantz was in the act of placing the belt on the upper pulley that connected with the washing-machine, when his sleeve was caught with a coupling. He was thrown over the shaft and was injured—physicians think internally. No bones were broken, but he had some burns. It was not necessary for the young man to get on top of this washing-machine, as they have a contrivance for replacing these belts. Loose pulleys are provided on the machine, but no belt shifters could be used. Mr. Lantz. Sr., informed be that he had cautioned his son not to get on these machines, and he blames the boy for his own carelessness.

"I issued the following orders in the presence of Engineer Bass, and was informed that they would comply with them immediately: Cover couplings with hoods; countersink set screws on rotary dryer; place two covers on extractors; put new rubbers on small extractor to keep from wabbling; cut off end of shaft. and-protect all belts on end machines; also fix fastener on starch machine, and tighten belt on rotary machine.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "FRED WEINLAND,

"Deputy Factory Inspector."

ACCIDENT AT BELVEDERE HOTEL, DENVER

"Denver, Colo., June 1, 1911.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner.

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your orders to investigate the accident that occurred at the Belvedere Hotel, Fifteenth and Glenarm Streets, Denver, I report:

"Ed Welsh, colored janitor at the hotel, was preparing to wash the windows on the top floor of the hotel. He had removed the screens and was standing on the upper balcony of the fireescape. The supposition is that, after he had removed the screens from the windows, his attention was attracted to the alley below. He stepped to the outer edge of the landing of the fire-escape, lost his balance, and grasped the live wire of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, in which the insulation had worked off. I find in almost all cases of the said company that they string their

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wires too close to fire-escapes for safety. I also find that they place their electric switch-boxes too close to fire-escapes, and in a great many cases directly under the escapes. I would suggest that the company be notified to string their wires at a greater distance from the escapes, and in no case place electric switch-boxes near escapes.

"Respectfully submitted, -

(Signed) "FRED WEINLAND, "Deputy Factory Inspector."

NOTE.—The above recommendations were made, and the matter taken up with proper authorities for compliance.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE AT HASTINGS

"Hastings, Colo., June 20, 1912.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner,

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: I came here as per your orders on first train out of Pueblo. I found that there had been an explosion in the Victor-American Fuel Company's mine at this place, and that twelve men out of thirteen had lost their lives. One, severely burned, had been taken to the hospital at Trinidad. All the bodies had been located by 7 o'clock p. m. yesterday, and seven had been taken out when I arrived here.

"Everything possible was being done to get the bodies out, and the last one was taken out about 3 o'clock this morning. We are trying to find out the cause of the explosion.

"Saloons in the town are closed, and everything seems to be managed in perfect order. The force of the explosion tore up the stope, so that the bodies had to be brought up through the airshaft, which made it very difficult and tedious work. However, the company did everything possible for a quick removal of the dead. The only thing that looked bad was in the fault of Mr. Sipes, the undertaker and deputy coroner, who allowed the bodies in the caskets to lie out in public view of everyone, in the broiling hot sun, from 5 o'clock a. m. until 9.40 a. m., when Marshal Caskey put them in the temporary morgue. State Coal Mine Inspector James Dalrymple and deputies are here, doing all possible for them to do.

"Yours truly,

"LEROY MONICAL,

"Deputy State Factory Inspector."

NOTE.—Full report of this explosion and its causes can be found in State Coal Mine Inspector Dalrymple's biennial report.

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND SCALES AT COAL MINES

Many reports were received by the department of scales at coal-mine tipples being defective, and numerous miners claimed that they were being defrauded by getting short-weighted on their coal mined. It should be understood that coal-miners are paid on the tonnage basis—so much per ton for coal mined. Deputy factory inspectors were instructed to examine into these complaints when inspecting surface workings around coal mines. The department has no jurisdiction under ground, that belonging properly to the duties of the mine inspectors, coal and metal. Deputy Factory Inspector Leroy Monical, who was assigned the Southern Field, reports as follows:

"Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine at Starkville: I find that they have a check weighman, and scales are all right. Most of the machinery unprotected. Have ordered it protected.

"McLaughlin Bros.' mine: I find scales O.K., and they are willing to obey all laws. New mine just opened up, March 20, 1912.

"March 21. 1912—Wooten Land and Fuel Company, two mines situated close to New Mexico line on the Santa Fe Railroad: I find the scales at the Wooten mine unbalanced, and scales at the Turner mine very unfair to the miners. They could not be balanced, and, on weighing a car of coal, the weight of three men weighing 450 pounds only increased the weight of the car fifty pounds. Scales seemed to be binding. They were inspected by the county inspector.

"March 22, 1912—Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine at Morley: Has no check weighman. Find the miners complaining of weights. On inspecting two pairs of scales, I find that neither will balance, and that the scales on the south tipple with 350 pounds increased the weight of a car of coal only fifty pounds. This is very unsatisfactory to the miners, who claimed that if they asked for a check weighman they would be discharged. This is disputed by Mr. Harrington, the company attorney at Denver.

"March 25, 1912—Suffield mine at Bowen: Find scales in perfect condition, able to balance and weigh myself correctly. Everything satisfactory in that line.

"At the Victor-American Fuel Company's mine at Bowen I found no check weighman, and scales in poor shape; could not balance, but was told by scale man that at three different times he tallied in weights with the raihoad scales; which was possible—he weighing both.

"March 26, 1912, Tollerburg—Cedar Hill Coal and Coke Company: Found mine in good condition and scales in perfect order, and men well satisfied.

"At the C. F. & I. Co. mines at Berwind and Tobasco I was positively refused to be allowed to examine the scales, and was told that I had nothing to do with them. I found the mine policed by a gun man, ready to run anyone out of town that did not suit him.

"March 27, 1912, Ludlow—Cedar Hill Coal and Coke Company: Find everything in good shape except the scales; they are broken. The company not weighing the coal at all for one week.

"Delagua—Victor-American Fuel Company's mine: Work ing good force of men. Was told it was an open camp, but found gun men ready to exile all undesirables, and was not allowed to test the scales. March 28, found the same conditions existing at Hastings, but was overlooked by the marshal, who failed to see me enter town.

"April 12, 1912: Have been inspecting at Trinidad; now back in the coal fields. First mine inspected was the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company's mine at Piedmont. Find things in good condition and paying the men by the car. The superin tendent has worked nine years for the company and is well liked by the men.

"April 13, 1912: Inspected C. F. & I. Co. mine at Sopris. Found everything in very poor condition; no handrails on stairways. Was refused permission to examine the scales, as they belonged to the Western Weighing Association, and they are inspected by them, but they will protect all machinery as ordered according to the law.

"April 15, 1912, Tercio: At the C. F. & I. Co. mine and coke ovens the conditions were about the same as at Sopris, April 16. At Primero and Valdez things were about the same.

"April 17, 1912, Segundo—C. F. & I. Co. washer and coke ovens: Have no mine or scales. I found the machinery unprotected, and stairways without handrails, and the superintendent refused to give the number of men working. Have ordered machinery protected, etc.

"April 18, 1912, Coke Dale—Carbon Coal and Coke Company: Found most of the machinery protected and the company willing to do anything they were asked to. Superintendent Bayles asked me to inspect the scales and, if anything was wrong, to tell him, and he would have it fixed immediately, as they are anxious to have perfect harmony with their men, and that at any time he would be glad to have Mr. Brake visit his camp.

"April 19, 1912, Majestic—One of the C. F. & I. Co's mines: Found the scales in perfect condition; are working about 100 men.

"At Forbes, one of the Chicosa Fuel Company's mines, found men satisfied and being paid by the car.

"April 22, 1912, Ludlow—Ramey mine of the Huerfano Coal Company: Find the men are having trouble getting the increase of pay promised. Was invited to attend a meeting called by the men and held on the open prairie. They asked my opinion, and I gave it; but I am of the opinion that there is likely to be a strike called, unless conditions are adjusted.

"April 19, Forbes Junction—Chicosa Fuel Company's mine. Found scales O.K.

"April 22—Huerfano Coal Company: Find men satisfied and scales all right.

"April 26—Southwestern Fuel Company., Rapsen mines; Primrose Coal Company, and Rugby Fuel Company: Find that these mines are only working from one to two days per week. Are giving good weights.

"April 27—Ryval Mine, Victor-American Fuel Company: Was not allowed to see scales.

"Ideal Fuel Company's mine pays miners by the car; satis factory.

"Empire Fuel, Royal Fuel, Rider Coal, National Fuel and Alto Fuel Companies' mines: Find them working about halftime, and scales correct.

"May 10-12, 1912—mines around Walsenburg: Loma Fuel Company's mine working few men.

"Robison mine, of the C. F. & I. Co.: Find they have marshal and closed camp. Mine is working a large force of men.

"Walsenburg Fuel Company, Breen Coal Company, Huerfano Coal Company, Black Canon Coal Company: Mines are working every day and giving the men satisfaction on weights; scales correct.

"May 14—Big Four Coal and Coke Company, Minnequa Coal Company, and Sunnyside Coal Co: Find scales in good condition and men satisfied. Found two boys working at the Sunnyside mine. The superintendent, being told that they were under age and could not work, laid them off immediately.

"May 15—Maitland: Not allowed to examine scales at Victor-American Fuel Company's mine. Scales correct at Rocky Mountain Fuel Company's mine.

"May 16—Gordon Coal Company: Working boys under sixteen years of age; had them laid off immediately. Found scales correct; also scales correct at New Maitland Coal Company's mine, and Rocky Mountain Coal Company's mine near McGuire.

"May 16—Pictou: C. F. & I. Co.'s mine visited. Was told by Mr. Manley, superintendent, that the Pictou mine was one mine that I could not inspect; that he was running that mine, not the State of Colorado, and the only way I could inspect that place was to get a special permit from Mr. Weitzel, the general superintendent at Pueblo, which I did the next morning. Mr. Manley met me the next morning and apologized profusely, saying that he had made a mistake; that it was the scales that I could not inspect, which I did not. This is one of the finest mines in this district.

"May 18: Visited C. F. & I. mine at Lester. Only working three days a week. Could not examine the scales.

"May 19: Inspected C. F. & I. mine at Rouse. Was positively refused to be allowed to examine the scales.

"May 21: Inspected C. F. & I. mine at Cameron. Only working half-time. Could not see scales. National Fuel Company's mine: Scales were correct. Victor-American mine at Ravenwood: Working half-time; not allowed to inspect the scales. Union Coal and Coke Company's mine at Pryor: Scales were correct.

"May 28: Inspected the Oakdale Coal Company's mine at Oakview. Find D. W. Jones, superintendent, with strict orders from the general superintendent of company to pay the miners for every pound of coal mined, which he does. I saw cars of coal weighed that ran as high as 4,600 pounds; at some other places they possibly would have weighed 3,500 pounds. The scales at this mine are in perfect order."

This finishes Inspector Monical's report on the Southern fields.

"Florence, Colo., June 26, 1912: Inspected Victor-American Company's mine at Radiant. Examined the scales and found them correct. Emerald mine at Williamsburg and Hubbard mine: Found scales correct. C. F. & I. Co.'s Fremont mine was not working on the day of inspection to any great extent; only mining steam coal for boilers. Was told by the superintendent that I could examine everything but the scales, but after I had gotten through with everything else, the superintendent accompanied me to the tipple, and we examined the scales and found them correct. C. F. & I. Co.'s mine at Coal Creek not working; not allowed to examine the scales. Same company's mine at Rockvale working full force of men on day of inspection; not allowed to examine scales.

"July 9-12—Canon City: Central Coal Company, Little Brothers mine: Find the shaft 1,100 feet deep, with no gates on shaft on top of the ground. Sinking air-shaft. Tipple in bad shape. Decking no good; not safe for men to work on. Ordered new decking and rails on the same. Scales I found correct.

"Chandler mine of the Victor-American Fuel Company: Working good force of men few days a week. Balanced scales and found them all right. Brookside mine: Only working seven men; all machinery taken away. No Nack, C. F. & I. Co.'s mine: Shut down for the past four years; working six or seven men timbering up, and keeping dirt and rock out of the way.

"This concluded my report on coal mines.

"Respectfully submitted,

"LEROY MONICAL,

"Deputy State Factory Inspector."
REPORT OF INSPECTOR HOWE ON PATTERSON MINE

Denver, Colo., December 4, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

Deputy Labor Commissioner,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your orders, I went to Colorado Springs to investigate the scales at the Patterson mine. On making as thorough an investigation as was possible, I found the scales, as I believe, in first-class shape. It seems that the men have complained before, and that the county inspector of scales had been to the mine and inspected the scales, and pronounced them as but two pounds out. The men evidently were not satisfied with this inspection, and wanted one made with weights, which, as you know, we are unable to do, having no provision in our law for the same.

The mine management has no agreement with the union, but I found that all the men working were union members.

A committee of the men waited upon me and I explained to them what I found, advising them that I found the scales in good condition, and that if there were any inaccuracies at any particular weight, it would be advisable to get an expert scale-repairer to examine the scales.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE R. HOWE, Deputy State Factory Inspector.

REPORT OF GEORGE R. HOWE ON OCEAN WAVE MINE

Pueblo, Colo., January 13, 1912.

E. V. Brake,

Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: I have been to the Ocean Wave mine, near Florence, and have made a thorough inspection of the scales; also all other parts above ground. I found that the scales were balanced perfectly, and that the weights are solid and cannot be loaded. I tested the smaller weights by weighing myself, and found that the weight was about one-half pound more than my weight showed here. I believe that the whole trouble is in the loose manner in which the coal is weighed, as I saw the weighmaster weighing cars as they passed over the scale without stopping. I believe that it would be a very easy matter for him to make a mistake of 100 pounds in weighing 2,400 or 2,800 pounds, as that was the amount of two cars that were weighed standing still.

They have a bonus system at this mine, which is as follows: They claim to pay 90 cents mine-run, and for every fraction over

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55 per cent of each load that is lump coal they pay the miner 1 cent extra. For example, if a load of coal should run 60 per cent lump, the miner would be paid 95 per cent mine-run for that load. Each man's car is dumped and screened, and the lump coal weighed as it goes into the car on the track. I saw two cars screened and out of a total of about 1,400 pounds, 1,000 pounds was lump. It appears to me that the men can be cheated out of a great deal in a day, if they don't have a check weighman.

There is plenty of time for each car to be weighed very accurately, but that is not done. The average miner will mine ten to fourteen cars per day, and they will run from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds to the car; so, if a mistake of 100 pounds was made on each car, they would lose one-half ton or more a day.

There is quite a bit of work to be done here, but we will clean up as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE R. HOWE.

REPORT ON EMPIRE AND GREEN CANON MINES

Denver, Colo., April 13, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

Deputy Labor Commissioner,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your instructions to investigate the trouble at the Empire and Green Canon mines at Aguilar. I submit the following report:

I found that it was reported by the men that Mr. Seiple, of the Empire mine, had refused to allow a check weighman, as the law provides. Talking with him about this matter, he denied making any such statement, and informed me that the men could have at any time a check weighman, provided this check weighman was selected from one of the employes of the mine. This matter I then left with the miners, who were instructed to call a meeting and take it up with Mr. Seiple the next morning. As they did not telephone me that he had refused their demands, I concluded that a check weighman had been put on; this being the arrangement made between the miners and myself.

I was informed by the miners that Mr. Dahlby, superintendent of the Green Canon mine, had discharged three committeemen who had asked him to put such check weighmen on. I interviewed Mr. Dahlby about this, and he informed me that two of the men who were discharged were not on the committee. In fact, one of the men, who claimed he was discharged, had quit work of his own accord two days before. One man who was on the committee was discharged for not working. The superintendent claimed that he was not to be depended upon. The other man who claimed he was discharged had never been to the superintendent in the capacity of a committeeman at all. In fact, Mr. Dahlby stated that it was the first intimation that the man—Mr. Lloyd—was on any committee to wait upon him. He had been discharged for laying off at will, when men were needed. One of the committeemen, Mr. Dahlby informed me, was a good, steady worker, and was still at work in the mine. The other committeeman was the man layed off for not working steady. These two were the only men that waited upon him.

Mr. Dahlby takes the same stand as Mr. Seiple in regard to who shall be appointed as check weighman, they claiming that it must be one of the employes of the particular mine where the check weighman is wanted.

As I have found that there were men working at the respective mines whom the miners considered competent, I instructed them to choose a check weighman from one of their number, and report if results were unsatisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE R. HOWE, Deputy Factory Inspector.

LAUNDRY AT THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Denver, Colo., April 18, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

Deputy State Labor Commissioner. Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your orders to investigate conditions at the laundry of the House of the Good Shepherd, I submit the following report:

Upon investigation I find that it is one of the best-guarded laundries in the city. The employes of the wash-room are all men, full-grown; the other employes are inmates—girls—of the home.

The mother superior informed me that on Monday mornings she has had girls as young as thirteen years of age at work as early as six o'clock. These girls would work until seven o'clock, when they would have breakfast, with an hour for recreation.

The younger girls are in the school in the morning as a rule, and do not work until after twelve o'clock, and then only until three in the afternoon, at which time they are given a lunch and a rest. She also informed me that she was not aware of the existence of the child-labor law, which does not allow children under the age of sixteen to work before seven in the morning and after eight o'clock in the evening. She assures me that in the future she will have no children violating this law.

I also find that this is a charitable institution. There are 321 girls. The receipts for tuition for these are only \$417, making

an average of slightly over one dollar for each girl confined in the home.

With this money, and that which is made from the receipts of the laundry, these girls—or at least a great many of them are fed, clothed, and educated. The laundry is used more as an education for the girls than for profit. There is twice the amount of help for each particular operation that there is in an ordinary laundry. For instance, on the shake-table, where the ordinary laundry employs three girls, there are six at this place doing the same work. Their prices for work compare very favorably with those of other laundries; in fact, are higher for flat work, 50 cents per hundred being the cheapest work they take.

The mother superior informs me that as soon as they move to their new home they will discontinue doing flat work, except as it comes from homes or family washings, as she says it is only done for the education of the children.

There are more than enough girls to do the work in the laundry; so the work is divided as equally as possible, in order that they may all receive instruction. For this reason, they are working very short hours at this time, and when the removal is made to the new home it is the intention of installing several other methods of teaching the girls various other occupations.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE R. HOWE, Deputy Factory Inspector.

The above investigation was ordered at the request of a committee of the Denver Trades Assembly, and the report of Inspector Howe sent to it. It was reported that the state laws were being violated at this place.

VIOLATION OF ANTI-COERCION ACT

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 8, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

Deputy Labor Commissioner,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your instructions to investigate the alleged violation of the anti-coercion law at Colorado Springs, I find that Mr. W. A. Dierolf, secretary of the Master Painters' Association, in the *Rocky Mountain News* of April 21, 1912, caused to be printed the following: "Men Wanted—Painters and paperhangers wanted by Master Painters' Association, W. A. Dierolf, secretary, 817 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs." He failed to state that a strike existed, thus violating the false advertising law, which constitutes a violation of section 1 of that law, inasmuch as he failed to state that there was then existing a strike of the painters and paperhangers at this town.

I called upon Mr. A. E. Lower, of the Painters' Union, who lodged the complaint, and requested him to swear to an affidavit to be drawn up by the district attorney's office. This he refused to do, giving as his reason that he did not want to be the goat all the time. He tried to make me believe that it was our duty to swear to the affidavit; but knowing only from hearsay that a strike existed, and not being able to swear that Mr. Dierolf caused the advertisement to be printed during this lockout or strike, I refused to swear to the information. The Painters' Union all seemed to be very anxious that Mr. Dierolf should be prosecuted, but none were willing to swear to the information, and, after putting in the bigger part of the week, I finally succeeded in getting Mr. Butler, the president of the union, to swear to the information. I turned the affidavit and the warrant for Mr. Dierolf's arrest over to Mr. Butler, with the understanding that he was to file it June 8 in Justice Dunnington's court. I was informed by Assistant District Attorney Martin S. Burns that my presence was not necessary. The matter could have been adjusted much quicker had I not experienced the difficulty in getting signature to the complaint. I trust this will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRED WEINLAND, Deputy Factory Inspector.

WAGE COLLECTION

The collection of wages due employes from employers, who for numerous causes are unwilling to pay, is a great portion of the work of the office force. This and the giving of advice, legal and otherwise, can be said to entirely take up the time of one person. This work was not contemplated in the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and indeed there is no warrant of law for it, and no way in which the department can enforce the payment of wages due, regardless of how just the claim may be. However, to correct injustices to those who labor for a living, this work was certainly implied in the law creating the department, and it has been cheerfully taken up, and by moral persuasion—our only weapon—the sum of \$37.961.05 has been collected in the last two years. When it is considered that the major portion of these claims is for small sums, the amount of work required to collect this amount can be readily seen. There were no less than 1,546 claims taken up by the department, but this does not begin to number the amount of people who have called upon the office for assistance in this way. It is true that many complaints registered are unjust to the employer, and upon investigation it is usually shown that the difference arises either from a misunderstanding of the terms of employment, or from

a lack of knowledge of the rights of both parties. It is a comnon-practice for unorganized laborers to make claims for overtime worked, and which should in justice be due them, but they have made no contract, when engaging for work, as to the number of hours per day they should work or the number of days in a week, which leaves them entirely at the mercy of the employer in this matter. This is only one of the many instances that are daily occurring wherein the department is compelled to instruct these people in the making of contracts, or agreements with employers, and inform them that, while they have a moral claim for the overtime wages due, they have no legal claim whatever and the department is unable to do anything to relieve them.

There is a small class of what may be termed, shiftless "ne'erdo-wells," who claim the attention of the department with preposterous claims which upon investigation are found to be without merit; but these should not be allowed to detract in any par ticular from the hundreds of just claims from honest working people. Some provisions should be made for legalizing the action of the Commissioner in the prosecution of these cases, and thus protect the interest of the wage-earner who is too poor to engage the services of a lawyer, and for this reason often cheated out of money that he has honestly earned.

There is a wise provision of the law that gives the right to a poor person to sue without cost. Mills' Annotated Statutes, No. 676, say: "If any court shall, before or after the commencement of any suit, be satisfied that the plaintiff is a poor person, and unable to prosecute his or her suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, they may, in their discretion, permit him to commence and prosecute his action as a poor person; and thereupon such person shall have the necessary writs, processes and proceedings, as in other cases, without charge; and if the plaintiff recover judgment there shall be a judgment for his costs."

If the various justices of the peace would carry out the intent of this statute, the wage-beating phase of the industrial problem would be practically solved; but we find that the average justice has in the past been more solicitous in getting his fees for work performed than in doing justice to poor people, who should be his first care. With the abolishment of the fee system, and the putting of our justices of the peace on a salary basis, I believe that a better condition would ensue.

The following table will give an insight into the business of wage-collecting done by the bureau in this respect alone, which is governed only by the law of humanity, and not by any statute enacted or in the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CLAIMS FILED AND COLLECTED

Month	No. Claims	Amount	Amount
1911	Filed	Filed	Collected
January		\$ 2,590.92	\$ 1,202.27
February		2,094.45	1,627.94
March		2,138.16	1,624.39
April		486.13	239.67
May		697.68	484.13
June	106	2,519.27	1,791.15
July		520.95	485.80
August		1,418.59	1, 284. 53
September		1,506.97	1,219.57
October		1,108.42	940.52
November		1,539.45	1,139.55
December		1,810.45	1,526.35
Total		\$18, 431.44	\$13,565.87
Month	No. Claima	A marca and	1
Month	No. Claims	Amount	Amount
1912	Filed	Filed	Collected
January		\$ 1,665.30	\$ 1,315.72
February		2,738.05	2,535.66

February	51	2,738.05	2,535.66
March	63	1,188.21	1,024.20
April	72	1,612.99	1,308.89
May	52	809.05	683.34
June	37	623.44	491.90
July	63	1,540.91	1,398.01
lugust	62	1,485.55	1,375.30
September	63	9,886.58	9,749.97
October	68	1,931.10	1,619.89
November	72	1,965.69	1,659.78
December	70	1,742.52	1,232.52
-			
Total	760	\$27,189.39	\$24,395.18

REPORT ON STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

DENVER FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Denver, Colo., December 20, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake, Denver, Colo.

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Dear Sir: Attached find statistical report of the Denver branch of the Colorado Free Employment Bureau for the term just closed. In addition, I desire to add a few words of comment upon, and recommendation for, the improvement of the service.

I have endeavored to the best of my ability to so conduct the office that it might best perform its mission of bringing the manless job and jobless man in touch.

I find that the office does not get enough publicity. We should have a fund for advertising purposes, so as to present the services of the bureau to the large number of employers who do not now use it. The \$2,000 annual appropriation will only cover the expense of the three offices as now conducted in the strictest economy, and allows nothing to be spent in advertising.

I think that the efficiency of the bureau might be increased 50 per cent if a reasonable appropriation were made for advertising purposes.

As to the general workings of the office, I find that this subject has been so fully covered by my predecessor as to need no further attention at my hands.

I desire to pay a just tribute to the conscientious service performed by my assistant, Mrs. Imogene G. Clarke. A better selection for this bureau than Mrs. Clarke could not be made. The handling of female employment requires a world of tact and patience, if it is to be handled with any degree of satisfaction to the employer and employe. These traits Mrs. Clarke has shown in a remarkable degree. Besides a natural intelligence, she brings several years' training to bear on the work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELI M. GROSS, Superintendent.

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		DENVER-MAL	ΣE				
		Applications		Appl	ications		
		for Employment			for Help		
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.		
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled		
Beet fields	42	42		70	28		
Bakers	20	6	14	6			
Bell boys	64	16	48	16			
Bus boys	94	28	66	28			
Clerks	32	10	22	10			
Coal-shovelers	98	52	46	52			
Cooks	592	258	334	276	18		
Celery work	60	60		90	30		
Carpenters	342	38	304	38			
Cement workers	174	32	142	32			
Dairy hands	500	190	310	214	28		
Dishwashers	710	320	390	348	28		
Engineers	172		172				
Electricians	70		70				
Elevator pilots	14	4	10	4	* * * *		
Firemen	52	4	48	4			
Fruit-pickers	700	370	330	370			
Farm hands	2,374	758	1,616	826	68		
Gardeners	86	16	70	16			
Hay hands	76	66	10	90	24		
Hotel work	2	2		2			
Housemen	382	146	236	136	10		
Janitors	278	26	252	26	* * * *		
Kitchen men	634	252	382	274	18		
Lumber men	64	1	60	4	* * * *		
Lawn men	70	14	56	14	• • • •		
Laborers	9,660	1,930	7,730	1,930			
Machinists	34	4	30	4			
Nurses	20	• • • •	20	0 0 0 0			
Pantry men	86	22	64	22	* * * *		
Porters	226	11	182	41			
Rock men	80	26	54	26	0 0 4 4		
Stable men	34	14	20	10	1		
Section men	140	140		168	28		
Solicitors	36	20	16	36	16		

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DENVER-MALE

	Applications			Appl	Applications	
		for Employment		for	for Help	
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.	
of Employment	Filed	Secured.	filled	Filed	Unfilled	
Teamsters	62	22	40	22		
Waiters	452	186	266	186		
Yard men	308	158	150	174	16	
Totals	18,840	5,280	13,560	5, 568	316	

DENVER-FEMALE

Applications			Applications				
•		for Employment			for Help		
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.		
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled		
Beet fields	. 10	10		24	14		
Cooks	. 380	328	52	334	6		
Celery work	. 36	36		50	14		
Chambermaids	. 276	232	44	246	14		
Day work	. 216	186	30	192	6		
Domestics	. 144	120	24	130	10		
Dishwashers	. 238	228	10	262	34		
Fruit-pickers	. 58	58		100	42		
Housework	. 1,086	1,052	34	1,098	46		
Hotel work	. 186	142	44	144	2		
Housekeepers	. 192	130	62	130			
Hospital work	. 370	306	64	306			
Janitors	. 20	1	16	4	••••		
Kitchen work	. 20	10	10	10			
Laundresses	. 152	130	22	134	4		
Miscellaneous	. 378	378		398	20		
Maids	. 58	48	10	52	4		
Nurses	. 86	48	38	50	2		
Pantry girls	. 34	24	10	26	2		
Ranch women	. 204	170	34	186	16		
Restaurants	. 238	188	50	196	8		
Sewing girls	. 2	Ľ		2	, 		
Waitresses	. 314	249	74	278	38		
Totals	. 4,698	3, 070	1,628	4,352	282		

· ·		DENVER			
		Applications		App	lications
		for Employment	:	fo	r Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
1911	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
January-					
Male	420	310	110	342	32
Female	244	234	10	254	20
February-					
Male	1,505	139	1,366	139	* * * *
Female	173	137	36	137	
March-					
Male	1,089	258	833	258	* * * *
Female	182	130	52	130	
April-					
Male	342	273	68	316	43
Female	231	211	20	234	23
May-					
Male	1,552	203	1,349	203	
Female	195	139	· 56	157	18
June-					
Male		185	745	185	
Female	196	168	28	178	10
July-					
Male	1,284	292	992	292	
Female	146	139	7	154	15
August-					
Male	1,089	258	833	258	
Female	182	130	52	130	
September-					~
Male	554	148	406	156	8
Female	158	132	26	132	
October-					
Male	661	181	480	181	
Female	181	145	36	145	
November-					
Male	930	185	745	185	
Female	196	168	28	178	10
December-					
Male	1, 505	139	1,366	. 139	
Female	173	137	36	137	

BIENNIAL REPORT

		DENVER			
		Applications		Appl	ications
		for Employment		for	Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
1912	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
January—					
Male	. 661	181	480	181	
Female	. 181	145	36	145	
February—					
Male	. 509	341	169	369	28
Female	. 247	232	15	242	10
March—					
Male	. 217	207	10	246	39
Femåle	. 200	100	100	,100	• • • •
April—		ъ			
Male	. 351	123	227	123	• • • •
Female	. 196	178	18	184	6
May-					
Male	. 1,505	139	1, 366	139	• • • •
Female	. 175	. 137	36	137	••••
June-					
Male	. 342	273	68	316	43
Female	. 231	211	20	234	23
July-					
Male	. 421	310	111	342	32
Female	. 244	234	10	254	20
August—					
Male	. 342	273	6 8	316	43
Female	. 281	211	20	234	23
September-					
Male		341	169	369	28
Female	247	232	15	242	10
October—					
Male	331	261	68	294	44
Female	217	207	10	246	39
November-					
Male	351	123	227	123	••••
Female	196	178	18	184	(

COLORADO SPRINGS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Colorado Springs, Colo., November 30, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

State Labor Commissioner,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to submit the following report of the business transacted by this office, and on labor conditions in this district, during my incumbency, since September 15, 1911.

The supply of labor has been sufficient to meet all demands, except during the summer months of this year, when we were short of competent men and were unable to find them anywhere in the West. The calls for men were particularly urgent from the various railroads, whose low wage scale offers small inducements when other work is available.

The winter months of 1911-1912 were very quiet in this district, many men being unable to find employment sufficient to provide the necessaries of life.

During this period we were greatly assisted by the Associated Charities and the police department, which provided meals, lodging, and other greatly appreciated help.

During the year this office has been called on by many people who had difficulty in securing satisfactory settlement for work done, and we are pleased to say that in every case settlement was made without resort to the courts. We believe this feature is one of the best in connection with this department, as these workers are nearly always without means to force a settlement with their employers.

I wish here to call your attention to the great need of a law in this state compelling employers to pay their help when discharged, either in cash or negotiable paper. The present system is that of time or pay checks which can be cashed only at usually distant points and at some future date, working great hardship, and loss of time as well.

There have been but few violations of the eight-hour law on public work in this district during the past year, and in all cases immediate observance of the law was secured as soon as parties were notified.

While the urgent need of larger appropriations for the free employment offices has been placed before our legislatures for several sessions, we feel the necessity of again calling their attention to our most noticeable needs, viz.: funds for advertising, to keep the wants and business of these offices before the public at all times, and for long-distance telephone service. We also should have a small allowance for messenger service.

The extensive use of telephones in the rural districts makes it very convenient for the farmers to call this office for any help needed, and our report will show a large number of workers being sent out on this class of work. We are greatly inconvenienced in not having sufficient funds to make full use of long-distance telephones to keep in touch with this class of work.

Many inquiries come to this office from all sections of the country regarding labor conditions, to all of which we reply at length. We also have many inquiries as to the working out of our labor laws; these latter usually from educational institutions and labor organizations, proving that our Colorado laws are attracting attention.

The fact that all crafts of mechanics in this district are thoroughly organized, and prepared to take care of their membership, relieves this office of many of that class of workers, and we are under many obligations to these organizations for assistance tendered in placing their members.

We also wish to thank the local officials of the Denver & Río Grande and Midland Railroads for many courtesies extended to our office, in assisting the needy unemployed to reach localities where work could be secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. C. DAILY, Superintendent.

COLORADO SPRINGS-MALE

		Applications	Appli	Applications .			
		for Employment		for	for Help		
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.		
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled		
Agents	. 2	2		2			
Butlers	. 2	2	• • • •	2	• • • •		
Bell boys	. 18	18		24	6		
Baker helper	. 1	1		1			
Bakers	. 46	- 35	11	35			
Buss boys	. 64	64		7 7	13		
Blacksmiths	. 2	2		2	• • • •		
Bill distributors	. 35	35	••••	ື່ວວັ			
Bricklayers	. 3	9 0		9 0			
Box-makers	. 5	. 5		5			
Charcoal-burners	. 2	2		2			
Concrete men	. 141	141		166	25		
Corn-cutters	. 19	19		26	7		
Cement workers	. 3	3		3	• • • •		
Chefs	. 12	12	·	12			
Coachman	. 1	1	* * * *	1	• • • •		
('ooks	. 176	153	23	162	9		
Collector	. 1	1		1			

COLORADO SPRINGS-MALE

	Applications				
		for Employment	for Help		
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
Carpenters	. 93	81	12	81	
Delivery men	. 12	2	10	2	
Dishwashers	. 283	245	38	245	
Dairymen	. 10	9	1	9	
Elevator boys	. 4	4		4	
Engineers	. 15	14	1	. 14	• • • •
Electricians	. 1	1		1	
Firemen	. 51	38	13	34	7
Foresters	. 148	148		148	• • • •
Fruit-pickers	. 16	16		40	24
Florists	. 7	7		ĩ	
Garage helpers	. 5	5		ē	· · · · ·
Gardeners	. 119	119		119	
Housemen	. 405	398	ĩ	398	
Herders	. 10	10		10	
Horseshoers	. 5	5	* * * *	5	
Hotel clerks	. 4	4		4	
Hod-carriers	. 6	6		6	
Janitors	. 63	53	10	53	
Kitchen help	. 82	72	10	72	
Kennel. men	. 6	6		6	
Lawn men	. 131	131		131	
Laundry men	. 4	4		4	
Laborers	. 3, 796	3,1\$5	611	3, 469	399
Messengers	. 8	8	• • • •	8	
Miners	. 16	16		16	* * * *
Milkers	. 144	135	9	136	1
Nurse	. 1	1		1	• • • •
Porters	. 88	84	4	84	
Painters	. 8	2	6	2	* * * *
Pantry men	. 61	59	2	59	
Plumbers' helpers	. 3	3		3	
Pin boys	. 16	16		16	
Ranch help	. 742	689	44	785	87
Roofers	. 24	24		24	• • • •
Rockmen	. 49	49		55	6

BIENNIAL REPORT

COLORADO SPRINGS-MALE

		Applications		Appli	cations	
	for Employment			for Help		
Character N		No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.	
of Employment Fi	leđ	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled	
Stone masons	6	6		11	õ	
Salesmen	2	2		2		
Steamfitter	1	1		1	• • • •	
Store clerks	45	18	27	18		
Section men	219	219		358	139	
Section foremen	4	4		4		
Sheep-herders	13	13	• • • •	13		
Solicitors	69	55	14	55	••••	
Stable men	27	27		30	3	
Teamsters	314	279	35	329	50	
Team and drivers	117	105	12	114	19	
Timber men	17	17		22	5	
Tie-cutters	5	5		5		
Valets	2	2		2		
Watchman	1	1		1		
Waiters	136	126	10	126	•	
Yardmen	83	. 83		83		
Totals 8	, 030	7,120	910	7,789	805	

COLORADO SPRINGS-FEMALE

		Applications		Applications		
		for Employment		for Help		
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	. No.	
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled	
Agents	. 3	3		3	••••	
Cashiers	. 6	G		1 G		
Clerks	. 2	2		2	••••	
Chambermaids	. 379	315	33	332		
Cooks	. 484	489	•	510	3	
Dishwashers	. 113	111	2	111		
Day work	. 829	764	113	728	• • • •	
Emergency	. 3	3		3	* * * *	
Fruit-packers	. 8	8		8		
Floor girls	. 24	24		28	4	

COLORADO SPRINGS-FEMALE

	1	Applications	Applications		
	for Employment			for Help	
Character No	. N	to. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
of Employment File	d	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
General housework 1,13	33	1,152	17	1,156	74
Housekeepers	43	38	8	35	
Housemaids	8	. 8		8	
Kitchen help 10)4	98	26	88	4
Linen room	4	4		4	
Laundry 29	94	271	20	271	
Nurses	99	101	. 2	102	1
Pastry cooks	5	5		5	
Pantry girls 8	87	- 87		87	
Pressing and cleaning	2	- 2		2	
Scrub women	9	9		9	
Second girls 19	94	171	18	169	3
Seamstresses	21	12	9	12	
Solicitors	1	4		4	
Waitresses 40	36	434	32	449	18
Totals 4, 32		4,121	280	4,132	107

COLORADO SPRINGS

		Applications		Appl	lications
		for Employment		fo	r Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
1911	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
January-					
Male	. 270	193	77	193	0 a a o
Female	. 207	185	22	192	7
February—					
Male	. 203	181	22	181	
Female	. 146	134	12	134	* * * *
March-					
Male	. 226	198	28	198	
Female	. 186	186		186	
April—					
Male	. 266	194	72	195	1
Female	. 220	210	10	220	10

BIENNIAL REPORT

COLORADO SPRINGS

		Applications		Appl	ications
		for Employment		for	Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
1911	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
May-					
Male	385	333	52	333	• • • •
Female	275	275		285	10
June-					
Male	329	297	32	297	
Female	305	305	* * * *	305	
July-					
Male	297	297		297	
Female	395	344	51	359	15
August-					
Male	266	266		266	• • • •
Female	346	346		346	
September—					
Male	401	367	34	369	2
Female	200	195	5	195	
October-					
Male	313	288	25	288	••••
Female	89	87	2	87	
November—					
Male	278	197	81	197	
Female	90	90	3	90	••••
December-					
Male	251	173	78	173	••••
Female	77	77	* * * *	79	2
1912					
January—					
Male	335	295	40	295	
Female	126	122	-1	122	
February—					
Male	211	195	126	195	
Female	103	103		103	• • • •
March-	004	000	(*0	00.0	
Male	304	236	68	236	• • • •
Female	95	90	9	90	

		Applications		Appl	ications
		for Employment	-	fo	r Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
1912	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
April-				*	
Male	. 547	424	123	434	. 1.0
Female	. 112	101	11	101	
May-					
Male	. 696	622	74	622	
Female	. 235	224	11	230	6
June-			8		
Male	. 553	463	90	463	
Female	. 232	195	27	198	3
July-					
Male	. 560	358	2	741	183
Female	. 190	190	* * * *	195	5
August-					
Male	. 543	538	ō	763	225
Female	. 262	262		288	26
September-					
Male	. 495	482	13	705	223
Female	. 223	223		223	
October-					
Male	. 513	487	26	638	154
Female	. 134	115	19	115	
November-					
Male	. 281	210	71	210	
Female	. 95	64	31	64	

COLORADO SPRINGS

PUEBLO FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Pueblo, Colo., December 1, 1912.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

Deputy Labor Commissioner, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: I am herewith enclosing my report of the business transacted in this office during the past biennial term—the number of applications for employment, the number of situations secured, the number of applications for help received, and the number persons secured for employers during that period. As you will notice by this report, the amount of business done in this office during the past two years greatly exceeds that done during the previous two years. While the industrial situation for the past two years has been very good, it is not that alone that is the cause of the increase of business of this office. The employers of labor are gradually becoming aware of the fact that they can obtain help absolutely free of charge to both the employer and employe, and are availing themselves of our service, with the result that there has been a very large amount of business done in this office during the past summer and fall months.

During the months of June, July, August, September, and October of this year we have had calls for all the help, in the line of ranch, construction, and railroad work, that we could possibly furnish.

One evil with which we have been afflicted, that has been a detriment to the benefits which the employers would have secured from this office, is the failure of persons who have applied to this office for employment, and secured it, to report to the employer and to notify this office that they had not taken the positions secured here. This is an evil for which there seems to be no remedy, and I have at this time no recommendation to make that would remedy it. There is also another evil which might be corrected by an amendment to the law creating these offices. This is the failure of persons who have secured employment at this office in positions out of the city, and where transportation has been furnished by the employer, to report to the employer who furnished the transportation, and who have thus defrauded the employer out of the transportation, besides disappointing him, and bringing discredit on the office through which they secured the employment.

I believe a law should be passed making it a misdemeanor for a person to accept transportation to his place of employment, and then fail or refuse to go to work. But there should, of course, be a written agreement as to the wages and conditions of such employment.

This would act as a check on those persons who, in order to enable themselves to travel over the country, would defraud employers furnishing them with employment, and transportation to same, and thus bring discredit on the office through which they were furnished the position free of charge.

This office has been hampered in its work during the past term by the lack of sufficient appropriation by the legislature to properly maintain it. It is absolutely necessary that a suitable office be maintained in the business part of the city, with suitable facilities to properly handle the rapidly increasing business of the office.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) L. A. TANQUARY, Superintendent.

		PUEBLO-MAL	Έ		
`		Applications		Appl	lications
		for Employment		fo	r Help
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
Bakers	. 4	4		4	
Barbers	. 325	285	40	310	25
Bell boys	. 34	19	15	19	* * * *
Beet-thinners	. 64	64	* * * *	110	46
Boilermakers	. 6	2	4	2	* * • •
Buss boys	. 106	64	42	64	
Blacksmiths	. 32	22	10	25	3
Blacksmith helpers	. <u>2</u> 3	13	10	13	* * * *
Butchers	. 6	2	4	2	
Cowboy	. 1	1	0 4 4 4	1	
Clerks	. 80	40	40	40	
Celery work	. 37	37		37	
Canvassers	. 72		10	107	48
Carpenters	. 167	130	51	157	27
Cement men	. 105	95	10	91	6
Cleaning	. 91	99 00	58	43	10
Coal-miners	. 75	65	10	68	
Concrete men	. 46	22	24	22	
Cooks	. 349	257	92	249	4
Dishwashers	. 592	347	245	347	• • • •
Dairymen	. 207	180	27	194	14
Decorators	. 2	2	* • • •	2	
Distributors	. 10	-4	6	-1	
Elevator pilots	. 20	12	8	12	
Engineers	. 2	2	* * * *	2	
Foundry help	. 18	16	$\frac{2}{2}$	16	
Firemen	. 12	6	6	6	
Factory help	. 10	- 9 0	-	3	
Grocery clerk	. 1	1		1	
Gardeners	. 13	11	2	11	
Hall men	. 10	-4	6	4	••••
Housemen	. 28	17	11	17	
Hay hands	. 357	327	30	336	19
Irrigators	. 80	62 -	18	66	4
Janitors	. 49	20	29	20	
Kitchen men	27	10	16	10	

BIENNIAL REPORT

PUEBLO-MALE

	×	Applications		Appl	ications
		for Employment		foi	r Help
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
Laborers	4,609	2, 807	1,802	3, 575	768
Lumber men	88	77	11	79	4
Laundry help	4	4		4	
Machinists	10	1	9	1	
Messengers	5	5	•	5	
Office boys	14	5	9	5	
Orderly	24	18	6	18	
Plasterers	3	3		3	· · · · ·
Painters		7		7	
Porters	84	59	25	29	
Quarry men	776	700	76	950	250
Ranch hands	1,408	1,047	461 '	1,031	66
Scrubs men	, 10	4	6	4	
Salesmen	30	3	27	3	
Section hands	1,420	1,273	147	2,708	1,437
Stable men	15	12	3	12	
Sheep-herders	34	32	2	33	1
Sawmill men	91	83	8	86	3
Silver men	3	3	• • • •	9 0	
Solicitors	34	26	8	34	8
Steel-mill works	209	180	29	831	651
Tile-layer	1	1		1	
Team and driver	1	1		1	
Teamsters		501	89	894	393
Waiters	167	114	53	126	12
Wood-choppers	2	2		2	·
Yardmen	38	22	16	22	
Totals	12, 759	9, 250	3, 509	12, 521	3, 799

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		Applications		Appli	cations
		for Employment		for	Help
Character	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
of Employment	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
Chambermaids	395	282	115	290	10
Cooks	321	296	25	344	48
Cashiers	18	4	14	4	
Companions	6	2	4	2	
Clerks	86	25	61	25	
Canvassers	25	25		50	25
Dishwashers	83	72	11	68	6
Housework	613	608	5	688	107
House-cleaning	75	68	7	68	
Housekeepers	20	5	15	5	
Kitchen help	68	53	15	56	3
Laundry help	.32	24	8	28	-4
Nurses	41	31	10	31	
Pantry girls	13	9	4	9	
Seamstresses	31	20	11	20	
Scrubbing	6	6		8	2
Stenographers	25	12	13	12	
Silver girls	2	2		2	
Waitresses	420	400	20	489	81
Totals	2,250	1,944	338	2,199	286

PUEBLO-FEMALE

		PUEBLO			
		Applications		Appl	ications
		for Employment		For	r Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
. 1911	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
January—					
Male	. 372	132	260	140	8
Female	. 92	88	4	128	40
February-					
Male	. 370	86	284	86	
Female	. 112	108	4	120	12
March-					
Male	. 231	121	110	122	1
Female	. 112	103	9	115	12

		PUEBLO			
		Applications		App	lications
		for Employment		fo	r Help
	No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
1911	Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
April-					
Male	. 292	150	142	150	
Female	80	72	8	84	12
May-					
Male	308	228	80	232	4
Female	84	80	4	98	18
June-					
Male	436	226	210	226	
Female	64	64		83	19
July-					
Male	478	155	323	155	
Female	117	81	36	99	18
August-					
Male	242	99	143	99	
Female	108	100	8	116	• 16
September-					
Male	497	189	308	189	••••
Female	92	79	13	91	14
October-					
Male	457	259	192	259	• • • •
Female	83	49	34	49	
November—					
Male	216	140	76	142	2
Female	65	46	19	46	••••
December—					
Male	348	153	195	153	••••
Female	83	58	25	68	10
1912					
January—					
Male	272	133	139	133	
Female	83	77	6	91	14
February-					
Male	342	142	200	142	
Female	118	92	26	92	

			PUEBLO			
			Applications		Appli	cations
			for Employment		for	Help
	N	0.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
19	12 Fil	ed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
Ma	rch—					
	Male	292	137	155	175	39
	Female	72	62	10	70	8
Apr	·il—					
	Male	252	186	66	191	อี
	Female	90	79	11	101	22
Mag	y—					
	Male	338	283	55	331	48
	Female	117	105	12	117	12
Jun	e— .					
	Male	564	528	36	962	434
	Female	82	67	15	_ 87	20
Jul	y—					
	Male 1,0	033	1,010	23	1,455	445
	Female	111	90	21	103	13
Aug	gust—					
	Male 1,1	180	1,158	22	2,086	928
	Female	127	105	22	115	10
Sep	tember—					
	Male 1,3	381	1,336	45	2,143	807
	Female 1	105	95	13	98	3
Oct	ober—					
	Male 1,3	515	1,493	22	2,379	\$86
	Female 1	162	153	9	162	9
Nov	rember—					
	Male 1,2	249	816	433	989	173
	Female	150	117	33	124	7

BIENNIAL REPORT

RECAPITULATION

•	Applications		App	lications
	for Employment		fo	r Help
No.	No. Positions	No. Un-	No.	No.
Filed	Secured	filled	Filed	Unfilled
Denver-				
Male18,840	5,280	13,560	5, 568	316
Female 4,698	3,070	628	4,352	282
Colorado Springs-				
Male 8,030	7,120	910	7,789	805
Female 4,324	4, 121	280	4,132	107
Pueblo-				
Male12,759	9, 250	3, 509	12,521	3, 799
Female 2,280	1,944	338	2,199	286
			•	
Grand totals50,931	30, 785	19, 225	36, 561	5, 595

CHAPTER III

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, OF COLORADO

INTERNATIONAL UNION HEADQUARTERS

Western Federation of Miners-Charles H. Moyer, President; Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer; offices, 605 Railroad Building, Denver.

STATE LABOR BODIES

(To Federate the Unions That They May Work as a Unit.)

- Colorado State Federation of Labor-John McLennan, President; William T. Hickey, Secretary-Treasurer; offices, 411-412 Exchange Building, Denver.
- United Mine Workers of America, District No. 15, comprising the States of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico—Thomas Williams, President; Edward Doyle, Secretary-Treasurer; John Lawson, National Executive Board Member; offices, 514 Barclay Block, Denver.

Barbers' State Association—Elias Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer; office, Pueblo.
International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 20—Thomas F.
Walsh, Secretary-Treasurer; office, 767 South Clarkson Street, Denver.

LOCAL CENTRAL LABOR BODIES

(Composed of Delegates from Local Unions.)

Alamosa, Trades Assembly-J. A. Harris, Secretary: Box 532.

- Colorado Springs, Building Trades Council—James Hildrich, Secretary: 633 North Franklin Street.
- Colorado Springs, Federated Trades Council-Charles Hastings, Secretary; 443 Cooper Avenue.
- Cripple Creek District, Trades Assembly-John Turney, Secretary: Victor.
- Denver, Allied Printing Trades Council-Thomas P. Rodgers, Secretary; Quincy Building; Box 1447.
- Denver, Building Trades Council-Charles P. Austin, Secretary; 1541 Kensing Court.
- Denver, Trades and Labor Assembly-J. F. Bedford, Secretary; Box 1372.

Denver, Union Label League-Ed. J. Hines, Secretary; Box 759.

Fort Collins, Labor Assembly-C. E. Moore, Secretary; Box 1017.

Grand Junction, Trades Assembly-E. R. Miller, Secretary; 124 West Fifth Street.

Montrose, Trades and Labor Assembly-George Harrison, Secretary; Montrose. Pueblo, Allied Printing Trades Council-H. E. Reynolds, Secretary; 1419 East

Tenth Street.

Pueblo, Building Trades Council-W. W. Castles, Secretary; 114½ East Fourth Street.

Pueblo, Trades and Labor Assembly-Jesse E. Holt, Secretary; Box 462.

Pueblo, Union Label League—Ed. Anderson, Secretary; 179 North Union Avenue. Silverton, Trades and Labor Assembly—Norman Cameron, Secretary; Box 168. Trinidad, Trades Assembly—J. W. Wolff, Secretary; 801 Garfield Avenue.

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LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO

Name Lo	ocation	Membership	Secretary	ess
Bakers and ConfectionersD	enver	160	Ray E. Lowderback1625 E. 33rd	Ave.
Bakers and Confectioners	ueblo	50	A. J. DisslerB	lox 162
		1		
		210	•	
Barbers (Journeymen)Canon	n City	15	M. C. Maxwell619½ Mai	in St.
Barbers (Journeymen)	mings	22	A. A. Purdon	va St.
Barbers (Journeymen)Cripple	Creek	55	C. C. Melkahan117 E. Bennett	AVC.
Barbers (Journeymen)	enver	300	John E. Connelly	Bldg.
Barbers (Journeymen)Du	rango	10	R. L. Hollenborn49 4th	1 Ave.
Barbers (Journeymen)Flo	rence	10	O. L. Ryan104 S. Pikes Peak	Ave.
Barbers (Journeymen)Fort C	'ollins	15	C. E. Morrison112 Trimble	Court
Barbers (Journeymen)Grand Jun	nction	61	R. M. Woodworth531 Mai	in St.
Barbers (Journeymen)Lea	dville	20	M. L. LineweaverBo	0x 667
Barbers (Journeymen)P	ueblo	S()	Ed. Anderson	Ave.
Barbers (Journeymen)	Salida	15	F. F. Ferguson108 E. 1	lst St.
Barbers (Journeymen)Tri	nidad	01.	Karl Bower	ıercial

		619		
BartendersAla	tmosa	25	H. B. WileyAla	amosa
BartendersColorado	City	25	John Greenwald512 Colorado	Ave.
BartendersCripple Creck Di	istrict	55	Roy Tiffery227 Bennett Ave., Cripple (Creek

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LOGAL UNIONS IN C	OLARAD()—Continued
Name Location	Membership	Secretary
3artendersDenver	250	Fred Wessel1031 17th St.
BartendersLeadville	40	
3artendersPueblo	125	George MurphyBox 626
BartendersSalida	25	R. R. CopelandBox 483
BartendersSilverton	25	George L. McCoyBox 203
•	1	
	540	
Beer Bottlers and Drivers	90	Ernest Kemmler
Beer Drivers, StablemenDenver	125	Ernest Kemmler
Brewery Workers	90	Ernest Kemmler
Brewery WorkersLeadville	10	Wallace McCarthy
Brewery WorkersPueblo	80	Arthur Olson920 Damson St.
	1	
	395	
Bindery WomenDenver	<u>e</u>	Miss Mattie Hoffman254 S. Pearl St.
BlacksmithsAlamosa	35	G. E. MayfieldBox 321
BlacksmithsColorado City Blacksmiths and Helners	50 170	Ben Norling
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BIENNIAL REPORT

Blacksmiths and HelpersPueblo	50		H. Gerrish
BlacksmithsSalida	50	•	C. C. WagelSalida
BlacksmithsTrinidad	50		Charles C. Clelland
]		
		<u>60</u> ŀ	
BoilermakersAlamosa	07		Charles DarlingBox 624
BoilermakersColorado City	54) (36)		Carl Westde Lincoln Ave.
BoilermakersDenver	150		11. S. Shaffroth3742 Wyncoop St.
BohlermakersGrand Junction	30		B. H. FriendArgyle Hotel
BoilermakersPueblo	01-		George S. Warder408 B. Routt Ave.
BoilermakersSalida	()-		William Dargavel
Boilermakers	2		Thomas Love
	1		
		302	
Bookbinders	18		E. E. Lesh
BookbindersDenver	75		R. Y. Harrisontiffe S. Logan St.
	1		
		93	
Bricklayers and MasonsAlamosa	16		Charles P. SwitzerBox 171
BricklayersColorado Springs	38		H. A. DunbarBox 331
BricklayersDenver	275		H. A. McCordBox 176
BricklayersDurango	10		George Weaver1743 W. 2nd Ave.
Bricklayers and MasonsFort Collins	10		A. D. Michaud500 Stover St.

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INTERNATION INCOMENDATIONS IN COMPANY INTE COMPANY IN COMPANY IN COMPANY IN COMPANY IN COMPANY IN COMPANY IN COMPANY INTE COMP	JOLORAD()—Continued
Name Location	Membership	Secretary , Address
BricklayersFlorence	15	J. S. Westfall534 Main St.
Bricklayers and MasonsFort Morgan	11	H. N. Carmichael423 Deuel St.
Bricklayers	15	Harry JonesBox 322
Bricklayers and MasonsPueblo	50	Arthur JonesBox 548
Bricklayers and MasonsTrinidad	30	F. L. Fox
	1	
	461	
Brick, Tile and Terra-Cotta WorkersDenver	175	W. W. Galehouse2953 W. Denver Place
	175	
Bridge and Structural Iron WorkersDenver	60	R. T. McAdams
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	35	W. E. PalmerBox 1086, Station A
	ł	
	95	
Broom and Whisk MakersDenver	55	W. J. Selzer, Jr
Broom and Whisk MakersPueblo	5	S. P. Myers122 Block West
	1	
	09	
Building Laborers	15	George C. Richards616 Sierra Madre
Building LaborersDenver	340	Charles Triplett

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BIENNIAL REPORT

Building Laborers (lnt.)	75	James YargerBox, 73
Building LaborersGrand Junction	55	W. A. Shaff812 3rd Ave.
Building LaborersFort Collins	10	James Fallon
Building LaborersPueblo	50	W. W. Smith510 Jackson St.
~		
	515	
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)Alamosa	35	Curtis ManleyBox 332
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)Colorado Springs	24	T. T. SandersonBox 774
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)Denver	61	J. S. De Haase374 Marion St.
Carmen, Coach and Car BuildersDenver	15	E. C. Simmons401 Club Bldg.
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)Grand Junction	60	C. B. Kennet441 Rockway
armen (Brotherhood of Railway)beadville	()()	W. C. VogelBox 158
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)Dueblo	210	D. L. York
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	20	W. W. ParksIa Junta
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)Salida	35	F. J. Sibley
	-	
	605	
CarpentersAlamosa	35	Ml. P. KneifelBox 412
CarpentersBoulder	25	C. Michels Boulder
CarpentersCanon City	15	C. R. Forsman113 S. 8th St.
CarpentersColorado City	50	Ed. Martin
CarpentersColorado Springs	250	F. L. Frentz

93

Ed. Walz.....Box 264

200

CarpentersCripple Creek

	LOCAL UNIONS IN	COLORADO	DContinued	
Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	76
Carpenters,	No. 55Denver	850	William Stocker1947 Stout	St.
larpenters,	No. 1847Denver	400	B. Dodds	lace
arpenters,	No. 528Denver	250	Robert Currie1947 Stout	st.
Carpenters	Fort Collins	30	VV. M. Cooper628 La Porte A	ve.
arpenters	Fort Morgan	25	J. S. DeanFort Morg	gar
Carpenters	Grand Junction	75	S. O. Busket	ve.
Carpenters	Greeley	35	John B. McAllister1717 7th A	ve.
arpenters	Golden	25	Michael SweeneyBox	321
Carpenters	Las Animas	25	J. C. DorseyBox	. 666
Carpenters	La Junta	55	W. W. Vanderim416 Emerson A	LVe.
arpenters	Leadville	12	Alfred Pomeroy217 W. 5th	St.
arpenters	Loveland	15	Charles MatherWest 10th	St.
Carpenters		26	C. W. ChaneyBox	296
Carpenters		20	L. M. PrestonBox	692
Carpenters	Pueblo	202	Thomas A. Asher1225 E. 10th	st.
Carpenters	Rocky Ford	17	Charles S. Lane	St.
Carpenters	Salida	25	A. Sever	St.
Carpenters	Silverton	10	F. J. FlynnBox	434
Carpenters	Sterling	15	J. G. SchwalmSterl	ling
Carpenters	Trinidad	80	H. R. Kendall153 Tillotson	St.
Carpenters	Walsenburg	18	Charles P. Hutchinson	arng

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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R. Hagelin			Fred GardnerBox 542	William MeisenbachB51 Stout St.	J. V. HoffmanGeneral Delivery	H. C. JohlyBox 592	W. A. Taylor107 Woodland Ave.			H. G. SewellI530 Manitou Ave.	J. W. Sanford	S. H. Manning140 N. College Ave.	John J. Listerman628 E. 3rd St.	James DalyBox 374			B. G. StanwoodBox 122	J. W. WalkerEucorements Clothing Co.	F. J. WeithoffDreyfus Clothing Co.	J. H. JohnsonGolden Rule Co.	G. L. Beck		
		35						100	1							508							180
35	1		G.	25	15	10	19	1		07	400	101	::8	92	l		08	25		15	35	-	
Carriage and Wagon MakersDenver			Cement WorkersColorado Springs	Cement WorkersDenver	Cement WorkersGrand Junction	Cement WorkersMontrose	Cement Workers			CigarmakersColorado Springs	CigarmakersDenver	CigarmakersIfort Collins	CigarmakersPueblo	CigarmakersTrinidad			Clerks (Retail)	Clerks (Retail)Colorado Springs	Clerks (Retail)Denver	Clerks (Retail)Fort Collins	Clerks (Retail)Pueblo		

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Name LOCAL UNIONS IN (Name Location Cooks (Journeymen)	COLORAD Membership	0—Continued Secretary Address
Cooks (Journeymen)Denver	195	Roy Tiffery
Cooks (Journeymen)Silverton	25	George I., McCoyBox 203
	1	
	160	
CoopersDenver	9	Amos J. Allie1248 9th St.
	1	
	22	
Electrical WorkersColorado Springs	30	F. C. BurfordBox 654
Electrical WorkersDenver	100	C. A. BristowBolistow.
Electrical WorkersDenver	150	Al Roy
Electrical WorkersEeadville	20	F. D. Winton
Electrical WorkersPueblo	40	L. C. KlingerBox 76
Electrical WorkersTrinidad	25	H. C. Shelby
	1	
	365	
Elevator ConstructorsDenver	29	G. D. Rogers314 Fox St.

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BIENNIAL REPORT
18 F. Clark	135 II. S. Peregrine	40 James Dunhill1038 Cher	40 C. H. Springer	•	233	30) Fannie Gotchy21 Quit	1	· 300	25 C. V. Atkinson4735	55	00 F. B. Webster638 Mari	6 Willilam R. Ellis	60	15 J. F. Welch23 S. Casci	20 James A. Kinsley1022	•	3č	En I Cohnaidon 1505 T
Engineers (Stationary)Colorado Springs	Engineers (Stationary)Denver	Engineers (Hoisting)Denver	Engineers (Stationary)Pueblo	•		Garment Workers			Glass Workers		Granite CuttersDenver	Granite Cutters		HorseshoersColorado Springs	HorseshoersJenver			Tadiae' Mailane



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TOCAL UNIONS IN C	COLUKAD	0Continued
Name	Membership	Secretary
LathersColorado Springs	20	W. S. WaltonBox 908
LathersDenver	50	J. H. MitchellHotel Saxton
LathersPueblo	30	T. A. DunlapAve.
	1	-
·	100	
Laundry WorkersDenver	30	Ed. Peterson1130 12th St.
Laundry WorkersPueblo	<u> 9</u> 5	Miss Huillen
	1	
	65	
Leathèr Workers, Travelers' GoodsDenver	25	W. T. Deweese
Leather Workers, Harness MakersPueblo	10	John B. SeeleyBox 139
	1	
	35	
LithographersDenver	30	Al H. Zabel
	30	
Letter Carriers Association	150	F. W. AndersonPost Office
Letter Carriers AssociationPueblo	25	B. C. BenningPost Office
	*	

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BIENNIAL REPORT

175

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		185	ters, CoalLa Veta	Min
A. G. StewartGorham		15	ters, CoalGorham	Mir
James Kingdon Frederick		22	lers, CoalFrederick	Mir
David Edwards Erie		67	ters, CoalErie	Mir
William Ferguson Curtis		25	ners, CoalCurtis	Min
Tony ButchCoal Creek		15	ters, CoalCoal Creek	Min
Felix PoglianoBrookside, Florence		400	ners, Coal (U. M. W. of A.)Brookside	Min
-	21			
		1		
H. A. Rohe628 S. Pearl St.	6	21	rble WorkersDenver	Ma
	30			
Ed. J. Nurrissing Grove St.		00		
				1
	910			
r. W. Hughalt		8		
		1 G	ohinists	VI.
T. C. IrwinBox 324		22	chinistsSalida	Ma
T. J. LynchHotel McDonnell		5	chinistsPueblo	ME
E. SeffensBox 615		50	uchinists	M
W. H. Smith231 White Ave.		40	chinistsGrand Junction	Ma
H. B. Pfeiffer		525	cchinistsDenver	ME
C. K. Hannan		35	tchinistsColorado City	MS
J. S. HowellsBox 176		75	chinistsAlamosa	Ma

		TOCAL UNIONS IN	COLORADO)-Continued
Nam	le	Location	Membership	Secretary
Miners,	Coal	Lafayette	700	G. H. WilsonLafayette
Miners,	Coal	Louisville	500	F. J. PotestioLouisville
Miners,	Coa	Palisade	20	John SatterstrumPalisade
Miners,	Coal	Superior	125	Angelo DandreaSuperior
Miners,	Coal	Trinidad.	600	Mike LivodaBox 116
			1	

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50	s, MetalCreede	Miners
50	s, MetalTelluride	Miners
300	5, MetalSilverton	Miners
, 150	; MetalSalida	Miners
10	s, MetalRico	Miners
300	s (Smeltermen)Pueblo	Miners
35	5, MetalOuray	Miners
30	s, MetalOphir	Miners
250	5, MetalLeadville	Miners
50	s, MetalCentral City	Miners
50	i, MetalAspen	Miners
250	s, Metal, At LargeDenver	Miners
125	s, Metal (W. F. of M.)Cripple Creek	Miners

ohn Turney	y RomeoBox 933	rge SmithBox 1046	n GormanBox 537	WaldronBox 3	tes SpurrierOphir	M. PryorOuray	rlie PogorelioBox 755	ry E. FryBox 470	nk H. NigroBox 527	lerick McKenzieBox 168	B. ShuteBox 278	Dow 549
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BIENNIAL REPORT

1, 650

Molders, Iron, etc	100	William A. Sullivan
	Ì	
Molders, Iron, etc	(1)	William StokerAve.
		-
·	175	
Moving Picture OperatorsDenver	40	E. A. Shields1422 Curtis St. (T. M. A. Hall)
Moving Picture OperatorsPueblo	15	11. H. CurtisBox 225
	55	
, MusiciansAlamosa	30	Ernest Hanson
MusiciansColorado Springs	110	H. P. RobinsonBank
MusiciansCripple Creek	50	Ed. McClintock127 E. Bennett Ave.
MusiciansDenver	300	F. J. LeiboldBr. Standard St.
MusiciansDurango	30	W. T. OttonDurango
MusiciansFort Morgan	30	D. J. VanBradt,Fort Morgan
MusiciansGrand Junction	50	E. R. Miller6th St.
MusiciansLafayette	35	George Ranson, JrBox 66
MusiciansLeadville	35	A. P. WillyLeadville
MusiciansPueblo	30	J. W. SwearingerBox 378
MusiciansSalida	35	J. W. MarifieldSalida
MusiciansSilverton	18	Miss Lotta BlackBox 508
MusiciansTrinidad	60	Frank GlatzelBox 778
	I	

LOCAL UNIONS IN C	OLORAD	D-Continued
Name Location 1	Membership	Secretary
Painters and PaperhangersAlamosa	15	C. A. BakerAlamosa
Painters and PaperhangersColorado Springs	75	Joseph Hildrich633 N. Franklin
Painters and PaperhangersDenver	480	Dwight Smith1655 S. Emerson St.
Painters, SignDenver	15	W. C. Rayer415 Club Bldg.
Painters and PaperhangersDurango	9	A. W. LeamingBox 542
Painters and PaperhangersGrand Junction	35	J. A. Quinn
Painters and Paperhangers	25	H. S. DowneySt. Downey.
Painters and Paperhangers	10	Ed. C. StewartStewart.
Painters and Paperhangers	26	H. L. LewisBox 386
Painters and PaperhangersPueblo	75	George WheatlandBox 161
Painters and PaperhangersTrinidad	30	E. Van Vleck
	1	
	162	
Pattern MakersDenver	25	J. W. Vardie
	1	
	25	
Photo EngraversDenver	45	Chester J. Boettener1420 Lawrence St.
	1	
	45	
PlasterersDenver	125	H. R. Jenkins
PlasterersColorado Springs	25	J. J. McCallin

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BIENNIAL REPORT

PlasterersGrand Junction	15	J. W. BillingsAl7 Lorand Ave.
PlasterersMontrose	10	H. E. WiseBox 252
]	
	175	
Plumbers and SteamfittersAlamosa	16	Frank BashamAlamosa
Plumbers and SteamfittersColorado Springs	50	W. H. Shideler
Plumbers and GasfittersDenver	68	Frank BryanBox 896
Plumbers, Apprentices	00	Cyrus Lindwall1618 Gilpin St.
Steamfitters and HelpersDenver	30)	Jake Jager
Plumbers and SteamfittersGrand Junction	19	R. E. Breed748 Teller Ave.
Plumbers and SteamfittersPueblo	35	Frank M. HermondBox 602
Plumbers and Steamfitters	10	Charles ThompsonBox 530
	1	
	262	
Pressmen and AssistantsColorado Springs	25	Karl Graissle418 E. Kiowa
Pressmen, JobDenver	50	E. A. BraithwaiteCare Williamson & Haffner
Pressmen No. 40Denver	50	E. J. Gardner
Pressmen, WebDenver	50	George Pepo
Press AssistantsDenver	90	Thomas P. Rodgers
Pressmen and AssistantsPueblo	2.5	W. H. Young608 Summit St.
	Į	•

0LORAD0-Continued	fembership Secretary Address 40 Brnest Kemmler	40 65 Murry Wolz2812 Stout S 	10 AV. G. SnyderCare Gazeti 38 Thomas AuterColfax Av 10 H. B. Altman1125 E. 8th S	58 John Jack	125 D. G. Johnson
LOCAL UNIONS IN C	Name Čoda Water BottlersDenver	Steamfitters, RailroadDenver	Stereotypers, etc	Stone Cutters (Soft)Colorado Springs Stone Cutters (Soft)Denver Stone Cutters (Soft)Pueblo Stone Cutters (Soft)	Street Railway EmployesColorado Springs Street Railway EmployesDenver

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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1____

SwitchmenColorado Springs	35	George Ritchey
SwitchmenDenver	35	J. J. Riordan3963 Larimer St.
SwitchmenPueblo	50	W. R. WilsonAve.
	1	
	120	
Tailors (Journeymen)Colorado Springs	2	C. Kyar1022 N. Arcadia
Tailors (Journeymen)Cripple Creek	7	C. E. FlintBox 64
Tailors (Journeymen)Denver	09	M. JarinkesCare Van De Marks
Tailors (Journeymen)Pueblo	17	A. L. TutanoBox 362
Tailors (Journeymen)	12	J. ReinoldBox 524
	(Bernarden)	
	121	
TeamstersAlamosa	23	Joe MurryBox 203
TeamstersDenver	20	Bud Peters1123 W. 14th St.
Team OwnersDenver	150	H. Z. Land
TeamstersGrand Junction	18	Jacob W. Wurtz45 W. Grand Ave.
TeamstersSilverton	09	Jesse W. EakerSilverton
	273	
Tent and Awning MakersDenver	15	Clara E. Hartsough243 California St.
	15	•

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TOCAL UNIONS IN	COLORAD()Concluded
Name	Membership	Secretary
Theatrical Stage EmployesColorado Springs	10	George F. HendricksBox 522
Theatrical Stage EmployesCripple Creek	11	Ed. HarringtonBox 522
Theatrical Stage Employes	75	A. W. HamiltonBox 103
Theatrical Stage Employes Pueblo	40	Sol JacobsBox 15
	136	
Tile LayersDenver	25	Guy Hallackt200 S. Washington St.
Tile Layers' Helpers Denver	25	Frank Novotny520 22nd St.
	1	
	50	
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)Colorado Springs	12	J. H. FinnupBox 326
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)Denver	75	Elmer O. Anderson
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)Grand Junction	10	B. C. Christian122 N. 5th St.
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)Pueblo	30	F. Wood
	1	
	127	
Tobacco StrippersDenver	50	Fanny Brandon
	1	
	50	
Typographical, No. 708Boulder	15	I. D. Billings
TypographicalCanon City .	9	H. W. CarothersBox 425

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BIENNIAL REPORT

		3.500	Woman's Auxiliaries to Trade Unions
	290		
		1	
George L. McCoyBox 302		25	Waiters and WaitressesSilverton
Roy Tiffery227 Bennett Ave.		15	WaitersCripple Creek
J. M. OsbornBox 781		250	Waiters and WaitressesDenver
	52		
William Eggs329 E. 7th Ave.		-9 -	JpholsterersDenver
	795		
		1	
Brnest M. StoneCare Advertiser		25	rypographicalTrinidad
Frank Tullis		55	TypographicalPueblo
M. V. DevorBox 262		10	rypographicalLeadville
Charles L. Kellow921 13th Ave.		15	rypographicalGreeley
C. W. Culhane		15	TypographicalGrand Junction
G. L. StifflerBox 651		20	TypographicalFort Collins
W. A. NavingerBox 333		L-	TypographicalDurango
F. C. BirdsallBox 681		525	TypographicalDenver
E. F. Ballard AS State A St.		14	[ypographicalCripple Creek
J. H. IngledueBox 813		83	TypographicalColorado Springs

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BIENNIAL REPORT

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Basalt		A. M. Danielson	Box 16
Canon City		Fred F. Kearns	Box 198 B
Colorado City	66	F. J. Callahan	210 S. 18th St.
Denver	315	P. J. McGill	1470 Fillmore St.
Denver		F. Henchliff	2247 W. 34th Av.
Denver	••••	William Jenness	1057 Kalamath St.
Grand Junction	• • • • • • • • • • •	E. B. Rogers	358 Ouray Av.
La Junta	80	C. D. Everhart	.402 Cimarron Av.
Pueblo	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	E. J. Reilly	.617 E. Evans Av.
Salida	• • • • • • • • • •	George E. Baldwin	Salida
Sterling	•••••	E. E. Patton	
Trinidad	75	E. W. Cottrell	52 W. Kansas Av.
Total membersh	ip in the star	te	
Ladies' auxiliari	es		800

1,720

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN

Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Basalt		S. H. Miller	Box 63
Canon City	•••••	G. E. Dickinson	Box 275
Cardiff		Leo Heller	Cardiff
Colorado City	75	L. L. Crawford9 S. 16th St., Co	olorado Spgs.
Denver, No. 273	•••••	John Toole1331	W. 13th Av.
Denver, No. 540		C. B. Bartholomew208 Co	olorado Bldg.
Denver, No. 77		J. A. Rymer171	5 E. 35th Av.
Grand Junction, No	o. 475	A. L. Halligan310	Belford Av.
Grand Junction, No	o. 594	William A. Coughlin	200 Rood Av.
La Junta	81	A. M. Erickson	Box 1035
Leadville	•••••	W. V. Murdock5	20 E. 9th St.
Minturn	••••	J. N. Wilson	Box 30
Pueblo	121	William R. Carr	Box 335
Pueblo		J. T. DeJersey	Box 40
Rico		W. G. Laube	Box 442
Salida	160	W. H. Allen	135 Park Av.
Sterling		J. S. Kennedy	426 Walnut
Trinidad		E. C. Jones	Tillotson St.
Total membersh	nip		1, 640
Ladies' auxiliar	ies		915

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Alamosa	127	W. F. Connelly	Box 444
Colorado City	110	F. E. Bartley22 N	. Corona, Colorado Spgs.
Denver, No. 30	287	W. L. Morrissey	
Denver, No. 446	175	C. S. McElharron	
Denver, No. 680 (Sw	vitch-		•
men)	310	J. C. Gstettenbaur	
Durango	125	C. E. Grenshaw	
Grand Junction	190	J. L. Montague	Box 435
La Junta	140	H. C. Trent	Box 1005
Leadville (Switchme	en) 40	W. E. Laughlin	Box 492
Pueblo, No. 32 (Sw	vitch-		
men)	296	R. P. Courts	129 Van Buren
Pueblo, No. 646	140	L. E. Timbers	
Salida	277	T. T. Morris	
Sterling	106	C. W. Keating	Box 589
Trinidad	174	J. J. McCluskey	
Total membersh	ip		
Ladies' auxiliari	es		932
		•	

3, 429

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS

Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Alamosa	45	E. M. Paulin	Box 404
Canon City	20	A. H. Smith	115 Macon Av.
Colorado Springs	85	B. L. Beynon533	i East Platte Av.
Denver	397	F. D. Elliott422	Exchange Bldg.
Durango	20	B. Gogarty	1115 4th Av.
Grand Junction	65	A. F. McCabe	403 Ouray Av.
Leadville	30	D. Daly	120 E. 12th St.
Pueblo	170	B. F. Princes	115 E. Evans
Salida		A. L. Paul	Salida
Sterling		F. A. Ayres	316 Poplar St.
Trinidad	85	W. J. Murray	514 E. 1st St.
Total membersh	ip	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,032
Ladies' auxiliari	es		720
			1.752

GRDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS

This order is organized by System Divisions, each division covering a railroad line, all members employed on the line belonging to that particular division.

Me	mbers in			
System Division	Colorado	Secretai	у	Address
A. T. & S. F	. 50	L. A. Ta	nquary	Pueblo
Burlington				
C. & S	. 70	C. L. Ch	eney	935 17th St.
D. & R. G	. 275	A. E. Ro	berts	Station A, Pueblo
Midland	40			
Rock Island				
Union Pacific	. 130	1		
All other roads	. 75			
Total	. 683			

RECAPITULATION

	No.	Membership
Central labor councils	17	
Trades unions	282	20, 213
Railroad unions	62	6,772
Woman's auxiliaries	• • •	6, 867
Total	361	33, 852

CONDITION OF ORGANIZED WORKERS, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Schedules were sent out to the various labor unions, asking for reports upon the number of members unemployed during the quarters of the year; time; cause of strikes, if any, and number of members involved, together with time and amount of wages lost; the number of members incapacitated through accidents, and number killed while pursuing their vocation; also by what legislation conditions might be improved.

The answers to these queries are here appended:

BAKERS

Had 16 per cent unemployed during the second quarter of the year, 14 the third, and 9 the fourth quarter, caused by the

STATE LABOR ORGANIZATION REPORTS

AVERAGE TIME WORKED, HOURS OF LABOR, WAGES, CONDITIONS AND BENEFITS IN 191

On a sheetlan	Location	AVERA	Dave Dave	ORKED		BUACHE DATE				BENEI	FITS PAID	
Organization	Digation	Month	In Week	Per Dov	Per Hour	WAGES PAID	Flore 1.		Opportunity			Members
					1 (1 11001	Mate	Famala	IOF	Employment	on Stekness	on Death	Insured
Debare	Denver	12	6	10		\$17.00	remarg	Increaso	Over 1909	Weekly	(Dollars)	(Per Cent)
Barbore	.Colorado Surings	12	ů	10		20.00		••••	Dec.	\$7.00	75-350	80
Barbers	Denver	12	6	10		15.00	••••	**** \$1.00.337.e-34	Dec.		60-500	••
Barbers	Florence	12	G	10		16.50		4) 00 W 66K	Dec.	6.00	75-600	50
Barberg	Fort Collins	13	6	10		15.00			Dac.	6.00	100-300	85
Darbers	Grand Junction	13	G	10		17.50		****	Dae,	5.00	75-600	85
Barborg	Pueblo	13	6	10		18.00		••••	Inc.	5.00	75-600	87.6
Baloers	Denver	12	5	8	80.41	20100		01.16007	The.	10.00	75-500	••
Hincksmiths	Triuldad	11	6	5	40.11	22.00		.01 Hour	Inc.		•••••	60
Kollermakers	Colorado Soriuga	12	6	8		22.00		• • • •	Dec.		100	27
RookDindel2	Denver	11	6	7		23.00		7 00 Wash			100	3
Bookbinders	Alamosa	3	Б ¹ 4			26.10		S OF WEEK	Dec.		75	75
Bricktayers	Denver	13	614	в		33 (0)			1166		100-300	30
Bricklayers	Fort Morgan	4	5%	2	.76				••••		100-360	••
Brieklayers	Puebla	8	51%	7-8		33.00					250-350	9
Bricklayers	Pueblo	9	5	9	. 30	100.00		05 Hour			150-350	••
Broommakers	(talapada Stelant	13	6	9	2546			.00 Hour	- + +		•••••	100
Carmen, Rallway	1 and ville	12	G	9	. 23			.04 110UI	Dec.			50
Carinen, Railway		12	c	9	.23			01 Hour	Dec.			100
Carmen, Pueblo	Conor Cha	10	51.00	8		19.25		11001	Dec.	•••		90
Carpenteis	Catamba City	9	536	î m	6.33.				Dec.		200	30
Carpeniers	delerade Surburg	9	54	8	10076	92.0u			Dire.	4.00	60-200	80
Carpenters	Critical Crack					*****		• • • •	Dec.	4,00	50-:00	15
Carpenters	Crtppie Creek	7	514	8	:0				1	5.00	260	
Carpenters	Denver	e	079 51	0	.00				Dec.		200	80
Carpenters	Iseadville	0	072	1	.00				Dec.		60~400	25
Carpanters	Monte Vista	10	0.4g	0	.00				Dec.		250	50
Carpenters		10	0.424	3	.00			••••	Dre.		200	95
Carpenters		ş		8	.50				Dec.	7.00	250	
Cement Workers	Denver	6	51/2	8	.68 2-3		••••		Dec.		100	60
Clgarmakers	Denver	$10y_{2}$	51/2	8	. 10				Dec.		60-360	100
Clgarmakers	Pueblo	12		8		16.00				5.00	30-550	100
Conductors, Railroad	Colorado Springs	12		By trip		By mile		10 P. C.	Dec,		1,000-3,000	100
Conductors, Railroad	Denver	13		By trip		By nille		10 P. C.	Dec.		1,000-3,000	100
Conductors, Railroad	Leadville	13		By trlp		By mlle		10 P. C.	Dec.		1,000-3,000	100
Conductors, Raitroad	Trinidad	12		By trip		By mile		1.00 Week				
Clerks, Retall	Alamosa	12	6	10	r	No Wage Scale			lne.			3.3
Cooks	Danver	10	6	11	. 40	*20,00	*12.00		Dec.	5.00	60	25
Cooks	Stiverton	8	7	12		*27.00			Dec.	8.00	90	9
Electrical Workers	Denver	8	51/2	8	. 60	22.50			Dec.	0100	100-200	0 75
Elevator Constructors	Denver	9	51%	8	.66%				tiee.		200-309	45
Engineers Locomotive		10	By trip	14	.51%	30.00			Dec	6.00		02
ingineers, Looppollus	Denver		By trip					2.50 Wuck	Dec.	0.00	• • • • • • •	95
Singineers, Locomonive	Danvar	12	By trip		5.00 per 10	00 miles		5.50 Week	Dec.	20.00		90
Engineers, Locomolive	Le Junte	12	By trip	10	ono per n	15.00		.50 Flour	Inc.		By Prenium	100
Engineers, Locomotive			By trip	10	 1 50 por 10	0 miles		,05 P. C.			1,600-4,600	100
Engineers, Locomotive		10	By trip	10	1 00 1/01 10	20.00			Dee.			100
Firemen and Enginemen		10	Dy trip	**		20.00		3.43 Week	Liec.	••••		99
Aremen, Locomotivs			By trip						Dec.		500-3,000	96
Engineers, Stationary	Colorado Springs		7	10	:10	21.00			lne.			
Jarment Workers	Denver	11	₽1 <u>₹</u>	8		18.00	10.00		Dec.			
Granite Cutters		9	51/2	8	.621/2	27.50					100	75
sranite Cutters	Salida	12	6 %	8	. 57	25.00			lne.		50-300	50
fod Carriers	Grand Junetion	10	41/2	8	. 4132				Dec.		50-100	75
Leather Works and Horse Goods	Pueblo	11	6	9	. 35	21.00			Dec.	5.00	40-100	100
Lithographers, etc	Denver	12	6	8	. 51	25.00					600	100
lachinists	Colorado City	12	6	8	.40						50-100	400
dachinists	Denver	8	G	9	. 39			.02% Hour		4.00	50 - 200	75
lachinists	Pueblo	10	Б	9	. 42			02% Hour		6,00	50-200	50
Mallers. Newspaper	Denver	12	7	13	. 37	16.60					70, 200	50
furthe Cutters and Seiters		9	546	8		27.50					10-200	50
farble Helpers	Denver	9	6%	8		17.50						50
Daers Cord	Lafavette	4	6	8	Betun	25.00		On Sinika				50
Andra Coul	Loudsville	4	¢.	8	Bytan	25.00		On Strike			100	2
liners (coa)	Rackvale		0	0	201/.	80100		Off Burne	••••			
liners, Coul	Superior				, 127 yy				••••			NONS
Iners, Coal	Superior	4	0	3	Byton			On Strike			••••	
diners, Metal	Leadyme	10	7	8		21,00			Dee.	7.00	80	30
Alhers, Metal	Ophir	10	7	8		21.00		••••	Dee.	8.00	90	δ
lolders, Iron, etc	Denver	5	Б 14	9	.50	22.00				5.40		66
fus clans	Colorado Springs	I	3y engagemen	t	1.00					5.00		••
lusiclans	Fort Morgan	ł	By engagemen	ι	1.00							03
lusicians	Silverton	E	By engagemen	ι	1.00							95
loving Picture Operators	Denver	12	7	8		20.00			inc.			50
Painters	Denver	G	615	S	.60	22.00			Doc.	5.00	100-300	
Painters		9	6	8	03.	21.00			Dec.	5.00	100-300	
ainters	Sterling	9	6	8	.40	19,20			Dec.	6.00	100-300	16
Photo Engravers	Denver	12	6	8		25.00			Inc.		100	50
lasterers	Denver	9	53/2	8		30.25			Dec.	6.00	300	60
Plumbers	Alamosa	12	б	8	.621/2	30.00		6.00 Week		5.00	100	76
Numbers and Gashtters	Denver	9	61/5	8	. 621/2	27.50			Inc.	δ.00	100	60
lumbers and Steamiltters	Grand Junction	9	6	8	.621/2	30.00			Dec.	6.00	100	33
ressmen	Colorado Springs	12		8		25.00		2.00 Week			100	75
ressmen, Job	Denver	12	Б	8		21.50			Dec.		100	
ress Assistants	Denver	9	0	8		16.00			Dec.		100	20
iheet Metai Workers	Colorado Springs	8	6	8		27.00			Dec.	6.00	100	30
iheet Metal Workers	Denver	7	514	8	.561/				Deo.		100	80
itage Employes, Theatrical	Pueblo		7	U U	50	99 50			Dec.			
iteamütters	Denver	7	514	8	6214	27.50			Dec.	6,00	100	50
iteamfitters, Helpers	Denver	2	61/	8	.06.73	10.50			Deo.	5,00	100	25
Steamfitters, Rallroad	Deliver	10	e c	0	40	21.00			Deo.		50-100	60
itereotypers and Electrotypers.	Denver	10	0	0	.10	21.00	****		inc.		100	90
itreet Railway Employes	Colgrado Surluge	19	0	10	· · · · ·	20:00					100-\$00	
'allors	Puoliti	12	ĩ	10	. 61 7/2	****			Inc.	5.00	25-100	20
feamaters and Shovelers	Grand Turnello	10	U	10	.30	18.00	****				300-1.000	100
Celegraphers Railroad		12	0	8		18.00		* • • •				
Prolomen Ballroad	the state	12	7	8-13		17,60			Ling		5-1-500	100
Proliment Suntel-	Denver	12	••	8-16		30,00			1.90.		5-1,600	100
vongraphest	Care O	1?	**	10	. 42						25-400	50
a pographicat	Canon City	12	6	8		25.50	Same	••••	****	****	25, 400	90
ypographical	Crippie Creek	13	6	8		24,00	Same		****		(D+100)	50
ypographical	Donver	13	δ	8		25.00	Same	.60 Week	ine.		75-400	00
ypographical	Durango	12	G	8		21,00	Sams	••••	••••	6,00	75-400	100
ypographical	Fort Collins	11	6	7		20,00	Sams	••••	Inc.	* • • •	76-400	100
Syliographical	Grand Jungtion	12	6	8		23.00 Day	Same				75-400	90
			U	0		26.00 Night						
Typographical .	Orceley	12	Ğ	8	.33	10.00	Same	.20 Day			75-100	80
Cypographical	Leadville	12	G	8	, 50	24.00	Sama		Dee.	****	75-400	75
Typographical	Pusblo	12	0	8		23.00	Sama		Inc.	••••	75-400	80
pholaterers	Denvsr	10	Û	8	••••	19.50	••••	.25 Day				100
Valiers	Denver	9	6	11	, 25	°12.00			Dee.	5.00	50	100
Valters	Silverton	8	7	13	. 30	*21.00	10.00		Dao.	8.00	00	100
Wallresses	Denver	7	7	8		••••	•8.50		Inc.	5.00	50	100

* With board.

INSERT NO. I FACE PAGE 110-BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

-ULARITY.L

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COLUMN AND A 100 100 Barry Edine = 0 pot 0 a - and all the pera) reconstruction, L CONTRACT. ANTICAL oldine a market ROUMANNA LL . 0.445 mm 0100 1

fact that the non-union shops worked longer hours for the same pay. One strike occurred, which was unsatisfactorily settled by compromise. No members injured or killed.

BARBERS

Report dull business because of safety razors and general business depression, which has caused a loss of membership. About 2 per cent out of work during the year.

BLACKSMITHS

Seven members of the Denver union on strike by reason of the Union Pacific shopmen's strike. Benefits paid to them, \$252; wages lost, \$1,674. Strike still on. No other members out of employment, and business increased through increased railroad transportation. No members injured or killed.

BOOKBINDERS

Denver union reports 95 per cent of members unemployed during the year, caused by work being done out of the city and the lack of people to demand home products. Demands were made upon employers for increase of wages, with following result: September 1, 1910, raise from \$20 to \$22 per week; September 1, 1911, \$23 per week; September 1, 1912, \$24 per week. Contract made to run till September 1, 1914. Suggested legislation: A law to require all schoolbooks for the state, counties, and cities to be printed and bound in the state, for the protection of the people who spend their money in this state.

BROOMMAKERS

Report diminished business because of the large amount of convict-made brooms being shipped in from other states. Want an amendment to the convict-labor statute making the same effective in goods shipped in from other states.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS

Chances of getting employment poor, through dull times, lack of material, and bad weather. About 50 per cent out of employment during the year. Occupation not extra hazardous except on high buildings. Six members injured. Legislation suggested compelling fireproof or near fireproof buildings in certain districts. Building inspectors in towns as well as cities compelling better scaffolding and more substantial placing of carpenter work.

CARMEN-RAILWAY

Ten per cent out of work during the year. Five members injured by accident. Occupation not extra hazardous. Strike ordered by refusal of Union Pacific, Harriman lines, Illinois Central, and M. K. & T. railroads to give contract with men. Ninety days' work lost by Leadville union because of this. Suggested legislation:

1. To have railroad companies furnish car shops, where repair work can be done in stormy weather.

2. To have the switches leading to repair tracks locked with other than switch locks, the key to be in the hands of foreman having charge of the work; to exclude switch engines from repair tracks while men are working under cars.

3. To have all car inspectors employed show at least two years' experience on car work, and pass an examination as to their knowledge of air brakes, hand brakes, and general condition of cars.

CARPENTERS

Fatal accidents, one; accidents, fifty-three. General depression in this line of work reported from all over the state. Members out of employment range from 10 to 50 per cent according to locality. Denver business very bad through slump in building, and unfavorable weather. Legislation suggested: More stringent employer's liability law. By making employers personally liable, they would give more supervision to scaffolding, hoisting appliance, more safety guards around machinery in planing-mills, reduction works, etc., and about all the arrangements of machines, floor space between, etc.

CEMENT WORKERS

Report number of members out of work, 90, 90, 75, and 50 per cent for the quarters in 1911, caused by bad weather and no business. Recommend laws for the protection of men working on buildings, and strict enforcement of the same.

CIGARMAKERS

Work on the piece scale—a certain amount for 100 or 1,000 cigars manufactured. They report no increase in wages or conditions, and that manufacturers exact more from workmen now than formerly. In consequence the men are not making so much. Members unemployed during the quarters, 8, 10, 5, and 10 per cent, caused by people patronizing trust stores, and by the greater use of pipes and cigarettes. Opportunity for employment decreased because of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Non-employment in other lines of industry affects all lines also. Denver union reports a strike in the Cuban Cigar Factory, caused by the demand of the union for the reinstatement of three workers. Fifty-three members involved and strike lasted twelve days. Wages lost, \$1,908; strike benefits paid, \$600. Strike was successful.

COOKS-PROFESSIONAL

Condition of employment affected by similar conditions in other lines. Very dull during 1911. Percentage out of employment during quarters, 15, 10, 10, 15; an unusually large percentage for the second and third quarters. Legislation suggested: Eight-hour day. Claim is made that their occupation is just as injurious to health as are mining and other avocations so declared by law. Also, an extension of the factory inspection act, compelling the proper ventilation of kitchens and inspection thereof. Number of accidents caused by use of defective utensils, 10. Also a law is recommended to abolish private employment offices, which are a constant menace to the steady employment of members, and a graft upon hotel and restaurant help in general.

CONDUCTORS-RAILWAY

Occupation extra hazardous. Number killed, three; injured, six. About 10 per cent of members out of employment during the year, through dull business and consolidation of train tonnage caused by use of larger locomotives. Wages increased about 10 per cent by arbitration. Legislation necessary: Laws compelling more strict application of safety appliances.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Classed as extra hazardous occupation. Twelve members injured, none fatally, during 1911. Chances of employment diminished because of open-shop competition. Members out of employment, 15 per cent in summer and 30 per cent in winter. Workman's compensation law demanded.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN-LOCOMOTIVE

Extra hazardous occupation. Fifty-three injured and four killed during the year. Business dull in 1911, caused by general depression; increased in 1912 by reason of moving heavy crops. Increase in salary received through successful negotiation with employers, showing the increased cost of living. Legislation wanted: Law to compel railroad companies to install positive block signals, and equip all locomotives with electric or highpower head lamps: prevention of steam leaks on engines; limiting length of freight trains to where hand and lamp signals can be readily interpreted from either end of train. No freight train should be allowed to run which cannot get in on any auxiliary track provided for passing purposes, and have at least three car lengths of unoccupied passing track at either end for variation in stops. Present United States mail cranes are very unsafe. Law should compel them to be set back far enough so that an engineer would be in no danger of being hit by them.

Law prohibiting an engineer from remaining on an engine ever ten continuous hours.

State law compelling railroads to have night track-walkers, and switch lights on all switches.

Inspection by state of all tunnels; concrete and iron bridges, properly graded, to be used exclusively; fences kept in condition to keep live stock off the track; and gates on all public crossings.

ENGINEERS-STATIONARY

Business increased because of the installation of more plants. Three injured, none fatally. Occupation not extra hazardous. Recommendation for universal eight-hour day.

GARMENT WORKERS

Worked only five days a week during 1911, because of dull business.

GRANITE CUTTERS

Increased business by Salida union because of demand for Salida finished granite. Other sections of state report diminished business through lack of building. Recommend law compelling the installing of suction fans in working sheds, to stay the ravages of their worst enemy—"granite-cutters' consumption;" enactment of a workman's compensation law.

MACHINISTS

Report twenty-five accidents, one fatal. Denver union reports an average of 30 per cent out of work during the year. This union had a strike at the Rock Drill and Machine Company, and of those members working for the Union Pacific Railroad, on account of the shopmen's strike. They had fifty-six members out for twenty-four months, with loss of wages of \$75,515; strike benefits paid, \$6,232. Rock Drill strike was compromised; Union Pacific strike still in progress. An eight-hour day was gained on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system, without strike.

MOLDERS

Report a few members burned. Occupation not extra hazardous when shops are properly equipped. Desire a law compelling the installation of suction fans to remove smoke and dust from shops in cold and damp weather, the better heating of shops in winter, and the installing of bath- and dressing-rooms. Business dull.

MUSICIANS

Work by the engagement, or \$1 an hour. Work slack in 1911 because of business depression. Desire a more even distribution

of the wealth of the country, which, they believe, could be brought about by dissolving trusts and monopolies, government control of public corporations, and a fair revision of the tariff.

MINERS-COAL

Report only four men injured and none fatally, because of the fact that the miners in the northern fields were not working, being on strike. (Strike situation covered in other pages of this book.) Miners to the number of 125 involved in strike from April 1, and still on; 39,125 days' work lost; \$48,906.25 wages lost, and \$46,000 paid in strike benefits. Legislation wanted: Eight-hour workday; strict enforcement of mining laws; safety law with following provisions: proper ventilation, sprinkling roads, check weighman on tipple, escape shaft far enough away from main shaft to enable men to get away in case of explosion, etc.; also ladder and cage to hoist men with; watchman placed along hauling-way when men are coming from work, to safeguard them from being hit by cars, etc.; mines properly drained; good and sufficient ladders in shafts, with platform every fourteen feet; shafts kept in good order, and free from ice and loose strata; state mine inspectors to be elected by the people; bi-monthly payday; workman's compensation act.

MINERS-METAL

Occupation extra hazardous; about 102 injured and twentyfive killed in 1911. Has been no increase in wages. Business dull because of contracts expiring with smelters, no mining, and smelter charges too high; 55 per cent of miners out of work. Legislation desired: Workman's compensation act; mining laws amended to the effect that upon complaint of at least two reliable and practical miners (whose names shall be kept inviolate), in any mine employing five or more men, the inspector shall be required to investigate the condition of such mine, and report his findings to proper officer, and if found in a dangerous condition, or operating in violation of law, such operator or owner shall be fined in such sum as the courts may deem proper.

PLASTERERS

Had four members injured during the year. Suggest a building inspectors' law, who shall see that work is properly done according to architect's specifications, and that all scaffolding is properly erected. Business bad because of general depression in building industry. Percentage of members out of work by quarters: 20, 35, 45, 75.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

Denver union reports increase of work because of opening of another shop. No increase in wages except by individuals through superior workmanship. Desire a strict enforcement of sanitary regulations now in force.

PAINTERS-HOUSE

Report working only half time during 1911, through dull business.

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS

Twenty-three members injured during 1911; none fatally. Average 33 per cent of members out of work through dull business and continuance of building trades strike in Denver; 5,000 days' work lost through this strike, with loss to men of \$20,000 in wages; \$12,000 paid in strike benefits. The strike or lockout was caused by reason of the master-builders refusing to recognize the card of the Building Trades Council of Denver; still on, though modified by the council giving affiliated unions the right to make separate contracts with employers. Plumbers desire a state plumbing inspection law, and better enforcement of the city ordinances requiring the inspection of plumbing; also state law requiring the examination and licensing of all plumbers, and state inspection of all work. Sewer gas causes more fever than any other one cause in Colorado. Steamfitters desire a law compelling proper inspection of all steam pipes, in power plants especially, which will raise the standard of mechanics and decrease the number of fatalities.

PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS

Two to 4 per cent out of employment during year through business stagnation and work being sent to other cities to be done. Assistants won a strike of one day only, and gained an increase in wages of 50 cents per week. Desire strict enforcement of sanitary regulations in the shops.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINNERS, ETC.

Business very dull in Colorado Springs. Report 30, 90, 100, and 70 per cent out of employment in the four quarters of the year. Denver reports 15, 15, 10, and 15 per cent in the same quarters. The building trades strike affects this union, but satisfactory agreements have been reached with most of the employers. Desire a law for proper protection of mechanics while working on buildings, and workman's compensation act.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS

Business increased by establishment of more newspapers. Gained an increase of wages by conciliatory negotiation. Desire rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Colorado Springs had five members injured; none fatally. Desire a law doing away with running boards, and compelling all

cars to have center aisles; also to compel the heating of vestibules when necessary.

TELEGRAPHERS-RAILROAD

Chances of employment diminished slightly. Have had no strikes, but gained a slight increase in pay through negotiation. Eight-hour workday desired. At stations where but one man is employed he is required to work twelve hours per day, which is excessive where train orders are handled. No telegrapher concerned in the movement of trains should work to exceed eight hours per day. Public safety demands this, and sixteen hours should elapse before he is again required to work.

TRAINMEN, RAILROAD BRAKEMEN, AND FREIGHT CREWS

One lodge reports fifteen injured; none fatally. Have gained an average increase in wages of from \$98.39 to \$165 per man, through negotiations and high cost of living. Business diminished in 1911 through general depression. Men work from four to sixteen hours per day, according to trip. Switchmen report decreased work through the use of larger cars and locomotives. Three members injured; none fatally. Desire laws compelling railroads to employ full train crews, workman's compensation act, blocking frogs and switches, and keeping track clear of obstructions, such as coal, coke, ore, and broken parts of cars; and an eight-hour day.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS

Eight unions returned reports, which is the largest number received from any one craft. Report one member injured in line of duty during 1911. Fort Collins reports an increase of \$7 per week per member since the organization of the union in 1905. Denver and Pueblo also report increase in wages through the increased cost of living, without strike and through negotiation with employers. Demand a strict enforcement of the factory inspection act. Printing-offices are declared to be very unsanitary and breeders of consumption. Better ventilation and light required.

WAITRESSES

Upon failure of the last legislature to enact an eight-hour law for women workers, the Denver union made demand upon proprietors of restaurants for it, and gained it in all union restaurants.

INDIVIDUAL WAGE-EARNERS' REPORTS

Personal information from wage-earners is of greater value than estimates based on general reports, for the purpose of showing the conditions under which they labor, the amount they earn and the manner in which they live, their social relations, and the laws required to better their conditions. With the view of obtaining first-hand information upon these subjects, schedules for individual wage-earners were prepared and sent out to 100 people following different occupations, asking these questions and leaving a large margin of space for invited comment. Replies were received from only twenty-nine people, which is much less than was anticipated, but, for the information of the public, a synopsis of these replies is appended:

No. 1—Machinist. Married. Has six persons depending upon him for support. Has worked steadily during year, and earned \$1,456. Has spent: for food, \$500; fuel, \$40; clothing, \$60; sickness, \$20; rent, \$192; sundry expenses, \$500; total, \$1,312. Carries old-line life insurance of \$2,000, at an annual cost of \$60. Desires a universal eight-hour-per-day work law, rigid enforcement of the factory inspection law, and a workman's compensation law, as he is engaged around dangerous machinery.

No. 2—Newspaper mailer. Earns about \$1,200 a year. Has three depending upon him for support, and is insured in oldline life for \$1,000, at annual cost of \$27.07. Does not own a home, and has saved or invested about \$200 in the last two years. Works under unsanitary conditions, and suggests that workshops should have sanitary drinking founts in them. Desires sanitary conditions in printing-offices, the organization of all unskilled workers, and the establishment of universal eighthour workday. The Bureau of Statistics can best help the wageearners of this state by preventing newspapers from printing untrue reports of the condition of the state that bring thousands of workers here, when there are thousands out of work now.

No. 3—Printer. Belongs to Typographical Union. Age, fifty-four, and married. Has one depending upon him for support. Works eight hours a day, and has lost an average of twenty days a year through holidays and slack business. Earned \$1,240 in 1911. Spent: \$350 for food; clothing, \$150; sickness, \$25; rent, \$240; incidental expenses, car fares, etc., \$125; total, \$976. Carries fraternal life insurance, \$2,000, at a cost of \$36 per annum. Does not own home. Has invested in two years \$300 in school bonds. Advocates a shorter workday in the way of legislation to benefit the workers, and that a strict enforcement of labor laws is the best work that can be done by the Bureau of Statistics to assist the wage-earners of the state.

No. 4—Baker, Pueblo. Age, twenty-five, and married. Has two depending upon him for support. Works ten hours per day, and lost three weeks' work in the year. Earned \$1,050 in the year. Belongs to union, and it has increased the wages of its members \$1 per week. Sanitary conditions are fair where he is employed, but lack of sunlight leads to consumption among bakery workers. Spent \$300 more than he earned in the year, through sickness in his family. Carries accident policy of \$50 per month, at cost of \$18 a year; also life policy, \$200, at cost of \$28.80. Wants a law doing away with night work in bakeshops, eight-hour workday, and better sanitary regulations. Under Remarks he says: "In the State of Illinois there are laws that regulate bakeshop conditions, and if we could have similar laws enacted, it would be of great benefit to the bakery workers. Night work is an ancient rule in our craft and is unnecessary. There is a national law in Italy and other nations against it. The bakery workers are subject to throat and lung trouble, caused by inhaling flour dust: also, there are few bakers that are not troubled with broken blood vessels in their limbs, and rupture, caused from standing long hours in hot bakeshops on cement and wood floors. An eight-hour workday would do away with this. We are fighting for this, and hope eventually to win."

No. 5-Blacksmith's helper. Lost ten days' work in the year through sickness. Earned \$744. Is married, and has three depending upon him. Works around dangerous machinery, which is well guarded, and sanitary conditions are good. Spent \$300 for food, \$37.50 for fuel, \$72.75 for clothing, \$173 for rent, and lost \$18 through sickness. Carries no insurance and does not own his home, but invested \$400 in furniture, which he in part still owes for. Thinks that the best legislation to help the workers would be the state ownership of coal mines, and railroad reduction in freight rates on raw materials to equal the rate of the finished product. He remarks that "under the present system there seems to be but little help for working-men. Now, to me, a railroad man, a reduction in freight rates would help a great deal, but if that occurs we can get no raise in pay, but rather a reduction, as dividends must be paid on overcapitalized stock."

No. 6—Railroad clerk. Does not belong to a union. Earns \$75 per month. The average wages is \$60. Earned \$400 in the year, as he was unemployed most of the time. Wages in his line have not increased because "the railroads only increase the wages of the unorganized about once in every 100 years, and he is not that old. Has lost many positions trying to organize the railway clerks, but they seem hopeless." He is one of three boys who collectively support their parents. All his money was given his mother, who has put what she could into a home for the family. Carries fraternal life insurance of \$700, at a cost of \$7 per annum. Believes in government ownership of railways, and that the bureau can best serve the workers by educating them to vote the Socialist ticket, to which he adds: "I know you won't do that, but that's my answer just the same."

No: 7—Cook, professional. Age, thirty-six. Works eleven hours per day and, being a union man, six days per week. Earns \$3.50 a day and board when working. Complains of insufficient ventilation in the average kitchen, and that "architects have

about as much conception of the ventilation of a kitchen as a cook has of theosophy." Single man, and pays \$15 per month for room. Is member of fraternal lodge, which pays \$10 per week for sick benefit, and \$100 on death. In addition to this, the union pays \$5 per week, and \$50 at death. Has saved about \$100 cash during the year. Wants an eight-hour workday in the way of legislation, and adds: "The work in heated, illy ventilated kitchens is just as injurious to health as is work in mines or smelters." The Bureau of Labor can best serve the workers by having the power to bring suits against violators of labor laws, without having to wait upon the pleasure of district attorneys, who are often corporation tools. Remarks that "laws should be passed and enforced to curb the rapacity of the trusts, which should be prosecuted for usury the same as are moneylenders when they extort extortionate dividends on capital invested, or water. There is no reason for sugar being sold for 8 or 10 cents per pound in this state, when C. S. Morey testified before the United States government Sugar Trust probe that the average cost of production was but $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents in Colorado. The same applies to nearly all necessities of the people, and is the direct reason, with dividends paid on watered stock, why the poor are getting poorer and the rich richer all over the world. A readjustment of the profits of industry is demanded, and if it is not soon forthcoming, the common people will take it -by force if no other way is left to them." Averages nine months' work in the year, "which is three months more than he wants to at that kind of work." Advocates enactment of a law abolishing private employment offices, "which are in the loan-shark class," and are doing more to make tramps than any other one thing.

No. 8—Laundry worker, female, Pueblo. Age, twenty-three. Works nine hours a day. Lost two days in the year from sickness. Gets top wages as skilled employe—\$10 per week. Has received a raise of 50 cents per day "by faithful service." Belongs to union. Works around dangerous machinery, which is properly guarded. No accidents in that plant. Fire-escapes; sanitary conditions good; separate toilets for each sex provided. Supports herself only. Paid out for clothing, \$150; sickness, \$20; rent, \$80; sundry expenses, \$40. Carries no insurance and wants the eight-hour law for women (since adopted).

No. 9—Carpenter. Age, forty-eight; married. Has a family of eight depending upon him for support. Works eight hours per day, at a wage of 45 cents per hour. Has been unable to work six months in the year, from sickness and through cold weather and dull times. Spent \$500 for food; fuel, \$50; sickness, \$100; sundry expenses, \$145. Pays fire insurance of \$25 a year for \$6,000 policy on property worth \$12,000, of which he has an equity of \$8,000, as rental on this property of \$800 per year. Desires universal eight-hour workday of five days a week.

cheaper money, taxation of equity in home or property only. The Labor Bureau can best assist the workers by pointing out unjust and unfavorable conditions to legislative bodies, and insisting on the removal thereof. Remarks: "The thing that causes the most worry, the most hardship, and is the chief cause of poverty and crime, is enforced or involuntary idleness. The state should provide work for all who want work. A great help to the working class would be money at a lower rate of interest. Building and general improvements would then be carried on on a larger scale. The farmers would have better homes, extend their improvements, and so provide more and better-paid labor. I think the government should issue original bills to at least half the value on farms and all other property insured valuable considerations, just the same as it does on gold. There is no reason why a farm or insured house is not as good security as a piece of metal that is yellow. This money could be loaned at cost, and would harm nobody but the loaning fraternity, and since they neither produce nor handle any of the necessities of life, the community and state would lose nothing by their demise. A postal bank of issue is of far greater need than the postal savings bank, because when a man has savings he is not in any danger, but when he is jobless, or paying from 10 to 20 per cent interest to carry him through a spell of sickness, that is what makes calamity. Money at cost and never-failing employment will comfort us in mind and body."

No. 10-Upholsterer. Married; age, forty-five. Family of two. Earns \$21 a week, full time. Very dull business and loss of employment for three months. Wages increased 25 cents per day, through organization and increase in price of necessities. Sanitary conditions in workshop good. Pays \$18 a month rent. Has had much sickness. Has "been lucky to buy any clothing." Insured in fraternal life for \$1,000, at cost of \$15 a year. Furniture insured for \$500, at cost of \$1.50. The way to improve conditions in his line is for the people to buy home-made goods and keep mechanics employed that are here. He says: "For several years I have kept track of the goods shipped into Denver from furniture firms in the East, good and bad stuff, and it amounted to \$175,000. Most of it comes from Chicago and Grand Rapids. If there was more of it made here, we would have more houses and families in good old Denver. Most of the merchants are advocating home industries and buying eastern-made goods by the carloads. Fifteen years ago there were sixty-five members in the union; now there are only twenty-five; which does not look good. We know the cause, and so do you."

No. 11—Carpenter. Age, fifty; married. Has four depending upon him for support. Earned \$1,023.60, and spent for living expenses \$1,086, showing that he went behind during the year, caused by no work part of the time. Building industry slack, and a large number of carpenters out of employment. Says that about 3 per cent of carpenters are injured during a given year. Desires the enactment of a workman's compensation act.

No. 12-Machinist. Age, thirty-four; married. Three depending upon him. Works eight hours a day. Was idle twenty-five days, and earned \$940. Works around dangerous machinery, that is fairly well guarded, and sanitary conditions are fairly good. Works in railway repair shop, and in winter-time, when doors are closed, the smoke from locomotives is very bad. Carries old-line life insurance for \$1,000, at annual cost of \$49.30; weekly accident policy of \$18 if injured, at cost of \$30 per annum. Owns a home worth \$2,200, which is clear. Has not saved anything the last two years. "Could not purchase a respectable living for my family on my earnings." He wants "legislation that would give me all my labor produces and stop the capitalists from robbing me of four-fifths of what I produce. I do not know the powers of your department, but use whatever power you have, in whatever way you can, in the interest of the working class. I am filling out the above blank off-hand, as best I can. I realize that such statistics are valuable, but I do not expect any relief under the present form of society; not until the working class, through their own political party, take possession of the powers of government."

No. 13—Carpenter, Leadville. Age, sixty-two; single. Works eight hours a day, and gets 50 cents per hour. Out of employment six or seven months in the year, because of the smelter trust being too exacting on mining industry, causing loss of mining. Earned \$500 in year, and spent \$450 for living. Owns no home. Suggests, in way of legislation to help the workers, a "labor lien law, with penalty of imprisonment for non-payment of wages except in cases of failure or bankruptcy—prima facie robbery." The bureau can best assist the wage-earners by "showing the approximate number of wage-earners robbed annually of wages."

No. 14—Barber. Age, fifty-eight; married. Has five depending upon him for support. Works ten hours a day for \$15 a week. Lost three days' work in the year. Carries accident policy of \$50 per month, at cost of \$1.25 per month; fraternal life, \$1,000, and fire insurance, \$700. Has made no savings during year. Wants the barber law strengthened in state and nation. Labor Bureau can best assist the workers by enforcing the state laws and letting no one escape because he has a pull or money. "Show no favorites. Our state laws are not enforced except against the poor workingman. The wealth is not compelled to abide by the laws of the state. Corporation coal companies, etc., violate all laws on the statute-book."

No. 15—Musician. Age, thirty-nine; married. Five depending upon him. Gets \$1 an hour when he works. Spent in year: fuel, \$35; clothing, \$100; sickness, \$10; rent, \$150; sundry expenses, \$75; total, \$630. Carries fraternal life insurance, \$3.000, at cost of \$36.60 a year. Owns a home valued at \$1,700, and carries fire insurance on it of \$700. Has made no savings during year. Suggests in way of legislation: reduction of tariff, regulation of freight rates, and general measures to let the people rule. Believes the Labor Bureau can best help the workers "by working along the lines now mapped out by the bureau. Believe you are now doing your duty."

No. 16-Locomotive engineer, Trinidad. Age, thirty-one; married. Four depending upon him for support. Works from ten to sixteen hours per day. Was off about sixty-five days of his own accord. Gets \$5.55 for run of 100 miles, which averages a day's work. Earned about \$1,200 during the year. Spent: \$375 for food, \$48 for fuel, \$225 for clothing, \$65 for sickness, \$65 for sundry expenses. Owns his home, worth \$1,500. Carries fraternal life insurance of \$3,000, at a cost of \$48 per annum; accident insurance of \$20 a week. which costs \$28.20 per annum; fire insurance, \$1,000, at cost of \$6 per annum. Has saved or invested in the last two years about \$680. In way of legislation he suggests locomotive headlight law, such as is in force in the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. "The employes in the engine service and train service, as well as the public, should be protected with electric headlights on locomotives. It is true that the companies have placed electric headlights on most of the passenger engines, but our freight engines still have the old oil headlights, which will not, when at their best, throw a light over 100 feet, which gives the engineer no chance to see bridges out, or bad track, or stock on track, at night, in time to stop train when running at high speed."

No. 17-Printing pressman, Denver. Age, thirty-six; married. Five depending upon him for support. Works eight hours a day. Earned about \$1,208 in year. Union man. Gained increase in wage of \$1 a week. Proper means of egress are provided where he works, and sanitary conditions are fair, but the air of a large pressroom is very conducive to tuberculosis. Works steadily, and generally saves \$10 a month. Spends for light and fuel about \$60; clothing, \$150; hospital, sickness, and operations, \$143; rent, \$370. Carries old-line life insurance, \$1,500, at cost of \$27.90 per annum; fire insurance, \$500, at \$1.50 per annum. Spends the balance of his wages for food and sundry expenses. Wants the employing printers to provide better ventilation, as during cool weather nearly all pressrooms are closed up tight, so as to facilitate keeping the temperature warm. Thus the employer saves on the cost of fuel and heat, but the workmen suffer for lack of pure, fresh air. The process of printer's ink drying on the newly printed paper takes up nearly all the oxygen that is in the air, which at times causes a "dopy" feeling, which leaves a person as soon as he obtains fresh air. "Statistics will show that my occupation ranks near the top of the list of those having a heavy death-rate from tuberculosis, which is caused principally from the stated cause."

No. 18-Metalliferous miner. Age, forty-one. Four depending upon him for support. Earns \$3.50 a day, and earned \$1,050 last year. Lost thirty days' work through suspension of mining operations. Is a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Does not work around dangerous machinery, but handles explosives, and in the neighborhood where he worked during the year "three were killed in snow-slides, two killed by falling rock, one electrocuted, and one man killed handling explosives. There were also numerous minor accidents, non-fatal." Sanitary conditions in the mine he worked in are good. Spent \$400 for food, \$180 for fuel, \$125 for clothing, \$65 for sickness, \$150 for rent, \$50 for sundry expenses; total, \$950. Carries \$1,000 fraternal life insurance, at an annual cost of \$21.60. Does not own a home and has made no permanent savings. In the way of legislation he desires a bona-fide eight-hour law, workman's compensation act, weekly pay-day law, old-age pension, and state insurance against unemployment. The Bureau of Labor Statistics can best promote the interests of the wage-earners and the people of the state by giving publicity in every way possible to the low standard of wages paid to the unorganized workers, and in many cases to the organized, with figures to show the increased cost of living; the publication of the names of the corporations, department stores, and other institutions which are disbursing dividends at the expense of their employes, and the conditions under which the employes work and are compelled to live.

COMPARISON OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO WITH THOSE OF TEN YEARS AGO

A comparison of the wages paid to mechanics in the different trades with those of ten years ago furnishes interesting data. When it is considered that the price of commodities, the price of actual living expenses, has increased an average of 60 per cent, it will be readily seen that wages have not even approached that percentage of increase. In fact, in many trades there has been no increase at all, and those that show increases are those that are the more perfectly organized. No other argument is necessary to prove the beneficial effect of labor organizations to the workers.

It must be remembered also that, compared with the increase of the population of the state, the membership of the various unions shows a large decrease in percentage compared with that of 1902. The main reason for this is the fact that at that time capital was not organized to combat labor, as is the case at the present day; and it is advisable at this time to issue a timely warning to capital, that labor is now down to the low condition of making a bare existence. The public schools of this nation are educating the sons and daughters of the workers to a high standard of intelligence, and an educated person will not be content with a bare subsistence, especially so when it is known that "watered stock" is drawing large dividends from the fruits of their toil. The 100 per cent increase in the Socialist vote of the nation at the 1912 national election alone should be warning enough to thinking people of what may be expected if some measure of relief is not speedily afforded the workers.

Commissioner James T. Smith's report for 1901-1902 shows the following average scale of wages then paid in the given crafts. In the following table this is compared with the report of the same crafts in 1911:

	Vages		
Craft—	1901-2	1911	Rate
Bakers	\$ 18.50	\$ 17. 00	Week
Parbers	18.50	17.00	Week
Blacksmiths	$3.12\frac{1}{2}$	3.28	Day
Boilermakers	20.25	22.00	Week
Bookbinders	21.621/2	22.50	Week
Bricklayers	5.25	6.00	Day
Broommakers	2.00	2.70	Day
Car workers (railway)	3.25	3.42	Day
Carpenters	$3.37\frac{1}{2}$	4.45	Day
Cigarmakers	17.00	16.00	Week
Conductors, railroad	125.00	137.50	Month
Clerks, retail	11.00	13.00	Week
Cooks, with meals	18.50	22.00	Week
Electrical workers	21.49	22.50	Week
Engineers, stationary	82.50	85.00	Month
Garment workers, females	7.25	10.00	Week
Granite-cutters	22.00	26.25	Week
Hod-carriers	$3.16\frac{2}{3}$	3.58	Day
Harness-makers	20.10	21.50	Week
Lithographers	18.00	25.00	Week
Machinists	3.00	3.461/3	Day
Mailers, newspapers	16.50	16.50	Week
Marble-cutters and setters	22.00	27.50	Week
Miners, coal	19.02	25.00	Week
Miners, metal	3.00	3.00	Day
Molders, iron, etc	3.621/2	4.00	Day
Musicians	By engagen	ient, small incre	ease
Painters, house	3.50	4.00	Day
Photo-engravers	21.50	25.00	Week
Plasterers	24.05	30.25	Week

BIENNIAL REPORT

	Wages		
Craft—	1901-2	1911	Rate
Plumbers	4.25	5.00	Day
Pressmen, printing	23.00	23.25	Week
Press assistants	14.85	16.00	Week
Sheet-metal workers	3.75	4.50	Day
Stage employes	15.00	22.50	Week
Steamfitters	4.25	5.00	Day
Stereotypers	23.00	25.50	Week
Street railway employes	2.25	2.75	Day
Tailors	18.00	18.00	Week
Teamsters	15.00	18.00	Week
Telegraphers, railroad	65.00	70.00	Month
Trainmen, railroad	77.50	120.00	Month
Trainmen, switchmen	70.00	100.00	Month
Typographical	22.50 (Denv	ver) 22.25 (state) Week
Upholsterers	16.50	19.50	Week
Waiters, with meals	*13.75	*16.50	Week
Waitress, with meals	*9.25	*9.25	Week

*Report based on wages paid in mining camps and Denver. A fair average on wages paid in the state would be at least \$2 per week less than figures given. Same average would also apply to cooks.

COLORADO'S INDUSTRIAL SURVEY, 1912

The law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics cites (sec. 12): "All such other information in relation to labor as the commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be attained by this statute." In compliance with this section, it is deemed proper to give a more detailed statement of labor conditions in this state than can be gleaned from the bare statistics presented in other chapters of this report.

The "estimated" statistics presented in our daily newspapers of the progress made in the last two years in the many industries are well known to be printed more in the nature of "boosts" for the state's industries than to present actual facts, and as such are to be commended for what good they may do in assisting the development of the state, and thus making work for the wageearners and business for the merchants, and assisting to attain an era of prosperity for all.

Colorado has an enormous number of undeveloped resources and for the capitalist presents an inviting field. Capital is what is needed in Colorado to develop these resources; of labor, with the possible exception of harvest seasons, we have plenty and to spare.

SKILLED LABOR

The reports received from the various trades, and from office help requiring clerical ability, show that there has not been more than 75 per cent of this class of labor continuously employed in the last two years; and particularly is this the case in the building industry. The result of this has been that numbers of skilled workers have been glad to accept positions as unskilled laborers, in which, for their labor, they have not received much more than one-half the wages they would receive if steadily employed at their trades. And this condition will continue and is inevitable with the continued use of more and more labor-saving machines, displacing the skilled worker. In fact, it must be recognized that the words "skilled laborer" are fast getting to be a misnomer, as the mechanic in various lines is now kept working on separate and distinct parts of machinery, instead of, as was formerly the rule, working on the whole machine and requiring a thorough knowledge of all parts of the various machines or articles manufactured. Specializing is now the rule in all lines of industry. A mechanic is kept working on work that an apprentice with a few months' experience might do equally as well. This fact is well recognized by the trades-unionists, and from it comes the rule limiting the number of apprentices allowed to the number of mechanics employed. The hue and cry that is made against the trades-unionists "debarring" a boy from learning a trade, and from which much opposition to the trade unions has arisen in certain quarters, is caused by the ignorance of the ordinary person of the economic reason for the limiting of the number of apprentices. And, indeed, this limiting is a real protection to the boy himself; for it would manifestly be an injustice to the youth to permit him to waste his time and talents learning a trade at which he could not obtain employment after he had mastered it.

While not in Colorado, perhaps, to the same extent as in other states, women are also displacing numbers of skilled workers by the advent of the machine. Work that formerly required considerable muscular skill is now done by the machine, with little muscular skill necessary. Women can be employed at a less rate of pay than men, and, naturally, are given the preference. The result of these conditions is that skilled mechanics are fast being relegated in large numbers to the ranks of common laborers, or idleness.

COMMON LABOR

The year 1911 was a very poor one for both skilled and common laborers in Colorado. Crops were poor by reason of insufficient moisture, so that there was little demand for farm labor; and, in addition, there was little railroad or irrigation ditch building in progress. There were hundreds of common and skilled laborers out of employment during this year. The year of 1912 has, however, been very good for common labor, but still poor for the skilled artisan. Good crops, and many enterprises requiring many unskilled laborers, made it possible for nearly every ablebodied man, that wanted to do either farm or common labor work, to obtain employment. Wages advanced from a general average of \$2 per day to \$2.25 or \$2.50 per day, because men were wanted.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS

The great number of women workers that have invaded the industrial field makes the problem of legislating for the protection and safeguarding of the moral and physical welfare of our womanhood most perplexing, and well worthy of the best efforts of our legislators and public men.

There are five distinct woman trades unions in the state, and the women following these lines are fairly well protected by their respective unions. There are also some unions—as, for example, the typographical unions—that have a small percentage of women members. The women belonging to these unions receive equal pay with the men for equal work performed. Of the women's unions, the garment workers' of Denver is the largest in number. They have the eight-hour workday and earn sufficient salary to make them self-supporting. The same can be said of the bindery women and waitresses; but the laundry women are poorly organized and cannot be said to all earn a wage sufficient to keep them at the American standard of living. Of the tobacco-strippers practically the same may be said. Most of the members of this union, however, live with their respective families.

The stenographers' pay is guided mostly by the skill of the worker. Many receive good salaries, but the average is about \$50 They may be classed among those women who earn per month. sufficient pay to support themselves. The opportunities, however, for obtaining desirable employment at this occupation are becoming scarce, the supply more than keeping pace with the demand; and this fact holds good in nearly every line of desirable work for Store clerking, bookkeeping, and all manner of clerical women. work are overcrowded; there are more applicants than positions. The American girls, as a rule, do not take kindly to what the "oldfashioned" people considered their natural sphere of labor-house-There are many reasons for and against them in this; but work. after all has been said the fact remains that it is a deplorable fact, and one that is not conducive to the general welfare of the American home. The girls complain that a large number of their employers are overbearing and not skilled in the treatment of their help; that they are too much debarred from liberty; that their hours of labor are excessive, and they lose social standing. The employers, on the other hand, make the charge that the average American girl is not properly trained in housework and knows little about cooking; in fact, that her home training is

badly neglected. Certainly a serious charge, and one that should command the serious attention of the mothers of girls.

There is always a demand for competent house help; the pay is good, and the girls are removed from temptation. A competent maid can afford to be independent; she can choose her own mistress, can command good pay, have a good home, and, with intelligent people, commands more respect than does the worker in almost any other vocation.

The charge of the young women that many of the mistresses are unreasonable in their demands, and are not fitted by temperament, experience, or ability to be at the head of a household and direct hired help, is, from the experience gained in the wage collection department of the bureau, also found to be true. Numerous complaints are constantly being made to the department of failure to collect wages due when help desire to change their positions. The spirit of petty spite seems to enter into these cases, and, no matter how faithfully a young woman has served her mistress, the desire to hold up the pay of the help, and otherwise annoy her, seems to be a favorite diversion of the mistress at these times. Sometimes even worse cases are reported, when the mistress openly charges dishonesty against the character of a girl, without a semblance of truth, blackening the character of a young woman to gratify malicious instincts.

The cry of women that they aspire to some more "elevating" occupation than that of housework is not to their credit, and the maudlin sentiment of snobbery or laziness that actuates this cry should no more be encouraged than should that of the mechanic, hod-carrier, or laborer who prefers to loaf rather than work, and offers no better excuse than that he does not consider his occupation worthy of his ability. Every woman or man worth while has ambition. The way to gratify it is to give honest and faithful service, and to say, as did the immortal Lincoln: "I will prepare myself, and perhaps some day my opportunity will come." That "opportunity" should be the reward of faithful service, and it will be found more readily in the home life of the people than in slaving in workshops, factories, offices, or large stores, conducted by corporations that are apt to regard their workers no more highly than they do their machinery or stock in trade. There are two sides to every question; each is sometimes right, and both are sometimes wrong. The workers are entitled to decent treatment and a living wage commensurate with the profits of the industry; the master is entitled to faithful service.

The poorest-paid among the women wage-earners are those that work in stores, laundries, and factories that are not protected by the unions. In many of these places is found, by the starvation wages paid, a direct temptation for girls to become immoral. A young woman cannot possibly live on the wages paid in some of these establishments, and must either live with her family or obtain some other assistance, to make ends meet. The department has conducted an investigation into the wages paid and the manner of existence of the young women working in these places, and here appends the answer received from some workers in these establishments:

Female help in alteration room of department store: Single woman and supports herself. Receives \$7 per week when working full time. Pays \$4 per week for board and room, and 60 cents per week for car fare. Works an average of fifty weeks a year, less holidays that are deducted from her pay. Says that money left after paying expenses goes for clothes, and adds that she "dresses very poorly."

Widow with child: Works in a laundry on shake-table. Earns \$3.50 per week. Lives at home with parents, and turns over her wages every week to them. Works nine hours a day, and loses no time. Parents assist her.

Worker in laundry: Earns \$12 per week, and supports herself. Pays \$5 per week for room and board, and 60 cents per week for car fare. Uses the remainder for living expenses. Has nothing saved for sickness, and belongs to no fraternal organization or union. Works nine hours a day.

Worker in candy factory: Supports herself. Wages, \$4.50 a week. Pays \$1.25 a week for room rent, \$1.50 for board, and 60 cents for car fare. Works full time, 312 days a year, less holidays. (Comment on this case is unnecessary. The facts presented are absolutely true.)

Female worker in biscuit factory: Employed in the packing department. Works piece work. Earns an average of \$8 per week. Pays \$5 for room and board, and 60 cents for car fare. Loses about two days a month. Says that she spends \$130 a year for clothing.

Female worker in biscuit factory: Employed in icing, day work. Wages, \$7.50 per week. Pays \$5 for room and board, 60 cents for car fare, and 40 cents for laundry. Loses two days a month and all holidays.

Clerk in department store: Receives \$8 per week wages. Pays \$4 per week for board and room, and 60 cents for car fare. Works full time, and is paid for all holidays. Supports herself, and belongs to no lodge or fraternal society.

Female employe in creamery: Wrapping butter, piece work. Averages \$6 per week. Pays for board and room \$4 a week, and 60 cents for car fare. Lives with parents. Works forty-eight hours a week in summer, and loses much time in winter.

Widow, employed in millinery store: Wages, \$10 a week. Pays \$3 a week for room, \$4 for board, and 60 cents for car fare. She can work 312 days a year, less holidays, for which she is
not paid, and is allowed to take one or two weeks' vacation without pay. This condition applies to competent workers, which were the only ones employed when the establishment was visited by the deputy from this department. During the busy season cheaper help is used to assist, and \$7 a week is the usual pay for them.

Chocolate dipper in candy factory: Piece worker. Averages \$11 a week pay. Pays from \$4.50 to \$6 for board and room, 60 cents for car fare, and spends \$160 a year for clothing. Works full time, with exception of some seasons of the year when business is slack and a few hours a day are lost. Other employes of factory, such as packers, receive from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

Stenographer in attorney's office: Receives \$8 a week; started at \$6 a week. Average pay for women doing this work will run from \$10 to \$11.50 a week. Works eight hours a day. Lives with parents.

Attends reception room in photographer's gallery: Receives \$18 a week; retoucher gets \$15 a week. Works from 8:30 to 6 o'clock, with one hour off for lunch. Girls employed in remounting photographs receive from \$3 to \$10 a week.

Sales ladies in dry goods store: Receive from \$4.50 to \$12 per week, with one cent commission on sales of over \$50 a day.

Many of the self-supporting sales ladies and other female help live in apartment houses. Two of them will club together and engage a buffet apartment, the cheapest of which can be rented for \$5 a week. Steam heat is furnished, with hot and cold water. The women can board themselves, and on Sundays do considerable of their laundry, and can by these means live more economically than they could by boarding in restaurants. In addition, they have their own apartment, can do their own cooking, and perhaps enjoy a better, more home-like existence than they could by boarding.

The experience of two of these young women was told to a deputy of this department, and is worth relating here: It appears that the girls were paying \$5 a week for their apartment, and could rent the same for \$20 a month by paying in that way. They saved up, and finally got \$20 together between the two of them, and paid it over to the proprietor; but they found that, after paying this money, they had just 10 cents between the two of them for provisions for three meals, for which they purchased oatmeal, and subsisted on that until they drew their weekly pay.

No woman should be expected to support herself on less than \$10 per week, and even this sum gives her but a scrimped existence. The natural desire for company, amusements, jewelry, and pretty clothes is the temptation that leads many to accept a sweetheart that will furnish these things for favors received; and it is observed that it is not the factory girls—or, in fact, the girls that are employed at hard manual labor—that

BIENNIAL REPORT

are the easiest tempted. The natural instinct of women is to be pure. The way to keep them so is to see that they receive a wage sufficient for them to live upon respectably. The labor unions have done more to promote morality among the women workers than all other influences combined. The employer that pays his women workers starvation wages, and donates large sums to maintain churches and foreign missions, is promoting immorality and insulting the Lord. Such is the forced conclusion of the Labor Department, from exhaustive investigations made by That this view is greatly shared by the people of the state it. was amply demonstrated by the large vote recorded for the passage of the initiated woman's eight-hour law, which carried by far the largest majority given any of the thirty-two measures submitted to the people at the last state election; this law receiving a majority of 76,850, or nearly double the majority given any other measure submitted, and much more than double the majority for or against the larger proportion of the measures submitted.

FOREIGN LABOR

Among other things required in the law creating the department is that of a report upon the number, habits and condition of the Chinese in the state. As the passage by Congress of the Chinese exclusion act, some years ago, has practically stopped the arrival of this class of immigrants, no lengthy report is longer needed. The Chinese population has ceased to be a menace; what few are left are engaged in laundry work and in small numbers in the beet fields. The Japanese have supplanted the Chinese, and they are chiefly engaged in doing housework, fruitpicking, as saloon porters, and in the beet fields. The agitation against this class of labor has lessened to a great extent the influx of these aliens, who a few years ago threatened to become a serious menace to the welfare of the native laborers.

The major portion of the foreign labor that is now threatening the extinction of the native laborer comes from southern Europe-Greeks, Slavonians, Bulgarians, Magyars, Montenegrins, Albanians, and even Turks; and, in fact, all the nationalities that inhabit the Balkan peninsula. These foreigners have been coming here in the last few years much faster than the "melting pot" could aborb them. The large corporations of the state are accused of importing them because they can be handled and abused with impunity. However, they, like the Italians, seem to offer a fruitful field for the labor organizer, and while numbers of them have been and are furnishing the strikebreakers for the northern coal operators, it is more than likely that, as soon as they become accustomed to American conditions and acquainted with their rights as citizens, they will prove as stubborn and uncontrollable as the Japs have proved themselves to be in the industrial field; they will no longer be classed among

the desirables by the labor-skinning employers, and the native laborer will again come into his own.

THE AMERICAN LABORER

The observations of the Department of Labor of Colorado as to the relative merit of the different nationalities of laborers employed in the state can, without prejudice and with a most profound sense of impartiality, easily give the palm to the native American laborer. Those corporations and employers who, from a sense of inexperience or prejudice, supplant him with the horde of foreigners, because for the time being these men will be more docile to abuses put upon them, do it with a shortsighted policy that is, from the logic of the situation, bound to be reactionary.

The American laborer wants a fair day's pay for a fair day's work; he wants all that is justly coming to him, and he desires to raise his family at the American standard of living. He spends his pay attaining this end—not in living like swine in a hovel, and sending the major portion of his pay to a foreign country, and thus taking it out of the circulating channels of his native country and state. He is taught to regard and obey the law, although events plainly show that he receives little of this part of his education from his employer, as a rule. The time has arrived when the native worker should receive from the hands of our lawmakers a far greater measure of protection than has been the case in the past.

Some laws must be enacted limiting the importing of hordes of foreign laborers. There are plenty of workers, and to spare, to do all the work of the nation and this state; and a larger portion of the profits of industry must go to the worker that creates them.

WHY GETTING TIRED MAKES MANY CRIPPLES

No inhuman and merciless sultan of a barbaric country ever devised a more cruel torture than that of placing his slaves in such a position that on the slightest lack of attention on their part their hands should be lopped off at the wrist. Yet this is exactly the position that is taken in thousands of American factories today.

"The margin of safety in modern industry," says a recent report on industrial accidents, "is small. It is measured too frequently by fractions of an inch. Reduce the alertness and the exactness with which the body responds to the necessities of labor (as when the worker is tired), and by just so much have you increased the liability that the hand will be misplaced that fraction which means mutilation."

The statistics of industrial accidents tell the story with a clearness which is amazing. In a compilation of the number of

accidents in factories in Illinois for a year, there were 120 accidents between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the morning, but there were 257, or considerably more than twice as many, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning. Similarly, there were 111 accidents between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, after the noon-hour rest, but there were 260 between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon. In other words, the two periods when the workers were tired gave rise to 517 accidents, as against 231 when work was beginning. This is a fearful penalty to inflict for the crime of being tired.

A tabulation of the exact causes of these accidents was made, and 2,687 of the persons injured gave a fairly accurate description of what had happened preceding the accidents. Of these, 2,203, or over 82 per cent, "conceivably might have been avoided if the injured, or the fellow-servant who was the cause of the accident in some cases, had possessed accurate muscular control." The time at which these accidents occurred also was given, and showed the same preponderance of disasters between the hours of eleven and twelve, and again of four and five in the afternoon. In Germany and France the same rule holds true, save that the morning accidents are shown to be more frequent between ten and eleven o'clock, owing to the earlier hour at wihch the operatives begin work and the almost universal custom in Europe of keeping the mills running continuously and the workers going to dinner in two shifts. It is not enough to make the margin of safety against accident sufficiently good to be applicable when the machine-user is fresh; the margin must be great enough to insure his safety when he is tired; for the millennium has not yet come when Labor can be divorced from Fatigue.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

THE NORTHERN COAL FIELDS STRIKE

The strike in the northern coal field still continues. During the year the condition of the district has improved, and at the present time the great majority of the union coal-miners who remained in the district have gone to work. This was arranged when the American Fuel Company, which operates several mines in Boulder and Weld Counties, decided to sign an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, which it did on March 5, 1912.This was followed by a number of the independent mines taking the same course and signing a like agreement. The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, a Wyoming corporation, which is the successor of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, and operating ten mines in the district, and which has refused to entertain any proposition for the settlement of the strike, during the summer applied and obtained a dissolution of the injunction restraining the miners, granted by Judge Greelev Whitford, of the Denver District Court, and made an application to the federal District Court for an injunction against the miners, alleging that neither Governor Shafroth as representing the state authorities, nor Sheriff Capp as representing the authorities of the County of Boulder, was willing or able to control the situation or give them and their property the necessary protection. The application was made to Judge Robert Lewis, when sitting in the federal court at Denver. This application was supported by a number of affidavits put in by the attorneys for the company, and it was opposed by the union. The application was denied in sweeping terms, and Judge Lewis upheld the right of strikers to picket. Just prior to this application being heard, what might have ended in very serious trouble was started by an unprovoked assault upon an Italian miner who was a member of the union. This assault aroused the foreign miners to such a pitch that they attempted to take summary vengeance upon the offending parties, and attacked a mine in which the man who started the trouble was supposed to be hiding, and, but for the prompt action of Sheriff Capp and the district and local officers of the union, the trouble would have assumed serious proportions. During the evening of the day on which the occurrence took place, while the district was in an excited condition, some three or four hundred shots were fired from the stockades at Hecla Heights, and within

a few days the same tactics were used at several of the non-union mines near Lafavette. Fortunately no one was injured, but several untrue statements were published in Denver papers about a man's head having been blown off with buckshot. On inquiries being made, it was found that the statement was made by a correspondent whose regard for truth was not so great as his desire for notoriety. Warrants were issued for twenty-seven union men, charged with offenses connected with these disturbances, and they, without a single exception, went into Boulder and surrendered themselves to the sheriff. Tony Morello, the man who started the trouble, however, in spite of the fact that Mr. Slater, the man who has charge of the Baldwin-Phelps contingent of gun men emploved by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, gave Sheriff Capp an order stating that he should be surrendered, never gave himself up, but by some arrangement with the district attorney's office was allowed to remain at large.

These occurrences, together with the fact that all the trouble happened just prior to the application of the Rocky Mountain Company for a federal injunction, caused grave suspicion in the minds of the union men, and the union officials openly express their belief that they were deliberately planned for the purpose of influencing the federal courts in the matter.

Following these disturbances, and Judge Lewis' decision denying the injunction, the condition of the district again became normal. The American Fuel Company, having obtained a number of large contracts, was able to run its mines to their full capacity, and public sympathy began to be shown in favor of the miners, the demand for union-dug coal increasing every day. The effect of this is shown by the following tables, giving the mines employing non-union labor and their output for the month of No vember, 1911, and the output for November, 1912, where these so marked were employing union miners:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

NON-UNION MINES

	Output	Output
Operators	for 1911	for 1912
Mountain Fue	l Co 18,943	8,208
Mountain Fue	l Co 16,328	10,038
Mountain Fuel	l Co 9,630	5,119
Mountain Fuel	l Co 2,369	5,049
Mountain Fuel	Co 13,556	6,626
Mountain Fuel	Co 1,789	1,339
Mountain Fuel	Co 7,648	3,455
Mountain Fuel	Co 10, 442	8,736
Mountain Fuel	Co 11, 457	6, 613
al Fuel Co		4,991
al Fuel Co		5,134
-Harrison		2,705
al Fuel Co	16,996	12,472
al Fuel Co	10, 638	7, 366
Co	14,952	13, 968
ky Mountain F	uel Co. 2,154	89
	158, 288	
	Operators Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Mountain Fue Al Fuel Co Harrison al Fue Co al Fue Co ky Mountain F	Output Operators for 1911 Mountain Fuel Co

Showing a decrease in the output for November, 1912, over November, 1911, of 56, 380 tons.

UNION MINES

		Output	Output
Mine	Operators	for 1911	for 1912
Capitol Mine	American Fuel Co	5,563	13,267
Matchless Mine	American Fuel Co	2, 534	9,109
Fox Mine	American Fuel Co	3,770	15,743
Centennial Mine	American Fuel Co	2,837	10,401
Senator Mine	American Fuel Co	454	4,500
Strathmore Mine	American Fuel Co		3,502
Evans Mine	American Fuel Co	3,902	5, 283
Ideal Mine	Independent Fuel Co	. 764	1,044
Shamrock Mine	Independent Fuel Co	. 996	1,054

20,820

63, 901

Showing an increase in the output for November, 1912, where union men were employed, over November, 1911, where non-union men were employed, of 43,081 tons.

During the year 1912 nine men lost their lives in Boulder and Weld Counties in mines operating with non-union men, and during the same period in the same district only one man lost his life in mines operating with union men.

The struggle for existence between union and non-union companies became acute, and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company in December began a coal war in the market by making reductions in prices at Boulder, and threatened to extend the cut to Denver and other markets. The union men, at once realizing that this move was in reality aimed solely at the union, and that the ruining of the American Fuel Company was merely an incident in the campaign of opposition to organized labor, met in convention and thoroughly discussed the new phase. Following this convention, it was taken up by all the local unions, and they decided to stand by the American Fuel Company, and tendered to that company their assurance that they might rely upon their loyal support. The spirit of the miners can best be illustrated by a quotation from a speech made at the Louisville meeting by an Italian miner:

"The United Mine Workers feed our wives and babies. American Fuel Company give us the powder and oil, and we digga the coal for nothing."

The majority of the old-time miners in the northern coal fields own their own homes and have built up their towns, and they recognize fully that to allow any combination to ruin a coalmining company which was favorable to union labor would be a blow at them individually as to their property rights, and collectively as to their organization, and they intend to meet any and every move that may be made in this direction.

The latest move is one of the most important ever taken in the history of coal-mining disputes, and will doubtless be farreaching in its effect. Hitherto coal operators have always been able to make the consumer pay for any and all disputes they may have with their employes, by raising the price of coal. This course was adopted by the operators in the northern fields, who raised the price to the consumer from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton. By doing this they were not only able to recoup themselves in a very large measure for the attendant expenses of the strike, but also to create a prejudice in the public mind against all forms of or canized labor. Today there is a determination on the part of the union miners to alter this and to remove the fighting ground to the actual markets for coal, and compel the operators, when they precipitate unreasonable fights, to do what the unions have always had to do, no matter how reasonable their cause-viz., to pay the expenses out of their own treasury.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES B. PEARCE

On December 7, 1911, after consultation with the Governor, Secretary of State James B. Pearce a second time started for the northern coal fields, accompanied by two assistants of the department, to examine conditions and report on the situation.

The trip was occasioned, like the first visit made in August, 1910, by a strenuous and determined effort to induce the Governor to order the National Guard into the field, contending that the sheriff was no longer able to maintain order, and that the lives and property of the people in the strike section were unsafe; that lawlessness was general and crimes were being committed, and that the sheriff no longer could control the situation. Two days and nights were spent in the examination. Conditions were found to be better than had existed at the time of the first inspection; in fact, both sides appeared to have exhausted themselves. Too much liquor at times was being consumed by the men behind the stockades, causing some trouble, but nothing out of the ordinary was happening, except small difficulties, mostly of a personal character, the natural outcome of the many months of strife between the contending forces, where one would meet the other and by the use of taunting words start trouble.

There was nothing to indicate a condition which would warrant a resort to the military arm of the state government to keep the peace and protect lives and property; on the contrary, it appeared to be just a policeman's job. Had the business men of Boulder County faced the other way and talked peace, and used their influence with and for the sheriff to preserve order, instead of with and for him to demand the National Guard, there would have been no effort made with the Governor at that time to order the militia into the field.

Within a week after this visit, and the report had been made to the Governor that the National Guard should not be sent to Boulder County, the mine operators themselves admitted that the sheriff could preserve order.

Certain interests have for so many years been accustomed to break strikes with the militia that it is a difficult thing to break them of the habit. It is much the cheapest and speediest method for them, as the taxpayers of the state pay the bills. A striking illustration of this is given in the bond issue of over \$950,000 issued to settle the Cripple Creek war debt.

There are always two sides to these strike situations, and neither party in the controversy is right all the time. The state authorities are representing both sides, as well as all of the rest of the people not engaged in the fight, but who have great interests at stake, depending on a settlement of the trouble. It therefore behooves them to be extremely cautious in considering representations made by either side, well knowing that the contending parties are seldom fair to each other, and that a separate and independent investigation is always the safest.

The militia should never be used until every other remedy is exhausted, and then only to maintain order, and should not take sides or be used to break a strike.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COAL-MINERS AT ROCKVALE

In the early part of October, 1911, several hundred coalminers threatened to strike because of dissatisfaction with the method of weighing coal, and although the men were not members of any union of their calling—unorganized men—they listened to the suggestions of union officials and appealed their case to the Governor of the state and the Deputy Labor Commissioner, Edwin V. Brake, with request that the laws of the state be enforced in the matter of coal being weighed and measured before screening.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Edwin V. Brake visited the district of the trouble and counseled with the men, reporting his findings to Governor Shafroth in the matter. Upon this report a commission was appointed by the Governor, consisting of Mr. E. H. Weitzel for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Mr. John Lawson, executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, acting for the men, and Mr. James Dalrymple, State Coal Mine Inspector, for the state. These gentlemen effected a compromise, which was partially satisfactory to the miners, and the threatened strike was averted. The following is the official report upon this subject:

Denver, Colo., October 28, 1911.

His Excellency John F. Shafroth, Governor of Colorado.

Sir: In compliance with a petition addressed to the Governor of Colorado and E. V. Brake, State Labor Commissioner, signed by several hundred employes of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and supplemented by a request from yourself that I would personally make an investigation of the facts contained in the said petition, I wish to state: I made a trip to the property of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Rockvale, Colorado, and made an investigation, the result of which is contained herein.

I find by reference to section 663, page 325, Revised Statutes of Colorado, 1908, that it is prescribed how and in what manner coal should be mined, as quoted herewith:

"Coal weighed and measured before screening—Pay—Sec. 26. All coal mined by the ton or by weight shall be weighed in the car or other apparatus in which it is removed from the mine before it is screened or before it is passed over or dumped upon any screen or any other device which may let or be capable of letting a portion of the coal drop through such screen or device, and it shall be paid for according to the weight so ascertained at such price per ton as may be agreed upon by such owner or operators and the miner or miners who mine the same. All coal mined and paid for by measure shall be paid for per car according to the number of bushels marked upon the car or other apparatus in which it is removed from the mine and without the coal thereof being screened or without it being passed over or dumped upon a screen or any device which will let any portion of the coal fall through such screen or device." (L. '01, p. 236, 3.)

It was the evident intention of the legislature to make the law plain and specific that all coal should be weighed and paid for on the mine-run basis. I find by my investigation at Bear Creek and Rockvale, where some 650 or 700 men are employed by the company, that it has adopted a new system of weighing coal, in direct violation of the statute as quoted above. The system now in operation at both mines is as follows: When the coal cars are hoisted to the surface, the coal is weighed mine-run, and then dumped upon a shaker screen or screens. The top screen has a mesh of two and one-half inches. This screen is in motion continually, agitated by power, and all the coal that passes over this screen is designated as lump coal. That is weighed, and the miners are receiving \$1.20 per ton. All of the coal that passes through the first screen then passes over a second screen that has inch meshes. There all the slack that can pass through the inch meshes goes into the slack pile, and all that does not pass through goes into egg or nut coal. The miners receive for both the egg or nut coal and the slack, 20 cents per ton. Previous to the new system adopted by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, they were paying 85 cents per ton for mine-run of 2,000 pounds; so you will see that the miners are receiving 35 cents per ton increase in their wages on the lump coal, but they are receiving 65 per cent less pay for the egg, nut, and slack. As near as I could determine, the slack at the Rockvale mine would be about 2 per cent. At the Bear Gulch mine, operated by the same company, the coal is much softer, consequently more slack.

The contention of the men is that the law provides for weighing and payment on a mine-run basis, and that they have to submit, under the new arrangement, to the weighing of their coal twice; and they do not believe that they get correct weights at that. They claim that the nut coal commands within 50 cents per ton the same price as the lump in the markets of the state, and that they are receiving only 20 cents per ton for the mining of the same.

The men in this field are unorganized, and only consented to return to work with the understanding that the state authorities would do everything in their power to induce the company to return to the mine-run basis. There is no question in my mind but what the contention of the men, that the company is violating the law, is correct, and I deem it our duty to take the matter up with the proper officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and do everything possible to induce them to obey the law; otherwise I am satisfied that the men will not work under the present system of weighing coal. Dissatisfaction is wide-spread. Some of the men employed at Rockvale have been there twenty years, own their own homes, and are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the company, as well as by the officials of the state.

I would recommend to your Excellency that you take the matter up with the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and try to get them to return to the former basis of weighing the coal, and, upon failure, to induce them to obey the law. I think they should be prosecuted. This company being the largest producer of coal in this state, it seems to them that they are immune from the operations of the law, where they-should be the first in the state, having large property interests, to obey the law. It has been the policy of this company to violate all the laws on the statute-books of Colorado that have for their purpose the protection of the wage-earners, and it is time that it was brought to the realization of the fact that Colorado is bigger than any corporation doing business in the state. In times of depression like this, it is poor policy for the company to violate the law and bring about an industrial disturbance which will undoubtedly grow, unless the company obeys the laws as quoted above.

I trust that you will take this matter up immediately, and if there is anything that I can do to assist you in any manner to bring about a settlement of this character, I am at your service.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) EDWIN V. BRAKE, Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

Denver, Colo., November 28, 1911.

Hon. John F. Shafroth, Governor of Colorado.

Dear Sir: We, your committee appointed November 13, 1911, to investigate the controversy between the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and their employes at the Fremont mine, located in Fremont County, Colorado, desire to submit for your consideration the following report:

We visited the mine November 20, 1911, and there met Mr. E. H. Weitzel, general manager of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the third member of your committee. We inspected some of the daily and monthly reports of the output of the mine. We then visited the tipple and inspected the method employed in dumping, screening, and weighing the coal.

The coal is first dumped from the car, while standing upon the cage, into Basket No. 1, and weighed mine-run. The door of the basket is then opened and the coal is run over a screen $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 5 feet wide, set upon an incline of $12\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. This screen is perforated with holes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The screen is kept in motion by power, has an S-inch stroke, and has what is known as a back-action motion. The lump coal going over the screen is caught in Basket No. 2, and is again weighed, and the miner is paid at the rate of \$1.20 per ton for it.

The coal going through the perforations in the screen is again separated into nut, pea, and slack. The miner is paid at the rate of 20 cents per ton for coal of this character.

Formerly, when all coal was weighed in Basket No. 1 and paid for on the mine-run basis, the miner was paid at the rate of 85 cents per ton for all coal mined.

Mr. Weitzel stated that when the system of weighing and paying for coal on the mine-run basis was changed to the screenedcoal basis, the perforations in the screen were reduced from 3 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter.

This change has increased the percentage of lump coal about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and decreased the percentage of nut coal about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the percentage of slack and pea remaining the same.

Tuesday morning, November 21, 1911, we visited all the working places inside the mine. The mine is operated on the long wall system. We measured the height of the coal in several places, which ranged from 4 feet 3 inches to 5 feet, with a seam of dirt running through the coal near the foot wall, measuring from 1 inch to 6 inches in thickness. In some of the working places the coal was in fair condition, while in others it was very badly crushed. Some of the places were in better shape than others.

Much might be said concerning the ability of the individual miner and the condition of the different places they were working in; also of the system under which the mine is being worked.

Mr. Weitzel informed us that it was not the intention of the company to reduce the wages of the miners when they changed the system of weighing coal from mine-run to the screened-coal basis. He also stated that some of the miners were not trying to increase the percentage of lump coal. If this is the case, in our opinion, it is because the miners do not know how to increase the percentage of lump, and not because they are willfully trying to keep the percentage of lump coal from increasing.

Mr. Weitzel also informed us that any decrease in the earnings of the miners through the change of systems of weighing was made up for the month of October, making their pay equal to what it would have been on a run-of-mine basis. The miners contend, however, that only part of the men received the shortage, or the amount they would have received under the run-of-mine basis.

Looking at this proposition from a fair and impartial standpoint, and as to how it affects both operators and miners, we find the following:

The total production of the Fremont mine for the month of August, 1911, was 12,526 tons, as follows:

BIENNIAL REPORT

Lump coa	1	·····	6,947	tons,	equaling	55.450%
Nut coal		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	2,803	tons,	equaling	.22.374%
Slack and	pea	coal	2,778	tons,	equaling	.21.855%

September, 1911—total production, 4.342 tons, as follows:

Lump2	, 372	tons,	equaling54.630%
Nut	971	tons,	equaling22.360%
Pea and slack	999	tons,	equaling23.000%

	Oct	tober,	1911-	-total	produc	etion, 7,	339 t	ons, as	follows	5:
Lum	р			• • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	4, 58	0 tons,	equaling		.62.400%
Nut	• • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • •		••••• 1, 1 4	1 tons,	equaling		.15.550%
Pea	and	slack				1, 61	0 tons,	equaling		.22.000%

Assuming that the price of coal f. o. b. railroad cars at mine was the same for the three months, and was as follows: lump, \$3.25 per ton; nut, \$2.50 per ton; pea and slack, 75 cents per ton; and that the miners for August and September were paid on a run-of-mine basis of 85 cents per ton, and for October the miners were paid on a lump-coal basis, as follows: lump coal, \$1.20 per ton, and screenings, 20 cents per ton, the miners' earnings for the month of August, amounting to 12,528 tons at 85 cents per ton, equaled \$10,648.80. The miners' earnings for the month of September, 4,342 tons at §5 cents per ton, equaled \$3,690.70.

The company's receipts for August were as follows:

6,947	tons of lump, at \$3.25, equaled\$22	, 577, 75
2,803	tons of nut, at \$2.50, equaled	,007.50
2,778	tons of pea and slack, at \$0.75, equaled 2	2,083.50

\$31,668.75

An average price per ton of 2.53 nearly, for the total production of the mine for August.

The company's receipts for the month of September were as follows:

2, 372	tons	of	lum	р, a	t \$3.25	, equ	aled.	••••••	\$7,709.00
971	tons	of	nut,	at	\$2.50,	equa	led		2,427.50
999	tons	of	реа	and	slack	s, at	\$0.75,	equaled	749,25

\$10,885.75

An average price per ton of 2.51 nearly, for the total production for the month of September.

The company's receipts for the month of October, 1911, were as follows:

4, 580	tons of lump, at \$3.25, equaled\$1	4,885.00
1,141	tons of nut, at \$2.50, equaled	2,852.50
1,610	tons of pea and slack, at \$0.75, equaled	1,207.50

\$18,945.00

An average price per ton of 2.58 nearly, for the total production for the month of October.

The earnings of the miners for October were as follows:

\$6,046.20

Taking the earnings of the miners for this month and dividing them by the production, we get $6,046.20 \div 7.338$ tons = $82\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton paid the miners.

In order to get the average price of all coal produced for August and September, we will add the production of the two months together and divide it by the total receipts for the two months, which gives an average price for these two months of \$2.52 per ton, against \$2.58 per ton for October, and, adding the $.02\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ton less paid to the miners in October, makes a difference of $.08\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ton; or, in other words, the miners received 85 cents per ton for all coal mined in August and September, the percentage of lump being 55.04, and at the above prices the company received \$2.52 for all coal mined in August and September.

In October the miners received 8242 cents per ton for all coal mined, the percentage being of lump 56 per cent, after allowing 642 per cent for reduction in perforations in screen, while the company received \$2.58, plus 242 cents less paid the miners, or \$2.6042 per ton.

So, from these figures it is evident that in October the miners worked at a reduction, while the percentage of lump coal increased 96/100 of one per cent, after allowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase for the reduction of the perforations in the screen.

Under the lump-coal basis the miner must produce 65 per cent lump coal in order to make the same wages he made on the run-of-mine basis. This, in our opinion, is too high a percentage of lump, and we believe, unless some radical changes take place, this percentage of lump will not be obtained; so there is very little encouragement for the miner under the present arrangement. In conclusion, it appears to us that if a change from the run-of-mine basis to a lump-coal basis is to be made, it should be made on such a plan that the wages of the miners will not be reduced.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. LAWSON, JAMES DALRYMPLE, Committee.

Denver, Colo., December 1, 1911.

His Excellency John F. Shafroth, Governor of Colorado.

Dear Sir: I, the undersigned, acted as the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's representative on a committee appointed by yourself to investigate the difference between the aforesaid company and its employes at the Fremont mine.

In company with the other members of your committee, I visited the mine on November 20, 1911, and there explained thoroughly to the other members of the committee the system of weighing the coal and paying miners both before and after the change in the system of payment which was made October 1, 1911.

The majority report of your committee correctly states the method of hoisting, dumping, and weighing the coal.

Speaking for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, I would say that our reason for making a change in the system of payment was that we have felt for several years that our miners at the Fremont mine were indifferent in their practices of mining in regard to the percentage of lump coal produced, though we have tried consistently for the past few years to educate them to better methods; but it seemed that so long as the mine-run basis of payment prevailed and the miner received as much for slack as he did for lump coal, he could not be induced to change his method, which resulted in an actual waste of coal.

The result has been that we have at all times had a considerable quantity of the smaller grades of coal which we found difficult to market and for which we were compelled to accept prices that were unprofitable.

After much study and careful thought, it was decided that our only remedy was to install some system of payment by which the miner would receive a higher price for lump coal than for screenings, but it was not our intention to reduce the earnings of the miner, as we felt that any change of system of payment which resulted in reducing the miner's average earnings would bring dissatisfaction. It is, therefore, our contention that if the miner used ordinary care in the undermining of his coal and assisted us in keeping his working place in the proper shape, his earnings would be increased under our present system in the same proportion as the earnings of the company—by reason of an increase in the percentage of lump coal.

The majority report of your committee passes over this question of the efforts of the miner by the simple statement that "much might be said concerning the ability of the individual miner and the condition of the different places they were working in;" and later on in their report say that "it is because the miners do not know how to increase the percentage of lump, and not because they are willfully trying to keep the percentage of lump coal from increasing."

In this particular I must differ from the majority report and say that we do believe the miners know how to increase the percentage of lump, because we have foremen and others in the mine who are constantly instructing them in better methods, and the small percentage of men who are working under the directions of our foremen in their manner of mining and taking care of their places have increased their percentage of lump and have substantially increased their earnings under the new system.

The majority report takes up the question of the selling price of the coal, and the price paid the miners, in a way that would lead the unthinking to the conclusion that the difference between these two prices was profit to the operator. The prices shown in their schedule are much higher than are received for a considerable part of the product, and I would call your attention to the fact that the price paid the miners is only a part of the cost of producing coal, and covers only the compensation for mining and loading the coal. Each miner is paid for brushing, which means the rock that has to be blasted down and removed in order to make head room in the working place. The coal is hauled first by mule, and then by rope, to the shaft bottom; is then hoisted, screened, picked, and loaded into railroad cars. The costs of supervision and ventilation are both considerable items, and the cost of timbers is a very large item in the total operating cost. In short, I will say that during the months of August, September, and October, mentioned in the majority report, the total cost of mining at Fremont was more than double the price paid the miners.

Our experience of this new system of payment at Rockvale mine, which works on the same seam and adjoins the Fremont mine, shows us that, as greater care is exercised by the miners and as their skill increases, their earnings increase proportionately; the new system, which has been in vogue at Rockvale since last April, showing the percentage of lump obtained as increasing from 66.32 per cent in April to 68.18 per cent in October.

We firmly believe that the Rockvale miners can go into the Fremont mine and produce as large a percentage of lump coal within a short time as they are now producing at Rockvale, and that, if the Fremont miners will show the same spirit in trying the new arrangement, it will not be long until they are as well satisfied as the Rockvale miners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. H. WEITZEL.

CHAPTER V

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE

(Compiled from United States Census Report, 1910.)

The population of Colorado is 799,024. Compared with a population of 539,700 in 1900, this represents an increase in the last decade of 259,324, or 48 per cent. During the same period the total population of continental United States increased 21 per cent.

On account of the wide differences in characteristics among the different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject here presented are shown according to race, and for the whites according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage is scarcely necessary for the other races, since nearly all negroes and Indians are native-born of native parentage, and nearly all Chinese and Japanese either foreign-born or of foreign parentage.

Marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population. The two classes are distinguished in connection with several of the subjects. Urban population includes that of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the remainder being classified as rural.

COLOR AND NATIVITY

Of the total population of Colorado, 475,136, or 59.5 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 181,428, or 22.7 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 126,851, or 15.9 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 11,453, or 1.4 per cent, are negroes.

Of the urban population, 56.9 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural population, 62.1 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 24.7 and 20.7 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 15.7 in the urban population and 16 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 2.3 in the urban and 0.5 in the rural. (See Table I.)

SEX

The percentage of males over females is 430,697 males to 368,327 females, or 116.9 males to 100 females. Among native whites the ratio is 109.7; among foreign-born whites, 160.1. In the urban population there are 104.4 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 131.5. (See Table II.)

STATE OF BIRTH

Of the population born in the United States, 39.9 per cent were born in Colorado, and 65.1 per cent outside of the state, and of the native negroes, S1 per cent. (See Table III.)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

Of the foreign-born white population, persons born in Germany represent 13.5 per cent; Italy, 11.3; Russia, 10.7; Austria, 10.3; England, 10.2; Sweden, 9.8; Canada, 7.5; Ireland, 6.9; Scotland, 3.4; Denmark, 2.2; Mexico, 2; all other countries, 12.4 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which included persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 18.1 per cent; England, 11.9; Ireland, 10.7; Sweden, 8.2; Canada, 7.8; Italy, 7.8; Russia, 7.3; Austria, 6.9; Scotland, 3.8; Denmark, 1.9 per cent.

ILLITERACY

There are 23,780 illiterates in the state, representing 3.7 per cent of the total population ten years of age and over, as compared with 4.2 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 11.3 among foreign-born whites, 8.6 among negroes, and 1.6 among native whites; these percentages being lower than in 1900 for each class except the foreign-born whites, whose percentage of illiteracy in 1900 was 8.1.

For all classes combined the proportion of illiterates is lower in urban than in rural communities, the percentages being 2.4 and 5.2, respectively.

For persons from ten to twenty years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 1.6. (See Table V.)

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES

The total number of dwellings in the state is 183,874, and the total number of families, 194,467; indicating that in very few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.3, and the average number per family, 4.1.

TABLE I-COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE

		Number	Per Cent of Total			
Class of Population	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
The State						
Total population	799,024	53 9, 700	413, 249	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	783, 415	529,046	404,534	98.0	98.0	97.9
Negro	11, 453	8,570	6, 215	1.4	1.6	1.5
Indian	1,482	1,437	1,092	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chinese	373	599	1,398	*	0.1	0.3
Japanese	2,300	48	10	0.3	*	*
All other (Hindu)	1			*		

		Number		Per C	ent of	Total
Class of Population	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
Total native	669, 437	448, 545	3 29 , 259	83.8	83.1	79.7
Total foreign-born	129,587	91, 155	83, 990	16.2	16.9	20.3
Native white, total	656, 564	438, 571	322,028	82.2	81.3	77.9
Native parentage	475, 136	311, 335	242, 214	59.5	57.7	58.6
Foreign parentage	114, 747	79,692	52, 370	14.4	14.8	12.7
Mixed parentage	66, 681	47,544	27, 444	8.3	8.8	6.6
Foreign-born white	126, 851	90, 475	82, 506	15.9	16.8	20.0
Urban Population						
Total	404, 840	260, 651	185, 905	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	394, 156	253, 125	179, 686	97.4	97.1	96.7
Negro	9, 359	7,052	5,009	2.3	2.7	2.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and						
all other	1,325	474	1,210	0.3	0.2	0.7
Native white, total	330, 458	208, 316	141,115	81.6	79.9	75.9
Native parentage	230, 544	141, 433	102,686	56.9	54.3	55.2
Foreign parentage	63, 222]	80,400	[15.6]		00.5
Mixed parentage	36, 692	5 66,883	38,429 -	€ 9.1	25.7	20.7
Foreign-born white	63, 698	44,809	38, 571	15.7	17.2	20.7
Rural Population						
Total	394, 184	279,049	227, 344	100.0	100.0	100 0
White	389, 259	275, 921	224, 848	98.8	98.9	98.9
Negro	2,094	1,518	1,206	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ind., Chi., and Jap	2,831	1,610	1,290	0.7	0.6	0.6
	-					
Native white, total	326, 106	230, 255	180, 913	82.7	82.5	79.6
Native parentage	244,592	169, 902	139, 528	62.1	60.9	61.4
Foreign parentageMixed parentage	51, 525 29, 989	} 60,353	41,385 -	$ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 13.1\\ 7.6 \right\} $	21.6	18.2
Foreign-born white	63, 153	45,666	43, 935	16.0	16.4	19.3

•Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE II-SEX, FOR THE STATE AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

					Males
		Males			to
Class of Population		to 100			100 Fe-
The State Male	Female	Females	Male	Female	males
	1910			1900	
Total population430,697	368, 327	116.9	295, 332	244, 368	120.9
White	361, 944	116.4	289, 490	239, 556	120.8
Negro 5,867	5,586	105.0	4,473	4,097	109.2
Indian, Chinese, Jap-					
anese, and all other 3,359	797	421.5	1,369	715	191.5
Native white, total343,397	313, 167	109.7	234,068	204, 503	114.5
Native parentage250,989	224, 147	112.0	168,158	143, 177	117.4
Foreign parentage 58,884	55, 863	105.4	41,788	37,904	110.2
Mixed parentage 33,524	33, 157	101.1	24,122	23, 422	103.0
Foreign-born white 78,074	48, 777	160.1	55,422	35,053	158.1
Urban population206,805	198,035	104.4	134, 267	126, 384	106.2
Rural population223,892	170, 292	131.5	161,065	117,984	136.5
Cities of Over 25,000					
Colorado Springs 14,042	15,036	93.4	10, 388	10,697	97.1
Denver107,395	105,986	101.3	66, 592	67, 267	99.0
Pueblo 24,855	19, 540	127.2	15,350	12,807	119.9

TABLE III-STATE OF BIRTH

			Per	Cent	
	Nu	umber	of Total		
Place of Birth	1910	1900	1910	1900	
Total native	669, 437	448, 545	100.0	100.0	
Colorado	233, 516	151,681	34.9	33.8	
Other states	435, 921	296, 864	65.1	66.2	
Missouri	50, 729	31,188	7.6	7.0	
Illinois	49, 964	33, 824	7.5	7.5	
Iowa	44,276	24,960	6.6	5.6	
Kansas	37, 356	20, 864	5.6	4.7	
Ohio	30, 573	24,824	4.6	5.5	
Nebraska	24, 643	11,681	3.7	2.6	
New York	23, 802	22, 320	3.6	5.0	
Pennsylvania	23, 596	19, 734	3.5	4.4	
Indiana	21,219	14,535	3.2	3.2	
Wisconsin	12,085	8,874	1.8	2.0	
New Mexico	11,992	10, 222	1.8	2.3	

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			Per	Cent
	Nu	mber	of T	otal
Place of Birth	1910	1900	1910	1909
Other States-				
Michigan	11,049	8,094	1.7	1.8
Kentucky	10, 103	7,146	1.5	1.6
Texas	6,679	3, 521	1.0	0.8
Tennessee	6, 267	4, 225	- 0.9	0.9
Minnesota	5, 785	2, 742	0.9	0.6
All other	65, 803	48,110	9.8	10.7

TABLE IV-AGE AND NATIVITY FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE

					Fo	reign-		
		Fotal	Nativ	e White	Born	n White	N	egro
Age Period	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Colorado Springs.	14, 042	15,036	11,988	12,967	1,518	1,463 -	505	602
Under 5 years	1,108	1,017	1,069	972	4	3	33	42
Under 1 year	231	192	227	180	-	1	4	11
5 to 9 years	1, 144	1,163	1,083	1,101	14	20	47	42
10 to 14 years	1,120	1,207	1,044	1,126	24	28	51	53
15 to 19 years	1,193	1,306	1,134	1,241	23	30	33	35
20 to 24 years	1,281	1,554	1,123	1,386	112	100	42	67
25 to 34 years	2, 490	2, 933	2,080	2, 437	306	346	98	149
35 to 44 years	2, 308	2,467	1, 815	2,016	388	353	100	97
45 to 64 years	2, 727	2,702	2,122	2, 165	515	444	82	92
65 and over	609	619	467	465	129	134	11	20
Age unknown	62	68	51	58	3	5	8	5
Denver1	.07, 395	105, 986	83, 064	85,066	[°] 20, 895	18,046	2, 652	2,774
Under 5 years	8,442	8, 437	8,186	8, 155	99	101	147	166
Under 1 year	1,788	1,657	1,746	1,618	3	5	37	33
5 to 9 years	8,104	8,072	7,622	7, 548	337	356	138	161
10 to 14 years	8, 159	8,169	7, 553	7, 594	435	398	164	169
15 to 19 years	8, 821	9, 792	8,030	8,941	608	633	167	210
20 to 24 years	10,601	11, 157	8,661	9,350	1,586	1,479	241	315
25 to 34 years	21,613	21,475	15, 889	16, 634	4,772	4,128	647	685
35 to 44 years	17, 446	17, 125	11, 996	12, 324	4,735	4,249	593	541
45 to 64 years	19,870	17, 505	12, 467	11,786	6, 775	5, 275	484	436
65 and over	3, 698	4,005	2, 192	2,538	1,434	1,385	61	81
Age unknown	638	249	468	196	114	42	10	10

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					. Fo	reign-		
		Total	Nativ	e White	Bori	n White	Neg	ro
Age Period	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male Fe	emale
Pueblo	24, 855	19, 540	18, 459	15,898	5, 418	2, 913	777	721
Under 5 years	2,260	2,061	2,192	1,987	25	17	42	55
Under 1 year	476	383	464	377	1	1	11	5
5 to 9 years	1,946	1,976	1,826	1,828	69	87	51	60
10 to 14 years	1,639	1,689	1,489	1,538	103	96	47	55
15 to 19 years	1,744	1,848	1, 419	1,633	277	149	45	66
20 to 24 years	2, 579	2,047	1,710	1,656	759	325	69	66
25 to 34 years	5, 715	3,716	3, 850	2,769	1,605	781	$1\overline{6}8$	161
35 to 44 years	4,314	2,896	2,896	2,110	1,200	655	184	131
45 to 64 years	3,866	2,666	2, 515	1,905	1,175	649	146	112
65 and over	612	5 34	• 420	383	177	142	15	9
Age unknown	180	107	142	89	28	12	10	6

TABLE V-ILLITERATE PERSONS AGED TEN YEARS AND OVER

	Both S	exes	Mal	le	Fema	le.
Class of Population		Per		\mathbf{Per}		Per
The State N	Sumber	Cent	Number	Cenț	Number	Cent
Total illiterate, 1910	.23, 780	3.7	12,680	3.6	11,100	3.8
Native white	. 8, 133	1.6	3, 502	1.3	4,631	1.9
Native parentage	. 7,445	2.0	3,142	1.6	4,303	2,5
Foreign or mixed parentage	. 688	0.5	360	0.5	328	0.5
Foreign-born white	.13,897	11.3	8,168	10.7	5,729 .	12.2
Negro	. 856	8.6	396	7.7	460	9.5
Total illiterate, 1900	.17,779	4.2	8,774	3.7	9,005	4.8
Native white	. 8,692	2.7	3, 898	2.2	4,794	3.2
Native parentage	. 7,920	3.3	3, 462	2.6	4, 458	4.1
Foreign or mixed parentage	. 772	0.9	436	1.0	336	0.8
Foreign-born white	. 7, 264	8.1	3,944	7.2	3, 320	9.6
Negro	. 962	13.0	458	11.8	504	14.4
Urban Population						
Total illiterate, 1910	. 8,011	2.4	4,039	2.3	3, 972	2.4
Native white	. 1,421	0.5	686	0.5	735	0.6
Native parentage	. 1,149	0.6	560	0.6	589	0.6
Foreign or mixed parentage	. 272	0.3	126	0.3	146	0.4
Foreign-born white	. 5,838	9.4	2,960	8.5	2,878	10.5
Negro	. 578	7.1	234	5.7	344	8.4

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Both S	exes	Mal	le	Fema	le
	Per		Per		\mathbf{Per}
Number	Cent	Number	Cent	Number	Cent
15, 769	5.2	8,641	4.9	7,128	5.7
6,712	2.8	2,816	2.1	3, 896	3.7
6, 296	3.5	2, 582	2.5	3,714	4.7
e. 416	0.7	234	0.7	182	0.7
8,059	13.2	5,208	12.6	2,851	14.6
278	15.4	162	15.2	116	15.7
	Both S Number 15,769 6,712 6,296 e. 416 8,059 278	Both Sexes Per Number Cent 15,769 5.2 6,712 2.8 6,296 3.5 e. 416 0.7 8,059 13.2 278 15.4	Both Sexes Mal Per Number Cent Number 15,769 5.2 8,641 6,712 2.8 2,816 6,296 3.5 2,582 e. 416 0.7 234 8,059 13.2 5,208 278 15.4 162	Both Sexes Male Per Per Number Cent Number Cent 15,769 5.2 8,641 4.9 6,712 2.8 2,816 2.1 6,296 3.5 2,582 2.5 e. 416 0.7 234 0.7 8,059 13.2 5,208 12.6 278 15.4 162 15.2	Both Sexes Male Fema Per Per Number Cent Number Cent Number 15,769 5.2 8,641 4.9 7,128 6,712 2.8 2,816 2.1 3,896 6,296 3.5 2,582 2.5 3,714 e. 416 0.7 234 0.7 182 8,059 13.2 5,208 12.6 2,851 278 15.4 162 15.2 116

TABLE VI-INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATION FOR

PRINCIPAL COUNTIES

In	dian	Chinese	Japanese
Fhe state1,	, 482	373	2, 300
Adams	1	• •	20
Bent	19	10	27
Boulder	4	4	45
Conejos	25	- 2	11
Delta	••	1	22
Denver	71	227	585
Dolores	• •		13
Eagle	••	• •	17
El Paso	7	24	32
Fremont	3	5	23
Garfield			25
Huerfano	••	3	58
Jefferson	••	2	82
La Plata	288	10	61
Larimer		8	42
Las Animas		1	205
Logan	••		79
Mesa	218	2	38
Montezuma	453		1
Montrose	••		35
Morgan	••	••	68
Otero	6	3	100
Ouray	••	8	4
Park		• •	8
Prowers	6		40
Pueblo	5	41	170

.

	Indian	Chinese	Japanese
Rio Grande	358	1	
Routt	• • • •	0 0	64
San Juan		0 8	6
San Miguel	1	4	2
Sedgwick		0 0	56
Teller	1	• •	12
Weld	10	7	326
All other counties	6	10	23

All other counties have less than five of the stated races.

TABLE VII-MALES OF VOTING AGE BY COUNTIES, 1910

State,	1910	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	271,648
State,	1900	t	185,708

County	No.	County	No.
Adams	3, 224	Garfield	. 3,732
Arapahoe	3,747	Gilpin	. 1,503
Archuleta	1,029	Grand	. 792
,		Gunnison	. 2,474
Baca	941		
Bent	1,833	Hinsdale	. 279
Boulder	9, 326	Huerfano	. 4,291
Chaffee	2,749	Jackson	. 430
Cheyenne	1,338	Jefferson	. 4,728
Clear Creek	1,875		
Conejos	3, 258	Kiowa	. 1,011
Costilla	1,537	Kit Carson	. 2,385
Custer			
		La Plata	. 3,662
Delta	4,159	Lake	. 4,072
Denver		Larimer	. 7,555
Dolores	271	Las Animas `	.11,434
Douglas	1,151	Lincoln	. 2,075
		Logan	. 3, 227
Fagle	1 947		
El Paso	14 059	Mesa	. 7,340
Ellert	1 648	Mineral	. 474
Labort manners and a second second		Montezuma	. 1,568
		Montrose	3, 493
Fremont	6, 355	Morgan	. 3,057

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County	No.	County	No.
Otero	6, 189	Saguache	. 1,372
Ouray	1,553	San Juan	. 1,725
		San Miguel	. 2,342
Park	1,113	Sedgwick	. 1,021
Phillips	948	Summit	. 926
Pitkin	1, 555		
Prowers	3, 021	Teller	. 5,372
Pueblo	19, 469		
		Washington	. 1,931
Rio Blanco	840	Weld	.12,637
Rio Grande	2, 160		
Routt	2, 939	Yuma	. 2, 543

NOTE.—While this table does not give the females of voting age, it is in excess of the number of votes cast for Governor in 1910, which was 225,605 total votes cast for the various candidates.

.

Subject	° The State	Adams ¹	Arapahoe ¹	Archuleta ¹	Baca ¹	Bent ¹	Boulder	Chaffee ¹ Cl	aeyenne ¹ Clo	oar Creek
Population										
Total population, 1910.	799,024	28,892	210,263	3,302	2,516	5,043	30,330	7,622	3,687	5,001
1900.	539,700	$(^{2})$	210,8312	2,117	759	3,049	21,5-14	7,085	501	7,082
1890.	3413,249	•	132,135	826	1,479	1,343	14,082	6,612	534	7,184
1880.	194,327	•	38,644	•		1,654	9,723	6,512	•	7,823
1870.	39,864	•	6,829	•	0 0 0 0	592	1,939	•	•	1,596
Increase, 1900-1910	259,324	28,892	2-1.12,75.1	1,185	1,757	1,991	8,786	537	3,186	-2,081
Per cent of increase.	48.0	(₅)	°93.3	56.0	231.5	65.4	40.8	7.6	635.9	29.4
Increase, 1890-1900	126,451	• • • •	20,882	1,191	-720	1,736	7,462	473		-102
Per cent of increase.	30.6	•	15.8	1.4.4.2	-18.7	132.2	53.0	7.2	-6.2	-1.4
Land area (square miles)	103,658	1,262	812	1,220	2,552	1,52.1	76.1	1,083	1,777	390
Population per square mile, 1910	1- 1-	7.0	12.2	2.7	1.0	3.3	39.7	7.0	2.1	12.8
Rural population per square mile, 1910	3.8	7.0	8.6	2.7	1.0	3.3	21.6	3.0	ы. Г.	12.8
Urbay and Rural Territory										
Urban. 1910-Places of 2.500 or more in 1910.	404,840	$(^{2})$	$^{2}2.983$		•		$1^{,,795}$	4,425	• • •	•
Same places in 1900.	269,662	$(\frac{2}{2})$	$(^{2})$			• • •	8,351	3,722	•	- 0 0 0
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	50.1	$(^{2})$	(2)	•	•	•	65.2	18.9	•	• • •
Rural, 1910-Remainder of county in 1910	394,184	28,892	• 27,280	3,302	2,516	5,0.13	16,535	3,197	3,687	5,001
Same territory in 1900	270,038	$^{2.4}, 13.4$	36,179	2,117	759	3,0.49	13, 193	3,363	102	7,082
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	46.0	2115.1	217.8	56.0	231.5	65.4	25.3	0.1	635.9	-29.4

TABLE VIII-POPULATION, LAND AREA, URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY BY COUNTIES

TABLE VIII-FUFULDATION	, LAND F	TO 'WENT								
Subject	The State	Adams ¹ Å	rrapahoe ¹ /	\rchuleta ¹	Baca ^t	Bent^1	Boulder	Chaffee ¹ Ch	leyenne ¹ Cle	ar Creek
POPULATION										
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	260,651	$(\frac{2}{2})$	$^{2}133,859$	•	• • •	• • •	6,150	3,722	• • • • •	2,502
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	279,049	(\overline{a})	$^{2}19,158$	2,117	759	3,049	15,394	3,363	501	4,580
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	50.7	$(^{2})$	$^{2}29.1$	•	• • •		45.5	58.1		•
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	48.3	(2)	287.5	• • •	• • •	• • • •	28.5	52.5		35.3
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings number	183,874	2,091	2,545	815	668	1,064	7,355	1,954	1,235	1,343
Families, number	194,467	2,102	2,605	826	678	1,083	7,577	2,021	1,235	1,379
¹ For changes in boundaries, etc., see notes a	it the end of	Census Re	ports.							
² For combined figures for Adams, Arapahoe	e, Denver, V	Vashington,	and Yum	a Counties,	see Note 1					
³ State total includes population (1,051) of I.	Indian reserv	zations spec	ially enum	erated in 18	90, not dist	ributed by e	counties.			
Subject	Conejos ¹	$Costilla^{1}$	Custer ¹	Delta ¹	Denver ¹	Dolores ¹	Douglas ¹	Eagle ¹	El Paso ¹	Elbert ¹
POPULATION										
Total population, 1910.	11,285	5,498	1,947	13,688	2213,381	642	3,192	2,985	43,321	5,331
1900	8,794	4,632	2,937	5,487	(2)	1,134	3,120	3,008	31,602	3,101
1800	7,193	3,491	2,970	2,534	• • •	1,498	3,006	3,725	21,239	1,856
1880	5,605	2,879	8,080	• • •	• • •	• • • •	2,486	• • •	7,949	1,708
1870	2,504	1,779	•	•	•		1,388		987	• • •

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nerease, 1900-1910	2,491	S66	-990	8,201	2213,381		12		11,719	2,230	
Per cent of increase	28.3	18.7	33.7	1.19.5	(.)	-43.4	 ?1	-0.8	37.1	71.9	
nerease, 1890-1900	1,601	1,111	33	2,953		-364	114	-717	10,363	1,245	
Per cent of increase	22.3	32.7	1.1	116.5	•	-24.3	3.8	-19.2	48.8	67.1	
and area (square miles)	1,393	1,771	147	1,201	55	1,0.13	845	1,620	2,121	1,857	
Population per square mile, 1910	S.1	3.1	2.6	11.4	3,679.0	0.6	3.8	1.8	20.4	2.9	
Aural population per square mile, 1910	5.9	3.1	2.6	11.4	• • •	0.6	3.8	1.8	4.7	2.9	
Urban and Rural Territory								ŵ			
Jrban, 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.	3,013	•	• • • • •	•	2213,381	•	• • •	•	33,411	• • •	
Same places in 1900	1,141	•	•	•	2140,472	•		• • •	23,999	• • • •	
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	164.1	* * * *	•	•	251.9	0 0 0 0	• • • •	•	39.2	• • •	
Zural, 1910 —Remainder of county in 1910	8,272	5,498	1,9.47	13,688	$(^{2})$	6.12	3,192	2,985	9,910	5,331	
Same territory in 1900	7,653	4,632	2,937	5,487	$(^{2})$	1,134	3,120	3,008	7,603	3,101	
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	8.1	18.7	-33.7	119.5	(2)	43.4	5°.3	-0.8	30.3	71.9	
Jrban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	•	•	•	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	$(^{2})$	•	• • •	• • •	23,999	• • •	
Rural, 1900-Remainder of county in 1900	S,794	4,632	2,937	5,487	$(^{2})$	1,134	3,120	3,008	7,603	3,101	
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	26.7	0 0 0 0	• • •	•	$^{2}100.0$	•	•	•	77.1		
ber cent in places of $2,500$ or more, 1900	0 0 0	•	• • •	•	(2)	•	•	•	75.9	0 0 0 0	
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES											
Dwellings, number	2,250	1,259	519	3,206	44,736	196	759	765	10,645	1,385	
⁷ amilies, number	2,398	1,279	521	3,258	51,339	198	764	781	11,118	1,389	

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TABLE VIII-POPULATION	, LAND	AREA, UF	(BAN AN	ID RURAI	L TERRI	TORY BY	COUNTI	ES-Cont	inued	
Subject	${\rm Fremont}^1$	Garfield ¹	Gilpin	Grand ¹ C	aumison ¹	Hinsdale ¹	Huerfano	Jackson ¹	Jefferson ¹	Kiowa ¹
POPULATION										
Total population, 1910	18,181	10,144	4,131	1,862	5,897	646	13,320	21,013	14,231	2,899
1900	15,636	5,835	6,690	741	5,331	1,609	8,395	(2)	9,306	701
1890	9,156	4,478	5,867	604	4,359	862	6,882	•	8,450	1,243
1880	4,735	• • •	6,489	417	8,235	1,487	4,124	•	6,804	•
1870	1,064	• • •	5,490				2,250		2,390	
Increase, 1900-1910	2,545	4,309	-2,559	1,121	566		4,925	21,013	4,925	2,198
Per cent of increase	16.3	73.8	38.3	151.3	10.6	59.9	58.7	. (2)	52.9	313.6
Increase, 1890-1900	6,480	1,357	823	137	972	747	1,513	•	856	-5.12
Per cent of increase	70.8	30.3	14.0	22.7	22.3	86.7	22.0	••••••	10.1	-43.6
Land area (square miles)	1,557	3,107	132	1,866	3,179	971	1,500	1,632	838	1,798
Population per square mile, 1910	11.7	3.3	31.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	8.9	0.6	17.0	1.6
Rural population per square mile, 1910	6.6	3.3	31.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	8.9	0.6	17.0	1.6
Urban and Rural Territory										
Urban, 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	7,874	•	•	•	•		••••••	(2)		• • • • •
Same places in 1900	7,503		•			•		(2)		
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	4.9	* • •		• • •			•	(2)		•••••
Rural, 1910-Remainder of county in 1910	10,307	10,144	4,131	1,862	5,897	646	13, 320	21,013	14,231	2,899
Same territory in 1900	8,133	5,835	6,690	741	5,331	1,609	8,395	2902	. 9,306	701
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	26.7	73.8		151.3	10.6	-59.9	58.7	$^{2}12.3$	52.9	313.6

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Urban, 1900-Places of 2,500 or more in 19	00	7,503		3.111	•				$(^{2})$		•
Rural, 1900-Remainder of county in 1900	•	8,133	5,835	3,576	14-1	5,331	1,609	8,395	(2)	9,306	701
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910.	• • •	43.3	•					• • • •	$(^{2})$	• • • •	•
Per cent in places of $2,500$ or more, $1900.$	• • •	48.0	• • • •	46.5		•			•	- - - -	
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES						-					
Dwellings, number		4,146	2,415	1,098	-196	1,524	197	2,771	283	3,285	933
Families, number	•	4,203	2,475	1,134	502	1,533	197	2,901	286	3,321	942
² For combined figures for Jackson an	d Larim	er Counties,	see Note 2								
						ser					Monto
Subject	K	it Carson ¹	La Plata ¹	Lake ¹	Larimer ¹	$Amimas^1$	Lincoln ¹	Logan ¹	Mesal	Mineral ¹	201100-
POPULATION								6			
Total population, 1910		7,483	10,812	10,600	225,270	33,643	5,917	9,549	22,197	1,239	5,029
1900		1,580	7,016	18,054	$^{2}12,168$	21,842	926	3,292	9,267	1,913	3,058
1890		2,472	5,509	14,663	9,712	17,208	689	3,070	4,260		1,529
1880		•	1,110	23, 563	4,892	8,903			•	• • • •	-
1870		•	•	522	838	4,276	• • •	•		•	•
Increase, 1900-1910,		. 5,903	3,796	151.7-	213,102	11,801	.4,991	6,257	12,930	-674	1,971
Per cent of increase		373.6	51.1	-11.3	2107.7	51.0	539.0	190.1	139.5	-35.2	64.5
Increase, 1890-1900			31,021	3,391	2,456	4,634	237	222	5,007	1,913	3970
Per cent of inercase		-36.1	318.5	23.1	25.3	26.9	34.4	2.5	117.5		$^{363.4}$
Land area (square miles)		2,159	1,851	371	2,629	4,809	2,570	1,822	3,163	866	2,051
Population per square mile, 1910		3.5	5.8	28.6	9.6	7.0	2.3	5.2	7.0	1.4	2.5
Rural population per square mile, 1910		3.5	3.3	8.3	5.1	4.9	2.3	3.6	4.6	1.4	2.5

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TABLE VIII-POPULATIO	N, LAND	AREA, UI	RBAN AI	ND RURA	L TERR	ITORY BY	r COUNT	IES-Con	tinued	
-					Ias					Monte-
Subject	Kit Carson ¹	La Plata ¹	I ake ¹	· Larimer ¹	Animas ¹	Lincoln ¹	I logan l	$Mesa^1$	Mineral ¹	zuma ¹
POPULATION										
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY										
Urban, 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	•	4,686	7,508	$^{2}11,861$	10,204	•	3,044	7,754	•	•
Same places in 1900	•	3,347	12, 455	$^{24},588$	5,345	•	998	3,503	•	
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	•	40.0		$^{2}158.5$	90.9	•	205.0	121.4		
Rural, 1910-Remainder of county in 1910	7,483	6,126	3,092	213,409	23,439	5,917	6,505	14,443	1,239	5,029
Same territory in 1900	1,580	3,669	5,599	26,678	16,497	926	2,294	5,764	1,913	3,058
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	373.6	67.0	-14.8	2100.8	42.1	539.0	183.6	150.6	-35.2	64.5
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	•	3,317 。	12,455	23,053	5,345	• • •		3,503	• • • •	•
Rural, 1900-Remainder of county in 1900	1,580	3,699	5,599	$^{2}9,115$	16,497	926	3,292	5,764	1,913	3,058
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	• • •	43.3	70.8	2.46.9	30.3	• • •	31.9	34.9		•
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	• • •	47.3	69.0	225.1	-24.5	•		37.8	•	•
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number	2,303	2,448	2,852	5,842	7,285	1,571	2,280	5,232	412	1,222
Families, number	2,315	2,510	2,923	5,938	7,629	1,588	2,419	5,384	412	1,246
² For combined figures for Jackson and Lari	imer Countie	s, see Note 2	3 S	ee Note 3.						
										Rio
Subject	Montrose ¹	Morgan ¹	Otero ¹	$Ouray^1$	$Park^1$	Phillips ¹	Pitkin ¹	$\operatorname{Prowers}^{\mathrm{l}}$	Pueblo	Blanco ¹
POPULATION										
Total population, 1910	10,291	9,577	20,201	1,514	2,492	3,179	4,566	9,520	52,223	2,332
1900	4,535	3,268	11,522	4,731	2,998	1,583	7,020	3,766	34,448	1,690
1890.	3,980	1,601	4,192	6,510	3,548	2,642	8,929	1,969	31,491	1,200

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1880				2.669	3,970				7.10,7	
1870		•			21.1.			•	2,265	
Increase, 1900-1910	5,756	6,309	8,679	-1,217		1,596	-2,454	5,754	17, 775	642
Per cent of increase	126.9	193.1	75.3	7.62	-16.9	100.8	-35.0	152.8	51.6	38.0
Increase, 1890-1900	000	1,667	7,330	() 1 . 1	550	-1,059	1,909	1,797	2,957	490
Per cent of increase	13.9	101.1	6.1.11	-27.3	15.5			91.3	9.4	40.8
Land area (square miles)	2,261	1,286	2,067	519	2,212	688	1,019	1,630	2,433	3, 223
Population per square mile, 1910	4.5	1.1	9.8	6.8	1.1	4.6	4,5	5.8	21.5	0.7
Rural population per square mile, 1910	3.1	5.3	6.2	6.8	1.1	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.2	0.7
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY										
Urban, 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.	3,254	2,800	7,384					2,977	44,395	• • •
Same places in 1900	1,217	634	4,531					186	28,157	• • • •
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	167.4	341.6	63.0		•	• • •	• • • •	201.6	27.76	• • • •
Rural, 1910-Remainder of county in 1910	7,037	6,777	12,817	3,514	2,492	3,179	4,566	6, 5.43	7,828	2,332
Same territory in 1900	3,318	2,63.1	6,991	4,731	2,998	1,583	7,020	2,779	6,291	1,690
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	112.1	157.3	83.3	7.62-	-16.9	100.8	-35.0	135.4	24.4	38.0
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900		•	2,513	•	•	• • •	3,303		28,157	• • • •
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	1,53.5	3,268	0,009	4,731	2,998	$1, \tilde{5}83$	3,717	3,766	6,291	1,690
Per cent in places of $2,500$ or more, 1910	31.6	29.2	36.6					31.3	85.0	
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900			21.8				17.1		81.7	
DWELLINGS AND FAMILLES										
Dwellings, number	2,440	2, 2.18	4,463	870	63.1	757	1,170	2, 228	10,414	599
Families, number	2,471	2,316	4,585	900	658	778	1.172	2,281	600'11	610

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	Rio		S:1-	San	San .	Sedg-			Wash-		
Subject	Grande ¹	$Routt^1$	guache ¹	.Juan ¹	Miguel ¹	wick1	$Summit^1$	$Teller^1$	ington ¹	Weld!	$Yuma^1$
POPULATION											
fotal population, 1910	6,563	7,561	4,160	3,063	4,700	3,061	2,003	14,351	26,002	39,177	28,499
1900	-1,080	3,661	3,853	2,3.42	5,379	971	2,744	29,002	$^{2}1,241$	16,808	21,729
1890	3,451	2,369	3,313	1,572	2,909	1,293	1,906		2,301	11,736	2,596
1880	1,944	140	1,973	1,087	• • •		5,459	•		5,646	•
1870			304	• • •			258		0 0 0 0	1,636	• • •
Increase 1900-1910	2,483	3,900	307	721	-679	2,090	741	14,651	$^{24},761$	22,369	26,770
Per cent of increase	60.9	106.5	8.0	30.8	-12.6	215.2	-27.0	50.5	2383.6	133.1	2391.6
Increase, 1890-1900	629	1,292	540	770	2,470		838	29,002	-1,060	5,072	
Per cent of increase	18.2	54.5	16.3	49.0	84.9	-24.9	44.0	• • •	46.1	43.2	
								ø			
Land area (square miles)	898	6,967	3,133	453	1,288	531	619	547	2,521	4,022	2,367
Population per square mile, 1910	7.3	1.1	1.3	6.8	3.6	5.8	3.1	26.2	2.4	9.7	3.6
Rural population per square mile, 1910	4.5	1.1	1.3	6.8	3.6	5.8	3.1	9.1	2.4	7.7	3.6
							•				
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY											
Urban, 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	2,544	•	•	•	• • •	•	•	9,368	(2)	8,179	(2)
Same places in 1900	556		•	•	•		•	15,133	(2)	3,023	(2)
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	357.6	•	•		•	• • •	•		(2)	170.6	(2)

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28,496	23,620	2134.4	$(^{2})$	$^{2}1,720$	$(^{2})$	$(^{2})$		2,261	2,273			
30,998	13,785	124.9	3,023	13,785	20.9	18.0		9,032	9,284			
26,002	21,576	2280.8	$(^{2})$	21,2.41	$(^{2})$	$(^{2})$		1,711	1,729			
4,983	13,869	-64.1	15,133	13,869	65.3	52.2		4,099	4,206			
2,003	2,7.14	-27.0		2,744	• • •			607	209			
3,061	126	215.2	•	126	• • • •			750	758			
002°F	5,379	-12.6		5,379	• • •			1,06.4	1,065			
3,063	2,342	30.8	• • •	2,342	• • •	• • •		675	676			
4,160	3,853	8.0		3,853	0 0 0	• • •		1,079	1,103			
7,561	3,661	106.5	•	3,661	• • •	• • •		1,978	2,01.4			
4,019	3,524	14.0		1,080	38.8	• • •		1,410	1,472			
Rural, 1910-Remainder of county in 1910	Same territory in 1900	Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	Urban, 1900-Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	Per ceut in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES	Dwellings, number	Families, number	² See Note 1.		

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BIENNIAL REPORT

NOTES REGARDING CHANGES OF BOUNDARIES, ETC.

COUNTIES

Adams.—Organized from part of Arapahoe in 1902 and part of Denver annexed in 1909; parts annexed to Washington and Yuma in 1903. (See also Note 1.)

Arapahoe.—Parts taken to form Adams and Denver in 1902 and parts annexed to Washington and Yuma in 1903. (See also Note 1.)

Archuleta.—Organized from part of Conejos in 1885.

Baca.-Organized from part of Las Animas in 1889.

Bent.—Organized from part of Greenwood in 1874; parts taken to form Kiowa, Otero, Prowers, and parts of Cheyenne and Lincoln in 1889.

Chaffee.—Organized from part of Lake in 1879; part annexed to Fremont between 1890 and 1900.

Cheyenne.-Organized from parts of Bent and Elbert in 1889.

Conejos.—Parts taken to form parts of Hinsdale, La Plata, and Rio Grande in 1874 and Archuleta in 1885.

Costilla.—Parts taken to form parts of Hinsdale, La Plata, and Rio Grande in 1874.

Custer.—Organized from part of Fremont in 1877.

Delta.—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1883.

Denver.—Organized from part of Arapahoe in 1902; part annexed to Adams in 1909. (See also Note 1.)

Dolores.—Organized from part of Ouray in 1881.

Douglas.-Part taken to form part of Elbert in 1874.

Eagle.—Organized from part of Summit in 1883.

El Paso.-Part taken to form part of Teller in 1899.

Elbert.—Organized from parts of Douglas and Greenwood in 1874; parts taken to form Kit Carson and parts of Cheyenne and Lincoln in 1889.

Fremont.—Parts taken to form Custer in 1877 and part of Teller in 1899; part of Chaffee annexed between 1890 and 1900.

Garfield.—Organized from part of Summit in 1883; part taken to form Rio Blanco in 1889.

Grand.-Organized from part of Summit in 1874; part taken to form Routt in 1877.

Gunnison.—Organized from part of Lake in 1877; parts taken to form Pitkin in 1881 and Delta, Mesa, and Montrose in 1883.

Hinsdale.—Organized from parts of Conejos, Costilla, and Lake in 1874; part taken to form part of Mineral in 1893.

Jackson.-Organized from part of Larimer in 1909. (See also Note 2.)

Jefferson.—Part annexed to Park in 1908.

Kiowa.—Organized from part of Bent in 1889.

Kit Carson.-Organized from part of Elbert in 1889.

La Plata.—Organized from parts of Conejos, Costilla, and Lake in 1874; parts taken to form San Juan in 1876 and Montezuma in 1889.

Lake.—Parts taken to form Gunnison in 1877, Chaffee in 1879, and parts of Hinsdale, La Plata, and Rio Grande in 1874.

Larimer.—Part taken to form Jackson in 1909. (See also Note 2.)

Las Animas.—Part taken to form Baca in 1889.

Lincoln.—Organized from parts of Bent and Elbert in 1889.

Logan.—Organized from part of Weld in 1887; parts taken to form Phillips and Sedgwick in 1889.

Mesa.—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1883.

Mineral.—Organized from parts of Hinsdale, Rio Grande, and Saguache in 1893.

Montezuma.—Organized from part of La Plata in 1889.

Montrose.—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1883.

Morgan.—Organized from part of Weld in 1889.

Otero.-Organized from part of Bent in 1889.

Ouray.—Organized from part of San Juan in 1877; parts taken to form Dolores in 1881 and San Miguel in 1883.
Park.—Part of Jefferson annexed in 1908.

Phillips.-Organized from part of Logan in 1889.

Pitkin.-Organized from part of Gunnison in 1881.

Prowers.—Organized from part of Bent in 1889.

Rio Blanco.-Organized from part of Garfield in 1889.

Rio Grande.—Organized from parts of Conejos, Costilla, and Lake in 1874; part taken to form part of Mineral in 1893.

Routt.—Organized from part of Grand in 1877.

Saguache.-Part taken to form part of Mineral in 1893.

San Juan.—Organized from part of La Plata in 1876; part taken to form Ouray in 1877.

San Miguel.—Organized from part of Ouray in 1883.

Sedgwick.—Organized from part of Logan in 1889.

Summit.—Parts taken to form Grand in 1874 and Eagle and Garfield in 1883.

Teller.—Organized from parts of El Paso and Fremont in 1899.

Washington.—Organized from part of Weld in 1887; part taken to form Yuma in 1889; parts of Adams and Arapahoe annexed in 1903. (See also Note 1.)

Weld.—Parts taken to form Logan and Washington in 1887 and Morgan in 1889.

Yuma.—Organized from part of Washington in 1889: parts of Adams and Arapahoe annexed in 1903. (See also Note 1.)

Note 1.—Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Washington, and Yuma Counties combined.—Total population: 1910, 247,037; 1900, 155,987; increase, 1900-1910, 91,050; per cent of increase, 58.4. Urban population—1910, 216,364; same places in 1900, 140,472; per cent of increase, 54. Rural population—1910, 30,673; same territory in 1900, 15,515; per cent of increase, 97.7. Urban population—1900, 133,859; rural population—1900, 22,128. Per cent in places of 2,500 or more in 1910, 87.6. Per cent in places of 2,500 or more in 1900, 85.8.

Note 2.—Jackson and Larimer Counties combined.—Total population: 1910, 26,283; 1900, 12,168; increase, 1900-1910, 14,115; per cent of increase, 116. Urban population—1910, 11,861; same places in 1900, 4,588; per cent of increase, 158.5. Rural population—1910, 14,422; same territory in 1900, 7,580; per cent of increase, 90.2. Urban population—1900, 3,053; rural population—1900, 9,115. Per cent in places of 2,500 or more in 1910, 45.1. Per cent in places of 2,500 or more in 1900, 25.1.

Note 3.—In computing this increase the population of Indian reservations in 1900 has been deducted from the total population of the county in order to make that total comparable with the total for 1890 which does not include the population of Indian reservations. The population thus deducted in the several counties was as follows: Archuleta, 100; La Plata, 486; Montezuma, 559.

CITIES

Boulder.—Part of precinct 31 annexed in 1905 and parts of precincts 4, 22, 29, 30, and 31 annexed in 1908.

Colorado Springs.—Parts of precinct 22 annexed in 1901 and 1910, parts of precinct 50 annexed in 1902 and 1903, part of precinct 5 annexed in 1905, and parts of precinct 21 annexed in 1906 and 1910.

Denver.—Middle, North, and South Globeville precincts and part of Retreat Park precinct (comprising Globeville town), West Elyria precinct and part of East Elyria precinct (comprising Elyria town), part of Argo precinct (comprising Argo town), part of Berkeley precinct (comprising Berkeley town), part of Montclair precinct (comprising Montclair town), part of Valverde precinct (comprising Valverde town), and Paper Mills precinct, all in Arapahoe County, annexed in 1902. Highlands city annexed between 1890 and 1900.

Englewood.-Incorporated in 1909.

Pueblo.—Part of old precinct 5 annexed in 1904. Bessemer city annexed between 1890 and 1900.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS

	1910	1900	Incr	ease
,	(April 15)	(June 1)	Amount	Per Cent.
Population	799,024	539, 700	259, 324	48.0
Number of all farms	46,170	24,700	21,470	86.9
Approximate land area of the state	66, 341, 120	66, 341, 120		
Land in farms-acres	13, 532, 113	9, 474, 588	4,057,525	42.8
Improved land in farms-acres	4,302,101	2, 273, 968	2, 028, 133	89.2
Average acres per farm	293.1	383.6	·90.	5 —23.6
Value of farm property-				
Total	\$491, 471, 806	\$161,045,101	\$330, 426, 705	205.2
Land	362, 822, 205	90, 341, 523	272, 480, 682	301.6
Buildings	45, 696, 656	16,002,512	29, 694, 144	185.6
Implements and machinery	12, 791, 601	4, 746, 755	8, 044, 846	169.5
Domestic animals, poultry and				
bees	70, 161, 344	49, 954, 311	20, 207, 033	40.5
Average value of all property per				
farm	10,645	6,520	4,125	63.3
Average value of land per acre	26.81	9.54	17.	27 181.0

POPULATION, NUMBER OF FARMS, AND FARM ACREAGE, 1870 TO 1910

In 1910 the population of the state was more than twenty times as great as in 1870. The largest increases were during the last decade and that between 1880 and 1890.

There are 46,170 farms in Colorado, or twenty-six and onehalf times as many as in 1870. During the period from 1870 to 1910 the number of farms increased on the average over 1,100 per year. This increase was most rapid during the last decade, when it averaged 2,147 per year. The increase was general throughout the state.

The table following presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1870 to 1910, inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, and the acreage of farm land and of improved land in farms. It also gives the percentage of the land area in farms, the percentage of farm land improved, and the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms.

		FA	RMS	LAND	S IN FA	RMS	C	Cent of
				All La	and	Im-	Per Cent	Farm
			Per Cen	t	Per Cent	proved	of Land	Land
Census	S		of		of	Land	Area in	Im-
Year	Population	Number	Increase	e Acres	Increase	(Acres)	Farms	proved
1910	799,024	46,170	86.9	13, 532, 113	42.8	4,302,101	20.4	31.8
1900	539, 700	24,700	50.7	9, 474, 588	106.0	2, 273, 968	14.3	24.0
1890	413, 249	16, 389	263.7	4, 598, 941	294.6	1, 823, 520	6.9	39.7
1880	194, 327	4,506	159.3	1, 165, 373	263.8	616, 169	1.8	52.9
1870	39, 864	1,738		320, 346		95, 594	0.5	29.8

No data prior to 1870. Organized as a territory in 1861.

The land area of Colorado is approximately 66.341.120 acres. Of this area, 13,532,113 acres, or 20.4 per cent, are included in farms. Of the farm acreage, 4.302,101 acres, or 31.8 per cent, are reported as improved land, representing 6.5 per cent of the total land area of the state. The total acreage of farm land increased 42.8 per cent during the last decade. The reported acreage of improved land shows a much greater relative increase from 1900 to 1910 than does the total acreage in farms, making the percentage of farm land which is improved considerably higher in 1910 than 1900.

The table given above shows also the very rapid and continuous increases from the earliest report, in 1870, in both total farm acreage and acreage of improved land. The proportion of the total land area of the state which was occupied by farms rose during this period from one-half of 1 per cent to 20.4 per cent. The proportion of farm land reported as improved has fluctuated greatly, doubtless due largely to the inclusion of large areas of range land and the variations in interpretation of the terms "improved land" and "unimproved land."

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY, 1870 TO 1910

The agricultural changes in Colorado since 1870, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:

Per

	ł			;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	Impleme	nts and	Domestic A	nimals,
	0.1.	tal	Land and J	Buildings	Mach	unery	Poultry a	nd Bees
Census		Per Cent		Per Cent		Per Cent		Per Cent
Year	Value	of Increase	Value	of Increase	Value	of Increase	Value	of Increase
1910\$49	91, 471, 806	205.2	\$408, 518, 861	284.2	\$12, 791, 601	169.5	\$70, 161, 344	40.5
1900.	61,045,101	37.1	106, 344, 035	25.1	4, 746, 755	73.9	49, 954, 311	()8.3
1S90*11	17, 439, 558	179.7	85, 035, 180	238.7	2, 728, 850	199.8	*29, 675, 528	85.8
1SS0	41, 991, 650	703.9	25, 100, 223	\$27.0	910,085	317.3	*15, 972, 342	595.4
$1870 \div$	5, 223, 563	• • •	2, 708, 598		218, 083	•	2, 296, 882	
*Includes estimated value of ran	ige animal	ls.						

FARM PROPERTY

⁺Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported. No data prior to 1870. Organized as a territory in 1861.

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The total wealth in the form of farm property is \$491,472,000, of which 83.1 per cent is represented by land and buildings, 2.6 per cent by implements and machinery, and 14.3 per cent by live stock. The total value of farm property increased from 1900 to 1910 by \$330,427,000; or, in other words, it more than trebled. The absolute gain during the decade from 1900 to 1910 was over seven times, and the percentage gain nearly six times, as great as during the decade immediately preceding. Moreover, the absolute gain in the last decade was over twice as great as that of the preceding thirty years. The percentage increase from 1880 to 1890 was much less than from 1870 to 1880, and from 1890 to 1900 it again fell off greatly.

AVERAGE ACREAGE AND VALUES PER FARM, 1870 TO 1910

The changes which have taken place during the past forty years in the average acreage of Colorado farms and in the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table:

		I E	VERAGE V.	ALUE PER	FARM*	Average
					Domestic	Value of
	Average		Land	Imple-	Animals,	Land and
Census	Acres Per	All Farm	and	ments and	Poultry	Building
Year	Farm	Property	Building	Machinery	and Bees	Per Acre
1910	293.1	\$10, 645	\$8, 848	\$277	\$1,520	\$30.19
1900	383.6	6,510	4,305	192	2,022	11.22
1890	280.6	†7,166	5, 189	167	†1,811	18.49
1880	258.6	†9, 319	5, 572	202	†3, 545	21.55
1870 <u>‡</u>	184.3	3,006	1,558	• 125	• 1,322	8.46

*Averages are based on "all farms" in state.

†Includes estimated value of range animals.

Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported. No data prior to 1870. Organized as a territory in 1861.

One of the striking characteristics of the agricultural conditions in Colorado is the presence of great areas of semi-arid land which has thus far been utilized, if at all, for grazing purposes. Upon this land are many very large farms—or ranches, as they are called—frequently exceeding 100,000 acres in extent, and counting these as farms has increased materially the average number of acres per farm for the state. In fact, one ranch of 451,000 acres, reported in Costilla County in 1900, but not re-

ported in 1910, added over eighteen acres to the average size in 1900 of all farms for the state. Farms of 1,000 acres and over increased in number during the past decade from 1,237 to 1,577, yet the acreage of such farms decreased from 5,025,660 acres in 1900 to 4,880,823 acres in 1910. The farms other than those used almost exclusively for grazing purposes are not, on an average, usually large, and the relative increase in the number of these farms has decreased the average size of all farms of the state since 1900 by 90.5 acres. Since 1870 the average size of the Colorado farm has varied greatly, increasing steadily from 184.3 acres in 1870 to 383.6 acres in 1900, and then decreasing in 1910 to 293.1 acres; the result is a net increase of 108.8 acres since 1870. In 1900 the average size of a Colorado farm was over twice as great as in 1870, the increase averaging almost seven acres a year for the thirty years. In 1910, however, it was only about one and one-half times as large as in 1870.

The average value of a Colorado farm, including equipment, has advanced during the last decade from \$6,520 to more than \$10,600, of which over \$8,800 represents the value of land and buildings, over \$1,500 the value of live stock, and nearly \$300 the value of implements and machinery. The average value of land and buildings is now \$30.19, or somewhat less than three times as much as ten years ago.

Although the average value per farm of live stock was over ten times as great as that of implements and machinery in 1870, it is now less than six times as great. During the forty years implements and machinery have more than doubled in value, while live stock has increased only 15 per cent.

FARM TENURE, 1880 TO 1910

The following table shows the distinction of the farms of the state according to character to tenure at each census since 1880:

Number of all farms46,170	24,700	16, 389	4,506
•		x	
Farms operated by owners	19, 119	14, 546	3,922
Farms consisting of owned land only32,474	15,871	*	*
Farms consisting of owned and hired 4,519	2,368	*	*
Farms operated by managers 787	880	*	*
Farms operated by tenants 8,390	5,581	1,843	584
Share tenants 4,913			
Share cash tenants [†]	3, 351	1,258	419
Cash tenants 2,211		•	
Tenure not specified‡1,033	2,230	585	165

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Per cent of farms operated by owners				
and managers	81.8	77.4	88.8	87.0
Tenants	18.2	22.6	11.2	13.0
Share and share-cash	11.1	13.6	7.7	9.3
Cash and non-specified	7.0	9.0	3.6	3.7

*Not reported separately.

†Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900,

1890 and 1880.

Prior to 1910 non-specified tenants were included with cash tenants.

It is significant that, while there was an increase of 21,470 in the total number of farms during the last decade, an increase of 18,661 was reported in the number of farms operated by owners and managers, and of only 2,809 in the number operated by tenants. As is usual in newly settled sections of a country, the proportion of farms in Colorado operated by tenants has thus far been small. The great majority of the farms of the state have been acquired by their owners or operators from the government, or private corporations, in the form of homesteads, Carev Act entries, desert-land entries, or irrigated farms. Most of these have been acquired at a small price, or on long time and other favorable terms, making ownership possible to the man of small This fact doubtless accounts in the main for the smaller means. proportion of farms operated by tenants than is found in most of the older states.

In 1880 about thirteen out of every one hundred farms were operated by tenants; in 1890, about eleven; in 1900, about twenty-three; and in 1910, about eighteen. The present proportion is less than half as high as that for the United States as a whole.

Throughout the thirty years the number of both cash and share tenants has been increasing rapidly, and the farms now reported as rented for cash, including "non-specified." represent 7 per cent of the total, and those reported as rented for a share of the products, including "share-cash," 11.1 per cent. In 1880 there were somewhat over two and a half times as many share and share-cash tenants as there were cash and non-specified tenants; in 1910, however, there were only slightly over one and one-half times as many.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage, and the value of land and buildings, for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively:

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	All L	and	Improve	ed Land	Val	ue of
Farms	in Farms	(Acres)	in Farms	s (Acres)	Land and	Buildings
Operated By—	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	.13, 532, 113	9, 474, 588	4, 302, 101	2, 273, 968	\$408, 518, 861	\$106, 344, 035
Owners	.10, 134, 797	6, 156, 841	2, 907, 897	1,486,705	270, 209, 463	68, 113, 548
Managers	. 1,140,446	1, 787, 515	310, 402	207, 275	29, 343, 653	13, 167, 920
Tenants	. 2,256,870	1,530,232	1,083,802	579, 988	108, 965, 745	25, 062, 567

The following table shows the percent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also the number of farms:

Farms	N	umber of	All	Land	Improv	ved Land	Value o	f Land
Operated By-		Farms	in I	Farms	in 1	Farms	and Bu	ildings
Þ	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	80.1	73.8	74.9	65.0	67.6	65.4	66.1	64.1
Managers	1.7	3.6	8.4	18.9	' 7.2	9.1	7.2	12.4
Tenants	18.2	22.6	16.7	16.2	25.2	25.5	26.7	23.6

It will be seen that, in 1910, 74.9 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 8.4 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 16.7 per cent in farms operated by tenants; the percentage for owners and for tenants being higher than, that for managers lower than, in 1900.

As shown by the next table, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (1,449.1) was more than five times as great as that of farms operated by owners (274 acres), which was in turn somewhat larger than that of farms operated by tenants (269 acres). The average of each class of farms dccreased between 1900 and 1910. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for farms operated by tenants, and lowest for those operated by managers.

1	\verag	ge Aeres	s per 1	arm	Per	Cent	Avera	ge Valı	ie of L	and
					of F	arm	ລາ	id Buil	dings	
Farms			Impr	oved	La	nd				
Operated By—	All	Land	La	nd	Impi	oved	Per I	larm	Per A	cre
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	293.1	383.6	93.2	92.1	31.8	24.0	\$8, 848	\$4, 305	\$30.19	\$11
Owners	274.0	337.6	78.6	81.5	28.7	24.1	7,304	3, 735	26.66	11
Managers1	, 149,1	2,031.3	394.4	235.5	27.2	11.6	37, 285	14,934	25.73	7
Tenants	269.0	271.2	129.2	103.9	48.0	37.9	12,988	4, 491	18.28	16

FARM MORTGAGES, 1890 TO 1910

The Eleventh Census (1890) was the first to collect data relating to mortgage debt on farms. The basis of the returns was the "farm home" occupied by its owner. The same class of information was secured by the population schedules of the Twelfth Census (1900). The agricultural schedules of the Thirteenth Census (1910) secured practically the same information, except that the basis was "owned farms" instead of "owned farm homes"—a difference involving, however, no appreciable incomparability.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land, and shows for 1910: (1) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (2) the number reported as mortgaged; and (3) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured. Comparable items are included for 1900 and 1890:

	Owned I	Farms* Owr	ied F <mark>arm</mark> I	Tomes Ow	wnęd Farm Homes ;		
	1	910	19	900	1890		
Class	Number	Per Cent‡	Number	Per Cent	Number Pe	er Cent	
Total	. 36, 993		17,850	• • • •	15, 417		
Free from mortgage.	.26,822	73.6	12, 447	73.0	11, 488	71.5	
Mortgaged	. 9,636	26.4	4,610	27.0	3, 929	25.5	
Unknown	. 535		793				

* Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.

⁺ The 524 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.

‡ Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

In 1910 the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 36,993. Of this number, 26,822 were reported as free from mortgage, 9,636 were reported as mortgaged, and for 535 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained. The number of mortgaged farms constituted 26.4 percent of the total number of owned farms, exclusive of those for which no mortgage report was obtained. The percentage is approximately the same as it was in 1900 and 1890. It may be noted that the percentages given for the three censuses are comparable, but that the number of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms reported in 1890 is not entirely comparable with the numbers reported at the later censuses, because at the census of 1890 the farms for which no reports were secured were distributed between the two classes of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms.

The statement of mortgage debt and of the value of mortgaged farm property is restricted to the farms of those farmers who own all of their land and report the amount as well as the fact of indebtedness. Of the 9,636 farms reported as mortgaged, 8,019 are wholly owned by the farmers, and for 7,571 of these the amount of mortgage debt is reported. Only these last-mentioned farms are included under 1910 in the next table, which presents data relating to mortgaged farms for 1910 and 1890. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 the amount of mortgage debt on the farms with incomplete reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from farms with full reports, but that no such estimate is here made for 1910. The table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms owned entirely by their operators, and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

	Owned	Farms or		
	Farm Home	s Mortgaged	Inc	rease
	1910*	1890†	Amount	Per Cent
Number	7,571	3,929		
Value—Land and buildings	\$77, 332, 068	\$17, 205, 433		
Amount of mortgage debt	18,986,026	5, 573, 154	• • • • • • •	•••••
Per cent of debt to value	24.6	32.4		• • • • •
Average value per farm	10, 214	4,379	\$5, 835	133.2
Average debt per farm	2,508	1,418	1,090	76:9
Average equity per farm	7,706	2,961	4,745	160.2

*Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.

†Includes all owned farm houses, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

The average debt of mortgaged farms increased in twenty years from \$1,418 to \$2,508, or 76.9 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from nearly \$4,400 to over \$10,000, or 133.2 per cent. Thus the owners' equity increased on the average from almost \$3,000 to \$7,700, or 160.2 per cent. As a result of the greater relative increase in farm value than in farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 32.4 per cent of the value of the farm in 1890, had decreased to 24.6 per cent of this value in 1910.

FARMS BY SIZE GROUPS, 1910 AND 1900

The following tables show the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900:

Total	24, 700	21,470	86.9	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres 569	794	-225*	-28.3*	1.2	3.2
3 to 9 acres 2,222	1,047	1,175	112.2	4.8	4.2
10 to 19 acres 2,279	1,032	1,247	120.8	4.9	4.2
20 to 49 acres 3,882	2,122	1,760	82.9	8.4	8.6
50 to 99 acres 4,384	2, 526	1,858	73.6	9.5	10.2
100 to 174 acres16,355	9,104	7, 251	79.6	35.4	36.9
175 to 259 acres 3,004	1,573	1,431	91.0	6.5	6.4
260 to 499 acres	3, 799	5,673	149.3	20.5	15.4
500 to 999 acres 2,426	1,466	960	_ 65.5	5.3	5.9
1,000 acres and over 1,577	1,237	340	27.5	3.4	5.0

* A minus sign (--) denotes decrease.

Over one-third of all farms in Colorado are between 100 and 174 acres in size, which limits include the quarter-section farms. About one-fifth are in the "260 to 499 acres" class, which limits include the half-section farms. These two groups also contain the greater number of farms in 1900.

A study of the distribution of farms by size groups discloses the fact that the greatest relative gain in number from 1900 to 1910 was made in the "260 to 499 acres" group, but the greatest absolute gain occurred in the "100 to 174 acres" group. The farms in the "260 to 499 acres" group constituted a much larger percentage in 1910 than in 1900. The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms is only about three-fourths as great as ten years ago. This decrease may be due to a different interpretation by the enumerators as to what to include as a small farm, or may represent an actual decrease in that type of farm. Every other group shows a considerable absolute and relative increase, but the movement is least marked among the farms over 500 acres in size.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage, and the value of land and buildings, for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 5,070), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 12,476):

6	and and	ings	1900	\$106, 344, 035	6, 226, 058	4,921,212	7, 340, 830	24, 226, 545	26, 225, 580	11, 735, 660	55, 668, 150
	Value of I	Build	1910	\$408, 518, 861	25, 630, 351	28, 470, 967	37, 509, 580	93, 753, 309	115, 238, 983	40, 327, 319	67, 588, 352
	Land in	(A cres)	1900	2, 273, 968	18,695	50, 844	129,033	607, 094	699, 038	297,601	471,663
	Improved	Farms	1910	4, 302, 101	37, 538	99,671	235, 870	978, 512	1, 456, 957	557, 631	935, 922
	in Farms	res)	- 1900	9, 474, 588	22, 523	72,403	199, 057	1,409,466	1, 701, 623	1,043,856	5, 025, 660
	All Land	. (Ac	Size Group	otal	l'nder 20 acres 40,432	20 to 49 acres 126, 209	50 to 99 acres	100 to 174 acres 2, 526, 569	175 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 acres and over

BIENNIAL REPORT

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by size groups, of the items presented in the preceding table, and also the number of farms:

	Per Cent of Total							
					Impr	oved	Valı	ue of
	Nu	mber	All I	Land	La	nd	Lan	d and
Size Group	of F	'arms	in Fa	rms	in Fa	arms	Buil	dings
1	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Totalio	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres 1	11.0	11.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	6.3	5.9
20 to 49 acres	8.4	8.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.0 	7.0	4.6
50 to 99 acres	9.5	10.2	2.4	2.1	5.5	5.7	9.2	6.9
100 to 174 acres 5	35.4	36.9	18.7	14.9	22.7	26.7	22.9	22.8
175 to 499 acres	27.0	21.7	29.0	18.0	33.9	30.7	28.2	24.7
500 to 999 acres	5.3	5.9	12.6	11.0	13.0	13.1	9.9	11.0
1,000 acres and over	3.4	5.0	36.1	53.0	21.8	20.7	16.5	24.1
1,000 acres and over	3.4	5.0	36.1	53.0	21.8	20.7	16.5	2-

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 36.1 per cent was in farms of 1,000 acres and over, and 29 per cent in farms of 175 to 499 acres; these two being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage the most important size group. The most notable change between 1900 and 1910 was the decrease in the proportion of the total acreage which was in farms of 1,000 acres and over, offset by increases in the proportion in every other size group, the increase for the farms of 175 to 499 acres being the most considerable.

As shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the average size of the farms increases. For this reason, and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms; it is very much higher for the farms under twenty acres in size than for those of any other group.

	Per C	cent of	4	Average	Value of	
	Farm	Land	La	und and	Buildings	
Size Group	Imp	roved	Per F	arm	Per	Acre
	1910	1990	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total		24.0	\$ 8,848	\$ 4,305	\$ 30.19	\$ 11.22
Under 20 acres	92.8	\$3.0	5,055	2,167	633.91	276.43
20 to 49 acres	79.0	70.2	7,334	2, 319	225.59	67.97
50 to 99 acres	71.7	64.8	8,556	2, 906	114.02	36.88
109 to 174 acres	38.7	43.1	5,732	2, 661	37.11	17.19
1755 to 499 acres	37.1	41.1	9,237	4,882	29.33	15.41
500 to 999 acres	32.8	28.5	16, 623	8,005	23.73	11.24
1,000 acres and over	19.2	9.4	42, 859	20,750	13.85	5.11

COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS, 1910

Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made to secure information on the farm schedules concerning the nativity of farmers.

Four-fifths of the Colorado farmers were native whites, and almost one-fifth foreign-born whites. Only 574, or 1.2 per cent of all farmers, were non-whites, 405 being Indians, 87 Japanese, 81 negroes, and 1 Chinese. About four-fifths of each color and nativity group were reported as owners, most of the remaining onefifth (nearly 19 per cent) being tenants.

Of the 8,398 foreign-born white farmers in Colorado in 1910, 1,128 were born in Sweden, 882 in England, 734 in Russia, 643 in Canada, 539 in Italy, 462 in Austria, 451 in Ireland, 434 in Denmark, 294 in Scotland, 242 in Switzerland, 176 in Norway, 111 in Wales, 101 in France, and 87 in Holland. Other European countries were represented by a total of 160 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by twenty-eight.

The table which follows shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910:

	Farm Operators							
	Т	otal				Per Ce	nt of '	Fotal
Color and Nativity	Number	Per Cent Distribution	Owners	Tenants	Managers	Owners	Tenants	Managers
Total	46,170	100.0	36, 993	8, 390	787	80.1	18.2	1.7
Native white	37, 198	80.6	29, 801	6,711	686	80.1	18.0	1.8
Foreign-born white	8, 398	18.2	6,726	1,572	100	80.1	18.7	1.2
Negro and other non-whit	e. 574	1.2	466	107	1	81.2	18.6	0.2

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1911

Colorado farm products brought \$\$9,858,000 to the farmers of the state in 1911. This is more than \$100 for every man, woman, and child in the state. The total value of the Colorado crop for 1910 was given by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture as \$31,752,000, and for 1911 the same crops are given by the same bureau in a final report, total value \$33,820,000.

All estimates by the bureau have been revised on the basis of the census showing for the crops of 1909. That year was a good one agriculturally, while 1911 was poor. The official figures for the crops of Colorado, quantitatively reported in 1911 and 1909, are:

Crop	1911	1909
Corn	\$ 4,073,000	\$ 3,432,000
Winter wheat	2, 691, 000	
Spring wheat	4,259,000	
All wheat	6, 950, 000	6, 718, 000
Barley	1,481,000	1,247,000
Rye	176,000	145,000
Potatoes	3, 118, 000	6,715,000
Hay	13, 150, 000	*15, 120, 000
Oats	4, 872, 000	4,051,000
Flaxseed	38,000	47,000
Total	\$33, 858, 000	\$37, 475, 000

*Crop of 1910.

It will be noted that the value of wheat, barley, rye, and oats was each greater for 1911 than for 1909, and if the Colorado potato crop for 1911 had been up to the average, there would have been little difference in the totals in spite of the dry weather of 1911.

ALL FARM PRODUCTS

The value of all farm products of Colorado in 1911, taking the official figures of the Department of Agriculture and estimates by experts based on census figures on the value of other products, was:

Crop	Value, 1911
Crops quantitatively estimated	\$33,858,000
Fruits	. 6, 782, 320
Honey	. 327,000
Emmer, spelt, buckwhea't, kaffir corn, milo maize, broon	1
corn	. 269, 033
Alfalfa seed	. 191,001
Dry beans and peas	. 558,952
Sweet potatoes	. 5,280
Dairy products	6, 114, 317
Cattle	. 13, 490, 000
Horses and mules	6, 194, 061
Hogs	. 2, 569, 000
Sheep and goats	2,082,000
Wool	1, 113, 076
Poultry and eggs	2,665,545
Vegetables for table, canning, pickling, melons	8, 276, 335
Sugar beets	5, 362, 080

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\$\$9,858,000

The following are official figures on the acreage in each crop in Colorado in 1911 and 1910:

Crop	1911		1910
Corn\$	373,000	\$	346,000
Winter wheat	178,000		153,000
Spring wheat	260,000		250,000
Barley	74,000		75,000
Rye	21,000		20,000
Potatoes	90,000		86,000
Hay	707, 000		700,000
Oats	290,000		284,000
Flaxseed	3,000		3,000
—			
Total\$1	, 996, 000	\$1,	917 , 0 00
Per cent gain in one year	4.12		

The 1911 yield of winter wheat in Colorado was 18 bushels to the acre; for the United States only 14.8 bushels.

BIG SPRING WHEAT YIELD

The 1911 yield of spring wheat in Colorado, 19.5 bushels per acre, was nearly double the average yield for the entire country, which was only 9.4 bushels.

The average yield per acre of barley in Colorado in 1911 was 29 bushels; in the United States, only 21 bushels.

The average yield of potatoes in Colorado in 1911 was only 35 bushels per acre, against a ten-year average of 135 bushels.

The average yield per acre of hay in Colorado in 1911 was 2 tons, against an average for the entire country of only 1.1 tons.

Colorado's oats crop in 1911 averaged 35 bushels to the acre, against an average of 24.4 bushels for the nation.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1912

The greatest farm-crop year in the history of Colorado, and stupendous advances in agricultural production in this state as compared with other states, are graphically portrayed in statistics issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for 1912.

In every commodity of the field produced in Colorado the yield of 1912 has far outstripped the records of previous seasons. Colorado's wheat production jumped to 10,000,968 bushels nearly 2,000,000 over the yield of 1911 and nearly 4,000,000 bushels over 1909. Colorado's wheat area is now 453,000 acres, as against 438,000 acres in 1911. Its value is over \$8,000,000, as against less than \$7,000,000 in 1911. The yield per acre, 1912, was 24.2 bushels; in 1911, 18.92 bushels.

Colorado has in hay \$70,000 acres, with a production of 1,905,000 tons. In 1911 there were 785,000 acres, with a yield of 1,570,000 tons. Colorado farmers realized \$16,500,000 on their crops in 1912; the previous year, \$1,000,000 less. This is based on average price paid to farmers on December 1, which was \$8.70. In 1910 the price ranged around \$10.80 per ton. The yield of hay per acre in 1912 was 2.19 tons; in 1911, 2 tons.

Although the oat-crop area remained stationary as compared with the previous year, there were raised on 290,000 acres 12,000,412 bushels, against 10,150,000 bushels in 1911. On December 1 basis, the farmers received less than in 1911 for their crop, realizing \$4,700,000, as compared with \$4,872,000 in 1911. Yield per acre, 1912, 42.8 bushels; 1911, 35 bushels. This yield outstrips any previous year by nearly three bushels per acre. Colorado handled 957,142 tons of sugar beets this year, at an average value of \$5.55 per ton.

There were 124,800 tons of sugar manufactured; 86,437 acres were harvested, this state standing third in production, California and Michigan being ahead.

The acreage of corn in Colorado in 1912 jumped to 420,000 --an increase of 47,000 over 1911. The crop brought farmers \$4,368,000, against \$4,073,000 in 1911. The corn crop in 1909 was \$3,432,000. The production was 8,000,736 bushels—an increase of \$3,500,000 bushels over last year. Yield per acre, 20.8 bushels; last year, 14 bushels.

A reduction of the Colorado potato acreage by 5,000 acres had no effect on the yield. There were 8,375,000 bushels, as compared with 3,150,000 last year. Value of crop, \$3,000,311; last year, \$3,118,000. In 1909 the state raised 11,000,700 bushels. at a valuation of \$6,000,715. The yield per acre this year was 95 bushels, as against 35 bushels last year, and 137 in 1909.

The yield of barley in 1912 increased by nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Seventy-six thousand acres were under cultivation. The crop brought \$1,482,000, based on the price December 1.

In rye and flaxseed Colorado practically doubled the production over 1911; 25,000 acres of rye and 12,000 acres of flax seed were cultivated.

NUMBER OF ACRES OF STATE-OWNED LANDS BY COUNTIES

Colorado sold 79,639.33 acres of its lands during the two years ending November 30, 1912, and realized approximately \$1,000,000 for it. The state has had 2,167,332.93 acres under lease, realizing in rentals \$209,136.43. There are 1,171,138.59 acres of state land vacant.

BIENNIAL REPORT

Colorado now owns 3,332,751.76 acres, of which 2,039,977.32 acres are grazing land, 67,719.13 acres agricultural, 21,876.11 coal, 1,140 acres mineral, and 6,620.37 acres listed in the miscellaneous column. The state received in rental in the last biennial period \$31,366.80 from agricultural lands, \$102,585.36 from coal lands, \$12,140 from mineral lands, and \$6,538.42 from miscellaneous lands.

When Colorado was admitted to the Union, the federal government made a grant to the state of two sections of land in every township, the lease and sales proceeds to go to the school funds. Sections 16 and 36 were the usual selections. Certain counties were Indian reservations when Colorado became a state, and have not been state lands. The state received in other districts sections in lieu of lands in these counties. The proceeds from sales and rentals are divided among all counties, regardless of whether they have state lands, according to their school popuiation.

This list shows location of state lands and lands sold in the last biennial period:

		Now
	Lands	Owned
Counties	Sold	by State
Adams\$	1,924.08	\$ 39, 207.48
Arapahoe	320.00	26,452.20
Archuleta	320.00	28,275.00
Baca	10.00	88, 448. 38
Bent	1,599.70	138,789.54
Boulder	1.00	7,956.68
Chaffee	160.00	26,776.68
Cheyenne	3,3€0.00	52,119.10
Clear Creek		6, 534.41
Conejos	7,949.56	63,831.74
Costilla		44,881.43
Crowley		61,898.64
Custer	240.00	13,466.75
Denver	81.60	686.60
Dolores		13,280.00
Douglas	1,040.00	14,343.62
Eagle	472.52	22,648.45
Elbert	6,877.64	120, 144.97
El Paso	867.47	222,774.07
Fremont	1,065.67	55,195.00
Gilpin		2,800.00

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		Now
•	Lands	Owned
Counties	Sold	by State
Grand	1,404.50	71,662.68
Gunnison	* * * * * *	16,715.00
Hinsdale		14,480.00
Huerfano		49,738.55
Jackson	160.00	61, 270.71
Jefferson	744.04	16,955.31
Kiowa	11,360.00	80,019.77
Kit Carson	317.82	63,539.68
Lake		1,564.25
La Plata		24,057.25
Larimer	1,822.83	75, 542.42
Las Animas	1,170.64	145,602.70
Lincoln	3,146.17	149, 476.86
Logan	1,026.95	152,625.36
Mineral	235.94	4,474.06
Moffat	1,558.32	184,863.48
Montezuma	1,811.29	45,930.25
Morgan	160.00	62,877.08
Otero	2,449.02	82,530.83
Ouray		2,670.72
Park	120.00	87,890.15
Phillips	954.95	21,824.93
Pitkin		3,750.00
Prowers	1,140.87	56,690.22
Pueblo	3,495.92	181,481.73
Rio Grande	1,498.42	29,495.42
Routt	3, 899.83	80,730.90
Saguache	5,339.73	104,993.41
San Juan		10,760.00
San Miguel		31,158,27
Sedgwick	320.00	31,845.38
Summit		1,271,00
Teller		14.631.80
Washington	800.00	91, 960, 00
Weld	1, 153, 57	156,062,33
Yuma	6, 429, 38	71, 178, 43

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BIENNIAL REPORT

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1912-1913 (U. S. Report, Department of Agriculture)

Dan Cant

			I er cent
	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1912	Increase
Horses	.\$28,188,000	\$25, 680, 000	10
Mules	. 1,768,000	1,700,000	4
Milch cows	. 9, 254, 000	7, 849, 000	18
Other cattle	. 31,406,000	25, 420, 000	23
Sheep	. 6, 253, 000	4,737,000	32
Swine	. 2,255,000	1,688,000	34
Totals	.\$79,124,000	\$67, 074, 000	17.8

The number of horses in the state is 324,000, or an increase of 1 per cent for the year. The value per head increased from \$80 to \$87, which represents \$23 per head above the ten-year average.

There are 172,000 milch cows in the state, or a gain of 3 per cent in the year. The average price advanced from \$47 to \$53.80, which is \$17.20 above the ten-year average. The number of mules increased 2 per cent, bringing the total up to 17,000, and advancing the average price from \$100 to \$104.

The total number of cattle in Colorado is placed at 921,000, selling at an average value of \$34.10 per head. The figures show that the average price in Colorado is \$8 above the national average.

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

CLIMATE AND SOIL

The climate is free from extremes of temperature; the mean annual temperature for the plains and valleys is about forty-five degrees. The annual rainfall ranges from ten to twenty-two inches in the farming districts. There are more than 300 days of sunshine in every year.

Colorado is still adding to its farm acreage, but the mountainous surface and low rainfall render some areas unfit for agriculture, while others are adapted only to grazing. The mean altitude of Colorado is the highest of any state in the Union. Only one-fourth of the state lies at an elevation of less than 5,000 feet, while two-thirds ranges in altitude from 6,000 to 14,000 feet above sea-level. The central and west portions of the state comprise a large area of the monutainous mass of the Rockies. Two-fifths of Colorado lies within the Great Plains section of the United States and consists of a long slope from the eastern front of the Rocky Mountains, descending from altitudes of 7,000 feet to altitudes of approximately 3,500 feet within the prairie section along the eastern border. In these sloping areas the eastward-flowing rivers have cut deep, narrow valleys, which are bordered by silty and sandy alluvial soils at the lower levels, and by sandy and gravelly loam bench-lands at higher altitudes.

Within the central mountain mass there are numerous parks and smaller valleys, the floors of which are formed from alluvial or lacustrine deposits. Wherever water is available and the altitude is not too great, these are irrigated for the production of vegetables, grain, grass, and fruit. To the west of the great mountain divide the precipitation is generally too light for the growing of crops without irrigation; but the streams supply large volumes of water for irrigation in the valleys. To the east of the divide, on the plains, the rainfall is heavier; and some crops are grown without irrigation throughout this region. Here, however, near the streams, irrigation has been introduced, the largest irrigated areas in the state being in the valleys of the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers, extending from the mountains to the eastern boundary of the state.

IRRIGATION

Of the 46.170 farms in the state, 25.926, or 56.2 per cent, are reported as irrigated. The area reported is 2.792.032 acres, or 64.9 per cent of the improved land in farms. The area to which enterprises existing in 1910 were capable of supplying water was 3.990.166 acres, and the total area included in irrigation projects completed or under way was 5.917.457 acres. The United States Reclamation Service reports on its Grand Valley project in Mesa County as follows:

Irrigable area: 53,000 acres. Present status of irrigable lands: 19,620 acres entered subject to the reclamation act, 10,450 acres withdrawn from entry, 22,930 acres in private ownership. Length of irrigation season: from April 1 to October 31, 214 days. Character of soil of irrigable area: sandy loam, sandy mesas, and adobe. Principal products: fruits, sugar beets, alfalfa. Principal markets: large cities east of Rocky Mountains for fruit; other products, local.

On its Uncompany Valley project, season of 1911, the Reclamation Service reports:

Some of the landholders have subdivided their holdings, and many sales of small tracts to new settlers have been made. The crop statistics gathered for the season of 1910 showed the following areas in cultivation within the limits of the project:

Alfalfa, 22,100 acres; oats 3.075 acres; orchards, 5,650 acres; wheat, 1,425 acres; beets, 2,000 acres; potatoes, 2,950 acres; garden, 275 acres; corn, 125 acres. Of the area cultivated, 24,000

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acres were furnished water from the government canals and 13,500 acres from the private ditches in the valley. On the land supplied with water from Gunnison River excellent crops were raised, and for the first time in several years a third cutting of alfalfa was secured. Prices were good, and the farmers, as a whole, were prosperous, though a partial failure of the fruit crop carried hardship to those who were dependent entirely upon that crop.

CROPS

The leading field crops of the state, in the order of their importance, as judged by total value in 1909, are: hay and forage, \$17,282,000; wheat, \$6,464,000; oats, \$4,177,000; potatoes, \$3,705,000; corn, \$2,674,000; and barley, \$1,101,000. Of the totals for hay and forage crops, alfalfa contributes nearly two-fifths of the acreage and over one-half of the quantity and value. Next below alfalfa, in both acreage and value, are "wild, salt, or prairie grasses."

Alfalfa takes the place of clover and timothy. Three cuttings are taken from the fields, each yielding from one to two tons, the yield at the end of the year often being as high as seven tons to the acre. Four tons per acre is a conservative average yield estimate for the state. It is worth from \$5 to \$10 a ton in the stack, or \$7 to \$15 if delivered at the market. It costs about \$2 a ton to raise.

Of the total acreage in wheat, nearly one-half is common spring wheat and a little more than one-seventh is durum or macaroni. Of the cereals, oats ranks second in value and third in acreage, while corn is second in acreage and third in value. Among other sundry crops, aside from potatoes, which rank as a leading crop of the state, dry peas, alfalfa seed, dry edible beans, and broom corn rank highest according to value. The average value per acre of all cereals combined is \$13.98.

Most of the corn of the state is grown east of the mountains, the leading corn-growing counties being Yuma, Kit Carson, Phillips, Washington, and Elbert, which report more than half of the total corn acreage.

Many European immigrants have established themselves on gardens near the principal cities of Colorado, either on rented or purchased land, and they get large incomes from small tracts; but there is room for more, as the value of garden products shipped into Colorado annually from other states amounts to \$3,000,000. Both prices and rentals of garden land are high; but the income corresponds, and it takes very little capital to get a start in gardening, as the rent does not have to be paid in advance, and the land begins to bring in money from the very start. Some of the garden crops in which there is large profit are celery, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, asparagus, peas, beans, cucumbers, and tomatoes. In quality the celery and other vegetables grown in Colorado are first class, and they bring high prices.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Colorado potatoes are famous. The average yield of highquality potatoes on irrigated land in Colorado is 200 bushels per acre. Many of the yields go over 300 and 400 bushels per acre. Although the best-known potato-producing district is around Greeley, in Weld County, other sections of the state are rapidly coming to the front as good potato lands. These districts are: San Luis Valley, Uncompandere Valley, Durango and vicinity, Routt, Moffat, and Garfield Counties. Fine potato land can be bought for \$45 an acre up.

The growing of sugar beets is an important industry. The climate and soils of the state are well adapted to the successful cultivation of this important commercial vegetable. (See further information about sugar-beet culture under "Prices of Farms and Inducements to Settlers.")

Colorado apples, peaches, and other orchard products com mand the top of the market in eastern centers. Colorado is one of the leading fruit-producing states of the West. Although good fruit land is rather high in price—\$100 to \$200 an acre for raw land—returns from the orchard lands are proportionately large. Gross yields of \$200 to \$1,000 worth of fruit on an acre are not uncommon.

There is an opportunity for immigrants in the markets of Colorado for small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, and grapes. Small fruits can be combined with truck gardening, yielding quicker and nearly as large profits as the tree fruits, when raised in this way.

STOCK-RAISING

Of the total number of farms enumerated in 1910, 43,033, or 93.2 per cent, reported domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being 3,137. Of all the farms in the state, 74.1 per cent report cattle; 70.7 per cent. "dairy cows;" and only 25.2 per cent, "other cows." The average number of dairy cows per farm reporting is only about five, while the average number of cows not kept for milk, per farm reporting that class, is about thirty-five.

The value of horses and colts is about nine-tenths that of cattle, and the two together represent about S3 per cent of the value of all live stock. The value of poultry in the state is now nearly two-thirds as great as that of swine and nearly one-sixth as great as that of sheep. The average value of bees per farm reporting was \$43.18 in 1900 and \$86.61 in 1910. About seven farms in every hundred report bees. Colorado imported \$4,000,-000 worth of dairy products last year to supply her own markets. Dairying is carried on in the dry-farming sections as well as in the irrigated districts.

Opportunities for farmers to raise cattle and sheep in small herds are unlimited. The day of huge sheep and cattle herds is past in Colorado, and the small cattleman and sheep-raiser must

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now supply the demand. There are big profits in hog-raising, especially in the San Luis Valley. Over \$10,000,000 worth of cattle and other live stock is brought to Colorado from other states for consumption here, so that all stock-raisers have a good home market. Raising horses and mules is profitable, both because of the very good prices they bring and because of the ease in raising them in Colorado's dry, rare climate.

Poultry-raising affords a good opportunity to the immigrant, because the returns are quick, the investment comparatively small, and the products always in demand at profit-yielding prices. Hens are good money-makers on both irrigated and dry farms. On the homesteads of eastern Colorado, or land that can be bought for \$5 to \$20 an acre in the same part of the state, drought-resisting crops will always provide food for poultry. Eggs average from 20 to 30 cents a dozen the year around, some times going to 60 cents. Live poultry brings from 10 to 20 cents a pound. About \$4,000,000 worth of poultry products is imported into Colorado every year.

PRICES OF FARMS AND INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS

The total area of the state is 66,560,000 acres. Arable area, 22,400,000 acres; irrigable area, 6,000,000 acres; area now under irrigation, 2,528,000 acres; area adapted to dry-farming and stock-raising, 20,000,000 acres.

There are still about 19,000,000 acres of government land open to entry in Colorado. About 6,500,000 acres of this government land are adapted to agriculture. Immigrants who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may obtain not to exceed 320 acres of this land in one or more of the following ways:

Under the homestead act: limit, 160 acres; no charge for the land.

Under the enlarged homestead act: limit 320° acres; no charge for the land.

Under the desert-entry act: limit, 320 acres; price \$1.25 an acre; minimum improvements required, \$1 per acre a year for three years; usual cost of putting water on the land, \$30 to \$49 an acre.

Area of state lands, 3,412,391; area of Carey Act lands now open, 40,000 acres. Minimum price of state lands, \$3.50 an acre; average price last year, \$11.59 per acre. Terms on state land selling for less than \$25 an acre, 10 per cent down and balance in eighteen annual payments at 6 per cent interest. State lands for grazing and farming may be leased; rental, from 12 cents an acre up.

Prices of irrigated land range from \$50 to \$200 an acre. The usual terms are one-fourth to one-half down, and balance in three to seven years. Good irrigated land will yield an income of 25 per cent annually on its valuation, and often pays for itself in two or three years—occasionally in one. Irrigated land may be rented, either on shares or for cash.

Many Europeans who came to Colorado with practically nothing a few years ago, and are now prosperous farmers, got their start by leasing land from the beet-sugar companies. These companies will lease land, buildings, and equipment, and provide expert advice to the lessees. In this way the immigrant becomes familiar with farming under irrigation and other local conditions, and the step from the condition of tenant to that of owner is facilitated with a minimum of risk.

The average value of a Colorado farm, including equipment, has advanced during the last decade from \$6,520 to more than \$10,600, of which over \$8,800 represents the value of land and buildings, over \$1,500 the value of live stock, and nearly \$309 the value of implements and machinery. The average value of land and buildings is now \$30.19 an acre, or somewhat less than three times as much as ten years ago.

FARM EXPENSES

Almost half of the farmers hire labor, and the average amount expended by the farmers hiring is \$487.78. A little less than one fifth of the amount reported as expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. During the ten-year period 1899 to 1909 the total expenditure for labor increased 163.8 per cent. About two farmers out of every five report some expenditure for feed, but only about one out of every hundred purchased fertilizer. The total amount reported as paid for fertilizer shows an increase of 163.1 per cent since 1899, the average per farm reporting being \$109.13.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Although the metal output of the state in 1910 was \$33,000, 000, the coal output \$24,000,000, and the value of the products manufactured \$112,000,000, agriculture and fruit-growing probably offer the best opportunities to immigrants. It is especially easy for them to get a start in truck-farming and beet-growing, even though they have but little money. To take advantage of the opportunity to acquire free land from the government a larger capital is necessary, in order to secure equipment and provide support for the family until the land can be made productive.

Colorado wants immigrants, and can offer them exceptional opportunities for becoming established and acquiring a competence. They can find work in the beet fields and truck gardens. They can take up free homesteads, buy small tracts of irrigated land on easy terms, or rent land for beet-growing, truck-gardening, etc.; and in the fact that the state imports annually between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of farm products there is assurance of a good cash market at high prices for all that can be raised by 30,000 more farmers. As regards school advantages in Colorado, the schools of La Plata County may be taken as representative of educational opportunities in the state. The county superintendent of schools reports twenty-nine school districts, costing over \$78,000 a year, with the rural schools steadily increasing.

Commercial clubs and farmers' organizations, such as the farmers' unions and granges, are ready to assist newcomers to get located and started right.

COLORADO SOIL LEADS NATION IN FERTILITY

Conclusive evidence of the superiority of the agricultural lands of Colorado over those of almost every other state in the Union is given in the Agricultural Bulletin of the Census Bureau for the Thirteenth Census.

The report contains general information showing the growth and development in agriculture of each state in the decade between 1899 and 1909. The figures show that Colorado's acreage of cultivated area has increased more rapidly than that of any other state, with the exception of small sections in the Rocky Mountain district. But the greatest increase has been in the yield per acre, as is shown by a comparison of the percentage of increase in acreage, as compared with the percentage of increase in production.

CEREALS MAKE BIG INCREASE

The percentage of increase in acreage cultivated in cereals of all kinds in the decade was 101.4. The percentage of increase in the production of all cereals during the period was 214.6, showing that the yield per acre increased much more rapidly than the acreage.

In the production of corn during the same period the increase in acreage was 283 per cent, and the increase in yield was 425.8 per cent. The same general relation between increase in acreage and increase in total production holds good for other crops.

The acreage of all cereals cultivated in Colorado in 1909 was 1,057,905, as compared with 525,299 for 1899.

The Rocky Mountain district, all tributary to Denver markets, showed by far the largest increase in acreage of cultivated agricultural lands. The same section also showed fully thirty times as great a percentage of increase in production as any other geographical section of the country.

HAY CROP LARGEST

The increase in the acreage of hay and forage produced was 35 per cent, and the increase in yield was but 36.4. The increase in value of crops was 111.8 per cent, due to the enormous advance in the value of hay in the past few years. The acreage cultivated in hay and forage crops in the state is larger than for any other crop, being 1,285,061 acres.

POTATO PRODUCTION BEST

The record for the production of potatoes is one of the best shown by the report. While most of the potato-growing sections are showing decreases in the yield per acre, Colorado showed a most promising increase, proving that Colorado's soil is increasing in productivity, while that in older sections of the country is becoming less productive from year to year. The increase in acreage of potatoes cultivated was 94.8 per cent, while the increase in yield was 163.8 per cent.

1912	1911	Increase
1,690,595	\$ 964,000	\$ 726, 595
9, 877, 299	5, 362, 080	4, 515, 299
2, 324, 800	1, 329, 000	995,800
2, 393, 300	1,620,000	773,300
2,060,000	1,205,000	885,000
22, 600, 000	19, 250, 000	3, 350, 000
17	17	
454, 770, 055	236, 454, 000	218, 316, 055
20, 782, 991	10, 569, 493	10, 213, 497
	1912 1,690,595 9,877,299 2,324,800 2,393,300 2,060,000 22,600,000 17 454,770,055 20,782,991	1912 1911 $1, 690, 595$ \$ $964, 000$ $9, 877, 299$ $5, 362, 080$ $2, 324, 800$ $1, 329, 000$ $2, 393, 300$ $1, 620, 000$ $2, 060, 000$ $1, 205, 000$ $22, 600, 000$ $19, 250, 000$ 17 17 $454, 770, 055$ $236, 454, 000$ $20, 782, 991$ $10, 569, 493$

COLORADO SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY IN 1911 AND 1912

BEET GROWERS' CONTRACTS WITH SUGAR COMPANIES

That the farmers are not reaping the profits from the enormous increase in the price of their products was never better illustrated than in the enormous and unwarranted profits of the Sugar Trust. The government in its suit to dissolve the Sugar Trust introduced the following letter written by Mr. Morey, of Colorado, to Mr. Washington B. Thomas, of Wall Street, New York, then acting as president of the Sugar Trust:

"You will notice this year that, in addition to the regular $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent depreciation which we have been deducting, we have set aside \$1,000,000 as depreciation reserve. I did not want this year's earnings to appear as large as they would if we had not made this entry. You will note that our total surplus, as shown by these statements, is a little over \$5,000,000. The actual surplus is nearer \$9,000,000 than \$5,000,000."

It would appear that a company that can make \$9,000,000 profit in one season was not in need of any great amount of "protection" for American labor. The facts are that there is a small amount of "American labor" employed in the beet fields of Colorado, Japanese, Mexicans, and other foreigners being mainly employed, to the exclusion of "American labor."

Mr. Albert Dakin, attorney for the beet-raisers, in a statement to his clients says in part:

"If the Great Western Sugar Company had paid to its growers in northern Colorado for their beets a price equal to that received by the Michigan growers for the past six or seven years (p. 3406, Hardwick Hearings), the northern Colorado farmers would have gotten about twelve million dollars in excess of the amount they did get for the beets actually raised. It is needless to say this extra amount of cash scattered among our 4,000 growers would have made that period of short crops and panic a period of prosperity for both farmers and business men with whom they trade. Even the Arkansas Valley contract in force up here would have added millions to the farmers' pockets during the panic and short-crop period.

"Later reports are said to show that the Great Western has a surplus of about \$13,000,000, and that it desisted from building a skyscraper business block in Denver lest that be too plain evidence of its enormous profits.

"The officers of the Great Western say it does not pay more because its growers don't ask for more.

"Michigan farmers asked for more (pp. 3337, 3406, and 3526, Hardwick Hearings) and got better than \$2 per ton above what our farmers get."

The difference between the contracts made between the growers and the American Beet Sugar Company and the Great Western Sugar Company is here shown:

"Memorandum of Agreement Between....., Grower, and the American Beet Sugar Company.

"4. Beets delivered and accepted will be paid for by the company at the rate of \$5 per ton for beets testing 12 per cent sugar, and 33 1/3 cents additional for each per cent, fractions in proportions.

"5. The company will pay 50 cents per ton additional for beets siloed and delivered; siloed beets shall not be delivered except upon call of the company.

"7. The company will give to the grower, at the factory without charge, beet pulp not exceeding 20 per cent of the weight of the beets delivered by him under this contract, providing the grower gives written notice to the company, previous to July 1 of the quantity desired, the pulp to be taken by the grower during the time of slicing, as the company may direct."

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American Beet Sugar Co.

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Great Western Sugar Co.

0	r Beets Testing—	Price Fo	or Beets Testing—	Price
	12 per cent	\$5.00	12 per cent	.\$5.00
	13 per cent	5.33 1-3	13 per cent	. 5.00
	14 per cent	5.66 2-3	14 per cent	. 5.125
	15 per cent	6.00	15 per cent	. 5.375
	16 per cent	6.33 1-3	16 per cent	. 5.625
	17 per cent	6.66 2-3	17 per cent	. 5 .875
	18 per cent	7.00	18 per cent	. 6.125
	19 per cent	7.33 1-3	19 per cent	. 6.375
	20 per cent	7.66 2-3	20 per cent	. 6.625
	21 per cent	8.00	21 per cent	. 6.875
	22 per cent	8.33 1-3	And so on, accounting only for	• each
	23 per cent	S.66 2-3	half per cent of the sugar i	in the
	24 per cent	9.00	beets. Beet pulp, 50 cents pe	r ton.
	25 per cent	9.33 1-3		

It will be noticed that the American Beet Sugar Company gives the growers beet pulp, while the Great Western charges 50 cents per ton for it.

CHAPTER VII

MANUFACTURES OF COLORADO

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

IMPORTANCE AND GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES

Colorado is pre-eminently a mining state, but at each census from 1869 to 1899 the proportion which the value of its manufactures formed of the total value of the manufactures of the United States increased steadily. Since 1899, however, this proportion has decreased, amounting to eight-tenths of 1 per cent in that year, seven-tenths of 1 per cent in 1904, and six-tenths of 1 per cent in 1909. During this period of forty years the gross value of products per capita of the entire population of the state increased from \$72 in 1869 to \$163 in 1909.

Much of the manufacturing activity of the state—such as smelting, iron and steel operations, cement, and marble and stone work—is dependent upon the development of its extensive mineral resources. Furthermore, many manufacturing establishments owe their existence to the needs of the mining industry.

Irrigation of the fertile valleys of the Platte and Arkansas Rivers and other streams has made the beet-sugar production of Colorado greater than that of any other state. The canning industry is also the outgrowth of the development of irrigation in the state. Coal and timber as fuel for industrial consumption and timber as manufacturing material are abundant, and in general accessible.

The fact that Colorado is a natural grazing country has been responsible for the development of such industries as slaughtering and meat-packing, the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, the rendering of grease and tallow, and wool-scouring.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentage of increase from census to census:

			Per Cen	t of In	crease
	Numbe	er or Amount		1904-	1899-
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904
Number of establishments	2,034	1,606	1,323	26.7	21.4
Persons engaged in manu-	4				
factures	34, 115	25,888	*	31.8	*
Proprietors and firm members	1,722	1,398	*	23.2	*
Salaried employes	4, 326	2,677	1,870	61.6	43.2
Wage earners (avg. number).	28,067	21, 813	19,498	28.7	11.9
Primary horse-power	154, 615	124,907	43, 434	23.8	187.6
Capital	\$162, 668, 000	\$107,664,000	\$ 58,173,000	51.1	85.1
Expenses	114, 690, 000	88, 282, 000	77, 748, 000	29.9	13.6
Services	25, 560, 000	18, 649, 000	13, 767, 000	37.1	35.5
Salaries	5, 648, 000	3, 549, 000	2,059,000	59.1	72.4
Wages	19, 912, 000	15,100,000	11,708,000	31.9	29.0
Materials	80, 491, 000	63, 114, 000	60,751,000	27.5	3.9
Miscellaneous	8,639,000	6, 519, 000	3, 230, 000	32.5	101.8
Value of products	130,044,000	100, 144, 000	89,068,000	29.9	12.4
Value added by manufacture					
(value of products less cost					
of materials)	49, 553, 000	37, 030, 000	28, 317, 000	33.8	30.8

*Figures not available.

In 1909 the State of Colorado had 2,034 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to an average of 34,115 persons during the year and paid out \$25,560,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 28,067 were wage-earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$130,044,000, to produce which materials costing \$80,491,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$49,533,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Colorado as a whole showed a greater development during the more recent five-year peariod 1904-1909 than during the preceding five-year period 1899-1904. During the later period the number of establishments increased 26.7 per cent and the average number of wage-earners 28.7 per cent, while the value of products increased 29.9 per cent and the value added by manufacture 33.8 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities. It is interesting to note that the percentage of increase for total expenses from 1904 to 1909, 29.9, is exactly the same as that shown for value of products and that the percentages of increase for number of establishments, average number of wage-earners, and cost of materials vary but little from that percentage. No decreases are shown for either five-year period.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

		Wage Ea	rners	Value of P ₁	oduets	Value Ad	ded by	Pe	r Cent of	Increase	*
						Manufa	cture			Val	ne
Nur	mber c	f	Per		Per		Per	Val_1	ue of	Adde	d by
Es	stab-		Cent		Cent		Cent	Prod	lucts	Manufa	acture
, li	ish- A	verage	Distri-		Distri-		Distri-	1904-	1899-	1904-	1899-
INDUSTRY	ents 1	Vumber	bution	Amount	bution	Amount	bution	1909	1904	1909	1904
ALL INDUSTRIES	2, 034	28, 067	100.0	\$130, 014, 000	100.0	\$49, 553, 000	100.0	29.9	12.4	33.8	30.8
slaughtering and meat packing	1e	659	5.0	9,657,000	7.4	1,'362,000	2.7	190.5	-23.5	151.3	
Plour-mill and grist-mill products	22	282	1.0	7, 868, 000	6.1	1, 196, 000	2.4	36.1	30.2	21.3	46.7
Printing and publishing	439	2, 366	S.4	6, 962, 000	5.4	5, 156, 000	10.4	27.3	47.9	24.1	44.6
Cars and general shop construction and re-											
pairs by steam-railroad companies	67	3, 993	14.2	6, 559, 000	5.0	3, 955, 000	8.0	24.7	67.4	52.3	39.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	111	1, 813	6.5	5, 907, 000	4.5	3, 103, 000	6.3	43.8	-1.2	42.7	10.8
Lumber and timber products	263	2,190	7.8	4, 185, 000	3.2	2, 789, 000	5.6	67.6	5.3	64.9	9.9
Bread and other bakery products	250	889	3.2	3, 969, 000	3.1	1, 672, 000	3.4	49.4	65.3	42.9	57.7
iquors, malt	11	424	1.5	3, 311, 000	2.5	2,404,000	4.9	56.2	3°S	44.6	-0.3
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	39	210	2.0	2, 340, 000	1.8	416,000	0.8	81.4	108.7	99.0	42.2
Briek and tile	69	922	3.3	1, 670, 000	1.3	1,159,000	2.3	104.4	64.4	77.5	58.9
Canning and preserving	30	518	1.8	1, 528, 000	1.2	856,000	1.7	86.1	102.2	118.4	151.3
ceather goods	30	269	1.0	1,054,000	0.8	515,000	1.0	S2.7	30.5	61.4	57.1
Jonfectionery	35	349	1.2	1,023,000	0.8	492, 000	1.0	49.3	63.1	25.8	100.5
robaceo manufactures	66	427	1.5	1,021,000	0.8	663,000	1.3	4.3	44.0	3.1	44.2

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		Wage E	arners	Value of P ₁	oducts	Value Ade	ded by	Pe	r Cent o	f Increase	*
						Manufa	cture			Va	lue
Nu	mber c	f	Per		Per		Per	Val	ue of	Adde	ed by
	stab-		Cent		Cent		¹ Cent	Pro(duets	Manuf	acture
1	ish-, ≜	verage	Distri-		Distri-		Distri-	1904-	1899-	1904-	1899-
INDUSTRY	nents 1	Number	bution	Amount	bution	Amount	bution	1909	1904	1909	1904
Iarble and stone work	44	267	1.0	626, 000	0.5	406,000	0.8		-10.1	2.8	-16.3
ce, manufactured	30	251	0.9	570,000	0.4	444,000	0.9	51.6	84.3	45.6	76.3
urniture and refrigerators	14	176	0.6	542,000	0.4	285,000	0.6	25.5	154.1	12.2	217.5
Pottery, terra-cotta and fire-clay products	9	214	0.8	436,000	0.3	328,000	0.7	-44.6	37.1		18.9
All other industries	445	11, 848	42.2	70, 816, 000	54.5	22, 352, 000	45.1	15.1	5.6	24.2	36.3
		-									

*Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I, and a minus sign (--) denotes decrease.

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It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

In addition to the eighteen industries presented separately, there are seventeen industries each of which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$400,000. They are included under the head of "All Other Industries" in the table, because in some cases the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed if they were shown separately; in others, the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, for the reason that it is more or less interwoven with one or more industries of similar character, while for others comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented without disclosing the operations of individual establishments or on account of changes in classification. These industries are: awnings, tents, and sails; beet sugar; cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; cement; clothing, men's, including shirts; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; coke; explosives; food preparations; iron and steel, blast furnaces; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; mineral and soda waters; petroleum, refining; smelting and refining, copper; smelting and refining, lead; smelting and refining, zinc; and sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. Statistics for petroleum refining, however, are presented in Table II for 1909.

The most important industries listed in the table given above, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Slaughtering and Meat-Packing.—This industry is the most important for which figures can be shown separately. It includes wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacturing of sausage only. In 1904 it was fifth and in 1909 fourth in importance among the industries of the state when measured by value of products. In view of the fact that this industry showed a decrease of 23.5 per cent in value of products from 1899 to 1904, its growth from 1904 to 1909, 190.5 per cent, has been remarkable. In 1909 the industry gave employment to an average of 659 wage-earners, or 2.3 per cent of the total for all manufacturing industries, and the value of products, \$9.657,000, was 7.4 per cent of the total value of products for the state. The industry is largely confined to Denver and Pueblo.

Flour-Mill and Grist-Mill Products.—In 1909 there were seventy-seven establishments, an increase since 1904 of twentyfive, or 48.1 per cent, and an increase in value of products of \$2,085,000, or 36.1 per cent. From 1899 to 1904 the number of establishments increased three, or 6.1 per cent, and the value of products, \$1,342,000, or 30.2 per cent. Although these two periods show great variation in percentage of increase in the number of establishments, the increases in value of products are nearly the same. As a rule, the mills are small and located in the rural districts. Because of the comparatively simple processes involved and the extent to which these processes are carried on by machinery, the value added by manufacture is not commensurate with the gross value of products or the number of establishments.

Printing and Publishing.—This classification includes bookbinding and blank-book making; engraving, steel and copper plate; lithographing; printing and publishing, book and job or music; and the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. In 1909 there were 439 establishments reported under the combined classification, with a value of products of \$6,962,000, most of which was reported from the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. Among the industries shown separately in the table, printing and publishing, measured by value of products, was third in importance in 1909, second in 1904, and fourth in 1899. Exclusive of two small establishments, the statistics for which cannot be shown without divulging individual operations, the number of establishments increased twenty, or 4.8 per cent, and the value of products \$1,495,000, or 27.3 per cent, from 1904 to 1909.

Cars and General Shop Construction and Repairs by Steam-Railroad Companies.—In 1909 there were twenty-nine establishments reported, which gave employment to an average of 3,993wage-earners, or 14.2 per cent of the total for the manufacturing establishments of the state, and the largest average number of wage-earners reported for any of the industries shown separately. Although there was a decrease of five, or 14.7 per cent, in the number of establishments from 1904 to 1909, there was an increase in the average number of wage-earners of 941, or 30.8 per cent, and of \$1,300,000, or 24.7 per cent, in the value of products. The development of railroad repair shops in Colorado is the result of the heavy upkeep of rolling-stock in mountainous sections and of the establishment of many terminals within the state. The statistics do not include minor repairs made in roundhouses.

Foundry and Machine-Shop Products.—The fact that the number of establishments in this industry increased from eightyfour to 111 and the value of products from \$4,159,000 to \$5,907,000 during the decade, while the average number of wage-earners decreased from 1,875 to 1,813 during that time, indicates to some extent the perfection and growth of this industry in the state. The industry was really of greater importance in the state than is indicated by the statistics, as some machine shops manufactured a distinctive product and were assigned to other classifications.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Under this head are included statistics for logging and sawmill operations, for planing mills,
and for establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing-boxes. The eastern part of the state is practically devoid of saw timber, so that the mills, which are generally small, are confined to the mountain districts. The number of establishments increased from 110 in 1904 to 263 in 1909, an increase of 153, or 139.1 per cent, and gave employment in 1909 to an average number of 2,190 wage-earners. The value of products increased \$1,688,000, or 67.6 per cent.

When measured by value added by manufacture, printing and publishing is of first importance among the industries listed in the table. Railroad repair shops and foundry and machine shops rank second and third, respectively, and are followed by the lumber and timber industry, the breweries, and the bakeries, in the order named. Slaughtering and meat-packing plants, and the flour- and grist-mills, which occupied first and second places in value of products, ranked below the foregoing industries with respect to value added by manufacture.

The table shows also the percentages of increase for these lead ing industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. Slaughtering and meat-packing showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any other of the specified industries; namely, 151.3 per cent. The same industry showed also the greatest increase for value of products, 190.5 per cent. The brick and tile, canning and preserving, butter, cheese, and condensed milk, and leather goods industries also showed remarkable increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture.

Several industries show extensive fluctuations in respect to relative increases for the later five-year period, as compared with the earlier five years. None of the industries shown separately reports a decrease for both five-year periods. From 1904 to 1909 the manufacture of pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products showed decreases in both value of products and value added by manufacture, this being the only industry showing a decrease in cither item during this period. During the earlier five-year period, however, the slaughtering and meat-packing, marble and stone work, and foundry and machine-shop industries decreased in both items, the lumber and timber industry showed a decrease in value of products, and the malt-liquor industry a decrease in value added by manufacture during the five-year period 1899-1904.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The following table shows for 1909 the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage-earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

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		Persons		
	- Enga	aged in Manufactures		
CLASS	Total	Male	Female	
ALL CLASSES	.34,115	31, 381	2,734	
Proprietors and officials	. 3,009	2,906	103	
Proprietors and firm members	. 1,722	1,634	88	
Salaried officers of corporations	. 422	413	9	
Superintendents and managers	. 865	859	6	
Clerks	. 3,039	2, 518	521	
Wage-earners (average number)	. 28, 067	25, 782	2,285	
16 years of age and over	. 27, 915	25,646	2,269	
Under 16 years of age	. 152	136	16	

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 34,115, of whom 28,067 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 3,009 were proprietors and officials, and 3,039 clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows for 1909 the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage-earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and ten important industries individually.

Persons Engaged in Manufactures

Per Cent of Total

				Wage-
	-	Proprie-	·	earners
	Total	tors and		(Average
INDUSTRY	Number	Officials	Clerks	Number)
ALL INDUSTRIES		8.8	8.9	82.3
Bread and other bakery products.	1, 325	22.1	10.8	67.1
Brick and tile		9.0	2.0	89.0
Butter, cheese, and condensed mil	k 304	14.8	16.1	69.1
Cars and general shop construction	on and			٩
repairs by steam-railroad comp	anies., 4,300	2.9	4.2	92.9
Flour-mill and grist-mill products.	429	20.5	13.8	65.7
Foundry and machine-shop produc	ets 2,250	9.1	10.3	80.6
Liquors, malt	514	7.2	10.3	82.5
Lumber and timber products	2,614	13.1	3.1	83.8
Printing and publishing	3,747	15.8	21.1	63.1
Slaughtering and meat packing		3.5	17.5	79.0
All other industries		6.9	7.7	85.4

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8.8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 8.9 per cent clerks, and 82.3 per cent wage-earners. In industries where the majority of the establishments are small and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, the proportion of persons engaged in the industries falling in the class of proprietors and officials is necessarily high. This condition is found in the bakeries, the flourand grist-mills, and in the printing and publishing establishments, for which the ratios of the proprietors and officals to the total number employed in the industries are 22.1 per cent, 20.5 per cent, and 15.8 per cent, respectively. Similar conditions prevail to some extent in the lumber and timber and the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industries. The smallest proportion for this class, 2.9 per cent, is shown for railroad repair shops, and is due partly to the fact that the establishments in this industry are under corporate ownership, and so reported no proprietors; and partly to the fact that the highest officials of railroad companies, who exercise general supervision over them, are not, as a rule, assigned to this particular branch of the work.

The following table shows in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wageearners, by age periods and for those sixteen years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage-earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

		$\mathbf{P} \in$	er Cent of T	otal
		Wage-E	Carners	
		16	Years	Under
		of	Age	16
	Average	and	l Over	Years
INDUSTRY	Number	Male	Female	of Age
ALL INDUSTRIES		91.4	8.1	0.5
Bread and other bakery products	889	71.2	27.1	1.7
Brick and tile	922	98.4	0.1	1.5
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	210	77.6	22.4	• • •
Cars and general shop construction a	nd			
repairs by steam-railroad companies	s 3, 993	99.9	0.1	
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	282	99.6	e • • •	0.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,813	99.1	0.2	0.7
Liquors, malt	424	99.3		0.7
Lumber and timber products	2,190	98.9	1.0	0.1
Printing and publishing	2,366	81.6	16.0	2.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	659	95.9	2.1	2.0
All other industries	14, 319	88.8	11.0	0.2

For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

For all industries combined, 91.4 per cent of the average number of wage-earners was males sixteen years of age and over; 8.1 per cent, females sixteen years of age and over; and five-tenths of 1 per cent, persons under the age of sixteen. In general, the table shows a very limited employment of women and children. The largest proportions of women employees were in the bakeries, creameries, and the printing and publishing establishments, and the largest proportions of children in the printing and publishing and the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. Of the total of 2,269 female wage-earners in all industries combined, about one-tenth were employed in bakeries. Of the total number of wage-earners in all industries under sixteen years of age, over one-third were in printing and publishing establishments. With these two industries omitted, the females sixteen years of age and over in all industries combined would represent 5.9 per cent of the total number of wage-earners. and children under sixteen years of age, but three-tenths of 1 per cent.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier

PERSONS ENGAGED IN				
MAI	NUFACTU	RES		
1909		1904	6061	
Per Cent Distribution	Number	Per Cent Distribution	Per Cent of Increase, 1904-	
5 100.0	° 25, 888	100.0	31.8	
2 5.0	1,398	5.4	23.2	
3 12.7	2,677	10.3	61.6	
82.3	21, 813	84.3	28.7	
	MAX 1900 0.00 10.0	MANUFACTUH 1909 Units Intervent 1909 Units Intervent O Distribution I Distributio	MANUFACTURES 1904 1905 1904 1904 1905 1904 1904 1905 1904 1904 1905 1904 1904 1905 1904 1904 1905 1904 1906 1905 1906 1906 1905 1906 1906 1906 1906 1907 1908	

census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a much greater percentage of increase in the salaried employes than in the other two classes. There was, however, no very great change from 1904 to 1909 in the proportion of persons engaged in manufactures who were in each class.

The following table shows the average number of wage-earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those sixteen years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-FARNERS

		stori (11 - 1 - (- 414 4 - 1 - 4 - V	OL WINGI	2012400	LITTEN.
	19	909	1	904		1899
CLASS	Number	Per Cent Distribution	Number	Per Cent Distribution	Number	Per Cent Distribution
rotal28,	067	100.0	21,813	100.0	19, 498	100.0
16 years of age and over27,	915	99.5	21,507	98.6	19, 295	99.0
Male	646	91.4	20, 164	92.4	18, 214	93.4
Female 2,	269	8.1	1,343	6.2	1,081	5.5
Under 16 years of age	152	0.5	306	1.4	203	1.0

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a decrease during the ten years in the employment of

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children under sixteen years of age, although from 1899 to 1904 the total number of children employed increased. The number of female wage-earners more than doubled between- 1899 and 1909 and their proportion of the total number of wage-earners increased materially. In 1909 males sixteen years of age and over formed 91.4 per cent of all wage-earners, as compared with 92.4 per cent in 1904 and 93.4 per cent in 1899.

WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED BY MONTHS

The following table gives the number of wage-earners employed on the fifteenth of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined, for the beet-sugar industry, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II is shown, for practically all of the important industries of the state, the largest number and also the smallest number of wage-earners reported for any month. The figures are for the fifteenth day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

WAGE-EARNERS

All Othon

	All Ind	ustries	Beet	Sugar	Indu	stries
MONTH	Number	Per Cent of Maximum	Number	Per Cent of Maximum	Number	Per Cent of Maximum
January	27, 962	87.2	3, 113	60.7	24, 849	91.3
February	25, 181	78.6	615	12.0	24, 566	90.3
March	25, 374	79.2	727	14.2	24,647	90.6
April	25, 531	- 79.7	765	14.9	24,766	91.0
May	25,835	80.6	729	14.2	25,106	92.3
June	27, 059	84.4	763	14.9	26, 296	96.6
July	28, 099	87.7	SSG	17.3	27, 213	100.0
August	28, 238	88.1	1,160	22.6	-27, 078	. 99.5
September	28, 415	88.7	1,272	24.8	27,143	99.7
October	31,026	96.8	4,127	80,5	26, 899	98.8
November	32, 050	100.0	5,125	100.0	26, 925	98.9
December	32, 034	100.0	4,963	96.8	27,071	99.5

The beet-sugar industry is the only seasonal industry of importance in the state. The usual period during which the factories run continuously is from sixty to 100 days, during

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which time the industry employs a sufficiently large number of wage-earners to affect considerably the total movement of employment in the state during the year. In this industry the smallest number, 615, was employed in February and the largest number, 5,125, in November. During each month from February through September the number employed represented only from 12 to 24.8 per cent of the number employed in November. Several other industries are slightly seasonal, but fluctuations in employment are not sufficient to greatly influence the steadiness of total employment for all industries. For all industries combined the number of wage-earners employed changed but little, there being a gradual increase from February until November, when the sugar factories were at the height of their production.

PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR

In the following table wage-earners have been classified according to hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage-earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though some few employes work a greater or less number of hours.

	AVELASE	TO JACITO V	ส-ลริย ท	ar III STUTIES	IIIIISIIAnn	nadmoin sills	I VCCOI M	20
INDUSTRY		to I	revailing	Hours of	Work Pe	r Week		
	48 and	Between		Between		Between		
Total	under	48 and 54	54	54 and 60	60	60 and 72	72	Over 72
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,587	1,787	3,463	3, 588	8,211	3, 213	2,198	1,020
Bread and other bakery products 889	. 88	1	83	178	505	21 。	11	ری اری
Brick and tile	328	9 0 0	30	40	524	:	• •	:
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk 210	9		60	2	39	102	0 0 0	1
Canning and preserving 518	48		24	ŝ	436	ر~	•	0 0 0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs								
by steam-railroad companies	:	682	263	100	726	2, 222	* * *	•
Confectionery	15	0 0	19	144	160	9	* * *	5
Flour-mill and grist-mill products 282	11	• •	10	16	172	71	2	•
Foundry and machine-shop products 1,813	171	353	909	8	349	23	:	* * *
Furniture and refrigerators 176	121	0 8 9	35	0 0 0	20	4 9 9	* • •	•
Ice, manufactured 251	Ŧ	:	9	68	ଦୀ	5	29	140
Leather goods 269	22	4	165	20	58	:	:	:
Liquors, malt 424	259	*	47	59	59	¢ • •		•
Lumber and timber products 2,190	218	306	161	27	1,437	41	:	:
Marble and stone work 267	202	14	₩	•	50	•	•	
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products 214	11	•	72	• •	131		*	:
Printing and publishing 2,366	1, 759	L	173	308	39	10	* * *	:
Slaughtering and meat-packing 659	:	:	287	• • •	372	:	• •	:
Tobacco manufactures 427	400	•	63	:	24	:	:	•
All other industries11,848	924	350	1,115	2, 615	3,108	705	2,156	875

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It is evident from these figures that for more than one-half of the wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Colorado the prevailing hours of labor range from fifty-four to sixty a week, or from nine to ten a day. Of the total number of wage-earners, 22.7 per cent are employed in establishments where the prevailing hours are less than nine a day and 22.9 per cent are employed in establishments where the prevailing hours are more than ten hours a day. It will be noticed that in the case of railroad repair shops, which report a larger number of employes than any of the other industries shown separately, most of the wage-earners work where the prevailing hours range from sixty to seventy-two a week. In the printing and publishing industry the greater number of wage-earners work forty-eight hours per week or less.

LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Colorado are centralized in cities of 10,000 population or over. (See Introduction.) The statistics for 1904 are omitted from this table, because there was no census of population for that year, and it was impossible to determine the cities that came within the group having over 10,000 inhabitants.

In 1909, 44.2 per cent of the total value of products was reported from the cities having over 10,000 inhabitants and 55.6 per cent from the remainder of the state. In spite of the addition of Trinidad to this group of cities in 1909, and the marked growth of the establishments located in Denver, the change in the grouping of Cripple Creek and Leadville which fell from over 10,000 inhabitants in 1900 to less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1910, and from the city group to the districts outside during the decade, has caused the city group to be overtaken by the outside districts in respect to the relative importance of their manufacturing industries, as judged by number of establishments, value of products, or value added by manufacture. In number of wage-earners alone do the industries of the cities remain the most important; although the cities contain only 37.2 per cent of the population of the state, they employ 50.3 per cent of the wage-earners. Even in this respect, however, the importance of their industries has been declining, as in 1899 the percentage of wage-earners in cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants was 56.9 and in 1909, 54.7. That the manufacturing industries outside of these cities show a more rapid growth than do those of the cities is also due in part to the development of the beet-sugar industry, in which all the establishments reported are located outside of the cities in question, and in part to the growth of various industries in the mining districts.

			Location of		Per Cent. of	
			Establi	shments	Total	
			In cities		In cities	•
			with		with	
			population		population	
			of 10,000	Outside	of 10,000	Outside
ITEM	Year	Total	and over	districts	and over	districts
Population	1910	799, 024	297, 058	501, 966	37.2	62.8
	1900	539, 700	205, 703	333, 997	38.1	61.9
Number of estab-	1909	2,034	949	1,085	46.7	53 .3
lishments	1899	1,3 23	746	577	56.4	43.6
Average number	1909	28,067	14, 114	13, 953	50.3	49.7
of wage earners	1899	19, 498	11,093	. 8, 405	56.9	43.1
Value of products	1909	\$130, 044, 312	\$57, 430, 448	\$72, 613, 864	44.2	55.8
	1899	89, 067, 879	46, 514, 613	42, 553, 266	52.2	47.8
Value added by	1909	49, 55 3, 408	23, 872, 383	25, 681, 025	48.2	51.8
manufacture	1899	28, 317, 095	15, 989, 943	12, 327, 152	56.5	43.5

The four cities in Colorado having a population of 10,000 and over in 1910 were Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Trinidad. Prior to 1910 Trinidad had less than 10,000 inhabitants, so was not included in the city group for 1900.

The following statement shows general statistics for 1909 and 1899 for Cripple Creek and Leadville, which had a population in 1900 in excess of 10,000, but which fell below this figure in 1910, and therefore were not included in the city group for the later year in the preceding table.

			Cripple
ITEM	Year	Leadville	Creek
Population	1910	7,508	6,206
	1900	12, 455	10, 147
Number of establishments	1909	20	9
	1899	34	35
Average number of wage-earners	1909	650	- 40
	1899	1,227	167
Value of products	1909	\$4, 477, 746	\$117,723
•	1899	5, 882, 949	440, 659
Value added by manufacture	1909	1,065,526	74, 267
	1899	1,042,783	265, 491

The manufactures of both of the cities shown in this table are largely dependent upon the mining interests. In Cripple Creek each of the industries reported in 1904 and in 1909 shows a decrease at the later census, and several industries, among which are foundry and machine-shop products, disappear altogether. During the decade 1899-1909 the total number of establishments decreased from thirty-five to nine, the average number of wage-earners from 167 to forty, the value of products from \$440,659 to \$117,723, and the value added by manufacture from \$265,491 to \$74,267. In Leadville the decreases in number of establishments, value of products, and average number of wage earners, although large, were less pronounced. During the decade 1899-1909 the number of establishments decreased from thirty-four to twenty, the average number of wage-earners from 1,227 to 650, the value of products from \$5,882,949 to \$4,477,746. The value added by manufacture, however, shows a slight increase, from \$1,042,783 to \$1,065,526. The smelting and refining of lead is the chief manufacturing industry in the city.

The population for 1910 and 1900 of the four cities which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910, and of the two cities which had 10,000 or over in 1900, but less than 10,000 in 1910, is given in the following tabular statement:

	Popu	lation
CITY	1910	1900
Denver	213, 381	133, 859
Pueblo	44,395	28, 157
Colorado Springs	29,078	21,085
Trinidad	10, 204	*5, 345
Leadville	†7, 508	12, 455
Cripple Creek	†6 , 206	10,147
Cripple Creek	†6, 206	10,147

*Population less than 10,000 in 1900, therefore, in the preceding table, the statistics for 1899 are included with those for the districts outside cities.

[†]Population less than 10,000 in 1910, therefore, in the preceding table, the statistics for 1909 are included with those for the districts outside cities.

The relative importance of each of the four cities having a population of 10,000 or over in 1910 is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and average number of wage-earners are shown separately for Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs for 1909, 1904, and 1899, and for Trinidad for 1909:

Wage-Earners Value of Produ	cts
CITY 1909 1904 1899 1909 1904	1899
Denver	\$37, 906, 171
Pueblo 1,320 941 790 3,344,789 2,197,293	1, 439, 609
Colorado Springs 516 410 409 1,732,759 1,100,771	845, 225
Trinidad	*

*Population less than 10,000 in 1900.

Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs all show increases in the average number of wage-earners and in the value of products both from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909, except that the value of products manufactured in Denver decreased from 1899 to 1904. The increases were generally greater from 1904 to 1909 than during the earlier period.

Denver, the largest and most important city in the state, shows an increase in 1909, as compared with 1904, of \$14,878,-137, or 40.6 per cent, in the value of products, and of 2,386, or 24.7 per cent, in the average number of wage-earners. Fortythree per cent of all wage-earners reported for the state were employed in this city.

The leading industries in Denver in 1909 were slaughtering and meat-packing, smelting and refining of lead and of copper, printing and publishing, foundries and machine shops, steam railroad repair shops, bakeries, breweries, and manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, and flour- and grist-mills, each of which had a value of products in excess of \$1,000,000. For many of the minor industries of the state, Denver reported all of the establishments.

The most important industries within the city limits of Pueblo are the railroad repair shops, and printing and publishing; those of Colorado Springs are printing and publishing, and butter-making; and those of Trinidad, breweries.

CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP

The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this and the table following.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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4	Num-			
<i>w</i>	ber of	Average		Value
	Estab-	Number		Added
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	Value of	by Manu-
CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP	ments	Earners	Products	facture
ALL INDUSTRIES-				
1909	. 2,034	28,067	\$130, 044, 312	\$49,553,408
1904	. 1,606	21,813	100, 143, 999	37, 029, 602
Individual—				
1909	. 987	2,539	8,104,923	4, 499, 519
1904	. 886	2,586	7, 794, 408	4,542,091
Firm-				
1909	. 333	1,355	4, 772, 280	2, 828, 216
1904	. 236	1,045	2, 896, 013	1,751,143
Corporation-				
1909	. 698	24, 152	116, 991, 543	42, 158, 021
1904	. 478	18, 169	89, 377, 091	30, 677, 368
Other-				
1909	. 16	21	175, 566	67, 652
1904	. 6	13	76, 487	59,000
Per cent of total—				
1909	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual-				
1909	. 48.5	9.0	6.2	9.1
1904	. 55.2	11.9	7.8	12.3
Firm—				
1909	. 16.4	1.8	3.7	5.7
1904	. 11.7	4.8	2.9	4.7
Corporation-				
1909	. 31.3	86.1	90.0	85.1
1904	. 29.8	83.3	89.2	82.8
Other-				
1909	. 0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
1904	. 0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bread and other bakery products, 1909	. 250	889	\$ 3,968,760	\$ 1,671,752

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	Num-			
	ber of	Average		Value
	Estab-	Number		Added
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	Value of	by Manu-
CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP	ments	Earners	Products	facture
Individual	. 188	313	1,521,651	680, 734
'Firm	. 40	61	355, 002	148,756
Corporation	-22	515	2,092,107	842, 262
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	75.2	35.2	38.3	40.7
Firm	16.0	6.9	8.9	8.9
Corporation	8.8	57.9	52.7	50.4
Brick and tile, 1909	69	922	\$ 1,670,042	\$ 1,158,639
Individual	. 26	126	177, 726	142, 586
Firm	. 10	57	70, 470	56,279
Corporation	. 33	739	1,421,846	959, 774
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	37.7	13.7	10.6	12.3
Firm	. 14.5	6.2	4.2	4.9
Corporation	. 47.8	80.2	85.1	82.8
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk,				
1909	. 39	210	\$ 2, 339, 765	\$ 416,163
Individual	. 15	48	649,221	90, 724
Firm	. 5	13	• 81,154	17,761
Corporation	. 10	138	1,514,069	292, 191
Other	. 9	11	95,321	15, 487
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	. 38.5	22.9	27.7	21.8
Firm	. 12.8	6.2	3.5	4.3
Corporation	. 25.6	65.7	64.7	70.2
Other	. 23.1	5.2	4.1	3.7
Flour-mill and grist-mill products, 1909) 77	282	\$ 7,867,706	\$ 1,195,392
Individual	. 15	12	303, 675	53, 129
Firm	. 11	15	357, 286	85,114
Corporation	. 48	255	7, 206, 745	1, 057, 149

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*	Num-			
	ber of	Average		Value
	Estab-	Number		Added
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	Value of	by Manu-
CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP	ments	Earners	Products	facture
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	19.5	4.3	3.9	4.4
Firm	18.2	5.3	4.5	7.1
Corporation	62.3	90.4	91.6	88.4
Foundry and machine-shop products,				
1909	111	1,813	\$ 5,906,595	\$ 3,102,635
Individual	38	173	641, 931	300, 777
Firm	17	111	303, 695	176, 551
Corporation	56	1,529	4, 960, 969	2, 625, 307
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	34.2	9.5	10.9	9.7
Firm	15.3	6.1	5.1	5.7
Corporation ⁻	50.4	\$4.3	84.0	84-6
Lumber and timber products, 1909	263	2, 190	\$ 4,184,864	\$ 2,788,905
Individual	133	535	1,067,967	756,654
Firm	59	264	434,529	334, 208
Corporation	71	1,391	2, 682, 368	1,698,043
Per cent of total	100.0	160.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	50.6	24.4	25.5	27.1
Firm	22.4	12.1	10.4	12.0
Corporation	27.0	63.5	64.1	60.9
Printing and publishing, 1909	439	2, 366	\$ 6,961,721	\$ 5,155,609
Individual	253	480	1, 275, 015	1,023,225
Firm	64	171	396, 552	312,011
Corporation	116	1,715	5, 244, 351	3, 774, 970
Other	6		45,803	45, 403
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	57.6	20.3	18.3	19.8
Firm	14.6	7.2	5.7	6.1
Corporation	26.4	72.5	75.3	73.2
Other	1.4		.7	.9

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. In 1909, for all industries combined, 34.3 per cent of the total number of establishments were under corporate ownership, as against 65.7 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 29.8 per cent and 70.3 per cent, respectively. In respect to value of products the corresponding proportions are reversed. In 1909 the establishments operated by corporations reported 90 per cent of the total value of products, as against 10 per cent for those under all other forms of ownership, while in 1904 the corresponding figures were 89.2 per cent and 10.8 per cent. respectively. Establishments under individual ownership decreased for all items in percentages of distribution, while those under firm ownership increased in percentages of distribution in number of establishments, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately, as measured by number of wage-earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

	Num-			
	ber of	Average		Value
	Estab	Number		Added
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	Value of	by Manu-
VALUE OF PRODUCTS	ments	Earners	Products	facture
ALL INDUSTRIES-				
1909	. 2,034	28,067	\$130, 044, 312	\$49, 553, 408
1904	. 1,606	21,813	100, 143, 999	37, 029, 602
Les than \$5,000-				
1909	. 760	731	1,862,931	1, 257, 050
1904	. 627	644	1,629,067	. 1,137,197
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000—				
1909	. 748	2,885	7, 504, 776	4,692,917
1904	. 575	2,294	5,712,975	3, 730, 117
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000-			•	
1909	. 351	4,632	14, 497, 582	7,938,415
1904	. 272	3,970	11, 250, 852	6, 322, 999

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	Num-			
	ber of	Average		Value
	Estab-	Number		Added
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	Value of	by Manu-
VALUE OF PRODUCTS	ments	Earners	Products	facture
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000-				
1909	. 155	11,914	47, 533, 323	20, 433, 582
1904	. 116	9, 309	30, 880, 642	14, 811, 848
\$1,000,000 and over-				
1909	. 20	7, 905	58,645,700	15,231,444
1904	16	5,596	50, 670, 463	11,027,441
Per cent of total—				
1909	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000-				
1909	. 37,4	2.6	- 1.4	2.5
1904		3.0	1.6	3.1
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000-				
1909	. 36.8	10.3	5.8	9.5
1904	. 35.8	10.5	5.7	10.1
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000-				
1909	. 17.3	16.5	11.1	16.0
1904	. 16.9	18.2	11.2	17.1
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000-				
1909	7.6	42.4	36.6	41.2
1904		42.7	30.8	40.0
\$1,000.000 and over-				
1909	. 1.0	28.2	45.1	30.7
1904	1.0	25.7	50.6	29.8
Average per establishment-				
1909		14	\$ 63,935	\$ 24,363
1904		14	62,356	23, 057
Bread and other bakery products, 1903	250°	889	\$ 3,968,760	\$ 1,671,752
Less than \$5,000	103	43	286,748	126,509
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 117	233	1,115,805	505, 07
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	25	201	919, 499	396, 224
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000		412	1,646,708	643, 945

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	Num-
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	ber of	Average				Value
	Estab-	• Number			A	Added
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	V	alue of	by	7 Manu-
VALUE OF PRODUCTS	ments	Earners	Pr	oducts	fa	acture
Per cent of total	. 100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	. 41.2	4.8		7.2		7.6
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 46.8	26.2		28.1		30.2
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	. 10.0	22.6		23.2		23.7
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	. 2.0	46.3		41.5		38.5
Average per establishment		4	\$	15, 875	\$	6, 687
Brick and tile, 1909	. 69	922	\$	1, 670, 042	\$ 1	, 158, 639
Less than \$5,000	. 20	50		61, 229		49, 556
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 30	207		305, 851		239, 287
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000*	. 19	665		1, 302, 962		869, 796
Per cent of total	. 100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	. 29.0	5.4		3.7		4.3
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 43.5	22.5		18.3		20.7
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	. 27.5	72.1		78.0		75.0
Average per establishment		13	\$	24, 204	\$	16, 792
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk,						
1909	. 39	210	\$	2, 339, 765	\$	416, 163
Less than \$5,000	. 11	7		29, 565		7,564
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 13	20		143, 860		30,151
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	. 9	24		292, 778		57, 231
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	. 6	159		1, 873, 562		321, 217
Per cent of total	. 100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	. 28.2	3.4		1.3		4.2
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	33.3	9.5		6.1		7.1
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	. 23.1	11.4		12.5		13.4
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	15.4	75.7		80.1		75.3
Average per establishment		5	\$	59, 994	\$	10,671
Flour-mill and grist-mill products, 1909) 77	282	\$	7, 867, 706	\$ 1	, 195, 392
Less than \$5,000	. 14	8		39, 952		8,171
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	. 21	18		239, 572		46, 368
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	24	66		1, 136, 356		224, 601
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	18	190		6, 451, 826		916, 252

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	Num-					
	ber of	Average			-	Value
I	Estab-	Number			ļ.	dded
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	V	alue of	by	Manu-
VALUE OF PRODUCTS r	nents	Earners	\mathbf{P}	roducts	fa	acture
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	18.2	2.8		0.5		0.7
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	27.3	6.4		3.0		3.9
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	31.1	23.4		14.5		18.8
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	23.4	67.4		82.0		76.6
Average per establishment	* * * *	-1	\$	102,178	\$	15, 525
Foundry and machine-shop products,						
1909	111	1,813	\$	5, 906, 595	\$ 3	,102,635
Less than \$5,000	21	23		63, 185		43, 636
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	37	146		351,719		236, 204
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	36	569		1,690,993		922, 924
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	$1\overline{i}$	1,075		3, 800, 698	1	, 899, 871
						•
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	18,9	1.3		1.1	~	1.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	33.3	8.0		6.0		7.6
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	32.4	31.4		28.6		29.7
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	15.4	59.3		64.3		61.3
Average per establishment	* * * *	16	\$	53, 213	\$	27,952
Lumber and timber products, 100	263	2,190	\$	4, 184, 864	\$ 2	, 788, 905
· Less than \$5,000	107	155		224, 862		176,638
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	111	669		1, 219, 195		850, 591
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	37	530		1,332,738		864, 428
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	δ	836		1,408,069		897, 248
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	40.7	7.1		5.4		6.3
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	42.7	30.5		29.1		30.5
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	14.1	24.2		31.8		31.0
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	3.0	38.2		33.7		32.2
Average per establishment		8	\$	15,912	\$	10,604

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	Num-					
	ber of	Average			٢	Value
	Estab-	Number			А	dded
INDUSTRY AND	lish-	of Wage-	Va	alue of	by	Manu-
VALUE OF PRODUCTS	ments	Earners	\Pr	oducts	fa	acture
Printing and publishing, 1909	439	2, 366	\$	6, 961, 721	\$ 5	,009,072
Less than \$5,000	242	245		607,125		490, 769
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	140	498		1, 295, 515	1	,051,127
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	44	541		1,664,825	1	, 155, 791
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	13	1,082		3, 394, 256	2	, 311, 385
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Less than \$5,000	55.1	10.4		8.7		9.8
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	31.9	21.0		18.6		21.0
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	10.0	22.9		23.9		23.1
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	3.0	45.7		48.8		46.1
Average per establishment	• • • •	5	\$	15,858	\$	11, 410

*Includes the group ''\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000."

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 2,034 establishments only twenty, or 1 per cent, had a value of product exceeding \$1,000,000. These twenty establishments, however, employed 7,905 wage-earners, or 28.2 per cent of the total for all establishments, and reported 45.1 per cent of the total value of products, and 30.7 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. The corresponding percentages for 1904 were 25.7, 50.6. and 29.8, respectively. It is interesting to note that this group, which showed increased percentages in average number of wage earners and value added by manufacture for 1909, as compared with 1904, showed a decrease in its percentage of the total value of products.

On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted in 1909 a large proportion (37.4 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.4 per cent of the total. There has been a decrease in the relative importance of this group since 1904. Approximately 82 per cent of the total value of products was reported from establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000.

While the average number of wage-earners per establishment remained constant during the five-year period, the average value of products per establishment increased from \$62,356 in 1904 to \$63,935 in 1909, and the average value added by manufacture from \$23,057 to \$24,363. The increased values shown

may be, and probably are, due wholly or in part to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities. Of the industries shown separately only the flour and grist mills show an average value of products per establishment in excess of \$100,000.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage-earners employed. The next table shows for 1909 such a classification for all industries combined and for ten important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage-earners employed.

•							}				
									501 to	Over	
			1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	100 to 250	251 to 500	1,000	1,000	
		No Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	
INDUSTRY	otal	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	
ALL INDUSTRIES2	2, 034	323	1,119	394	84	63	33	15	¢1	1	
Bread and other bakery products	250	67	161	16	с1	63	сı	• • •		0] 0 0 0	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	39	, .1 .	28	10	Ļ	1	• • •	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Brick and tile	69	• • •	34	26	1-	Ţ	1	• • •	• • •	* * *	
Cars and general shop construction and											
repairs by steam-railroad companies	29	• • •	10	ъ	θř	00	10	ы	1		
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	77	12	50	15	• • • • •	•	• • •	0 0 0			
Foundry and machine-shop products	111	9	48	00	12	10	¢1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	• • •	
Liquors, malt	11	• • •	5	33	1	10 .	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	• • •	
Lumber and timber products	263	15	149	85	8	ŝ	,c7	1	0 0 0	•	
Printing and publishing	439	118	246	57	6	5	•	• • •	• • •		
Slaughtering and meat packing	13	2	00	60	1	5	1	بس ر	• • •		
All other industries	733	66	393	146	38	31	16 .	8	1	1	

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING-

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ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING-

								501 to	Over
		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	100 to 250	251 to 500	1,000	1,000
	No Wage-	- Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-	Wage-
INDUSTRY , Total	Earners	Earners	S'I9ff'f'SI	Earners	Earners	Earners	Earners	Karners	Earners
ALL INDUSTRIES	0 0 0	2, 543	4, 316	2,488	4,451	5, 383	5,504	1,227	2,152
Bread and other bakery products 889	• • •	308	148	99	160	207		• • •	5
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk 210	• • •	4.4	68	61 61	76	0 0 0	6 - - -	0 0 0	* • •
Brick and tile	0 4 4 8	108	302	214	62	236	5 6 8	• • •	• • •
Cars and general shop construction and									
repairs by steam-railroad companies 3,993	0	12	66	165	234	8.18	2,001	667	0 0 0
Flour-mill and grist-mill products 282	0 0 0	101	181	0 * *	4 0 0	• • •	0 0 0	0 6 9 9	• • •
Foundry and machine-shop products 1,813	•	141	379	342	644	307	0 0 0	8 6 8	0 0 0
Liquors, malt 424	0 0 0	¢¢	<u>6</u>	21:	329	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lumber and timber products 2,190	0 0 0	349	837	202	220	231	331	0 0 0	0 0 0
Printing and publishing2,366	0 0 0 0	540	595	296	326	609	0 0 0	8 9 8 9	0 0 0
Slaughtering and meat packing 659	0 	10	40	- 53	120	184	282	0 0 0	8 9 9 9
All other industries14,319		927	1,655	1,091	2, 283	2,761	2, 890	560	2,152

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BIENNIAL REPORT

EXPENSES

As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total. The following table shows in percentages the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

		Per (Cent of	
	Тс	otal Exper	ises Repo	orted
				Miscel-
			Ma-	laneous
INDUSTRY	Salaries	Wages	terials	Expenses
ALL INDUSTRIES	. 4.9	17.4	70.2	7.5
Bread and other bakery products	. 4.8	16.6	68.2	10.4
Brick and tile	. 5.9	46.9	37.6	9.6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	. 3.0	5.8	85.9	5.3
Cars and general shop construction and re	-			
pairs by steam-railroad companies	. 5.6	52.0	39.8	2.6
Flour-mill and grist-mill products	. 1.8	3.0	91.6	3.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	. 10.4	24.6	54.0	11.0
Liquors, malt	. 7.2	12.9	33.6	46.3
Lumber and timber products	. 4.9	41.9	40.3	12.9
Printing and publishing	. 18.5	30.6	30.3	20.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	. 2.3	4.2	89.7	3.8
All other products	. 3.9	14.4	76.2	5.5

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 70.2 per cent of the total expense was incurred for materials, 22.3 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 7.5 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries. The very large miscellaneous expense shown for the malt-liquor industry is due to the inclusion of internal-revenue taxes. The labor cost in the industries manufacturing food products is relatively low.

ENGINES AND POWER

The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current) and their total horse-power at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horse-power of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

The table indicates that the increase in owned primary power was in that generated by steam and gas engines and water motors, that generated by water wheels and the forms of owned power included under the head of "Other" showing decreases. During the five years 1904-1909 the number of steam engines increased from 873 to 1,207, and the number of gas engines from seventyeight to 141, while the number of water wheels decreased from 108 to twenty-eight. In 1909, 87.7 per cent of the total primary power was generated by steam engines, a somewhat smaller proportion than is shown for either 1904 or 1899. As will be seen, the practice of renting power is increasing, 10.3 per cent of the total power reported being rented in 1909, as compared with 3.1 per cent and 3.5 per cent in 1904 and 1899, respectively. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also becoming more common, the horse-power of such motors increasing from 709 in 1899 to 11,965 in 1904 and 20,070 in 1909. The horse-power of electric motors run by rented power increased from 1,187 in 1899 to 3,765 in 1904 and 15.874 in 1909.

	1	Number	r •]	Per Cen	t
	of]	Engines	s or				Dist	tributio	n of
		Motors		H	lorse-pow	rer	Ho	orse-pov	ver
POWER	1909	1904	18991	1909	1904	1899 ¹	1909	1904	1899
Primary power	r,								
total	3, 293	1,059	864	154, 615	124,907	43, 434	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	1,387	1,059	864	138, 640	121,071	41,895	89.7	96.9	96.5
Steam	1, 207	873	783	135, 645	117, 539	39,400	87.7	94.1	90.7
Gas	141	78	81	1,464	317	519	0.9	0.3	1.2
Water wheels	s. 28	108	55	1,377	2,094	1,493	0.9	1.7	3.4
Water motor	's 11	• • • • •	(2)	49		(2)	(3)		• • • • •
Other	• • • • •	* * * * *	• • •	105	1,121	483	0.1	0.9	1.1
Rented	1,906	(²)	$(^{2})$	15,975	3, 836	1,539	10.3	3.1	3.5
Electric	1, 906	$(^{2})$	$(^{2})$	` 15,874	3, 765	1,187	10.3	3.0	2.7
Other	•••	• • • • •	• • •	101	71	352	0.1	0.1	0.8
Electric motors	s.2,981	550	40	35, 944	15, 730	1,896	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by cu	r-								
rent ger	1-								
erated by e	S-								
tablishment	t.1,075	550	40	20, 070	11,965	709	55.8	76.1	37.4
Run by rente	ed								
power	1,906	$(^{2})$	$(^{2})$	15,874	3,765	1,187	41.2	23.9	62.6

¹Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.

² Not reported.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FUEL

Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. The table following shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909, by totals, for all industries and for certain selected industries.

					Oil,	
	Anthra	-			Including	•
	cite	Bitumi-			Gasoline	Gas
	Coal	nous Coal	Coke	Wood	(Bar-	(1,000
INDUSTRY	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Cords)	rels)	Feet)
ALL INDUSTRIES	9,616	3, 325, 135	691,837	10,103	91, 275	342, 577
Beet sugar	• • • • • • •	230, 221	9,300		30	• • • • • • • •
Brick and tile	2, 732	110, 420	195	1,682	1	
Cars and general shop constru- tion and repairs by stear	n-					
railroad companies	77	147, 291	446	3	1,184	2,033
Cement		123, 765				
Foundry and machine - she	op					
products	16	15,026	11,724	660	774	1,674
Gas, illuminating and heating.		99, 516	223		29, 136	
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	5	35, 263	529, 493			
Iron and steel, steel works an	nd					
rolling-mills		308, 968	26,007	4,539	23,341	314, 313
Petroleum refining		17, 383			33,350	
Smelting and refining, lead		162,152	109,020	96		
All other industries	6, 791	2,075,130	5,429	3,123	3,459	24,557

NOTE.-In addition there were 334 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES (With Statistics for Laundries.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for four important industries in Colorado are here presented.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING

The following table includes for 1909 two establishments making sausage, while for previous years none was reported; it also shows by kind the quantities and values of products for the last three census years.

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PRODUCT		1909		1904		1899
TOTAL VALUE	2\$ 9	, 656, 810	\$ 3	3, 323, 503	\$ 4	, 343, 983
Beef, fresh—						
Pounds		, 521, 352	15	5, 589, 690	20	, 789, 680
Value	\$ 2	, 548, 947	\$:	1,091,076	\$ 1	, 501, 233
Veal, fresh—						
Pounds		, 369, 852		498 , 0 89		417,000
Value	\$	128,314	\$	41, 583	\$	39, 940
Mutton, fresh-						
Pounds		, 405, 106	6	2, 790, 676	3	, 138, 745
Value	\$	237, 668	\$	256, 377	\$	270, 729
Pork, fresh-						
Pounds	12	2,191,600	:	3, 337, 911	10	, 454, 600
Value	\$ 1	, 198, 459	\$	313,799	\$	663, 687
Pork, salted or	cured—					
Pounds), 530, 615	1	1,087,849	17	, 377, 000
Value	\$ 2	2, 648, 836	\$	982,129	\$ 1	, 044, 050
Sausage, fresh o	or cured—					
Pounds	13	8,441,273	-	1,506,525	2	, 535, 400
Value	\$	289 , 058	\$	117, 444	\$	153, 866
Lard-						
Pounds		2, 633, 806	;	2, 613, 183	7	,678,000
Value	\$ 1	,418,794	\$	181,197	\$	417,960
Fertilizers and f	ertilizer materials—					
Tons		2,024		707		190
Value	\$	54, 413	\$	8, 303	\$	2,030
Hides—						
Number		,67, 946		30, 807		38,284
Pounds		,071,771		1,784,820	2	,128,330
Value	\$	480, 589	\$	153, 521	\$	162, 397
Pelts-						
Number		55, 085		63, 822		(2)
Value	\$	54, 505	\$	52, 871		
All other produc	cts\$	597, 227	\$	125, 203	\$	88,091

¹ Partly estimated.

² Figures not available.

In general, the industry shows a remarkable increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909. The increases in the quantities and values of beef and pork products are very large without

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exception, but mutton and the by-product pelts show small decreases. During the five years the production of fresh beef, veal, sausage, and hides more than doubled, that of fresh pork increased nearly twofold, and that of lard nearly fivefold. The output of fertilizers and the value of "all other products," which includes the amount received for custom and contract work and for a number of by-products, show marked increases.

FLOUR-MILL AND GRIST-MILL PRODUCTS

Colorado is not an important corn-growing state, but the development of dry-farming has in general brought about an increase in the production of wheat, oats, and barley. The following table gives the quantities and values of the different flourand grist-mill products reported for the census years 1909 and 1904:

PRODUCT	QUAN	TITY	VAL	UE'
	1909	1904	1909	1904
TOTAL VALUE	• • • • • •		\$7,867,706	\$5, 783, 421
Wheat flour-				
White (bbls.)	970,448	962, 862	5, 136, 352	4, 348, 518
Graham (bbls.)	7,331	7,226	36,286	28, 959
Corn meal and corn flour (bbls.)	21,958	18,419	74, 764	47,658
Rye flour (bbls.)	1,726	2,246	7,176	7,657
Buckwheat flour (lbs.)		2,500		75
Barley meal (lbs.)	367, 800	114,000	8,190	912
Hominy and grits (lbs.)		8,038		286
Feed (tons)	54, 350	25, 411	1, 567, 745	539, 460
Offal (tons)	41,770	44, 349	978,663	776, 310
All other			58,530	33, 586

A comparison of quantities rather than values best indicates the growth of the industry. Wheat flour, of which 99.3 per cent is white flour, is by far the most important product of this industry. Only slight gains are shown, however, for the five years in the quantities of white and Graham flour produced. Corn meal and corn flour show a gain of 3,539 in the number of barrels produced since 1904. The amount of barley meal produced in 1909 was more than three times the amount produced in 1904. Feed shows an increase in tonnage of 113.9 per cent, the largest increase in quantity shown in the table. The by-product, offal, decreased in quantity, and rye flour, relatively unimportant, decreased in both quantity and value. In 1909, 649 pairs of rolls and twenty-six runs of stone were reported as the equipment of the mills of the state. In the same year two establishments manufactured barrels and two manufactured sacks.

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PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

The best index of the development of this industry is the growth in the number of publications and their aggregate circulation per issue. The following table gives these details by period of issue for the years 1909, 1904, and 1899:

		Numbe	r		Aggregat	е
PERIOD		of Publica	tions	(Circulation per	Issue
OF ISSUE	909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
TOTAL	382	381	265	1, 133, 364	1,092,697	521,213
Daily	53	42	42	335, 147	209, 185	¹ 157, 016
Sunday	13	14	17	223,008	222, 854	(1)
Semi-weekly	6	² 7	² 4	5,609	5, 301	2,500
Weekly	278	, 274	179	338,092	294, 242	285, 425
Monthly	31	38	19	230, 308	348, 815	72,947
All other classes	1	6 л	4	. 1,200	12,300	3, 325

¹Sunday issues included with dailies.

²Includes one tri-weekly.

As shown in the table, the aggregate circulation per issue more than doubled from 1899 to 1904, while the increase was slight from 1904 to 1909. This irregular development of the state's newspapers and periodicals as a whole is due almost entirely to the fluctuations in the circulation of the monthlies, which increased nearly fivefold from 1899 to 1904 and fell off decidedly during the succeeding five-year period. From 1904 to 1909 the dailies and weeklies increased in number and in circulation, while Sunday publications, semi-weeklies, monthlies, and all others decreased in number, and monthlies and all others in circulation.

There were published in the state, in 1909, four Italian weeklies and two semi-weeklies; three Spanish weeklies; two Spanish-English weeklies; one German, one Servian, one Slavonian, and one Swedish weekly; and one Japanese semi-weekly.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS

The state has a very extensive and largely undeveloped timber area. The following statement shows the quantities of the principal products of the sawmills of the state for 1909 and 1904:

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PRODUCT	1909	1899^{1}
Rough lumber (M feet, b. m.)	141,710	133, 746
Shingles (thousands)	657	5,165
Lath (thousands)	11,494	5,558

¹Does not include reports for establishments with a product of less than \$500.

LAUNDRIES

Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables, or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were ninety-nine such establishments in the State of Colorado, thirty-six of which were in Denver, five in Pueblo, four in Colorado Springs, and two in Trinidad. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	99
Persons engaged in the industry	2,076
Proprietors and firm members	103
Salaried employes	140
Wage-earners (average number)	1,833
Primary horse-power	1,895
Capital\$	1,270,656
Expenses	1, 595, 638
Services	1,055,461
Materials	290, 314
Miscellaneous	249, 863
Amount received for work done	1,980,693

Forty-five out of ninety-nine establishments were under individual ownership, and twenty-seven each under firm and corporate ownership. Three establishments had receipts for the year's business amounting to between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000, twenty-seven had receipts of between \$20,000 and \$100,000, and sixty-nine receipts of less than \$20,000 each.

The number of wage-earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

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Wage-H	Earners		Wage-	Earners
	Per			Per
	Cent of			Cent of
	Maxi-			Maxi-
Number	mum	MONTH	Number	mum
. 1,696	82.9	July	1,996	97.6
. 1,684	82.3	August	2,046	100.0
. 1,707	83.4	September	. 1,962	95.9
. 1,756	85.8	October	. 1,855	90.7
. 1,763	86.2	November	. 1,850	90.4
. 1,844	90.1	December	1,835	89.7
	Wage-H . 1,696 . 1,684 . 1,707 . 1,756 . 1,763 . 1,844	Wage-Earners Per Cent of Maxia Maxia Number Mum 1,696 82.9 1,696 82.3 82.3 1,684 82.3 83.4 1,707 83.4 85.8 1,756 85.8 86.2 1,844 90.1 90.1	Wage-Earners Per Cent of Maxi- Maxi- MONTH 1,696 82.9 July 1,684 82.3 August 1,707 83.4 September 1,756 85.8 October 1,763 86.2 November 1,844 90.1 December	Wage-Earners Wage-Earners Per Cent of Maxi- Maxi- Number mum MONTH Number 1,696 82.9 July 1,996 1,684 82.3 August 2,046 1,707 83.4 September 1,962 1,756 85.8 October 1,855 1,763 86.2 November 1,850 1,844 90.1 December 1,835

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the amount of horse-power used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

	N	lumber	
× · · ·	of	Engines	Horse-
KIND	or	Motors	Power
PRIMARY POWER, total		•••••	1, 895
Owned		• • • • •	1,443
Steam	••••	67	1,428
Water motors		1	15
Rented			452
Electric		42	272
Other	• • • •		180

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND	Unit	Quantity
Coal-		
Anthracite	Tons	428
Bituminous	Tons	25,685
Wood	Cords	20
Oil	Barrels	65
Gas	1,000 feet	7, 433
Other	Tons	4,800

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CUSTOM SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS

Statistics for custom saw- and grist-mills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries and can not be separately presented here without divulging individual operations.

TAB	LE I-	-COMP	MTAAN	E SUM	MARY F	POR 19(9, 190	4, AND	1899				
THE ST	ATE-	ALL IN	DUSTR	IES CO	MBINEL	S UNE (LOHIECI	JED INI	USTRII	S			
			ſ	Persons	-								
			Engage	d in Ind	ustry								
				P_{10} -					Exp	ressed in	Thousa	unds	
])l'ie-		Wage-							Value
				tors		Earners						r	Added
	Z	Tumber c	f	and		(Aver-							by
		Estab-		Firm	Salaried	age	Primary	×			Cost of	Value 1	Manu-
		lish-		Mem-	Em-	-mnN	Horse-				Mate-	of	fac-
INDUSTRY	Census	ments	Total	bers	ployes	ber)	Power	Capital	Salaries	Wages	rials	Products	ture
STATE-ALL INDUSTRIES	1909	2,034	34, 115	1, 722	4, 326	28,067	154, 615	\$162,668	\$5, 648	\$19,912	\$80,491	\$130,044	\$49, 553
	1904	1,606	25, 888	1,398	2,677	21, 813	124,907	107, 664	3, 549	15,100	63, 114	100, 144	37,030
	1899	1, 323	• • •	• • •	1, 870	19,498	43, 434	58,173	2,059	11, 708	60, 751	89, 068	28, 317
Bread and other bakery products	1909	250	1.325	272	164	889	613	1.676	163	559	2 297	3, 969	1.672
	1904	186	934	200	64	670	231	943	22	411	1,487	2, 657	1,170
	1899	132	621	135	99	420	• • • •	552	48	236	865	1,607	742
Brick and tile	1909	69	1,036	46	68	922	3, 923	2,421	, 79	637	511	1,670	1,159
	1904	63	580	52	33	495	2,192	1,036	39	322	164	817	653
	1899	65	532	76	18	438	1, 083	526	18	9.37	86	497	411

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3utter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909	39		304	26	68	210	657	1, 221	68	130	1,924	2, 340	416
	1904	0.21		IHI	16	28	26	476	593	31	58	1,081	1,290	209
	1899	38		[33	100	18	80	403	204	11	01	471	618	147
2														
Canning and preserving	1909	30	-	330	15	26	518	1, 349	1,486	107	250	672	1,528	856
	1904	15		358	14	29	315	112	554	39	136	429	S21	392
	1899	12	•		•	27	237	0 0 0 0	312	29	76	250	406	156
Cars and general shop construction														
and repairs by steam-railroad com-														
panies	1909	29	4,	300	• • •	307	3, 993	3,947	4,708	363	3, 393	2,604	6, 559	3, 955
	1904	34	ŝ	267 .		215	3,052	2,422	1,646	253	2,265	2,663	5, 259	$^{-}_{2,596}$
	1899	29	67	324 .		137	2,687	1,152	1,682	148	1,677	1,278	3, 142	1, S64
•														
Confectionery	1909	35		183	32	102	349	145	580	92	136	531	1,023	492
	1904	19		296	11	43	239	66	341	44	105	294	685	391
	1899	10	•		•	0^{1}	153	•	277	46	62	225	420	195
Plour-mill and grist-mill products	1909	22	4	129	47	100	282	6, 810	4, 835	134	220	6, 672	7,868	7,196
	1904	52		362	26	92	244	5,927	2,326	104	203	4,797	5, 783	986
	1899	49	* *		•	87	272	* * *	1,977	92	167	3, 769	4,441	672
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909	.111	61	250	101	362	1,813	4, 325	7,056	539	1,280	2, 801	5, 907	3, 103
	1904	288	1	377	80	146	1,451	2, 530	3, 241	211	1,062	1,933	4,108	2,175
	1899	84	:	•	• • •	122	1, 875		2,909	153	1,162	1,720	4,159	2, 439

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1899-Continued	ED INDUSTRIES
004, and	SELECT
1909, 19	VED AND
ARY FOR	COMBIN
E SUMM	DUSTRIES
COMPARATIV	TE-ALL INI
LABLE I-	THE STA

			Value	Added	by	Manu-	fac-	ture	285	254	80		444	305	173	515	319	203
		nds		·		Value]	of	Products	542	432	170		570	376	204	1,054	577	442
		Thousa				Cost of	Mate-	rials I	257	178	90		126	12	31	539	258	239
		ressed in						Wages	146	137	34		190	93	54	172	125	100
	لمو	Exp						Salaries	45	22	8		13	35	21	68	36	22
								Capital 3	494	167	22		2,415	1,240	664	585	364	230
						Primary	Horse-	Power	258	164	24		4,361	2,187	292	109	38	
			Wage-	Earners	(Aver-	age	-muN	ber)	176	157	51	•	251	138	93	269	175	154
	ustry					Salaried	Em-	ployes	41	19	2		53	35	18	65	<u></u> 36	26
Persons	d in Ind	Pro-	prie-	tors	and	Firm	Mem-	bers	2	10	2		11	6	9	29	19	
	Engage				Ē			Total	224	186	60		315	182	117	363	230	
					umber o	Estab-	lish-	ments	14	11	34		30	16	9	30	22	91r
					Z			Census	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
	-							INDUSTRY	Furniture and refrigerators				Ice, manufactured			Leather goods		

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Liquors, malt	1909	11	514	ю	85	421	2, 434	7,327	193	349	206	3, 311	2,401
	1904	11	367	2	09	300	3,001	4,702	137	243	458	2,120	1,662
	1899	14	371	6	39	000	1,050	5, 682	78	257	376	2,043	1,667
Lumber and timber products	1909	263	2,614	261	163	2,190	11,177	3,472	172	1,458	1,396	4,185	2,789
	1901	110	1,631	109	92	1,430	6, 659	1,892	83	896	-206	2,497	1,691
	1899	SFL	•		90	1,507	0 8 9 9	1,605	80	799	1,099	2, 638	1, 539
ð													
Marble and stone work	1909	44	346	52	27	267	1 69	296	32	208	220	626	406
	1904	33	276	36	28	212	359	288	. 33	200	231	626	395.
	1899	39			12	399		410	14	279	224	969	472
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay													
products	1909	9	231	ော	14	214	450	1,079	26	148	105	436	328
	1901	11	511	4	31	476	2, 108	832	51	268	296	787	491
	1899	10	423	2	42	374	1,005	856	60	216	161	574	413
Printing and publishing	1909	439	3, 747	406	975	2,366	2,015	4,941	1,104	1, 823	1,806	6, 962	5, 156
	1904	61Fc	2, 916	399	615	1,902	1,531	3,604	102	1,343	1,311	5, 467	4,156
	1899	286	•	•	372	1,896	• • •	2, 670	353	1,130	823	3, 697	2, 874
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909	13	834	ŗŌ	170	629	2,450	3, 653	210	389	8, 295	. 9, 657	1,362
•	1904	11	303	4	52	217	888	1,107	55	175	2,782	3, 324	542
	1899	14	316	2	48	261	• • • •	1,381	19	171	3,722	4,344	622

			Value	Added	$_{\rm by}$	Manu-	fac-	ture	663	643	446	22, 352	18,000	13, 202	
		nds		7		Value I	of	Products	1,021	626	680	70, 816	61, 539	58, 290	
		1 Thousa				Cost of	Mate-	rials I	358	336	234	48, 464	43, 539	45,088	
70		ressed ir						Wages	306	308	223	8, 123	6, 750	4,788	
JSTRIE		Exp						Salaries	59	28	20	2, 129	1,570	813	
IUNI di								Capital 3	427	299	200	113, 325	82,489	35, 959	
BLECTH						Primary	Horse-	Power	* * * *	•		108, 868	93, 554	• • • •	
AND S			Wage-	Earners	(Aver-	age	Num-	ber)	427	481	337	11,848	9, 732	7, 941	
BINED	ustry			11		Salaried	Em-	ployes	32	23	23	1, 433	1,036	577	
ES COM Persons	d in Indı	Pro-	prie-	tors	and	Firm 5	Mem-	bers	104	128	97	326	271		
INTRI	Engage				f			Total	563	632	457	13, 607	11,039	•	
VLL INI					umber o	Estab-	lish-	ments	66	211c	98e	445	368	281	
LATE/					Z			Census	. 1909	1904	1899	. 1909	1904	1899	
THE S								INDUSTRY	obacco manufactures			ll other industries			

TABLE I-COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Continued

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²Does not include statistics for six establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. include statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. ³Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. TABLE 1-COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Continued

5

CITIES OF 50, 000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES

			Value	Added	$_{\rm by}$	Manu-	fac-	s ture	\$20, 612	15,660	13, 434	20	44	27	1 021	725	536
		nds				Value	of	Products	\$51, 539	36,660	37,906	145	92	65	2.546	1.656	1,132
		Thousa				Cost of	Mate-	rials I	\$30, 927	21,000	24,472	Į9	48	38	1 515	931	596
		essed in				Ū		Wages	\$8,405	6, 711	5, 236	36	22	12	33.0	250	163
		Expr						alaries	\$3, 019	1, 818	1, 181	10	Ţ	2	134	68	44
								Capital S	\$47,534	27,434	31,271	10	58	30	1.177	699	405
						Primary	Horse-	Power (25, 165	0 9 9 9 9	6 9 6 9	52	0 0 0 0 0	* * * *	487	* * *	
			Wage-	Earners	(AVer-	age]	-umv	ber)	12, 058	9,672	8, 500	42	32	19	594	442	311
	ustry					Salaried	Em-	ployes	2, 393	1,484	1,036	Å	ب	1	117	52	59
Persons	d in Ind	Pro-	prie-	tors	and	Firm 3	Mem-	bers	586	596	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ή iφ	2	¢1	86	72	56
	Engage				f			Total	15,037	11,752	0 0 0 0 0	51	35	22	797	566	446
					umber o	Estab-	lish-	ments	766	722	574	ro	Ττ	13	91	75	79
					Z			Census	1909 I	190 f	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
								INDUSTRY	DENVER-ALL INDUSTRIES			Brass and bronze products			Bread and other bakery products		

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

					alue	lded	Ŋ	-nu	fac-	ure	684	386	221	303	169	36	115	166	26
				ls	Ň	. AG	7	Value Ma	of	roducts t	1,041	474	262	505	347	83	160	251	142
	STRIES			Lhousan				ost of	Mate-	rials Pı	357	88	41	202	178	27	45	100	45
led	D INDU			ssed in 7				0		Vages	376	208	128	65	57	13	55	89	55
Jontinu	LECTE			Expre						alaries ¹	44	12	6	37	26	2	9	4	0
9-668	AND SE									Capital S	908	422	295	363	251	35	96	195	112
, AND 1	BINED							rimary	Horse-	Power C	1,367	• • • •	• • • •	3.00	• • •	• • •	64	•	•
9, 1904	IS COMI		-		Wage-	larners	Aver-	age P	Num- I	ber)	576	303°	208	114	103	31	84	121	22
or 190	USTRIF		stry		r	Ħ	-	alaried	Em-	ployes	34	11	2	30	15	6	9	4	4
IARY F	TLL IND	ersons	in Indu	Pro-	prie-	tors	and	Firm S	Mem-	bers	17	31	22	8	10	• • • •	15	27	18
SUMA	ORE-A	Ч	Engaged				£1.1			Total	627	345	237	152	128		105	152	66
RATIVE	S OR M						umber of	Estab-	lish-	ments	26	59	20	6	18	15	12	125	214
COMPA	TNATI		¢				IN1			ensus	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1001	1899
TABLE I-(CITIES OF 50,000 INHAB									INDUSTRY	Dutob and tile			Canning and preserving	9		Carriages and wagons and materials		

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	1,740	1,116	216	353	319	131		2,298 -	1,724	1,400	333	231	123	1,243	988	1,215	600	348	356
	2,966	2,072	1,295	760	560	. 290	1	4,598	3, 275	2, 534	651	389	281	1,675	1,226	1,440	1,177	- 603	734
	1, 226	956	579	407	241	159		2,300	1,551	1,134	318	158	158	432	238	225	577	255	378
	1,477	954	623	94	S3	39		875	802	759	108	84	60	176	121	168	354	229	222
	154	112	99	65	37	28		403	170	117	60	28	16	126	95	. 50	48	20	31
	2,473	621	905	403	262	169		5, 234	2, 373	1,971	382	278	156	4, 894	3, 159	4,954	821	321	649
	1,485		• • • •	97	• • • •	• • • •		3,040		• • • •	_ 70	• • •	0 0 0 0	1,283	• • •	* * *	1,509	6 6 6 -	0 0 0 0
	1,706	1,271	1,006	254	184	96		1,268	1,097	1,221	167	121	95	210	156	206	515	307	301
	139	57	69	65	36	49		267	109	Sõ	59	29	19	51	35	21	46	1.7	25
		• • • •	0 0 0 0	19	10	0 6 0 0		38	SS	• • •	18	15	0 0 0 0	0 4 0 0	6 6 6 6	es S	17	2	9
	1, 845	1,368	1,075	338	230	• • • •		1,573	1,24.4	8 6 8 9 9	254	165	0 0 0 0	261	191	230	518	331	332
	5	Ω.	Q	21	14	9		67	350	51	17	16	61	4 1	က	4	22	61	110
m-railroad	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899		p products 1909	1904	1.899	1909	1904	1899		1901	1899	ts 1909	1904	. 1899
and repairs by stea	companies			Confectionery				Foundry and machine-shol			Leather goods			Liquors, malt			Lumber and timber produc		

Cars and general shop construction

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.

					an	ed		-nt		re	257	375	377	483	818	922		527	477	325
					Val	Add	by	e Mar	fa	ets tu				3,	°,	1, 1,		()		10
	SS			nds				Valu	of	Produc	426	589	580	4, 835	4,836	2, 459		792	17	48
	USTRI			Thousa				Cost of	Mate-	rials	169	214	203	1,350	1,018	537		265	234	160
ıded	GNI UE			essed in						Wages	133	191	230	1, 215	896	733	~	246	232	164
Conclu	BLECTH			Expr					v	alaries	16	31	10	845	517	262		59	26	20
1899 -	AND SF									Capital S	303	273	221	2,759	2,018	1, 853		347	212	129
)4, and	ABINED							Primary	Horse-	Power	389		4 4 4 4 4	1,036	• • • •	• • • •	-	•	••••••	• • • •
)9 , 19(ES CON			•	Wage-	Iarners	(Aver-	age	-uunN	ber)	151	206	282	1,536	1, 253	1,131		358	360	241
FOR 19(DUSTRI		ustry			I .	-	Salaried	Em-	ployes	14	25	9	707	440	263		32	19	23
MARY	ALL IN	ersons	l in Indı	Pro-	prie-	tors	and	Firm	Mem-	bers	30	32		111	125	• • • •		51	56	
E SUM	MORE-4	H	Engage				Ę			Total	195	263		2,354	1,818	• • • •		441	435	
ARATIVI	rs or 1						umber o	Estab-	lish-	ments	26	30	25	150	155	124		51	56	172
-COMPA	BITAN						ź			Census	. 1909	1904	1899	. 1909	1904	1899		. 1909	1904	1899
TABLE I-	CITIES OF 50,000 INHA									INDUSTRY	Marble and stone work			Printing and publishing)			Tobacco manufactures		

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			Pto.	Sala.							T_{A}	BLE	1 1)etan	l St.	ATEME	INT FOR	а Т1	UE STATE	BY INDG	stries, 1	900									
			nrle-	ried								,																			
			tora	Officers.	Persi	dis Ru	antzed h	i lindired	r.v.	•			wage-i	entitier Daai	8-0-P																
	Number	uľ	and	Superin			W'7	uze-Nara	• •			an Nonrue	10111111111111111111111111111111111111	Coers 1	o, or	h- h + 1								EX	PENSES		Miscel	linneima			
	Estab-		Firm	tendents	. eta	ka		-g	Nam	Just			a aveni 16 octor	e gennin	Ladar	niy siz ite								M;	alerials		Taxes,				Value
	lisit-		Meni-	and		Fe-	Average	a Movi	1101	Materia	1.00		10 11111	UVPr .	r nuei	F 10 I.	THUNTS					Services		Puel and		4	ncluding				Added
INDUSTRY	ments	ToInt	hers	Mannger	Mule	malo	Numution	·	nth	Manual	•111 				for large	2 C* 1	11						Wage.	Rent of		Rent of	Internal	Contract		Value of	by Manu
1 ALL INDUSTRIES	2.031	84, 146	4, 799	1.257	2 215	521	25, 18-5	Nav	295 (GAL	10.000	5 IN	unan i	AND CO.			anne a	154 242		Faddtal	Tatul	Officinia	Clerks	Earners	Power	Other	Factory	Revenue	Work	Other	Products	facture
			-,	112-1			e 1 601		201 001	reo	v3 ⁸ 1 21	- 13	0	(1)	0	(.)	109,010		\$102, 667, 803	\$114,659,502	\$\$1 \$27, 674	\$2,820,013	\$19,912,312	\$5,525,510	\$71, 942, 355	\$ ចារ, បភិរិ ៈ	\$1, 359, 251	\$105,002	\$6,327,689	\$130, 044, 312	\$49, 553, 40
2 Artificial stone .	35	112	31	δ	ò		63	May	95	Jnn,	33	85	ຽມ				36	2	146.663	119,760	5 1622	6.8.5	11.575	0.1	60 V	1.120					
3 Boxes, cigar .	3	26	5		1		21	June	22	Feb, 2	20	21	9	12			14	3	50.415	31 345	64 Octo	1000	8 561	6651	545, 1491 111, 1491	1,140	760	1,684	6, 555	162, 873	59,05
4 Brass and bronze products	õ	51	5	2	2		42	Nov	48	Meh.	35	13	41		2		52	1	15,207	122.324	2.800	2 14	36 116	1.07	10,100	2 6 6 6	310		1,300	41, %6	22, 08
5. Bread and other bakery products	250	1,325	272	21	80	58	880	Ang	939	Jan	810	899	640	244	14	1	613	5	1. 676. 4.3	3, 368, 683	45,965	113 556	559,179	70.220	0.001.000	0,009	410		2, 186	146,092	ŤŬ, 04
6 Brick and the	0 ⁴ l	1,0,%	46	17	18	3	922	July	1,305	Jan,	ບີເລີ	1, 213	1,494	1	15		3,923	G	2, 400, 670	1, 365, 535	63, 656	16,165	637 2.50	951 161	912 117	2 12.	11,000	131	36,411	3,268,760	t, 671, 75
î Brooms	б	51	6	2	2		17	Aug.	- 49	Aur.*	46	48	H	t			32	ī	10, 113	99, 516	1, 500	1.50	26 312	1 '91	65, 939	1 9.0	10,001		114, 962	1,650,010	1,155,63
b Brushes	4	10	4			1	ű	Nov -	6	Mny^{2}	5	6	5	1			11	8	14, 595	15, 951		750	3.670	·,	0,010	1,150	040		1, 156	113, 108	52,05
9 Butter, cheese, and condensed infi	k 89	304	25	19	27	22	210	July	247	Jun.	187	200	185	15			657	9	1,220,524	2, 238, 279	30, 000	35,097	125.112	16 225	1.907.007	5 144	6 424	119.0	100	19,100	9,37
10 Canning and preserving	ii0	630	15	37	42	18	515	Aug.	4,161	Apr. ²	457	t, 311	436	867	â	G	4,319	10	1, 486, 325	3,210,059	63, 835	13, 355	250.241	Dr 975	(\$2.410	11 977	6 5.63	T.uk	109,010	2,360,100	416, 16
11. Parriages and wagens and materia	ula 21	158	25	6	3		154	July	112	$J_{\rm H} m_s^{-1}$	105	108	108				125	11	160,264	196, 203	6,050	2.016	87.001	3, 435	\$1.515	7 165	1 242	1.0	112, 233 C 260	1,041,119 0.00 Jack	100,00
12 Cars and general shop construction	юп																						- 17 51-1	01 9400	0.,0.0	1,100	0,103	1.04	0, 302	200, 225	λ (4, b4
and repairs by steam-ralified co	tu-																														
panles	29	1, 300		125	1.50	2	3, 993	Dec.	4,373	July 3	3, 571	4, 239	1, 231	2			11, 1947	12	1,101,532	6,529, 942	216, 403	146, 279	3, 303, 142	100.147	2 473 423	100	62 524	5 914	101-110	C STR LOI	A. 15 A. 18
13 Cats and general shop constructi	lon																						.,,		0, FTO, 040	100	02, 001	0,111	101, 110	0,000,001	3,101,35
and repairs by street-ralhond co-	10-																														
panles .	Ű	234		Б	4		e trife Grade	July	246	Mch.	212	218	217		1		46-I	13	231, 182	273, 635	6, 803	3, 400	140.346	1.624	113.441		5 (02)		2.016	1973 676	755.10
11 Confectionery	35	183	32	21	47	34	349	tiec.	t19	Feh.	310	423	1631	25.1			145	14	579, 526	594, 550	29,782	62,438	135, 701	10,031	521,1152	31. 271	3,940		67.955	1 0.71 0.79	101-01
15 Copper, thn, and sheet-hon produc	ets 21	137	23	î	2	4	104	Dec.	122	Jnn.	83	132	130		2		44	15	201,065	249, 941	8, 323	2, 9.5	85,T20	1,563	131.523	6.711	ala	793	5.511	25.3 (272	1541.5.5
16 Fancy atticles, not elsewhere spe	el-																								,				01011	6 9 010	100,01
fied	3	16	3			3	10	Aug.1	11	Jan. ¹	7	10	3	7				16	35, 590	15,205		3, 065	4,319	115	5.348	930	35		1.550	24, 000	18 53
17 Flour-mili and grist-mili products	ĩĩ	429	47	41	65	I	151	OPL.	320	July	253	289	288		1		6,810	17	4, 835, 438	7,050,944	73, 925	F0, 100	219, 965	53, 085	6, 619, 229	2, 121	29.616	150	233, 776	1.867-706	1 155 39
18 Voundry and machine-shap produc	ale 141	2, 250	75	131	201	30	1, 513	Sept.	2,001	Jan.	1,672	1, 518	1,802	3	13		4, 325	15	7,056,055	5, 195, 417	344, 314	194, 4:15	1, 250, 148	147,637	2,651, 323	40, 911	37, 355	14, 200	449.962	5 905 595	3 162 6
19 Furniture and refrigerators	. H.	223	î	12	23	6	176	Dec.	195	Jan.	159	192	159	3	3		258	19	493, 564	196, 569	17, 916	27, 511	146, 591	3, 571	253, 200	14, 417	2,563	903	80.552	542, 122	154. 17
20 Hand stamps and stem its and bran	nje 3	19	2	2			45	Dec.*	16	Junes	15	15	11		4		6	10	15,775	30, 188	3,350		12,750	256	10,140	2,520	97		975	35,900	25.0.
21 Ice, manufactured	. 30	315	11	21	25	1	34	,∖ug.	416	Dec,	167	151	180		4		4, 361	21	2,415,090	145, 382	75,830	25, 209	189,803	93,163	1.912	1, \$10	15,270		17,1258	569, 839	63.75
22 Jewelry	11	38	13	3	÷	5	13	\mathbb{D}^{er}	71	Peli	70	79	14	3	2		33	22	114, 175	201, 512	à, 400	11,100	71, 295	1,399	81.687	13, 371	1,142		10,215	275. 8 4	1:5.73
23 Leather goods	30	363	29	19	37	9	369	Nov.	255	Jan.	254	284	243	41			109	23	584,788	883,170	29, 20	38, 495	172, 319	2,710	535, 314	18, 446	4,645		51,501	1,051,335	515. N
3 Liquors, mall	11	614	δ	32	63		t2 t	July	สาธ	Jnn.	351	153	420		3		2, 431	21	1, 326, 513	2,638,601	103, 652	NJ, 350	34×, 926	64, 326	811,665	1,500	489, 119		155, 977	3, 310, 775	2, 103, 77
25 Lumber and timber products.	363	2,614	261	51	77	5	2, 190	Aug.3	2,577	A10 1	, 793	2, 909	2, 577	28	4		11,177	35	3, 472, 113	3, 175, 166	112, 526	55,937	1, 157, 589	31, 977	4,355 -82	9, 335	32, 123	3, 264	405, 125	4,184,861	2, 788, 90
26 Marlile and stone work .	41	346	52	15	31	1	267	June	291	Jan,	224	278	278				694	26	966, 612	516,957	21, 320	10, 381	208, 415	12, 855	201,039	2, 989	3,450	12, 548	37, 610	635, 651	405, 78
27 Mattresses and spring hels	6	111	1	11	9	2	118	Oct.	135	Pep	71	121	52	39	3		274	27	176, 187	337,770	14,450	7, 533	44, 839	4,976	237, 512	IÚ, €10	1, 117		16, 633	369, 371	1.0, 613
23 Models and patterns, not including	ng																														
paper patterns .	. I.	15	δ	******			10	Apr.	13	Nov.2	8	8	8				29	25	7,402	12, 626			8,056	305	2,389	1,314	65		45	19,677	16,98
20 Patent medicines and compounds no	nd																														
druggists' preparations .	. 23	71	8	21	3		50	Mch.	69	Jan	43	64	41	23			90	29	115, 450	122,013	10,073	1,975	23, 821	1,080	62,659	3,936	911	100	17, 125	168,433	104, 66
30 Petroleum, relining	4	89		î	9		73	Och	50	Peb.*	65	16	រីប៉				420	30	1, 112, 726	541, 645	25, 253	11,040	63, 547	50, 673	389,235		8,910	1:+4	39,504	615,3.4	175,50
31 Photo-engraving	4	23	5	3		1	22	Dec.	24	Peb.z	20	21	23	1			49	31	25,039	41, 030	2, 550	650	23, 201	2, 161	6, 513	2,350	97		2,875	\$0,170	(1,20
32 Pottery, Jerra-cotta and fire-cla	ау																														
producis	ę	231	3	î	2	δ	214	July	267	Ĵan.	151	225	2:2	4	3		-450	32	1, 078, 694	330, 247	15, 545	10, b50	4.62, 743	35,941	69, 300	96	1, 341		48,717	435, 522	327, 56
23 Printing and publishing	139	3,747	406	154	625	166	2,366	Dec.	2,483	May 2	; 107	2,518	2, 045	401	54	δ	2,015	33	4,941,071	5,969,377	437,078	676, 143	1, N23, 196	76,125	1,750,977	446, 244	,35, 88 t	224,556	818, 270	6,961,721	5, 150, 60
34 Slaughtering and meat packing.	13	834	5	24	136	10	65#	June	615	Nuv.2	634	1741	620	14	13	100	2,460	34	3,653,300	9, 243, 976	61,064	145,519	359,133	67,907	8, 226, 872	1,970	19,141		329, 380	9, 656, 810	1,362,03
35 Steam packing	4	39	1	5	3		30	Nov,	to	June	19	36	36				29	35	78, 185	80, 4:0	8,400	1,250	21,971	1,013	36,647	3,220	105		6, 410	93, 215	55, 300
36 Stoves and finnaces, including ga	15																														
and all stoves	. 6	15	3	5	б	5	30	Nov. ³	34	Apr.2	28	30	30				1.5	.36	14, 545	90,072	1,840	5,825	21,011	1,158	35,740	3, 310	363	1,500	4, 125	38, 285	55, 357
37 Tuhacco manufactures	19	563	101	12	15	ŝ	127	Dere	115	Meh.	3%5	434	351	19	4			31	426,817	894,727	32,~40	-5, 759	16,663	t, 410	356, 6. 3	16,908	6it, S19	100	\$5,467	1,021,244	663, 115
38 Wall plaster	t	70	1.00	6	3		64	Oct.	-08	dun. ¹	51	61	61				410	35	162,500	3091, 322	5, 100	4,050	35, 523	11,016	41, 412		1,116		0,775	162,400	107,011
29 All other industries ³		12, 337	193	367	812	130	10, 35										107, 200	39	111, 721, 576	59, 061, 273	1,021,807	981, 193	7,446,096	7,319,064	10, 053, 204	203, 878	432, 976	7,903	2,046,226	68, 551, 800	20, 949, 505

 ^{-1}No lignres given for reasons explained in the Introduction, page 2.

Same number reported for one or more other months,

All other industries embrace

All other industries candidee.					
Agricultural implements	Cement 2	Fireworks 1	lints and caps, other than felt, straw,	Looking-glass and picture frames	smelting and refining, copper 1
Aiiificial limbs	Charcoal 1	Flags, hanners, regulia, society badges,	and woel	81n1t 1	Smelting and retining, lead 5
Automobiles, including bodies and parts 4	Plothing, men's, including shirts 4	and emblems 1	Hustery and knii goods 1	Mineral and seda, waters 65	Smelting and refining, since 1
Awnings, tents, and salls \dots	r'inffiling, momen's . 2	Fluvoring extracts	House-furntshing goods, not elsewhere	Mirrors	Songi 3
Balibiti metai and solder 3	Coffee and spice, constilling and grindling th	Fond preparations	specified	Mucliage and paste,	Suda-water upparatus
Haking powders and yeast 3	Collins, fordal cases, and undertakers'	Fur goods	Ink, printing	Musical instruments and materials, not	Statut
Beet sugar	guods	Furs, dressed	lnk, writing 2	specified 1	Statuary and art goods
Bleycles, motorcycles, and parts 4	Puke	Furnishing goods, men's	instruments, professional and scien-	Musical instruments, planos and organs,	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.
Blacking nucl cleansing and polishing	chappings and whoden goads, not else-	Gas, illuminating and heating	the 4	and materials	Yhiegar and effer
preparations 2	where spreffer	Gas and electric fixiures, and humps	fron and steel, blast fnrnaces	Optical gouits 2	Window shades and fixtures . 1
Boots and shoes, including cut stock	Cuttery and loots, not elsewhere speci-	and reflectors 2	Iron and sleel forgings 1	Faint and varnish	Wirework, including wire rope and
and findings 1	fleg	Gluss, culling, staining, and orna-	from and steel, sieel works and rolling	Paper goods, nut elsewhere sperified. 1	cable
Boxes, futury and paper 3	Dairymen's, poulierers', and aplarisis'	menting	nillis 1	Photographic apparatus and materials 2	Wool scanning 1
Butler, reworking	snipplies 1	Gloves and mittens, leather 1	Jewelry and instrument cases 1	Rooting materials	
Carpets, rug 2	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and	Gold and sliver, reducing and refining,	Kaulin and ground earlins	Sufes and vaults	
Cars, steam-railroad, not including op-	supplies	nol from the ore	Lapidary work	Scales and balances 2	
crations of railroad companies 2	Electroplating 1	Grease and tallow 2	Lead, bar, plpe, and sheet 1	Show cases 1	
Cars, street-milroad, not including op-	Explosives	Hair work 1	Leather, tauned, curried, and finished . 1	Signs and nilvertising novelites . 1	
erations of railroad companies 1	Elvestors and ammunition 2		(huse	Silve success to be a first second se	

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7,575

29, 264

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27, 329

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822

171

5,466

260

All other industries 1909

	1904	243	4,481	171	594	3, 716	• • •	16, 322	671	2,493	14, 805	19, 579	4,774
	1899	176	* * *	6 6 6 6	396	3, 273	• • • •	19, 657	518	1,867	20, 192	26, 144	5, 952
CITUS	OF 10,	O.L 000	50,000 II	LIUVHN	-STNA	ALL IN	DUSTR	IES CO	MBINEI	*			
Colorado Springs	1909	59	694	40	138	516	206	\$ 2,023	\$ 144	\$ 413	\$ \$23	\$ 1,733	\$ 910
	1904	49	212	45	92	410	• • • •	1,611	84	284	412	1,101	689
	1899	34	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	7.8	409	• • • •	1, 127	50	225	365	845	480
													8
Pueblo	1909	16	1,637	50 50	244	1, 320	2, 276	4,137	264	957	1,497	3, 345	1,84 S
	1904	80	1,120	65	114	9.41	• • •	2,040	129	199	941	2, 197	1.256
	1899	69	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	70	790	• • •	1, 184	70	458	672	1,440	768
Trinidad	1909	30	279	$0\overline{6}$	39	220	851	869	37 .	170	310	814	504
	1904	* * *	0 • • • •	0 0 0 0	•	• • • •	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	* * * *	• • • •	0 0 0 0 0	- - - - - - - -
	1899	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 0	• • • •		0 0 0 0	• • •	0 0 0 0		• • • •
¹ Does not include statistics for one es	tablish	ment. to	avoid	liselosm	o of ind	ividnal	onorotic	2011	•				

³Does not include statistics for five establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. ²Does not include statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations. of individual operations.

CHAPTER VIII

STATISTICS OF THE RAILROADS OF COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD

		' Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
N	0. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS I	oloyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	. 2	713	\$ 10,175.54	\$14.27	• •	
Other officers	. 13	4,790	25,429.20	5.31	••	• •
General office clerks	. 65	22, 165	67,438.74	3.04		• •
Station agents	. 35	12, 448	31,009.42	2.49	••	0 •
Other station men	. 175	56, 153	105, 907.71	1.89	••	
Engine men	. 87	23, 746	138,605.86	5.84	••	
Firemen	. 96	23, 735	86, 133.27	3.63	••	• •
Conductors	. 59	13,848	87,781.21	6.34		
Other trainmen	. 170	43, 204	156,055.31	3.61	• •	
Machinists	. 71	26, 569	150, 618.40	3.98	••	• •
Carpenters	. 69	21, 359	57, 561.52	2.69	••	• •
Other shopmen	. 428	148,050	375, 275.18	2.53	••	• •
Section foremen	. 84	25, 471	55,077. 21	2.16	• •	
Other trackmen	.1,110	165, 768	230, 057.11	1.39	• •	• •
Switch and crossing men	. 7	2,460	4,185.82	1.70	••	• •
Telegraph operators	. 62	20, 335	58,706.64	2.89	• •	• •
All other laborers	. 469	142,727	318, 129.77	2.23	15	433
			to			
Totals	.3,002	753, 541	\$1,913,147.91	\$ 3.88	15	433

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		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	1	366	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 3.28		• •
Station agents		284	760.00	2.68	• •	• •
Enginemen	1	366	1,560.00	4.26	• •	
Firemen	1	366	840.00	2.30	• •	* #
Conductors	1	326	1,340.00	4.11	• •	• •
Section foremen	1	366	780.00	2.13		
Crossing and switchm	en	126	208.05	1.65		• •
						_
Totals	5	2, 200	\$ 6,688.05	\$ 2.91 4-	7	

BEAVER, PENROSE & NORTHERN RAILROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
N	o. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS	loyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	. 2	730	\$ 4,980.00	\$ 6.82		
General office clerks	. 7	2, 191	8,199.50	3.74		• •
Station agents	. 36	13, 140	27, 173.08	2.07		• •
Other station men	. 103	32, 239	73, 926.54	2.29		• •
Enginemen	. 73	20, 410	104, 223.40	5.10		• •
Firemen	. 68	18, 980	59, 774.70	3.15		
Conductors	. 48	13, 505	57,669.70	4.27		
Other trainmen	. 88	24,455	71,370.75	2.92		
Machinists	. 15	4,695	18, 183. 88	3.87		• •
Carpenters	. 42	13, 146	33, 090.78	2.52		• •
Other shopmen	. 279	25, 120	190, 415.34	2.53		
Section foremen	. 60	21,900	50, 440. 87	2.30		• •
Other trackmen	. 570	153, 683	238,054.10	1.55		• •
Switchmen and watchmen	1 3	1,095	2,097.45	1.92	• •	••
Telegraph operators	. 49	17, 885	44,998.39	2.52		• •
All other laborers	. 246	66, 669	176, 208.49	2.64	• •	• •
		······································	• <u> </u>		—	
Totals	.1,689	429, 873	\$1,160,807.17	\$ 3.13 2-3	3 3	143

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
1	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Ace	idents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	44	708	\$ 12,274.45	\$17.34		••
Other officers		3, 599	33, 079.61	9.29	••	
General office clerks	1, 543	24, 994	58, 891.17	2.36		• •
Station agents	17	5, 953	12,800.73	2.15	• •	
Other station men	8	3, 191	4, 117.41	1.29		••
Enginemen	37	18, 138	86,086.37	4.75	• •	
Firemen	37	18, 163	59,074.85	3.25		••
Conductors	24	11, 157	54,197.31	4.86		• •
Other trainmen	56	23,977	66,537.51	2.78		
Machinists	2	1,357	5, 982. 98	4.41		
Carpenters	6	5,266	13,082.97	2.48	•••	
Other shopmen		29, 561	64,459.94	2.18	• •	• •
Section foremen	26	9,651	20,052.43	2.08		
Other trackmen	60.	26, 986	34,917.02	1.29		
Telegraph operators	28	10, 942	21, 909.72	2.00		
All other employes	619	30, 486	64,665.77	2.12		
		<u> </u>				_
Totals	2, 676	224, 089	\$ 612,130.14	\$ 4.05 3-1	6 13	71

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COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
No	. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
p	loyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	8	984	\$ 4,916.68	\$ 5.00	• •	••
Other officers	3	449	1,267.68	2.82	0.0	• •
General office clerks	32	4,073	5,985.98	1.47	• •	• •
Station agents	6	654	1,777.38	2.72		••
Other station men	4	499	1,257.24	2.52	• •	• •
Enginemen	15	1,227	6,718.89	5.48		• •
Firemen	16	1,182	4,476.23	3.79	• •	• •
Conductors	14	1,273	5, 745. 74	4.51	• •	• •
Other trainmen	21	2,219	7,737.99	3.49	• •	0. 0
Machinists	4	427	1,597.53	3.74	• •	• 0
Carpenters	9	1,023	2,975.54	2.91	• •	• •
Other shopmen	14	1,427	3,788.13	2.65	• •	• •
Section foremen	14	1,730	3,630.54	2.09	• •	• •
Other trackmen	83	8,189	13, 391.98	1.64	• •	
Crossing and switchmen	3	297	449.50	1.68	• •	• •
Telegraph operators	12	1,510	3,180.23	2.11	• •	• •
All other laborers	37	4,565	10,355.58	2.27		• •
Totals	295	31,728	\$ 79,252.84	\$ 2.99 2-3	3	

COLORADO EASTERN RAILROAD

			Total		Total	Average		
			No.		Yearly	Daily		
	No.	Em-	Days	C	compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS	ple	oyes	Worked		sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers		5		\$	1,500.00			• •
General office clerks	• • • •	1			750.00		• •	•••
Enginemen	• • • •	1			865.60	\$ 3.30	• •	• •
Firemen	• • • •	1	• • • • • •		576.40	2.20		
Other trainmen	• • • •	1	* * * * * *		835.00	2.00	• •	• •
Other shopmen		2			279.50		• •	
Other trackmen		5			1,651.97	1.75	• •	
Totals	• • • •	16	• • • • • •	\$	6,458.47	\$ 2.31 1-	4	

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
No). Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS p	loyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	. 12	4,635	\$ 40,683.12	\$ 8.77	• •	••
Other officers	27	8,922	39, 241.64	4.39	••	• •
General office clerks	59	23, 462	53, 567. 69	2.24	• •	••
Station agents	25	8,668	24,171.93	2.79	••	• •
Other station men	15	5,438	11,407.94	2.10	• •	• •
Enginemen	47	15,288	114,058.16	7.46	• •	• •
Firemen	47	16,037 [.]	78,313.22	4.88		• •
C'onductors	. 30	9,134	58,804.19	6.44	••	
Other trainmen	53	15,891	75,915.81	4.78	••	• •
Machinists	48	13, 416	44,188.04	3.29	••	••
Carpenters	43	14,732	46,930.61	3.19	••	• •
Other shopmen	210	60, 403	170,247.03	2.82	••	••
Section foremen	46	16,972	36, 164. 80	2.13	• •	• •
Other trackmen	193	45, 302	76,605.64	1.69	• •	• •
Crossing and watchmen	9	2,828	5,510.29	1.95		• •
Telegraphers	32	12,081	31,568.86	2.61	• •	• •
All other employes	52	15,828	31,403.97	1.98	••	• •
		·				
Totals	948	289,037	\$ 939,782.94	\$ 3.732/3	4	103

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD

CRYST'AL RIVER RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average	
		No.	Yearly	Daily	
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Accidents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed Injured
General officers	9	2,817	\$ 342.00	\$12.00	•• ••
General office clerks	16	4,992	1,458.00		
Station agents		153	625.00	4.08	•• ••
Enginemen	1	285	1,159.54	4.07	
Firemen	1	267	724.50	2.71	
Conductors	1	272	978.07	3.60	
Other trainmen	1	255	672.32	2.64	•• ••
Section foremen	1	374	918.75	2.46	•• ••
Other trackmen	9	1,255	2, 326.68	1.85	
All other laborers	1	247	487.40	1.97	•• ••
Totals	40	10,917	\$ 9,692.26	\$ 2.379	

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COLORADO SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD

		Total	Total Vearly	Average Daily		
	No Em-	Dave	Compen-	Compen-	100	idents
CLASS	NO. Em-	Worked	sation	sation	Filled	Injured
General officers	8	2, 504	\$ 11,160.00	\$ 4.45		
Other officers	1	313	2,700.00	8.62		• •
General office clerks	4	1,252	5,261.61	4.20		• •
Station agents	1	313	1,373.23	4.38	• •	• •
Other station men	2	626	1,904.52	3.04	• •	• •
Enginemen	2	622	3,672.54	5.90		
Firemen	2	622	2,353.35	3.78		
Conductors	2	622	3,601.56	5.79	• •	• •
Other trainmen	6	1,712	6,071.38	3.54		• •
Machinists	1	318	1,447.76	4.55	• •	• •
Carpenters	1	24	82.85	3.45		
Other shopmen	3	973	3, 296.25	3.38	• •	• •
Section foremen	1	313	1,200.00	3.83	• •	• •
Other trackmen	10	2,426	3,842.43	1.58	*	0 0
Telegraph operators	1	290	885.21	3.05	• •	••
Totals	45	12,930	\$ 48,852.69	\$ 4.233 <u>4</u>	—	_

COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
No	. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS plo	oyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	9	3,280	\$ 61,499.82	\$25.99		• •
Other officers	30	11,066	88,018.03	7.95	• •	
General office clerks	299	105, 046	278, 513.26	2.65	• •	• •
Station agents	84	26,870	67,179.10	2.50	• •	
Other station men	329	121,738	265, 267.30	2.18	• •	• •
Enginemen	211	72, 738	355, 489.59	4.88	• •	* *
Firemen	240	72, 140	226, 829.58	3.14		
Conductors	1 16	42,600	210, 422. 33	4.94		
Other trainmen	382	130,983	459, 800.68	• 3.51	0 0	• •
Machinists	289	77,952	248,182.10	3.18	0.0	• •
Carpenters	123	46,994	128,944.55	2.74	• •	
Other shopmen	457	150,068	390, 707. 94	2.60	0 0	• •
Section foremen	191	71,361	151,178.46	2.12	0 0	• •
Other trackmen	856	323, 081	483,800.59	1.49		0 0
Switch and crossing men	63	22,778	40,529.30	1.78	• •	• •
All other laborers	208	63, 743	145,798.66	2.29		
- Totals	499	144, 244	\$ 306,880.80	\$ 2.13	• •	•••

COLORADO & WYOMING RAILROAD

		Tota1	Tota1	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Ein-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
Gencral officers	9	2, 817	\$ 3,966.74	\$ 1.41	• •	
Other officers	7 .	2, 295	14,700.00	6.41		
General office clerks	16	4,992	18, 795.56	3.77		
Station agents	6	2,196	5,664.00	2,58		
Other station men	9	3,119	6,686.89	2.14		
Enginemen	22	5, 671	25, 419.23	4.48	• •	
Firemen	17	5,552	15,395.89	2.77		
Conductors	5	1,531	7, 349. 76	4.80	••	••
Other trainmen	62	14, 807	55,946.39	3.78		
Machinists	15	3, 889	13, 587. 38	3.49		
Carpenters	15	3, 393	9,734.44	2.87	••	• •
Other shopmen	95	29, 477	67, 410.16	2,29		
Section foremen	11	3,869	8,874.29.	2,29		
Other trackmen	128	29,123	50,110.74	1.72		• •
Telegraphers	2	725	2,852.00	3.93	• •	
All other employes	17	5,679	19,019.03	3.35		••
Totals	436	117, 635	\$ 295,592.50	\$ 3.251/2	3	21

DENVER, BOULDER & WESTERN RAILROAD

			Total		Total	Average		
			No.		Yearly	Daily		
	No.	Em-	Days	C	compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
CLASS	plo	yes	Worked		sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	• • • •	3	1,098	\$	9,000.00	\$ 8.20	• •	* *
Other officers		3	1,098		5,520.00	5.03		
General office clerks		1	366		900.00	2.46		
Station agents		3	976		1,840.65	1.89		
Enginemen		-4	653		2,751.42	4.21		• •
Firemen		4	668		1,850.49	2.77	• •	••
Conductors		4	631		2, 267.20	3.59		• •
Other trainmen		7	684		1,885.00	2.76		
Machinists		1	282		1,124.80	3.99	• •	
Carpenters		• •	185		350.45	1.90		
Other shopmen		3	891		2, 246.97	2.52	• •	• •

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		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
Section foremen	6	1,573	3,179.39	2.02	• •	• •
Other trackmen	11	2, 203	3,521.60	1.60	• •	• •
Telegraph operators	2	652	1,227.02	1.88	• •	4° .
All other laborers	5	718	1,499.45	2.09	• •	
			<u>-</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_
Totals	57	12,678	\$ 39,164.44	\$ 3.127	* *	• •

DENVER, LARAMIE & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
0	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	2	1,430	\$ 14,006.14	\$ 9.80		• •
Other officers	3	2,029	7, 267.47	3.58		• •
General office clerks	9	4,420	9,530.60	2.16		
Station agents	4	1,392	2,907.00	2.09	• •	0 0
Other station men	2	664	1,372.36	2.06		0.0
Enginemen	4	1,119	4,719.04	4.22		6 P
Firemen	4	656	1,686.24	2.57		
C'onductors	3	1,105	3,869.78	3.50		
Other trainmen	1	617	1,413.50	2.29		
Machinists	7	1,757	5,524.88	3.14	• •	• •
Carpenters	0	184	472.69	2.57		* *
Other shopmen	12	3,110	6, 854.13	2.20		
Section foremen	5	1,873	3,746.23	2.00	• •	
Other trackmen	16	3,860	6,431.39	1.66	• •	• •
Crossing and watchmen	5	1,671	3,193.35	1.91	• •	• •
Telegraph operators	1	348	1,140.00	3.28		• •
All other employes	1	1,583	7,069.32	4.47		
						pressent.
Totals	79	27, 818	\$ 81,204.12	\$ 3.20 2-3	3	

DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
N	o. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers		1,651	\$ 22,160.50	\$13.42		••
Other officers	6	1,933	8,325.65	4.31	••	
General office clerks	. 31	9,045	27,187.99	3.02	•••	• •
Station agents	12	3, 634	9,856.52	2.71	• •	••
Other station men	19	5,504	11, 687.20	2.13		
Enginemen	. 34	11,084	55, 380.98	5.50	••	• •
Firemen	. 34	10, 216	39, 263.96	3.84	• •	• •
Conductors		6,481	32, 834.34	5.07	• •	• •
Other trainmen	. 36	11,104	42,170.32	3.80		
Machinists	. 17	4, 461	14,369.95	3.22		
Carpenters		4, 234	. 12,033.77	2.84		
Other shopmen	98	26, 126	63, 899.49	2.45	• •	•••
Section foremen	. 31	8, 195	18,826.65	2.30		• •
Other trackmen	258	45,756	71,581.57	1.57		• •
Crossing and watchmen.	4	1,045	1,744.50	1.67	• •	
Telegraph operators	14	3, 430	10,128.89	2.95	• •	•••
All other employes	54	23, 748	56,476.39	2.38		• •
					_	-
Totals	699	177, 647	\$ 497,923.77	\$ 3.71 2-3	3	

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly .	Daily		
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	20	7,300	\$ 138,573.50	\$18.98		• •
Other officers	27	9,855	\$1,005.36	8.22		
General office clerks.	336	122, 640	332, 742. 27	2.71		
Station agents	117	42,705	120, 559.10	2.82	• •	
Other station men	505	184, 325	345, 127.52	1.87	• •	• •
Enginemen	312	113,880	660, 414.75	5.80	• •	• •
Firemen	319	116, 435	423, 364, 33	3.64	• •	
Conductors	176	64, 240	355, 646. 17	5.54		••

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	Total	Total	Average		
	No.	Yearly	Daily		
No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
Other trainmen 533	194,545	762, 639.87	3.92	• •	• •
Machinists 388	121,056	412, 792.95	3.41		• •
Carpenters 352	109,824	302,895.41	2.76		
Other shopmen1,380	430, 560	1,171,366.37	2.72	• •	• •
Section foremen 261	95, 265	193,464.89	2.03	• •	• •
Other trackmen1,478	461,136	714, 895.01	1.55		
Crossing and watchmen 36	13,140	20,602.52	1.57	• •	
Telegraph operators 131	47, 815	147,041.98	3.08	• •	
All other employes1,034	377, 410	774, 362.19	2.05		• •
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Totals	2, 512, 131	\$6,957,494.19	\$ 4.271/2		

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	19	2,380	\$ 12,799.80	\$ 5.38		
Other officers	4	1,434	7,268.91	5.07	• •	
General office clerks	5	1,755	4,144.20	2.36	• •	• •
Station agents	8	2,933	7,289.78	2.49	• •	• •
Other station men	S	2, 433	5,138.22	2.11	• •	
Enginemen	19	7,569	35, 867.28	4.74	• •	
Firemen	19	7,614	21,693.97	2.85		
Conductors	10	3,490	20,641.91	5.91		
Other trainmen	16	5,894	23, 147.56	3.93	۰.,	• •
Machinists	6	1,614	6,940.20	4.30		
Carpenters	1	273	\$08.54	2.96	• •	
Other shopmen	ງດ ••••	11, 245	26,601.24	2.37		
Section foremen	27	8,947	18,717.58	2.09		
Other trackmen	2:29	52,527	\$7, 252, 59	1.66		
Telegraph operators	2	\$33	3,380.32	4.03		
All other employes	40	14, 205	41,239.07	2.90		• •
Totals	440	125,146	\$ 322,931.17	\$ 3.451/2		• •

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		Total No	Total Yearly	Average Daily		
No	. Em-	Davs	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS plo	oyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	8	2, 455	\$ 21,719.36	\$ 8.85	•••	••
Other officers	4 *	1,200	4,582.79	3.82	••	
General office clerks	25	9,784	25, 258.30	2,58	• •	• •
Station agents	7	1,892	5, 522.53	2.91	••	
Other station men	3	1,048	2,406.36	2.30		••
Enginemen	2 5	5, 036	29, 363.35	5.83	••	
Firemen	28	4,962	19,392.06	3.93	••	
Conductors	27	5, 410	25,138.87	4.65		
Other trainmen	48	8,870	34, 127. 24	3.85		
Machinists	15	2,103	8,233.10	3.91	••	
Carpenters	23	6, 289	17,930.19	2.86		
Other shopmen	44	8,124	21, 632. 64	2.66		
Section foremen	23	5,827	13,098.32	2.25		
Other trackmen	181	27,028	44,057.70	1.63		••
Crossing and watchmen	12	1,236	12,694.72	2.18		••
Telegraph operators	15	4,871	13, 892.90	2.85		••
All other employes	76	17, 760	44,384.41	2.50	••	•;
- Totals	554	113, 895	\$ 333,434,84	\$ 3.501/3		

FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
N	lo. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acc	idents
CLASS	oloyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	. 2	732	\$ 10,000.00	\$13.66	••	••
Other officers	. 2	732	3, 900.00	5,33	••	••
General office clerks	. 3	1,098	3, 760. 00	3.42		
Station agents	. 6	2,237	5,150.32	2.30	••	••
Other station men	. 2	762	505.00	.66	••	••
Enginemen	. 2	970	2,543.97	2.62		••
Conductors	. 2	854	3,093.11	3.60	• •	••
Other trainmen	. 4	2, 017	5,057.85	2.51	••	
Machinists	. 3	448	1,116.56	2.49	••	••
Carpenters	. 5	751	1,969.35	2.62	•••	
Other shopmen	. 9	1,092	2,344.69	2.15	••	
Section foremen	. 6	2,103	4,485.00	2.13	• •	••
Other trackmen	. 43	8,462	13, 704.32	1.62	• •	• •
All other employes	. 3	235	548.64	2.33		•••
Totals	. 95	23, 728	\$ 63,271.08	\$ 3.43 2-3	3	

		Total	Total	Average			
		No.	Yearly	Daily			
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents	
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured	
General officers	3	480	\$ 7,788.00	\$16.23	•	••	
Other officers					• •	• •	
General office clerks	1	100	330.00			••	
Station agents	6	1,380	2,764.90	3.33	• •	••	
Other station men	1	314	485.90	2.00	• •	••	
Enginemen	3	744	2,625.75	1.55	• •	••	
Firemen	4	930	2; 213.00	3.53	• •	••	
Conductors	3	744	1,742.45	2.38	• •	• •	
Other trainmen	2	633	1,313.95	2.34	• •	• •	
Machinists	3	- 495	1,548.60	2.08	• •		
Carpenters	6	658	1,917.30	3,13	• •		
Other shopmen	5	1,306	3,542.85	2.91	• •		
Section foremen	8	1,574	3,295.40	2.71	• •		
Other trackmen	66	9, 215	15,731.20	2.09	۰.	d .	
Totals	111	\$18,573	\$ 45,299.30	\$ 3.53 2-	3		

LARAMIE, HAHN'S PEAK & PACIFIC RAILROAD

MANITOU & PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Accie	lents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killèd	Injured
General officers	2	732	\$ 11,000.00	\$15.03	• •	••
General office clerks	1	366	2,400.00	6.56	• •	
Station agents	1	166	409.45	2.47	• •	• •
Other station men	1	152	269.35	1.77	• •	••
Enginemen	2	630	3, 147.50	5.00	• •	• •
Firemen	2	632	1,894.50	3.00	• •	••
Conductors	2	427	1,425.60	3.34	• •	• •
Other trainmen	2	332	930.75	2.80		• •
Machinists	1	366	1,900.00	5.19	••	• •
Carpenters	1	236	1,129.90	4.79		
Other shopmen	18	4,156	9,540.40	2.30	• •	
Section foremen	2	385	924.05	2.40	• •	••
Other trackmen	19	3, 540	6,349.15	1.79	•••	••
All other employes	2	917	2,841.80	3.10	• •	
Totals	56	13,037	\$ 44,162.45	\$ 4.25 1-3		annese 8 8

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MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILROAD

1		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Em-	- Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	2	473	\$ 2,863.96	\$ 6.05	•••	• •
Other officers	1	220	684.88	3.11		* *
General office clerks	6	1,941	3,424.47	.1.77	• •	••
Station agents	3	990	3, 179.50	3.21	•	
Other station men	6	1,506	3, 979.80	2.64		
Enginemen	9	1, 306	7,634.63	5.85		
Firemen	7	1,276	5,046.46	3.95	• •	• •
Conductors	5	1,234	6,126.23	4.96		=
Other trainmen	12	• 2, 341	8,096.97	3.46	• •	
Machinists	1	260	992.45	3.82	••	
Carpenters	2	711	• 2,105.04	2.96		
Other shopmen	2	927	2,464.40	2.66		
Section foremen	6	2,048	4,398.50	2.15		• •
Other trackmen	37	7,104	11,754.63	1.65	• •	••
Crossing and watchme	n 1	103	174.83	1.70		
Telegraphers	3	925	2,110.50	2.28	• •	
All other employes	14	3, 593	8,022.38	2.23 1-	3	
	(ini constantino)					
Totals	117	26, 958	\$ 73,060.13	\$ 3.20 1-	3	

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

		Total		Total	Average		
		No.		Yearly	Daily		
1	No. Em-	Days	C	compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked		sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	81	1,054	\$	12,956.54	\$12.29		
Other officers	205	2, 199		10,777.74	4.90		
General office clerks	1, 189	11,178		27, 263.14	2.44	• •	
Station agents	11	3, 994		10,181.00	2.55	• •	• •
Other station men	21	7,013		18, 140. 35	2.59		
Enginemen	24	8, 255		38,900.10	4.71		
Firemen		7,911		26, 163.20	3.31	• •	
Conductors	20	5,614		25, 147.50	4.48		• • •
Other trainmen	75	16,316		51, 520, 36	3.15		

-		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
No	. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
CLASS pl	oyes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
Machinists	3	1,910	8,158.75	4.27		
Carpenters	6	4,482	10, 392.15	2.32	• •	
Other shopmen	92	23, 404	55,465.10	2.37		
Section foremen	52	10,885	21, 254.40	1.95		
Other trackmen	451	41,092	62, 328.45	1.51		
Crossing and watching	2	653	1,185.95	1.82	6 Ø	0.8
Telegraph operators	38	4,679	12, 798.95	2.74		0.8
All other employes	504	40;848	99, 784.93	2.44		* *
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Totals	8,100	191, 517	\$ 492,418.51	\$ 3.52	1	35

SAN LUIS & SOUTHERN RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
. 2	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	5	1,647	\$ 2,634.96	\$ 1.60		
Other officers	1	366	300.00	.82		
General office clerks	8	2, 549	2, 561.29	1.00		
Station agents	3	1,098	2,706.00	2.46		
Enginemen	1	412	1,991.93	4.83		
Firemen	1	412	1,249.03	3.03		
Conductors	1	412	1,969.73	4.78	0 0	
Other trainmen	1	412	1,363.53	3.31		
Machinists	1	101	549.16	5.43		
Carpenters	1	31	111.10	3.58		
Other shopmen	2	744	1,988.34	2.67		
Section foremen	1	366	720.00	1.97		
Other trackmen	2	432	687.35	1.59		
All other employes	1	320	921,21	2.88		

Totals		9,302	\$ 19,653.63	\$ 2.85 5-1	4	• •

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UINTAH RAILROAD

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
	No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Accidents	
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed Injur	red
General officers	3	1,098	\$ 8,320.00	\$ 7.57		•
Other offices	2	732	5,400.00	7.38	•• •	•
General office clerks	3	1,098	3,320.00	3.02	• • •	•
Station agents	3	1, 143	3, 767. 76	3.30		
Other station men	25	9,116	18,990.46	2.08		•
Enginemen	5	1,925	9,627.50	5.00	•• •	•
Firemen	6	1,908	6,199.72	3.25		•
Conductors	5	1,780	7,512.68	4.22		
Other trainmen	6	1,109	3,355.59	3.02	•• •	
Machinists	3	1,086	4,780.00	4.40		•
Carpenters	10	3, 566	12,460.49	3.49		
Other shopmen	10	4,366	13, 222.74	3.03	•• •	
Section men, foremen	8	3,062	7,484.76	2.44	•• •	•
Other trackmen	38	19,027	35,908.93	1.89		•
Telegraph operators	2	732	1,980.00	2.70	··· ·	•
All other employes	59	30,110	74,645.94	2.48		
						-
Totals	288	81,858	\$ 216,976.57	$3.70\frac{1}{2}$		

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

	Total	Total	Average		
	No.	Yearly	Daily		
No. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
16	5,689	\$ - 38,989.16	6.85	• •	
45	18,442	45,916.49	2.49		
49	15,613	32, 571.59	2.09		
140	52, 180	102, 171.62	1.96	•••	
91	• • • • • •	193,919.51		• •	
88		119, 087, 96		•••	
57		118,623.74		• •	
161	• • • • • • •	218,502.69		• •	
63		80, 352.60		• •	
64		36,650.06		• •	
331		288,573.52			• •
	No. Em- ployes 16 45 49 140 91 88 57 161 63 64 331	Total No. Em Days ployes Worked 16 5,689 45 18,442 45 15,613 140 52,180 91 57 161 63 64 331	TotalTotalNo.Em-DaysCompen- $ployes$ Workedsation16 $5,689$ \$ \cdot 38,989.164518,44245,916.494915,61332,571.5914052,180102,171.6291193,919.5157118,623.74161218,502.696336,650.06331288,573.52	Total Total Average No. Yearly Daily No. Days Compense Compense ployes Worked sation sation 16 5,689 \$ 38,989.16 6.85 45 18,442 45,916.49 2.49 49 15,613 32,571.59 2.09 140 52,180 102,171.62 1.96 91 193,919.51 57 118,623.74 63 88,353.62 63 36,650.06 331 288,573.52	Total Total Average No. Yearly Daily No. Em- Days Compen- Compen- Accidential ployes Worked sation sation Killed 16 $5,689$ $\$$ 38,989.16 6.85 45 18,442 $45,916.49$ 2.49 49 15,613 $32,571.59$ 2.09 91 193,919.51 57 $118,623.74$ 63 $80,352.60$ 63 $36,650.06$ 331 $288,573.52$

				Total	Total	Average		
				No.	Yearly	Daily		
-		No.	Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
	CLASS	plo	yes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
Sec	tion foremen	••••	85	30,522	68,060.65	2.23	• •	
Oth	er trackmen	••••	503	150, 332	225, 193. 25	1.50	• •	
Cro	ssing and watchm	en	21	8, 377	14,066.45	1.68		
Tele	egraph operators	• •	72	28,403	71,856.16	2.53		
All	other employes	• • • • •	466	185, 749	402,637.08	2.17		
							-terrent	
	Totals	2,	252	495, 307	\$2,057,172.53	2.61	15	57

DENVER UNION DEPOT & RAILROAD COMPANY

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		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
N	to. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	dents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	. 2	732	\$ 3,100.00	4.37	• •	
Other officers	2	732	3,600.00	4.92	•••	
General office clerks		732	2,000.00	2.73		
Other station men	127	46,482	99, 641, 65	2.17		• •
Other trackmen	8	2,928	4,783.30	1.63		
Crossing and watchmen.	12	4,392	10,383.60	2.36		
Totals	153	55,998	\$ 123, 508.55	3.03	• •	• •

PUEBLO UNION DEPOT RAILROAD COMPANY

		Total	Total	Average		
		No.	Yearly	Daily		
I	vo. Em-	Days	Compen-	Compen-	Acci	idents
CLASS	ployes	Worked	sation	sation	Killed	Injured
General officers	5	300	\$ 800.00	2.666		
Other officers	1	360	2,400.00	6.666		
Other station men	39	12,720	30,620.00	2.407		
Carpenters	1	360	870.00	2.416		
Section men	1	360	720.00	2.00		
Other trackmen	1	360	600.00	1.666		
Crossing and watchmen	4	1,440	3,312.00	2.30		
All other employes	30	11,100	13,723.11	1.236		
					_	
Totals		27,000	14, 116. 33	2, 669		

RECAPITULATION

Total No.	Average No.	Avera	age Yearly	Average Daily	Total .	Accidents
Employes	Days Worked	Com	pensation	Compensation	Killed	Injured
24, 669 499	222, 482	\$	300.05	\$3.34½	93	1,224
• •						
25,168	Per man,					
	90 days					

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CHAPTER IX

MINING STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

COAL PRODUCTION, 1911-1912

(From Report of James Dalrymple, State Inspector of Coal Mines.)

The coal industry of Colorado for the two years just passed. as compared with that of 1909-1910, shows a decrease in production of 1,692,520 tons. The principal reason for this decrease was the abnormal demand for Colorado coal in 1910, during labor troubles in some of the other coal-producing states, and the adverse financial conditions in 1911. The production in 1911 was 10,127,595 short tons; in 1912 it was 11,016,948 short tons; making a total production for the biennial period of 21,214,543 short tons.

Our means of producing has grown much more rapidly than the demand. I do not anticipate any material increase in the production in the near future, unless new manufacturing industries start up, either in Colorado or some of the states adjoining us on the east.

NUMBER EMPLOYED

In 1911 there were 14,315.2 people employed in and around the coal mines; in 1912 there were 13,980.6.

NEW MINES AND OLD MINES OPENED

During the biennial period ten new mines were opened and sixteen old mines reopened, and considerable improvements were a made in some of the older mines.

MINES CLOSED OR ABANDONED

In the two years nineteen mines were abandoned.

FATALITIES

In 1911 ninety-one (91) lives were lost, and two deaths occurred from natural causes. Three hundred and five (305) people were injured. One mine disaster occurred—the dust explosion at the Cokedale mine, where seventeen (17) men lost their lives.

In 1912 ninety-eight (98) lives were lost and three hundred and fifty-six (356) persons were injured. One mine disaster occurred—the gas explosion at the Hastingsomine, where twelve (12) men met their death.

AVOIDABLE ACCIDENTS

On January 1, 1913, I requested the deputy inspectors, while investigating fatal accidents, to form an opinion, based upon their own observations, as to whether or not the accidents were avoidable. In going over the reports of fatalities made by the deputies and myself, our opinion is that over 50 per cent of all the fatal accidents were avoidable. This is especially so with the accidents from falls of rock and coal.

In the majority of accidents the deceased or injured person is held responsible, because of neglect on his part. I do not agree with this, because I believe incompetence, and not negligence, is the cause, and the person who is so incompetent that he knows practically nothing about the business in which he is engaged, and is unable to understand what is being said to him by those in charge, should not be held responsible for any accident to himself or others through his actions.

The responsibility in preventing accidents is about equally divided betwen the official in charge and the individual worker. And, in order to reduce accidents to the minimum, it is necessary that the official have the co-operation of the worker and that the worker have the co-operation of the official, so that the co-operation existing will be proportionate to the competency of all concerned. In any case, where the worker or the official is entirely incompetent no co-operation can exist.

This being the case, it is very desirable that competent men be employed as workers and officials, and this can be accomplished by compelling the incompetent workman to serve an apprenticeship under the supervision of a competent person, and by compelling the official to successfully pass a practical and technical examination.

PROD	UCT	ION	BҮ	COU	NTIES
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County	1911	1912	Increase	Decrease
Boulder	936, 802	1,053,091	116, 289	
Delta	66,630	65, 218		1,412
El Paso	331,995	341,885	9, 890	
Fremont	623,044	733, 188	110, 144	
Garfield	166,686	178, 456	11,770	
Gunnison	568, 294	559, 127		9,167
Huerfano	1, 728, 420	1,889,300	160,880	
Jackson	1,000	38, 799	37, 799	
Jefferson	935	83, 442	82, 507	
La' Plata	107, 236	121, 111	13, 875	• • • • • •
Las Animas	4, 532, 664	4,770,292	237, 628	
Mesa	92, 384	103, 476	11,092	• • • • • •
Montezuma	1,255			1, 255
Pitkin	102, 059	74,182		27, 877
Rio Blanco	5 00		•••••	500
Routt	372, 315	441,002	68,677	
Weld	495, 366	489, 379		5,987
Mines not reporting, product es-				
timated	70,000	75,000	5,000	
-				
Total tonnage	10, 197, 595	11,016,918		
Increase in 1912				

METAL PRODUCTION, 1911-1912

From Report of Thomas R. Henahen, State Mine Commissioner

	1911	1912
Gold	\$19,042,731.70	\$18,691,577.26
Silver	3,921,414.75	5,023,960.75
Lead	2,925,396.51	3, 280, 702.62
Copper	1,146,135.46	1, 445, 416.44
Zinc	5,696,187.77	8, 591, 623. 73
Tungsten	444,000.00	525,000.00
Uranium and vanadium	855,600.00	912, 312.50
Total	\$34,031,466.19	\$38, 470, 593.30
Increase over production of 1911		4, 301, 414.61

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There are two new camps in course of development—the Eagle County silver strike, and the reopening of the country contiguous to the old Summitville district in Rio Grande County. The rich gold and tellurium ores which have been uncovered in widely different sections down in the San Juan Mountains give optimistic strength to the mining industry for the coming year.

The recent discovery $\overline{o}f$ ore at a depth of 1,600 feet in the Cripple Creek district is an added indication of the growing production from the mines.

Mr. Henahen estimates the total production of precious metals in Colorado, from the date of the first discovery, at \$1,232,971,559. That is the recorded production, and he believes that millions of dollars more were shipped out of the state of which no record was kept.

NUMBER ENGAGED IN MINING, MILLING, AND SMELTING-

BY COUNTIES

County	1911	1912
Arapahoe		
Archuleta	12	13
Boulder	423	522
Chaffee	390	423
Clear Creek	843	861
Conejos	14	18
Costilla	15	19
Custer	163	197
Delta		
Denver	455	475
Dolores	93	158
Douglas	35	44
Eagle	112	215
El Paso	935	918
Fremont	70	105
Garfield	12	16
Gilpin	888	876
Grand	55	80
Gunnison	270	215
Hinsdale	98	114
Huerfano	37	68
Jefferson	65	67
Lake	2,555	2,770
La Plata	390	264

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS		267
Larimer	18	21
Mesa	60	85
Mineral	215	232
Montezuma	109	113
Montrose	141	168
Ouray	684	687
Park	153	74
Pitkin	206	387
Pueblo*5,	822	*5,850
Rio Blanco	15	24
Rio Grande	68	87
Routt	85	110
Saguache	108	101
San Juan	705	851
San Miguel 1,	333	1,237
Summit	342	511
Teller	815	4,028
Totals	809	23,004

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*Includes employes of C. F. & I. plant and two smelters.

EMPLOYES ABOVE AND UNDER GROUND

Number of men engaged above ground	7,801
Number of men engaged under ground13,904	15,203
Total number engaged in mining, milling, and smelting21,809	23,004

MINE ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTS ABOVE GROUND

	19	11	19	12
		Non-		Non-
Cause of Accident	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal
Machinery accidents	3	11		2
Mill accidents	• •	19	1	22
Smelter accidents	••		• •	183
Overwinding cage or bucket	• •	1		••
Falling from gallows frame or staging		2	• •	2
Gravity tram	1	1	2	1
Tramming, coupling or dumping cars	••	11	••	4
Handling loose rock or ore	••		• •	2
Falls in chute or bin, or caught with running ore	••	1	• •	
Injured by windlass	• •		• •	2
Miscellaneous	1	5		7
Electricity	1	1	2	
Totals	6	52	5	2-25

SHAFT ACCIDENTS

	19	11	19)12
		Non-		Non-
Cause of Accident	Patal	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal
Getting on or off cage or bucket in motion at station		1	1	
Falls from bucket or cage while being hoisted or				
lowered	1	1	2	
Caught in shaft while being hoisted or lowered	1		3	2
Falls from ladder	1			
Struck by descending cage or bucket	•••		2	
Pushing car into open shaft, going down with same	• •	1	1	
Falls of rock or earth in shaft	• •	• •		1
Falling down shaft from level			× +	2
Material falling from overloaded bucket	• •			3
Cable becoming detached, letting cage down shaft	1	2	2	2
Miscellaneous		7	• •	1
Totals	4	12	11	11

Prior to 1912 smelters did not report accidents to the Department of Mines.

UNDERGROUND ACCIDENTS

	19	11	19	12
		Non-		Non-
Cause of Accident	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal
Falls of rock	. 14	85	16	90
Falls of timber while timbering		3		7
Falls from ladder	• • •	• •	1	3
Falls from staging while working	. 2	5	1	10
Falls in chute, winze, upraise, or manway	. 3	10	1	4
Caught in chute with running ore	. 1	2	• •	4
Injured by tram car	. 2	19	1	26
Struck by flying rock or steel from hammer or pick.		2		5
Struck with hammer, pick or tools		3		4
Injured handling loose rock or ore	. 1	4		5
Falls while carrying tools or material in mine	• • •			1
Suffocation, bad air, or powder smoke	. 5	1	5	2
Operating machine drill		7		5
Miscellaneous	. 3	15	1	20
Electricity	. 1	1	1	
				B
Totals	99 • 92	157	27	186

EXPLOSIVES

-	1911		1912	
		Non-		Non-
Cause of Accident	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal
Picking out missed shot		1	6 8	4
Drilled into hole that missed fire	. 1	7		5
Blast exploded while loading	• • •		1	
Remaining too long after lighting fuse	• • •	1	1	
Struck unexploded powder or caps with pick or shove	1			
while cleaning away muck		3		
Hit with flying rock from blast, not being in place of	ſ			
safety		2		0.0
Explosion, cause unknown		2	2	1
Miscellaneous		10		2
Totals	. 1	26	4	13
Grand total	-13	247	47	435

COLORADO SCHOOL-TEACHERS

In our last biennial report, issued 1910, we went to considerable pains to gather the average wages paid teachers in Colorado. As there has been little, if any, change in their condition since that report was issued, we here reproduce it.

In order to secure these data, we prepared and sent to at least 3,700 teachers in Colorado schedules asking for information regarding their work, salary, living expenses, and other things connected with schools. About 1,200 were heard from, from which answers the table presented was compiled.

The table shows that the teachers are among the poorest-paid workers in the state; and it shows plainly that any really strong, efficient, energetic man or woman can make a much better salary in almost any other field of activity, and therefore the best teachers are continually forsaking the schoolroom for better-paid positions elsewhere. And the schools—or, rather, the children—of Colorado are the losers thereby.

The school-teachers have at last awakened to their condition, and are making demands for a minimum wage and better recompense for their services. And there is no class of wage-earners that has greater justice for its demands.

The remarks made by the teachers on the schedules returned were in many cases pitiful. They tell of hundreds and thousands of dollars spent in preparation for what they intended to be a life-work, and of the desire to give the best that was in them to this work; of the long hours of toil spent in the schoolroom and at home; of the many demands made upon their scanty salaries; and, almost invariably, say that their profession affords them but the barest living. Many say that the present will be their last year in the schoolroom, because they cannot exist on the salaries received.

We believe that the presentation of the submitted schedule has been of great assistance to the school-teachers; that it is partially responsible for the present agitation for justice for them; and we hope that it may be of service to this worthy set of workers, and assist them in getting the increase in salaries that their services to the community demand they should receive.

TABLE SHOWING MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, AND AVERAGE WAGES OF TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF COLORADO

I	No. Teach	ers					Average	
County	Replyir	Replying		Maximum		Minimum		
Adams	17	\$ 80.	00	1 school	\$40.00	2 schools	\$60.00	
Arapahoe	10	95.	00	1 school	40.00	2 schools	52.75	
Archuleta	2	75.	00	1 school	65.00	1 school	67.50	
Baca	7	65.	00	1 school	40.00	3 schools	47.14 2-7	
Bent	16	140.	00	1 school	50.00	2 schools	70.18 3-4	
Boulder		277.	00	1 school	40.00	1 school	77.263	

No Teachers

No. Teacher				Average	
County Replying	num	Mini	mum	Salary	
Chaffee 22	188.88	1 school	50.00	2 schools	77.50
Cheyenne 18	55.00	1 school	40.00	2 schools	45.27 2-9
Clear Creek 36	177.77 7-9	1 school	50.00	1 school	80.19
Conejos 16	166.65	1 school	40.00	2 schools	75.88
C'ostilla 3	80.00	1 school	60,00	1 school	76.66 2-3
Custer 3	60.00	2 schools	40.00	1 school	53.33 1 - 3
Delta 16	70.00	1 school	45.00	1 school	59.25
Denver101	300.00	1 school	50.00	3 schools	92.446
Douglas 13	70.00	1 school	40.00	2 schools	49.433
Eagle 10	100.00	2 schools	50.00	1 school	76.00
Elbert 25	80.00	1 school	35.00	1 school	48.80
El Paso 69	150.00	1 school	45.00	4 schools	70.85
Fremont 51	168.00	1 school	40.00	1 school	72.19
Garfield 16	80.00	1 school	50.00	5 schools	64.21 7-8
Gilpin S	105.00	1 school	30.00	1 school	48.80
Grand 8	75.00	2 schools	40.00	2 schools	58,125
Gunnison 10	125.00	1 school	50.00	2 schools	55.50
Huerfan ₀ 21	120.00 '	1 school.	35.00	1 school	61.19
Jackson 3	90.00	1 school	55.00	1 school	70.00
Jefferson 66	166.66 2-3	1 school	50.00	7 schools	66.96
Kiowa 10	50.00	9 schools	46.00	1 school	49.60
Kit Carson 22	100.00	1 school	40.00	6 schools	45.228
Lake 10	125.00	1 school	60.00	1 school	89.07
La Plata 22	158.33	1 school	60.00	6 schools	74.52
Larimer 63	133.33 1-3	1 school	40.00	2 schools	76.54 4-7
Las Animas 32	110.00	1 school	50.00	1 school	72.93
Lincoln 19	80.00	1 school	40.00	7 schools	51.84
Logan 13	133.35	1 school	42.50	1 school	71.065
Mesa 51	100.00	1 school	60.00	7 schools	69.00
Montrose 16	100.00	1 school	50.00	2 schools	68.00
Montezuma 8	111.10	1 school	60.00	2 schools	67.95
Morgan 17	111.11	2 schools	50.00	4 schools	68.75
Ouray 12	90.00	1 school	60,00	2 schools	70.00
Park 10	110.00	2 schools	45.00	1 school	72.00
Phillips 13	65.00	1 school	40.00	5 schools	45.93
Pitkin 7	100.00	2 schools	50.00	1 school	75.00
Prowers 25	100.00	2 schools	30.00	1 school	61.20
Pueblo 38	388,88	1 school	45.00	2 schools	86.775
Rio Grande 13	150.00	i school	45.00	1 school	75.60

No. Teachers							Average
County	Replying	2° ⊃	Maximur	11	Mini	mum	Salary
Routt	8	100.0	0 2	schools	50.00	1 school	75.00
Saguache	3	75.0	0 1	school	60.00	2 schools	65.00
San Juan	6	166.6	6 2-3 1	school	70,00	2 schools	94.24
Sedgwick	12	133.3	3 1-3 1	school	40.00	3 schools	62.95
Summit	10	136.8	5 1	school	65.00	1 school	83.43 1-2
Teller	47	137.5	0 1	school	54.00	4 schools	77.25
Washington	13	125.0	0 1	school	35.00	1 school	57.70
Weld	58	277.7	7 2-3 1 :	school	50.00	5 schools	79.00
Yuma		65.0	0 1	school	40.00	4 schools	47.50

INMATES OF STATE PRISONS, COUNTY JAILS AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS

The law creating the department requires a report upon "the number, condition, and nature of the employment of the inmates of the state prison, county jails, and reformatory institutions, and to what extent their employment comes into competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans, and laborers outside of these institutions."

In this respect the labor of the inmates of these institutions does not come into competition with that of free labor, as the law of the state prohibits it, and the labor unions—if nobody else have seen that this law should be obeyed.

Colorado is far in advance of many states in the humane and wise treatment of its convicts, the object being to reform the individual and make a good citizen of him, rather than that of brutalizing and degrading him. With this in view, convicts are put to the useful work of road-building—so essential in a state sparsely populated and covering such a large area of ground as does Colorado. The large expense of building good, serviceable roads through our mountain passes could scarcely be accomplished with free labor. The amount of taxes levied to make this possible would be far in excess of the power of the taxpayers of the state and of the localities where these roads have been, and are being, built, to pay. Therefore, the very best use that our convicts can be put to is that of improving the highways of our great state.

There has been but little opposition from labor unions or others to the convicts doing this work. It is generally recognized that, aside from the humanitarian feature of having the convicts do the work, these roads, because of their cost, would not be built at all if they had to be paid for by day labor. However, there should be some provision made to pay the convicts some small
wages when doing this work, so that they would have some funds to maintain themselves on while looking for work when their time of incarceration has expired. While doing this work, convicts are taken out in road gangs, live in tents, are well fed, require but a small number of guards, and seldom indeed make any effort to escape. Appreciating the confidence reposed in them and the kind treatment received, they take a healthy pride in their work, which lays the foundation for future good citizenship.

Warden Thomas J. Tynan, of the State Penitentiary, was, in compliance with the law establishing the Bureau of Statistics, communicated with for the information required in this report. His answer follows:

"Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colo.,

"September 19, 1912.

Mr. Edwin V. Brake, Commissioner "Bureau of Statistics, "Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: Answering your letter of September 17, will state that our prison population is 775 males and ten females, making a total of 785. The nature of work required of them is farming, road-building, the manufacture of clothing and shoes for use only at this institution, stone work, wall-building, carpenter, cement and quarry work; all of which are confined strictly to the needs immediately upon the premises. When we have buildings to erect here, it is all done by the inmates.

"The female prisoners repair clothing, darn socks, and do light work of that nature for the inmates of the institution.

"Trusting this is the information you are seeking, we are "Yours very truly,

(Signed) "F. E. CRAWFORD, "Chief Clerk."

The same request for information necessary to make this report was sent to Warden Alexander T. Stewart, of the State Reformatory. His answer follows:

"Warden's Office, Colorado State Reformatory,

"Buena Vista, Colo., September 25, 1912.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,

"State Labor Commissioner,

"Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: Complying with your request of the 20th inst., I enclose herewith data regarding the previous employment of the inmates of this institution, together with nativity, ages, etc.

"Regarding the employment of the inmates of this institution, I will say that during the summer months a great majority are employed in the fields, the only exceptions being domestics, office help, etc.

"During the winter months they are employed in the tailor shop, laundry, shoe shop, school, manufacturing concrete blocks, etc.

"All clothing and shoes worn by the inmates are made here at the institution.

"Our live stock requires the services of from ten to fifteen men the year around.

"Trusting this information will be of service to you, and assuring you that I will be glad to give you any further information at any time, I am, "Yours very truly,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER T. STEWART,

"Warden."

OCCUPATION OF INMATES PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT

Laborer 1	LO	Machinist	3
Farmer	3_	C'hauffeur	3
Fireman	3	Waiter	2
Tailor	3	Salesman	2
Sailor	2	Dishwasher	1
Miner	2	Cowboy	1
Bell hop	1	Clerk	1
Barber	1	Paper-ruler	1
Brakeman	1	Mattress-maker	1
Civil engineer	1	Baker	1
Ironworker	1	Furniture polisher	1
Candy-maker	1	Cook	1
Butcher	1		
Steamfitter	2	Total	55
Teamster	5		

AGES OF INMATES

16 1 24	4
	4
17	1
18 8 31	1
19	1
20 6 39	1
21 2	
22 8 Total	55
23 · · · · 5	

NATIVITY OF INMATES

Colorado	8	Arkansas	1
Illinois	4	Mississippi	1
Michigan	4	Tennessee	1
New Jersey	3	Minnesota	1
Massachusetts	3	Montana	1
Wisconsin	6.0	Nebraska	1
Texas	3	Wyoming	1
New York	2	Oregon	1
Iowa	2	Old Mexico	2
Missouri	2	Italy	2
Pennsylvania	2	Ireland	1
Indiana	2	Denmark	1
Kansas	2	-	
Georgia	1	Total	5 5

The inmates of the county jails of the state in 1911 (census taken June 30) was 487. At the same time there were confined in the reformatory 160, and in the penitentiary 766; a total of 1,413 prisoners confined in state and county institutions.

INSANE PERSONS

During 1911, 280 persons were adjudged insane, of whom 233 were committed to the state asylum at Pueblo, 109 were cared for in the various county hospitals, while forty-seven were cared for elsewhere; and sixty-two feeble-minded persons were cared for either in county or private institutions.

REPORT ON AN INVESTIGATION OF THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

The Commercial Club (business men's association) of Indianapolis recently issued a committee's statement from that body as a result of a "high cost of living" investigation. The report covered a period of prices upon commodities from July 31 to October 2, 1912. A table was prepared from weekly reports of prices upon sixteen staple commodities from ten cities, including Indianapolis. Other tables accompany the report that are of vastly more importance than that of the specific prices for approximately two months of the investigation. These latter tables are evidently produced to charge the cause of the high prices somewhere else than against the commission and retail merchants, and naturally direct the charge against the depreciation of the value of gold. To the wage-earner the table of two months' prices is of no importance. It is made favorable to the business men of Indianapolis, in that it schedules that city as the fourth lowest of the ten cities compared.

Indianapolis, Nashville, Dayton and Columbus are the four lowest-priced cities in the order named, with Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, as near the average. Detroit and Nashville are the extremes, the difference being $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in favor of Nashville. However, to show the unreliability of the comparison, by eliminating the price of tomatoes, Detroit is but 2 per cent higher than Indianapolis, and but 18 per cent above Nashville. In fact, it would make Indianapolis third highest and change the relative standing of other cities in the column.

But the other tables are from reliable statistics and show to the wage-earner that he cannot expect much relief from the cry of "high cost of living," under the present monetary system.

The tables are as follows:

•				What Prices	5
				Would Be	Per Cent
Mercantile	~		Per Cent	if Gold	Changes
Commodity	Cost	Cost	Increase	Had Not	in
Groups	July 1, 1896	Jan. 1,1910	of Price	Cheapened	Value
Breadstuffs		.1050	100	.0656	-25
Live stock		.4010	116	.3506	- 35
Provisions	1.3619	2.3577	73	1.4735	8
Fruits		. 1695	40	.1059	-12
Hides and leathe	r	1.2850	55	. 8031	3
Textiles	1.5799	2,7333	73	1.7083	8
Metals		.6208	65	.3880	3
Coal and coke		.0069	13	.0043	12
Oils		.3728	79	.2330	12
Naval stores		.0938	134	.0586	46
Builders' materia	ls0716	.0827	15	.0516	27 -
Chemicals and dr	ugs6607	.5958	9	. 3723	- 42
Miscellaneous		. 1067	89	.2511	18

A.

		1.) ·		What Prices	3
				Would Be	Per Cent
Mercantile			Per Cent	if Gold	Changes
Commodity	Cost	Cost	Increase	Had Not	in
Groups	July 1, 1896	Jan. 1,1910	of Price	Cheapened	Value
Mess pork	8.25	* 24.50	127	15.3125	85
Wheat		1.28	100	.80	25
Flour	3.25	5.40	66	3.375	3
Beef (bbl.)	8.50	15.50	82	9.69	14
Hogs	3.40	8.60	153	5.375	58
Mackerel	20.00	22.00	10	13.75	31
Codfish	4.00	7.00 -	ēī	4.475	12
Coffee		.08375	36	5.23	CO
Cotton		.1610	116	10.06	36
Wool		. 90	87	. 56	16
Anthracite	4.25	5.00	17	3.125	26
Bituminous	2.75	3.15	15	1.98	28
Brick	5.25	5.50	4.7	3.44	34
Lime		1.02	45	.64	8
Yellow pine	17.00	26.00	53	16.25	4
Nails	2.80	2.25	25	1.41	49
Reeves (live)	055	0875	59	0547	θ

Adding to this charge against the depreciation of the value of gold the tightening in proprietorship of land, with its assured increase in value and flat values as the creation of watered stock in "frenzied" finance, for what relief has the wage-earner any hope?

Isn't it a most observable fact that it is low wages rather than high cost of living that brings distress to the wage-earner?

В.

CHAPTER X

ASSESSORS' SCHEDULES

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LANDS (Assessors' Schedules, 1911)

	Agric	cultural	Gr	azing
County	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
Adams	164, 546	\$2,571,530.00	344,089.63	\$ 566,545.00
Arapahoe	. 23, 500	840, 590.00	330, 345	599, 165.00
Archuleta				
Baca	•		335, 285	523, 882.00
Bent	39,047.19	798, 404.00	129,528.04	230, 103.00
Boulder	97, 034	2, 107, 625.00	136, 956	464,610.00
Chaffee	18,128	222, 420.00	58, 986	71,963.00
Cheyenne				
Clear Creek	29, 472	74,285.00		
Conejos	139, 362	1,204,213.00	145, 620	218, 230.00
Costilla	108,452	622, 514.48	156, 723	188,067.60
Crowley	34,007.71	869, 471.00	59, 970.04	108, 119.00
Custer	6,548	53,970.00	94, 785	123,630.00
Delta	96, 932	2, 462, 470.00	70,037	87, 545.00
Dolores	765	4,710.00	5,726	7,157.00
Douglas	29, 227	131,840.00	340,233	597, 255.00
Eagle	20, 331	241,611.00	57, 838	114,459.00
Elbert	40, 210	190, 201.00	734,624	997, 603.00
El Paso	177, 407	978, 540.00	473, 247	709,870.00
Fremont	2, 690, 204	707, 190.00		130,509.00
Garfield	44,285	815, 260.00	126, 649	214, 105.00
Grand	21, 406	107,030.00	93, 476	93,476.00
Gunnison	28, 046	228, 340.00	79,619	119,505.00
Hinsdale			10, 420	17, 202.00
Huerfano	17, 892	175, 981.00	263, 720	331, 163.00
Jackson			111,221	139,027.00
Jefferson	60, 244	1, 505, 850.00	249,530	1,778,265.00
Kiowa	2,881	5,768.00	379, 398	474, 245.00
Kit Carson	30,000	53,400.00	202, 961	1,073,126.00
Lake			26,601	91, 312.60

.

	Agric	ultural	Gra	zing
-County	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
La Plata	37, 928	566, 335.00	162, 514	282, 465.00
Larimer	115, 344	2,379,700.00	476, 261	605,035.00
Las Animas	48,310	369, 034.00	659, 895	990,002.00
Lincoln			656,038	988, 300.00
Logan	311, 547	1,870,885.00	186, 993	305, 385.00
Mesa	71,031	1, 499, 440.00	134,612	359, 430.00
Mineral	1,981	7,921.00	20, 990	33, 578.00
Moffat	17, 597	154,650.00	81, 383	163,855.00
Montezuma	57,098	740,055.00	63, 417	82, 235.00
Montrose	78, 203	7,820,300.00	111,744	1,340,928.00
Morgan	65,094	1,046,890.00	119, 535	230,085.00
Otero	98,541	2,441,525.00	104,978	180,140.00
Ouray	10,012	130,700.00	54,824	113, 369.00
Park	22, 561	157,927.00	165,126	177,801.00
Phillips	385, 741	928, 476.00		
Pitkin	14, 425. 75	213,055.00	35, 483.75	71, 820.00
Prowers	101,566	8,633,110.00	228, 046	1, 140, 230.00
Pueblo	81,817	1,657,464.00	572, 683	863, 151.00
Rio Blanco	19, 500	175, 500.00	82, 885	116,855.00
Rio Grande	69, 586	685, 445.00	91,737	175, 460.00
Routt	52,660	469,905.00	152, 439	331,790.00
San Miguel	11,218	89,980.00	64,728	101,160.00
San Juan	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	200	560.00
Sedgwick	22, 167	268, 160.00	278,039	503,685.00
Summit	2, 812	14,060.00	16,743.58	21,465.00
Teller	4,438	22,350.00	89, 314	130,730.00
Washington	587, 472	4,989,534.00	500,000	1,500,000.00
Weld	287, 109	5,631,700.00	950, 551	2, 192, 160.00
Yuma	485, 963	1,195,020.00	146,400	175,680.00

OIL AND PUBLIC LANDS, AND LAND VALUES

	Oil	Publie	Values of	Land-Acre
County	Acres	Acres	Improved	Unimproved
Adams			\$50.00-\$100.00	\$6.00-\$10.00
Arapahoe			75.00-175.00	40.00-100.00
Baca		1, 264, 715	5.00- 10.00	4.00-10.00
Bent			85.00	60.00
Boulder	420		* * * *	
Cheyenne			15.00	6.00 -

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	Oil	Public	Values of	Land-Acre
County	Acres	Acres	Improved	Unimproved
Clear Creek			10.00- 15.00	2.30- 5.00
Conejos		106.15	25.00	5.00
Costilla			30.00	5.00
Crowley			100.00	50.00
Custer			25.(4)	1.15
Delta			50, 00 - 500, 00	10.00- 50.00
Dolores			15.00	4.00
Douglas			12.00- 15.00	8.00
Eagle			100.00	3.75
El Paso			20.00	6.00
Fremont			52.13	6.00
Garfield			(H). (H)	20.00
Gunnison			30.00- 40.00	• • • •
Hinsdale			1.50	1.50
Huerfano			30.00	5.00
Jackson		* *	30.00	10.00
Jefferson			25.00	2.70
Kiowa			6.00	5.00
Kit Carson			10.00	5.00
La Plata			30.00	5.00
Las Animas			5.00- 100.00	3.00- 5.00
Lincoln			10.00	5.00
Logan			31.00	5.00- 8.00
Mesa			30,00-1,500,00	5.00- 15.00
Mineral			12.00	5.00
Moffat			10.00	5.00
Montezuma			45.00	10.00
Montrose			100,00	12.00
Morgan			50.00	15.00
Otero			1(0,(3)	15.00
Ouray			12.30	1.35
Park			11.00	2.75
Phillips			10,00	12.(n)
Prowers			N5.(N)	5.00
Pueblo			125.00	5.00
Rio Blanco	1.30		50,00	10.00
Rio Grande			50, CD	20.00
Routt		··· ···	30.00- 60.00	5.00- 10.00

	Oil	Public	Values of	Land—Acre
County	Acres	Acres	Improved	Unimproved
Saguache	• • • •	• • • •	50.00	10.00
San Miguel			8.60	1.56
Sedgwick		16,746	50.00	6.00
Summit			15.00- 30.00	3.00- 5.0)
Teller			12.50	1.50
Washington		500, 000	15.00	6.00
Weld	• • • •		75.00	10.00

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				ln	nprovements			
					on Mining	Gross	Other Min	neral
	0	oal	Me	talliferous—	Claims—	Output—	Lands	
County	Acres	Va	ue	Value	Value	Value	Acres	Value
3oulder	5, 0S3	\$175,	4S5	\$608, 580	\$354, 550	• • • •	, 3, 752	\$59,340
Chaffee	• • •	•	•	136,080	0 • • •	\$ 19,100	0 0 0 0 0	•
Clear Creek	• • •	•	•	653, 900	0 0 0 0	130, 100	• • • •	
Conejos	• • •	•	• •	15,690	- - - - -	• • •		
Costilla	• • •	* *	•	16, 210	0 9 9 9	• • • •	1,581	15, 810
Custer	* * *	•	•	34, 320	48, 225	• • • •		•
Delta	4, 253	97,	000	•		• • • •	• • • •	••••••
Jolores	681	. 6,	810	S0, 079	24, 222	26,800	185.43	1,854
Zagle	0 0 0	•	•	0 0 0 0	8,180	124,084	5, 338	89, 162
Fremont	* * 8	23,	992	7, 945	• • • •	• • • •	0 0 0 0	• • • •
Barfield	3,406	128,	585	• • • •	• • • •		2,338	12, 180
3rand	•	•	:	12,055	1, 250	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •
unison	12, 255	652,	280	349, 335	139, 200	679, 480	• • • •	
Hinsdale	* • •	•	•	156, 925	110, 125	52,860		
Huerfano	1,641	156,	995	• • • • •	• • • •	* * * *	• • • • •	• • • •

MINERAL LANDS

(Assessors' Schedules, 1911)

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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Jackson	3, 597	19, 585	0 8 9 0	• • • •		296	1,48	0
Jefferson	1, 245	17, 965	300	•	• • • •	• • •		
Lake	•	•	910,085	553, 925	637, 754		•	
La Plata	12, 578	254, 990	111, 275	65, 590	55, 775	15,086	39, 74	0
Larimer		• • • •		- - - -	0 0 0 0	853	4, 63	10
Las Animas	89, 059	1,667,790		• • • •	/ 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	•	
Mesa	2, 649	52, 580		0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0		•
Mineral	0 0 0	•	8 8 8 8 8	97, 164	615, 232	2,763	82, 11	60
Woffat	5, 094	53, 460		2 • • • • • •	-	- - - - -	•	
Montezuma		0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	8 9 9 9	0 0 0 0	. 787	15,05	0
Duray	260	2,080	278,720	177, 535	Net	• • •	1,403,65	1
Park	3, 269	19,614	•	217, 208	336, 340	•	•	
Pitkin	10, 227	143, 055	216, 200	47,845	71,965	•		
Rio Blanco	4,520	•		0 9 9 9	• • • •	- - - - -	•	
Rio Grande		0 0 0 0 0	17, 890	0 0 0 0	• • • •	• • • •	•	
Routt	74,700	807, 290	16, 340	1,620	- - - -	• 8 9 9	•	
Saguache	8 • •	• • • • • • • • •	65, 050	8, 733	• • •	• • • •		
San Miguel	. 01.	400	228, 810	375,700	3, 497, 639	6,412	37, 37	0
San Juan	•	•	691, 561	380, 555	1, 173, 305	195	67	10
Summit		* * *	376, 781	339, 086	607, 264	520	4,16	0
reller	•	1	,743,080	1, 235, 760	9, 996, 537	9, 878, 198	77,01	0

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MILES OF RAILROAD

(Assessors' Schedules, 1911)

			Other R. R.
County	Miles	Value	Property
Adams	157.47	\$1, 403, 230	\$41,740
Arapahoe	89.50	762, 770	30, 380
Bent	77.62	667, 940	22,940
Boulder	179.57	1, 178, 670	45,130
Chaffee	156.91	1, 384, 340	42,710
Cheyenne	63.13	832, 230	30,010
Clear Creek	41.77	265,330	7,185
Conejos	73.85	699, 360	2,647
Costilla	95.25	722,947.50	327
Crowley	31.50	386, 840	
Custer	13.05	123,580	
Delta	69.75	660, 830	6,570
Denver	72.33	891, 410	• • • • •
Dolores	17.70	91, 960	
Douglas	89, 69	. 1,062,510	42,280
Eagle	102.64	878, 880	37,670
Elbert	83-18	971, 080	82,140
Fremont	144.10	1, 456, 610	
Garfield	162.91	1, 519, 650	61, 880
Grand	76.68	427, 450	8,000
Gunnison	184.54	1,644,550	14,940
Hinsdale	9.45	89, 490	890
Huerfano	215.38	935, 730	22,900
Jefferson	106.24	790, 990	
Kiowa	87.50	1,074,570	
Kit Carson	59.96	74,800	25,960
Lake	93.04	819, 570	28,680
La Plata	120.60	1,016,830	47,755
Larimer	125.17	663, 150	32, 280
Las Animas	229.85	2,791,540	75, 280
Lincoln	72.85	966, 700	31,720
Logan	133.56		
Mesa	112.14	105,786	38, 920
Montezuma	62.80	326, 300	5,010
Montrose	52	496, 220	7,940
Otero	98.32	1, 134, 850	
Ouray	42.50	306, 410	3, 530
Park	154.16	1, 282, 000	30, 770

			Other R. R.
County	Miles	Value	Property
Phillips	36,30	491,700	10,001
Pitkin	\$6.58	. 673, 370	14,120
Prowers	80.42	694, 730	
Pueblo	269.78	2, 516, 520	96, 890
Rio Blanco	7.80	61, 430	1,180
Rio Grande	40.8	386, 370	9,960
Routt	57.5	320, 480	7,400
Saguache	106.6	1,009,500	
San Miguel	47.70	247, 840	
San Juan	42.10	196, 980	
Sedgwick	32,07	491,560	13,340
Summit	68.8	611, 807	200
Teller1	095.37	1,237,800	1,250
Washington	40.33	546, 920	16,760
Yuma	40.51	548, 720	16,650

MILES OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES (Assessors' Schedules, 1911)

	Telegraph Lines		Telepho	one Lines
County	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	1,039,98	\$ 32, 250	1,668.71	\$ 31,650
Arapahoe	635,70	20, 480	1,324.92	27,530
Baca			110	4, 460
Bent	442.32	13, 960	992.84	21,790
Boulder	370.76	11,520	8,609.26	148,160
Chaffee	631.54	19,340	1,632.08	28,090
Cheyenne		17,870	150	7,500
Clear Creek	3,340	1,040	1,296.93	22, 310
Conejos	231.61	7, 200	1,309.92	22, 540
Costilla	189.84	5, 890, 25	466.41	8,073.56
Crowley	239.64	7,860	583.71	10, 040
Custer	50,60	1,570	225.84	3, 890
Delta	182.68	.5,680	2,050.44	44,730
Denver	663.43	26, 150	97,808.07	1,683,280
Dolores	35.00	1,090		
Douglas	1,761.45	54, 250	1,899.50	32, 690
Eagle	403.15	12,530	768.20	13,860
Elbert	563.08	17, 500	120.06	5,510
Fremont	867	25, 050	3,506.02	60, 340

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	Telegraph Lines		Telephone Lines	
County	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Garfield	658.90	19,720	2, 292.58	55, 510
Grand	13.60	27, 200	422.93	7,280
Gunnison	535.34	15,510	755.58	16,130
Hinsdale	9.45	1,170	60.08	1,030
Huerfano	757.47	21,970	1,021.24	17,570
Jackson	207.68	5, 230		• • • • • •
Jefferson	232.81	7, 250	2,831.42	48,720
Kiowa	350	10, 880	17	290
Kit Carson	486.40	15,120	59	1,900
Lake	423.23	12, 860	2,185.54	37, 600
La Plata	278.82	8,670	1,632.98 .	28,400
Larimer	130.76	4,060	7, 232. 65	· 124, 890
Las Animas	1,415.85	40, 610	4,732.17	81, 440
Lincoln	627.70	19, 510	177.68	3,050
Logan	557.28		1,923.10	•••••
Mesa	575.77	17, 890	- 5,784.87	99,650
Moffat		•••••	257	9, 640
Montezuma	123	5,280;	263.67	7,360
Montrose	212	6, 590	1, 362	23, 440
Morgan	971.88	29, 390	1,581.03	27, 200
Otero	798.15	27,520	2,913.42	50, 140
Ouray	143.21	4, 450	738.66	12, 710
Park	664.57	20, 570	1,058.72	18, 220
Phillips	• • • • • •		52	890
Pitkin	312.58	9,480	648.48	11,770
Prowers	724.59	24,340	16, 533	28,320
Pueblo	1,832.22	54,080	10,668.24	188,070
Rio Blanco		• • • • • •	383.32	8,430
Rio Grande	178	2,540	652.00	11,220
Routt		•	908.89	22, 390
Saguache	335.03	10,089	538.69	9, 270
San Miguel	111.20	3, 460		10, 810
San Juan	26.2	820	731.59	12,590
Sedgwick	374.91	11,470	458,47	9, 590
Summit	138.41	4,300	764.90	13,160
Teller	465,98	13, 440	5,079.06	87, 990
Washington	418.79	13,030	188.36	3, 240
Yuma	405.10	12, 590	136.50	7,580

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WORK ANIMALS

		Horses		Mules		Asses
County	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Adams	4,031	\$133, 315	211	\$ 8,790		\$ 92, 980
Arapahce	3,830	135,370	69	3, 460		
Baca	4,108	74, 311	583	15, 345		
Bent	3, 339	96, 990	345	11, 567		
Boulder	5,823	189,640	535	17, 395		
Chaffee	1,412	31,940	13	300	5	25
Cheyenne	3,310	79, 880	280	780		
Clear Creek	412	11,510	5	125	43	430
Conejos	4,041	9,798	121,	3, 862		
Costilla	2, 399	69, 571	203	8,120	20	100
Crowley	2,614	86, 565	141	5,665		
Custer	1,363	35, 025	8	175		
Delta	. 4,036	128,440	125	4,660	5	170
Denver	. 2, 768	328,030	268	15, 850		
Dolores	. 396	10, 440	25	760	12	65
Douglas	2, 515	87, 495	85	2,730	* * *	
Eagle	2,110	60, 605	12	300	21	56
Elbert	3, 428	97,760	176	6,045		
Fremont	3,640	\$8,100	178	5, 990		
Garfield	5,168	131,080	159	4,170		
Grand	2,546	54,520	8	220	8	
Gunnison	2,668	57,510	133	4,325	8	50
Hinsdale	. 362	8,331	99	3, 920	13	65
Huerfano	2, 793	94, 987	297	11, 000	27	135
Jackson	3, 433	95, 995				
Jefferson	4,612	147,775	112	3, 885	•••	
Kiowa	3, 033	63, 538	268	8,695		
Kit Carson	8,931	239,960	790	26,627	28	4, 425
Lake	854	26, 815	26	230		
La Plata	4,053	125, 735	236	6,640	82	415
Larimer	9,695	295, 515	598	24, 275		
Las Animas	9,432	239, 414	1,207	43, 660	12	600
Lincoln	4, 757	129, 855	309	10,385		
Logan	8,662	•••••	480			
Mesa	7,344	195,540	403	11,105	-	
Mineral	. 291	5, 478	5	188		
Moffat	5, 322	185,570	15	595		
Montezuma	3, 204	141,180	101	7,170	101	205

		Horses		Mules		Asses		
County	No.	Value	Ne	o. Value	No.	Value		
Montrose	6,602	166, 230.	138	3, 980	30	605		
Morgan	5, 197	162, 595	427	14,970	4	500		
Otero	8, 731	291, 372	690	29, 490		• • • • • •		
Ouray	1,477	33, 215	47	1,155	69	197		
Park	1,910	36, 533	44	1,255	75	317		
Phillips	3,848	76, 040	169	3, 380				
Pitkin	1,711	44, 125	27.	890				
Prowers	7,988	508, 710	1,053	78, 995				
Pueblo	8,965	348, 240	506	32, 870				
Rio Blanco	4,145	95, 580	35	1,070				
Rio Grande	3, 190	110,585	340	17,540				
Routt	5,978	202, 375	229	8, 530				
Saguache	3, 710		143					
San Miguel	2,081	73,660	193	6, 750	77	1,050		
San Juan	136	3, 885	61	1,232	11	55		
Sedgwick	2, 813	72, 350	141	4,405	• • •			
Summit	648	14, 790	4	80	17	85		
Teller	1,605	, 38, 470	22	530				
Washington	8,132	682, 050	426	46,800				
Yuma	11,827	295, 025	1,453	34,960	22	2, 485		

LIVE STOCK

					•		All	Other	
	С	Cattle		Sheep		Swine		Animals	
County	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	
Adams	7,923	• • • • • • • •	10, 332	\$ 15,455.00	5,058	\$22,110	• • • •	\$ 495	
Arapahoe	8,779	\$146,460	14,360	21,615.00	1,092	7;150	31	1,005	
Baca	15,050	130,060	56, 950	85, 366.00	605	1, 399	45	1,665	
Bent	7,621	66, 532	200, 063	154, 513.00	1,426	3,003			
Boulder	9, 918	121, 555	3, 407	3, 455.00	1,068	4,230	4,700	4,700	
Chaffee	4,563	39, 700	50	70.00	548	2,270	891	4, 095	
Cheyenne	13,141	139, 405	10, 950	16, 425.00	330	2,745	41	4,270	
Clear Creek	549	7,145						• • • • • •	
Conejos	9,148	91, 089	118, 277	121,089.00	1,627	6, 736			
Costilla	6, 149	61, 490	23, 513	35, 269, 50	902	2,706	46	1,556	
Crowley	5, 491	50, 548	21,650	28, 950.00	1,562	4,845			
Custer	8,038	64, 635	1,545	3, 860.00	349	1,200			
Delta	11, 264	126, 950	17,536	35, 085, 00	554	1,695			

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							All	Other
	С	attle	C b	Sheep	S	wine	An	imals
County	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Denver	2,489	50, 850					623	3,760
Dolores	6, 397	52, 881	3, 350	5,025.00	22	90	• • • •	
Douglas	13, 829	177,135	1,015	1,525.00	732	3,720		
Eagle	11,662	121, 545	8,931	13,182.00	179	974	1	150
Elbert	11,404	112, 810	37, 573	53,085.00	275	1,360		
Fremont	12,654	120, 865			372	2,475		
Carfield	18, 852	166, 395	9,801	14,700.00	2,115	7,105		6,820
Grand	10, 299	92, 595	1,509	2,270.00	116	580		
Gunnison	22,135	186, 285	40, 991	81,820.00	136	635		
Hinsdale	2,282	18,906	59, 506	88,504.00				
Huerfano	8,867	114,123	40,741	61,111.00	203	810	457	467
Jackson	31,460	257, 526	2, 415	4,655.00	42	130	49	4,115
Jefferson	9, 390	122, 750	762	950.00	1,317	6,125		
Kiowa	9,663	97, 245	26, 217	32,770.00	323	958	19	1,265
Kit Carson	18,878	175, 479	4,583	6,926.00	2,350	9,088	16	195
Lake	1,155	21,075	18,957	26,920.00				
La Plata	12,005	112,745	57,074	108,465.00	1,738	6,573		
Larimer	19, 334	183, 305	28,304	20, 200.00	2,375	8,190	246	1,215
Las Animas	31,517	368, 394	259, 644	406,717.00	1,175	5,536		
Lincoln	20,001	165,515	66,000	100,385.00	602	1,765	• • • •	
Logan	17,624		846		1,355			
Mesa	19,354	181,650	18,078	27,110.00	1,378	4,530		
Mineral	545	4,866	4,100	5,350.00				
Moffat	34, 796	427, 552	10,800	21,600.00	258	1,245	200	2,000
Montezuma	12,077	159,170	31,374	59,290.00	827	4,135	2	400
Montrose	16,540	140, 597	54,050	96,850.00	1,637	5,255		
Morgan	10, 219	113,026	23, 026	25,410.00	3,047	8,410	• 4	500
Otero	18,679	181,736	57,771	73,035.00	4,821	15, 401	4,803	4,803
Ouray	5,482	45, 991	9,068	18,136.00	173	695		
Park	12,902	103,988	18,579	27,868.00	20	100	• • • •	
Phillips	6,212	53, 386	32	32.00	1,454	4,362	35	2,690
Pitkin	5,401	48,915	19,815	22,020.00	441	1,595	15	90
Prowers	14,602	265, 050	215, 275	452,800.00	3, 365	17, 915	360	30, 735
Pueblo	24,686	349, 975	17, 441	26,970.00	2,634	13,560		
Rio Blanco	30, 285	341, 477	18	36.00	242	730		
Rio Grande	6,327	47,970	40,756	61, 340.00	3,706	10,325	23	
Routt	26,843	274, 705	62, 926	94, 430.00	1,028	5,210	82	915
Saguache	20,611		60, 286		2,096		395	

							A11	Other
	С	attle	SI	heep	S	wine	An	imals
inty	No.	Value	No.	Value	- No.	Value	No.	Value
liguel	12, 323	110, 560	3,048	6,090.00	179	770	••••	
ıan	85	1, 275	1,425	2,138.00				•••••
ick	4,952	45, 245	481	355.00	1,137	4,815	15	1,080
it	2,061	26,819	1,400	2,100.00	10	50		•••••
•••••	5, 643	55, 540	11	30.00	179	920	42	1,640
ngton	20, 431	537, 600	13, 297	59,835.00	2, 780	26,160	• • • • •	
•••••	27,943	226, 200	2,064	2,085.00	7,872	23, 845		925
	inty liguel ian ick it ngton	C anty No. liguel 12, 323 aan 85 ick 4, 952 it 2, 061 5, 643 agton 20, 431 27, 943	Cattle anty No. Value liguel 12,323 110,560 aan 85 1,275 ick 4,952 45,245 t 2,061 26,819 5,643 55,540 agton 20,431 537,600	Cattle Sile anty No. Value No. liguel 12,323 110,560 3,048 aan 85 1,275 1,425 ick 4,952 45,245 481 t 2,061 26,819 1,400 mgton 20,431 537,600 13,297	Cattle Sheep anty No. Value No. Value liguel 12,323 110,560 3,048 6,090.00 aan 85 1,275 1,425 2,138.00 ick 4,952 45,245 481 355.00 t 2,061 26,819 1,400 2,100.00 ngton 20,431 537,600 13,297 59,835.00	CattleSheepSantyNo.ValueNo.ValueNo.liguel12,323110,5603,0486,090.00179aan851,2751,4252,138.00ick4,95245,245481355.001,137t2,06126,8191,4002,100.00105,64355,5401130.00179ngton20,431537,60013,29759,835.002,78027,943226,2002,0642,085.007,872	Cattle Sheep Swine anty No. Value No. No.	AllCattleSheepSwineAnantyNo.ValueNo.ValueNo.ValueNo.liguel $12,323$ $110,560$ $3,048$ $6,090.00$ 179 770 aan 85 $1,275$ $1,425$ $2,138.00$ ick $4,952$ $45,245$ 481 355.00 $1,137$ $4,815$ 15 t $2,061$ $26,819$ $1,400$ $2,100.00$ 10 50 $5,643$ $55,540$ 11 30.00 179 920 42 ngton $20,431$ $537,600$ $13,297$ $59,835.00$ $2,780$ $26,160$ $27,943$ $226,200$ $2,064$ $2,085.00$ $7,872$ $23,845$

UNITED STATES CENSUS FIGURES, 1909, AND ASSESSORS FIGURES, 1911

The vast difference between the figures of the United States Census and those of the county assessors in the animals enumerated below, together with their valuation, as compiled by the State Tax Commission, is worthy of reproduction here.

TABLE OF VALUATIONS

(This table gives the totals and valuation.)

Cattle-

Number reported by census	1, 127, 737
Number assessed by assessor	783,968
Difference	343, 769
Value reported by census	31, 017, 303
Value assessed by assessor	7,811,406
Percentage	25.1

Horses-

Number reported by census	294,035
Number assessed by assessor	246, 975
Difference	47,060
Value reported by census\$27	, 382, 926
Value assessed by assessor	,506,210
Percentage	27.4

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Mules-	
Number reported by census	14, 739
Number assessed by assessor	14, 277
Difference	462
Value reported by census\$	1,798,535
Value assessed by assessor	524,559
Percentage	29.1
Asses-	
Number reported by census	3, 233
Number assessed by assessor	520
' Difference	2, 713
Value reported by census\$	136,732
Value assessed by assessor	9,668
Percentage	ī
Swine-	
Number reported by census	179, 294
Number assessed by assessor	60, 871
Difference	118, 423
Value reported by census\$	1,568,158
Value assessed by assessor	253, 678
Percentage	16.2
Sheep-	
Number reported by census	1, 426, 214
Number assessed by assessor	1,463,861
Difference	None
Value reported by census\$	6, 856, 187
Value assessed by assessor	2, 165, 838
Percentage	31.6
Goats-	
Number reported by census	31,611
Number assessed by assessor	23, 709
Difference	7,902
Value reported by census	80, 644
Value reported by assessor	37, 207
Percentage	46.1

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Poultry—

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Number reported by census	1, 721, 445
Number assessed by assessor	None
Difference	None
Value reported by census	3 1, 012, 251
Value reported by assessor	None
Percentage	None

Bees-

Number reported by census	71, 434
Number assessed by assessor	14,620
Difference	56, 814
Value reported by census\$	308,608
Value reported by assessor	14,650
Percentage	4.7







